

Forces, movement, shape and momentum

Mark Scheme 2

Level	IGCSE(9-1)
Subject	Physics
Exam Board	Edexcel IGCSE
Module	Double Award (Paper 1P)
Topic	Forces and motion
Sub-Topic	Forces, movement, shape and momentum
Booklet	Mark Scheme 2

Time Allowed: 78 minutes

Score: /65

Percentage: /100

Grade Boundaries:

A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
>85%	775%	70%	60%	55%	50%	<50%

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
1 (a) (i)	force = mass x acceleration;	in words or in accepted symbols e.g. $F=ma$	1
(ii)	substitution; evaluation; e. 38×1.5 57 (N)	57000 (N) scores 1 mark	2
(iii)	any suitable suggestion; e.g. friction between snow/ground and sledge ground is not level towing rope/direction at an angle to the ground/direction of movement	allow air resistance/drag	1

(b) (i)	acceleration = <u>change in velocity</u> ; time (taken)	in words or in accepted symbols e.g. $a = \frac{\Delta v}{t}$ $a = \frac{v-u}{t}$ not 's' for 'v'	1
(ii)	<i>working must be shown</i> rearrangement of equation OR substitution; evaluation to at least 2SF; e. $t = \frac{2.8}{1.5}$ = 1.9 (s)	Calculation of velocity or acceleration scores 1 mark max. allow 1.87 no unit required	2

(c) (i)	<p>MP1. statement of total distance = area under graph;</p> <p>MP2. any 1 correct distance for a segment of journey; e.g. calculation of distance during acceleration ($\frac{1}{2} \times 3.25 \times 2.5 = 4.1 \text{ m}$) calculation of distance during constant speed ($3.25 \times 8 = 26 \text{ m}$) calculation of distance during deceleration ($\frac{1}{2} \times 3.25 \times 4 = 6.5 \text{ m}$)</p> <p>MP3. correct total distance 36.6 (m);</p>	<p>may be assumed by an attempt at sum of the areas</p> <p>allow range of 36-37 (m)</p>	3
(ii)	<p>(average) speed = $\frac{\text{distance (moved)}}{\text{time (taken)}}$;</p>	<p>in words or in accepted symbols e.g. $v=s/t$ condone $s=d/t$</p>	1
(iii)	<p>substitution; evaluation;</p> <p>e.g. $36.6/14.5$ 2.52 (m/s)</p>	<p>allow ecf from (c)(i) for distance</p> <p>ignore s.f. allow answers that round to 2.5 or 2.6 (m/s)</p>	2

Total 13 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
2 a	<p>any FIVE from:</p> <p>MP1. Object has weight or there is a downward force (due to gravity on the object);</p> <p>MP2. So it accelerates (downwards);</p> <p>MP3. there is (a force of) drag (upwards or to oppose movement);</p> <p>MP4. drag increases as speed increases;</p> <p>MP5. eventually drag = weight ;</p> <p>MP6. (hence) resultant force is zero;</p> <p>MP7. (hence) object travels at constant speed;</p>	<p>allow:</p> <p>gravity pulls it down</p> <p>the speed/velocity increases</p> <p>oil resistance / water resistance / air resistance for drag oil friction / water friction / air friction for drag</p> <p>'drag increases as it accelerates'</p> <p>forces are equal / forces are balanced</p> <p>accept 'no acceleration'</p> <p>DO NOT ALLOW</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • (The drag) slows it down MP2 • upthrust for drag MP3 • resistance = acceleration for MP5 • terminal velocity for constant speed for MP7 	5

<p>b</p>	<p><u>Measuring instruments</u> MP1. Timer / stop-clock/ light gate (and data logger); MP2. Ruler / scale;</p> <p><u>Measurements made</u> MP3. Take time for ball to pass between two points; MP4. determine the distance apart; MP5. Repeat readings lower down; OR MP6. For a set time (e.g. for 1 s); MP7. measure distance travelled (in this time); MP8. Repeat readings lower down; OR MP9. measure velocity using light gate with data logger; MP10. at two different places;</p> <p><u>Using measurements</u> MP11. Use speed = distance / time; MP12. How results indicate terminal velocity achieved;</p>	<p>Ignore ticker-timer measurement of mass condone tape measure</p> <p>if the measurements are from top to bottom then only give MP3 or MP4 not both</p> <p>allow velocity for speed</p>	<p>5</p>
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(Total for Question 2 = 10 marks)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3 (a)	any two from : a balance/scales; metre rule or measuring tape; stopwatch or stop-clock;	allow newtonmeter	2
(b)	dependent = time (taken for fall); independent = mass (of cupcake cases);	accept speed (of cupcake cases) accept number/weight (of cupcake cases)	2
(c)	Any ONE of • (constant) height; • still air/no (cross) wind; • from rest/zero force at launch; • identical (cupcake) cases;		1
(d)	time in s; mass in g;	accept in either order accept mass in kg weight in N number of cupcake cases in numbers/no units	2

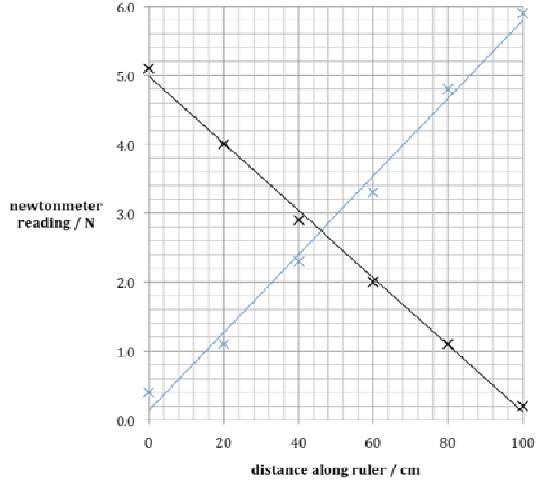
(e)	Any one of <ul style="list-style-type: none">• detail of any sensible and valid procedure; e.g. repeat readings for time and then average readings• detail of more suitable conditions e.g. measure over a larger fall work indoors/reduce draughts ;	allow more accurate timing methods;	1
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Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
3(f)	down arrow labelled weight;	allow	2
(i)	up arrow labelled drag;	gravitational force/pull ignore 'gravity'	
(ii)	any three from MP1. idea of unbalanced force; e.g. at the start, the only force is weight part way down, the weight is greater than the drag MP2. (this unbalanced) force causes acceleration; MP3. idea of balanced forces near the bottom; e.g. near the bottom the forces are equal MP4. therefore no acceleration; e.g. it reaches terminal velocity	allow air resistance accept friction, upthrust ignore lift do not credit repeat of the diagram above there is no upward force at the start weight equals drag	3

(Total for Question 3 = 13 marks)

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (a) (i)	work done = force x distance moved ;	Accept $W = F \times d$ Allow rearrangements do not accept eqn in units only	1
(ii)	Substitution into correct equation; Calculation; 170 x 110 19 000 (J)	Accept 18 700 (J)	2
(iii)	exactly same as their answer to (ii);		1

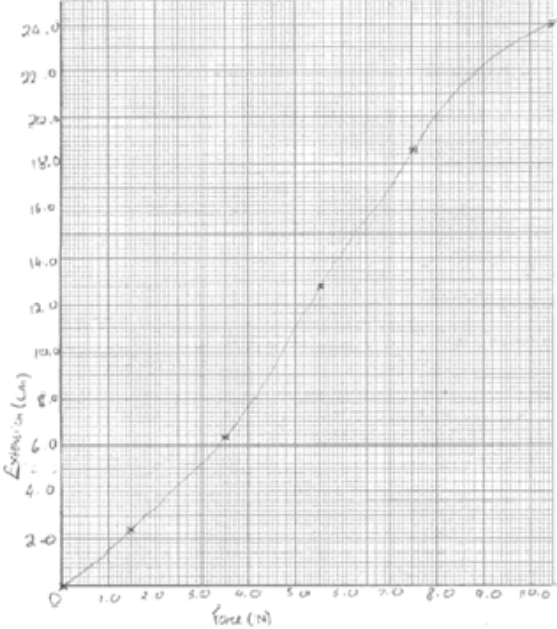
Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (b) (i)	$KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	Accept word equation	1
(ii)	addition of masses before OR addition of energies after; Substitution into correct equation; Calculation; $1650 + 950 = 2600$ (OR $436\,425 + 251\,275 = 687\,700$) $\frac{1}{2} \times 2600 \times 23^2$ 688 000	Accept for 1 mark - either 436 000 or 251 000 accept for 2 marks - both 436 000 and 251 000 Accept for 3 marks- 687 700	3
(c)	Any three of 1. idea that mass and acceleration are inversely related; 2. Idea that (total) mass is less; 3. Idea of less (air) resistance / friction; 4. Idea of less work done/less energy used; 5. Idea of amount work related to amount of (chemical) energy from fuel;	allow $F = m \times a$ mentioned weight for mass drag doesn't have to use energy to pull the caravan	3
		Total	11

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (a) (i)	A – distance A		1
(ii)	D – force D		1
(b) (i)	Force (C) in N; or Force in newtons;	Allow: Reading from newton-meter in N	1
(ii)	Plotting ; ; Line of best fit; 	To nearest ½ square, penalise errors up to two marks Suited to candidate's plotting (allow a smooth curve) no double lines judge LoBF by balance of points about the line	3
(iii)	Reading from graph to ± 1 cm; e.g.	To nearest ½ small square	1

0	5.1
20	4.0
40	2.9
60	2.0
80	1.1
100	0.2

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
5 (c)	weight of ruler;	Accept other valid reasons allow force for weight ignore 'it's got a force acting' 'because of gravity'	1
		Total	8

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks																		
6 (a)	<p>all 3 for both marks;;</p> <p>any two for 1 mark ;</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="411 391 1037 891"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="411 391 774 459">item</th> <th data-bbox="774 391 1037 459">Tick if needed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 459 774 513">ammeter</td> <td data-bbox="774 459 1037 513"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 513 774 566">steel spring</td> <td data-bbox="774 513 1037 566"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 566 774 620">retort stand and clamp</td> <td data-bbox="774 566 1037 620">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 620 774 673">rubber band</td> <td data-bbox="774 620 1037 673">given ✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 673 774 727">ruler</td> <td data-bbox="774 673 1037 727">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 727 774 781">thermometer</td> <td data-bbox="774 727 1037 781"></td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 781 774 834">mass hanger</td> <td data-bbox="774 781 1037 834">✓</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="411 834 774 888">mass</td> <td data-bbox="774 834 1037 888">given ✓</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	item	Tick if needed	ammeter		steel spring		retort stand and clamp	✓	rubber band	given ✓	ruler	✓	thermometer		mass hanger	✓	mass	given ✓	each incorrect tick = -1	2
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(b) I	5.5 (in the table)		1																					
ii	<p>suitable scale for axes; axes labelled with units; points plotted to nearest mm square (minus one for each plotting, up to max 2 marks);; Line (curve) of best fit acceptable;</p> 	<p>-1 for each incorrect plot Allow (ecf) a balanced straight line of best fit that takes account of any plotting errors and indicated anomalies</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1209 529 1822 873"> <thead> <tr> <th>Mass in g</th> <th>Force in N</th> <th>Extension in cm</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>0</td> <td>0.0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>150</td> <td>1.5</td> <td>2.4</td> </tr> <tr> <td>350</td> <td>3.5</td> <td>6.3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>550</td> <td></td> <td>12.8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>750</td> <td>7.5</td> <td>18.6</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1050</td> <td>10.5</td> <td>24.0</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Mass in g	Force in N	Extension in cm	0	0	0.0	150	1.5	2.4	350	3.5	6.3	550		12.8	750	7.5	18.6	1050	10.5	24.0	5
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iii	<p>No / yes (no mark)</p> <p>Idea that Hooke's law should show (direct) proportionality;</p> <p>Use of data (from the table or graph) to explain that the results do not show this; e.g. 'line is a curve', '(table shows) rubber band extends unevenly'</p>	<p>Allow (ecf) - converse from <u>straight</u> drawn line, using data from their graph (not the table) e.g. 'Yes' AND 'line is a straight</p>	2																					
		Total	10																					