



General Certificate of Education

Physics 5451

Specification A

PA02 Mechanics and Molecular Kinetic Theory

Mark Scheme

2008 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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Instructions to Examiners

- 1** Give due credit to alternative treatments which are correct. Give marks for what is correct; do not deduct marks because the attempt falls short of some ideal answer. Where marks are to be deducted for particular errors specific instructions are given in the marking scheme.
- 2** Do not deduct marks for poor written communication. Refer the script to the Awards meeting if poor presentation forbids a proper assessment. In each paper candidates may be awarded up to two marks for the Quality of Written Communication in cases of required explanation or description. Use the following criteria to award marks:

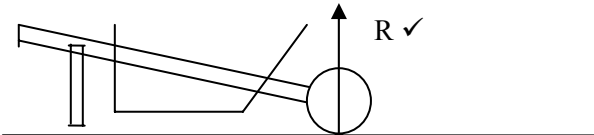
2 marks: Candidates write legibly with accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the answer containing information that bears some relevance to the question and being organised clearly and coherently. The vocabulary should be appropriate to the topic being examined.

1 mark: Candidates write with reasonably accurate spelling, grammar and punctuation; the answer containing some information that bears some relevance to the question and being reasonably well organised. Some of the vocabulary should be appropriate to the topic being examined.

0 marks: Candidates who fail to reach the threshold for the award of one mark.
- 3** An arithmetical error in an answer should be marked AE thus causing the candidate to lose one mark. The candidate's incorrect value should be carried through all subsequent calculations for the question and, if there are no subsequent errors, the candidate can score all remaining marks (indicated by ticks). These subsequent ticks should be marked CE (consequential error).
- 4** With regard to incorrect use of significant figures, normally two, three or four significant figures will be acceptable. Exceptions to this rule occur if the data in the question is given to, for example, five significant figures as in values of wavelength or frequency in questions dealing with the Doppler effect, or in atomic data. In these cases up to two further significant figures will be acceptable. The maximum penalty for an error in significant figures is **one mark per paper**. When the penalty is imposed, indicate the error in the script by SF and, in addition, write SF opposite the mark for that question on the front cover of the paper to obviate imposing the penalty more than once per paper.
- 5** No penalties should be imposed for incorrect or omitted units at intermediate stages in a calculation or which are contained in brackets in the marking scheme. Penalties for unit errors (incorrect or omitted units) are imposed only at the stage when the final answer to a calculation is considered. The maximum penalty is **one mark per question**.
- 6** All other procedures, including the entering of marks, transferring marks to the front cover and referrals of scripts (other than those mentioned above) will be clarified at the standardising meeting of examiners.

PA02 Mechanics and Molecular Kinetic Theory

Question 1		
(a)	volume negligible compared to volume of container ✓ time of collision negligible ✓ large numbers of molecules present ✓ collisions are elastic ✓ (or kinetic energy conserved) negligible forces between molecules ✓ obey Newtonian mechanics ✓ molecules are all identical or have same mass ✓	max 2
(b)	velocity is a vector ✓ random velocity means no preferred direction of movement ✓ or move in different/all directions ✓ velocities cancel or idea of + - ✓	max 2
(c)	the average or mean ✓ of the squares of speed ✓ molecules have a range of speed/velocities ✓	max 2
(d)	(mean kinetic energy = $3/2 kT$) the (mean) kinetic energy is the same ✓ or kinetic energy only dependent on temperature but masses of atoms are different ✓ mass proportional to $1/\text{mean square speed}$ ✓	max 2
Total		8

Question 2		
(a)	the sum of clockwise and anticlockwise moments about any point ✓ is zero ✓	2
(b) (i)	 <p>(use of $F_1 \times d_1 = F_2 \times d_2$)</p>	5
(ii)	$F \times 1.5 = 500 \times 0.7$ ✓ $F = 23(3) \text{ N}$ ✓	
(iii)	$R + 233 = 500$ ✓ $R = 270 \text{ N}$ ✓ (267 N) (c.e. from (i))	
Total		7

Question 3			
(a)	(i)	velocity/speed changes or acceleration ✓ the momentum decreases to zero ✓ because the wall exerts a force on the water ✓ hence water exerts an equal but opposite force on the wall ✓ in accordance with Newton's third law ✓ correct application of Newton's second law ✓	max 5
	(ii)	force is constant because water flows at a constant rate ✓	
(b)	(i)	(i) (use of $p = mv$) $p = 18 \times 7.2$ ✓ $p = 130 \text{ N s}$ ✓	3
	(ii)	force = 130 N ✓ (c.e. from (i))	
(c)		magnitude is greater ✓ because there is a bigger (rate of) change of momentum ✓ or velocity or acceleration	2
Total			10

Question 4		
(a)	<p>dart moves at a constant speed horizontally ✓ as no horizontal force/air resistance ✓ but accelerates vertically downwards ✓ this results in a parabolic path ✓ dartboard accelerates vertically downwards ✓ at same rate as dart ✓ gravity acting on dart and/or dartboard at same rate as dart ✓ at a particular instant vertical (component of) velocity is the same for dart and dartboard at same rate as dart ✓</p>	max 4
(b)	<p>(i) (use of speed = distance/time) time = $2/8.0 = 0.25$ s ✓</p> <p>(ii) (use of $v = u + at$) $v = 9.81 \times 0.25 = 2.45$ ms⁻¹ ✓ (accept $g = 10$ m/s²)</p> <p>(iii) (use of $v^2 = v_h^2 + v_v^2$) $v^2 = 2.45^2 + 8.0^2$ ✓ $v = 8.37$ ms⁻¹ ✓ angle below horizontal = $\tan^{-1}(2.45/8) = 17^\circ$ ✓ (or 17.3°)</p>	5
Total		6

Question 5		
(a)	<p>(i) (use of $F = ma$) $a = 1.9 \times 10^5 / 5.6 \times 10^4 = 3.4$ ms⁻² ✓</p> <p>(ii) (use of $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$) $82^2 = 2 \times 3.4 \times s$ ✓ $s = 989$ m ✓ c.e. from (i)</p>	3
(b)	<p>air resistance increases with speed ✓ hence runway will be longer ✓</p>	2
(c)	<p>(i) (use of $F_h = F \cos \theta$) $F_h = 1.9 \times 10^5 \times \cos 22$ $F_h = 1.8 \times 10^5$ N ✓</p> <p>(ii) $F_v = 1.9 \times 10^5 \times \sin 22 = 7.1 \times 10^4$ N ✓</p>	2
Total		7

Question 6		
(a)	(use of $E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$) $E_k = \frac{1}{2} \times 1200 \times 122 \checkmark = 86(4)00 \text{ J } \checkmark$	2
(b) (i)	(use of $\Delta Q = mc\Delta\theta$) $0.7 \checkmark \times 86400 = 28 \times 540 \times \Delta\theta \checkmark$ $\Delta\theta = 4.0 \text{ K } \checkmark$	5
(ii)	work done against resistive forces such as \checkmark or (energy) lost to surroundings/tyres/road due to air resistance or friction between tyres and the road \checkmark	
	Total	7

Quality of Written Communication: Q3 (a) and/or Q4 (a)	2
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