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ASSESSMENT and QUALIFICATIONS ALLIANCE

General Certificate of Education

Mathematics 6360

MM1A Mechanics 1A

Mark Scheme

2007 examination - January series

Mark schemes are prepared by the Principal Examiner and considered, together with the relevant questions, by a panel of subject teachers. This mark scheme includes any amendments made at the standardisation meeting attended by all examiners and is the scheme which was used by them in this examination. The standardisation meeting ensures that the mark scheme covers the candidates' responses to questions and that every examiner understands and applies it in the same correct way. As preparation for the standardisation meeting each examiner analyses a number of candidates' scripts: alternative answers not already covered by the mark scheme are discussed at the meeting and legislated for. If, after this meeting, examiners encounter unusual answers which have not been discussed at the meeting they are required to refer these to the Principal Examiner.

It must be stressed that a mark scheme is a working document, in many cases further developed and expanded on the basis of candidates' reactions to a particular paper. Assumptions about future mark schemes on the basis of one year's document should be avoided; whilst the guiding principles of assessment remain constant, details will change, depending on the content of a particular examination paper.

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Key to mark scheme and abbreviations used in marking

M	mark is for method
m or dM	mark is dependent on one or more M marks and is for method
A	mark is dependent on M or m marks and is for accuracy
B	mark is independent of M or m marks and is for method and accuracy
E	mark is for explanation

√or ft or F	follow through from previous incorrect result	MC	mis-copy
CAO	correct answer only	MR	mis-read
CSO	correct solution only	RA	required accuracy
AWFW	anything which falls within	FW	further work
AWRT	anything which rounds to	ISW	ignore subsequent work
ACF	any correct form	FIW	from incorrect work
AG	answer given	BOD	given benefit of doubt
SC	special case	WR	work replaced by candidate
OE	or equivalent	FB	formulae book
A2,1	2 or 1 (or 0) accuracy marks	NOS	not on scheme
–*x* EE	deduct *x* marks for each error	G	graph
NMS	no method shown	c	candidate
PI	possibly implied	sf	significant figure(s)
SCA	substantially correct approach	dp	decimal place(s)

No Method Shown

Where the question specifically requires a particular method to be used, we must usually see evidence of use of this method for any marks to be awarded. However, there are situations in some units where part marks would be appropriate, particularly when similar techniques are involved. Your Principal Examiner will alert you to these and details will be provided on the mark scheme.

Where the answer can be reasonably obtained without showing working and it is very unlikely that the correct answer can be obtained by using an incorrect method, we must award **full marks**. However, the obvious penalty to candidates showing no working is that incorrect answers, however close, earn **no marks**.

Where a question asks the candidate to state or write down a result, no method need be shown for full marks.

Where the permitted calculator has functions which reasonably allow the solution of the question directly, the correct answer without working earns **full marks**, unless it is given to less than the degree of accuracy accepted in the mark scheme, when it gains **no marks**.

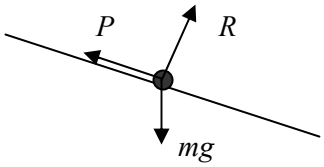
Otherwise we require evidence of a correct method for any marks to be awarded.

Jan 07

MM1A

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
1(a)	$3\times 4+2\times(-4)=5v$	M1		Three term equation for conservation of momentum
		A1		Correct equation (For use of *mg* instead of *m* deduct A1)
	$4=5v$			
	$v=\frac{4}{5}=0.8\ \text{ms}^{-1}$	A1	3	Correct speed
(b)	$3\times 4+2\times(-4)=3\times 0.4+2v$	M1		Four term equation for conservation of momentum
		A1		Correct equation (For use of *mg* instead of *m* deduct A1)
	$4=1.2+2v$			
	$v=\frac{4-1.2}{2}=1.4\ \text{ms}^{-1}$	A1	3	Correct speed
	Total		**6**	
2(a)	$16^2=12^2+2a\times 20$	M1		Use of CA equation(s) to find *a*
		A1		Correct equation for *a*
	$a=\frac{16^2-12^2}{40}=2.8\ \text{ms}^{-1}$	A1	3	Correct acceleration
(b)	$16=12+2.8t$	M1		Use of CA equation(s) to find *t*
		A1		Correct equation for *t*
	$t=\frac{16-12}{2.8}=1.43\ \text{s}$	A1	3	Correct *t*
	Total		**6**	
3(a)	$900\times 0.8=T-800$	M1		Three term equation of motion for the caravan
		A1		Correct equation
	$T=720+800=1520\ \text{N}$	A1	3	Correct result from correct working; AG
(b)	$2400\times 0.8=F-400-800$	M1		Four term equation of motion for the combined body or car
		A1		Correct equation
	$F=1920+1200=3120\ \text{N}$	A1	3	Correct force
	Total		**6**	

MM1A (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
4(a)	$6 = 20\sin 60°t - 4.9t^2$	M1		Vertical equation including a 6
		A1		Correct terms
	$4.9t^2 - 20\sin 60°t + 6 = 0$	A1		Correct signs
	$t = \dfrac{20\sin 60° \pm \sqrt{(20\sin 60°)^2 - 4\times 4.9\times 6}}{2\times 4.9}$	dM1		Solving quadratic equation
	$t = 0.389$ or $t = 3.15$			
	$t = 0.389$ s	A1	5	Correct solution selected from correct working; AG
(b)	$x = 20\cos 60° \times 0.389 = 3.89$ m	M1A1	2	Finding distance. Correct distance
(c)	$v_x = 20\cos 60° = 10$	B1		Correct horizontal component
	$v_y = 20\sin 60° - 9.8\times 0.389 = 13.5$	M1		Finding vertical component of velocity
		A1		Correct vertical component
	$v = \sqrt{10^2 + 13.5^2} = 16.8$ ms^{-1}	dM1A1	5	Finding magnitude. Correct magnitude
	Total		**12**	
5(a)	$v = \sqrt{0.3^2 + 0.1^2} = \sqrt{0.1} = 0.316$ ms^{-1}	M1A1	2	Use of Pythagoras to find v. Correct v
(b)	$\alpha = \tan^{-1}\left(\dfrac{0.3}{0.1}\right) = 71.6°$	M1		Use of trigonometry with reasonable choice of sides to find α. Correct expression. Correct angle
		A1		
		A1	3	
(c)(i)	$t = \dfrac{15}{0.3} = 50$ s	M1		Use of s/v to find t with s and t consistent
		A1	2	Correct t
(ii)	$s = 50\times\sqrt{0.1} = 15.8$ m	M1		Use of their t in $t\times v$ to find s or the use of trigonometry. Correct distance
		A1	2	
	Total		**9**	
6(a)		B1	1	Correct diagram with arrows and labels (Must use F instead of P; condone resistance instead of P)
(b)	$P = 100\times 9.8\sin 4°$	M1		Resolving weight (must see 100)
		M1		Using $\sin 4°$ or $\cos 86°$
	$= 68.4$	A1	3	Correct P from correct working; AG
(c)(i)	$100a = 100\times 9.8\sin 5° - 100\times 9.8\sin 4°$	M1		Three term equation of motion
		A1		Weight resolved correctly
	$a = \dfrac{100\times 9.8\sin 5° - 100\times 9.8\sin 4°}{100}$	A1		Correct equation
	$= 0.171$	A1	4	Correct a (accept 0.170 or 0.17)
(ii)	You would expect P to vary with the speed of the car	B1	1	Correct explanation
	Total		**9**	

MM1A (cont)

Q	Solution	Marks	Total	Comments
7(a)	$75\mathbf{i} = (5\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}) \times 10 + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a} \times 10^2$	M1		Equation to find **a** from $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{u}t + \frac{1}{2}\mathbf{a}t^2$
		A1		Correct expression
	$\mathbf{a} = \frac{75\mathbf{i} - 50\mathbf{i} + 20\mathbf{j}}{50} = 0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.4\mathbf{j}$	A1	3	Correct **a** from correct working; AG
(b)	$\mathbf{r} = (5\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}) \times 8 + \frac{1}{2}(0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.4\mathbf{j}) \times 8^2$	M1 A1		Expression for **r** using $t = 8$ with no extra terms. Correct expressions
	$= 56\mathbf{i} - 3.2\mathbf{j}$	A1	3	Correct position vector
(c)	$\mathbf{v} = (5 + 0.5t)\mathbf{i} + (0.4t - 2)\mathbf{j}$	M1		Expression for **v**
		A1		Correct expression
	$0.4t - 2 = 0$	dM1		**j** component equal to zero
	$t = \frac{2}{0.4} = 5$	A1		Correct t
	$\mathbf{r} = (5\mathbf{i} - 2\mathbf{j}) \times 5 + \frac{1}{2}(0.5\mathbf{i} + 0.4\mathbf{j}) \times 5^2$	dM1		Expression for **r** using t from **j** component equal to zero
	$= 31.25\mathbf{i} - 5\mathbf{j}$	A1	6	Correct position vector
	Total		**12**	
	TOTAL		**60**	