M1. (a) distance is a scalar and displacement is a vector

or

distance has magnitude only, displacement has magnitude and direction

1

(b) 37.5 km

accept any value between 37.0 and 38.0 inclusive

1

062° or N62°E

accept 62° to the right of the vertical

1

accept an angle in the range 60° −64°

accept the angle correctly measured and marked on the diagram

(c) train changes direction so velocity changes

1

acceleration is the rate of change of velocity

1

(d) number of squares below line = 17

accept any number between 16 and 18 inclusive

1

each square represents 500 m

1

distance = number of squares × value of each square correctly calculated − 8500 m

1

[8]

M2. (a) 4

*allow **1** mark for extracting correct information 12*

2

m/s^2

ignore negative sign

1

(b) 9 (s)

1

[4]

M3. (a) (i) velocity includes direction

accept velocity is a vector

1

(ii) 64

*allow **1** mark for obtaining values of 16 and 4 from the graph*
***or** marking correct area or correct attempt to calculate an area*

2

(iii) any **two** from:

- velocity zero from 0 to 4 seconds
- increasing in 0.2 s (or very rapidly) to 8 m/s
- decreasing to zero over the next 8 seconds

2

(iv) momentum before does not equal momentum after

ignore reference to energy

or total momentum changes

or an external force was applied

1

(b) to reduce the momentum of the driver

1

a smaller (constant) force would be needed

*do **not** accept reduces the impact / impulse on the driver*

1

[8]

M4. (a) (i) a single force that has the same effect as all the forces combined

accept all the forces added / the sum of the forces / overall force

1

(ii) constant speed (in a straight line)

*do **not** accept stationary*

or constant velocity

1

(b) 3

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution into transformed equation*
*accept answer 0.003 gains **1** mark*
*answer = 0.75 gains **1** mark*

2

m/s^2

1

(c) as speed increases air resistance increases

accept drag / friction for air resistance

1

reducing the resultant force

1

[7]

M5. (a) (i) longer reaction time

accept slower reactions

*do **not** accept slower reaction time unless qualified*

or

greater thinking distance

accept greater thinking time

or

greater stopping distance

accept greater stopping time

greater braking distance negates answer

1

(ii) lines / slopes have the same gradient

accept slopes are the same

or

velocity decreases to zero in same time / in 2.6 seconds

accept any time between 2.3 and 2.8

accept braking distances are the same

1

(iii) 12

*accept extracting both reaction times correctly for **1** mark (0.6 and 1.4) **or** time = 0.8(s) for **1** mark*

*accept 0.8 × 15 for **2** marks*

*accept calculating the distance travelled by car **A** as 28.5 m **or** the distance travelled by car **B** as 40.5 m for **2** marks*

3

(b) ***Z***

1

different force values give a unique / different resistance

*only scores if **Z** chosen*

*do **not** accept force andresistance are (directly) proportional*

accept answers in terms of why

*either **X or Y** would not be the best eg*

***X** – same resistance value is obtained for 2 different force values*

***Y** – all force values give the same resistance*

1

[7]

M6. (a) 48

*allow for **1** mark correct method shown, ie 6 × 8*

***or** correct area indicated on the graph*

2

(b) diagonal line from (0,0) to (6,48) / (6, their (a))

if answer to (a) is greater than 50, scale must be changed to gain this mark

1

horizontal line at 48m between 6 and 10 seconds

accept horizontal line drawn at their (a) between 6 and 10 seconds

1

[4]

M7. (a) any **two** from:

- (acceleration occurs when) the direction (of each capsule) changes
- velocity has direction
- acceleration is (rate of) change of velocity

2

(b) to(wards) the centre (of the wheel)

1

(c) the greater the radius / diameter / circumference (of the wheel) the smaller the (resultant) force (required)

accept 'the size' for radiusboth parts required for the mark

1

[4]

M8. (a) more streamlined

accept decrease surface area

1

air resistance is smaller (for same speed)

accept drag for air resistance

friction is insufficient

1

so reaches a higher speed (before resultant force is 0)

ignore reference to mass

1

(b) (i) 1.7

*allow **1** mark for correct method, ie* $\frac{5}{3}$

***or** allow **1** mark for an answer with more than 2 sig figs that rounds to 1.7*

***or** allow **1** mark for an answer of 17*

2

(ii) 7.5

*allow **1** mark for correct use of graph, eg* $\frac{1}{2} \times 5 \times 3$

2

(iii) air (resistance)

accept wind (resistance)

drag is insufficient

friction is insufficient

1

[8]

M9. (a) (i) longer reaction time

accept slower reactions

*do **not** accept slower reaction time unless qualified*

orgreater thinking distance

accept greater thinking time

orgreater stopping distance

accept greater stopping time

greater braking distance negates answer

1

(ii) lines / slopes have the same gradient

accept slopes are the same

orvelocity decreases to zero in same time / in 2.6 seconds

accept any time between 2.4 and 2.8

accept braking distances are the same

1

(iii) 12

*accept extracting both reaction times correctly for **1** mark(0.6 and 1.4)*

or

*time = 0.8 (s) for **1** mark*

*accept 0.8 × 15 for **2** marks*

*accept calculating the distance travelled by car **A** as 28.5 m*

or

*the distance travelled by car **B** as 40.5 m for **2** marks*

3

(b) ***Z***

1

different force values give a unique / different resistance

*only scores if **Z** chosen*

*do **not** accept force and resistance are (directly) proportional*

*accept answers in terms of why either **X** or **Y** would not be best eg*

***X** – same resistance value is obtained for 2 different force values*

Y *– all force values give the same resistance*

1

[7]