Q1.

2	(a)	(i)	distance from a (fixed) point	M1	
			in a specified direction	A1	
			(Allow 1 mark for 'distance in a given direction')		
		(ii)	(displacement from start is zero if) car at its starting position	B1	[3]
	(b)	(i)1	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$		
			$28^2 = 2 \times a \times 450$ (use of component of 450 scores no marks)	C1	
			$a = 0.87\ m\ s^{-2}$	A1	[2]
			(-1 for 1 sig. fig. but once only in the question)		
		(i)2	$v = u + at$ or any appropriate equation		
			$28 = 0.87t$ or appropriate substitution	C1	
			t = 32 s	A1	[2]
		(i)3	$E_k = ½mv^2$	C1	
			$= ½ \times 800 \times 28^2$		
			$= 3.14 \times 10^5$ J	A1	[2]
		(i)4	$E_p = mgh$	C1	
			$= 800 \times 9.8 \times 450 \sin 5$	C1	
			$= 3.07 \times 10^5$ J	A1	[3]
		(ii)	power = energy/time	C1	
			$=(6.21 \times 10^5)/32.2$	C1	
			$= 1.93 \times 10^4$ W	A1	[3]
			(power = Fv with $F = mg \sin\theta$ scores no marks)		
		(iii)	some <u>work also done against friction</u> forces	M1	
			location of frictional forces identified	A1	[2]

(allow reasonable alternatives)

Q2.

5	(a)	(i)	distance = $2\pi nr$	B1	
		(ii)	work done = $F \times 2\pi nr$ *(accept e.c.f.)*	B1	[2]
	(b)		total work done = $2 \times F \times 2\pi nr$	B1	
			but torque $T = 2Fr$	B1	
			hence work done = $T \times 2\pi n$	A0	[2]
	(c)		power = work done/time (= $470 \times 2\pi \times 2400$)/60)		
			$= 1.2 \times 10^5$ W	A1	[2]
			Total		**[6]**

Q3.

3	(a) (i)	$\Delta E_p = mg\Delta h$	C1	
		$= 0.602 \times 9.8 \times 0.086$		
		$= 0.51$ J	A1	[2]
		(do not allow g = 10, m = 0.600 or answer 0.50 J)		
	(ii)	$v^2 = (2gh =)\ 2 \times 9.8 \times 0.086$ or $(2 \times 0.51)/0.602$	M1	
		$v = 1.3$ (m s^{-1})	A0	[1]
	(b)	$2 \times V = 602 \times 1.3$ (allow 600)	C1	
		$V = 390$ m s^{-1}	A1	[2]
	(c) (i)	$E_k = ½mv^2$	C1	
		$= ½ \times 0.002 \times 390^2$		
		= 152 J or 153 J or 150 J	A1	[2]
	(ii)	E_k not the same/changes		
		or E_k before impact > E_k after/E_p after	M1	
		so must be inelastic collision	A1	[2]
		(allow 1 mark for 'bullet embeds itself in block' etc.)		

Q4.

4	(a) (i)	(change in) potential energy = mgh	C1	
		$= 0.056 \times 9.8 \times 16$		
		= 8.78 J (*allow 8.8*)	A1	[2]
	(ii)	(initial) kinetic energy = $½mv^2$	C1	
		$= ½ \times 0.056 \times 18^2$		
		= 9.07 J (*allow 9.1*)	C1	
		total kinetic energy = 8.78 + 9.07 = 17.9 J	A1	[3]
	(b)	kinetic energy = $½mv^2$		
		$17.9 = ½ \times 0.056 \times v^2$ and $v = 25(.3)$ m s^{-1}	B1	[1]
	(c)	horizontal velocity = 18 m s^{-1}	B1	[1]
	(d) (i)	correct shape of diagram		
		(two sides of right-angled triangle with correct orientation)	B1	
	(ii)	angle = 41° → 48° (allow trig. solution based on diagram)	A2	[3]
		(*for angle 38° → 41° or 48° → 51°, allow 1 mark*)		

Q5.

3 **(a)** *either* energy (stored)/work done represented by area under graph
or energy = average force × extension B1
energy = $\frac{1}{2} \times 180 \times 4.0 \times 10^{-2}$ C1
= 3.6 J .... A1 [3]

(b) **(i)** *either* momentum before release is zero M1
so sum of momenta (of trolleys) after release is zero A1
or force = rate of change of momentum (M1)
force on trolleys equal and opposite (A1)
or impulse = change in momentum (M1)
impulse on each equal and opposite (A1) [2]

(ii) 1 $M_1V_1 = M_2V_2$ .... B1 [1]

2 $E = \frac{1}{2} M_1V_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} M_2V_2^2$ .... B1 [1]

(iii) 1 $E_K = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ and $p = mv$ combined to give M1
$E_K = p^2 / 2m$ .... A0 [1]

2 m smaller, E_K is larger because p is the same/constant M1
so trolley B .... A0 [1]

Q6.

2 **(a)** work done is the force × the distance moved / displacement in the direction of the force
or
work is done when a force moves in the direction of the force B1 [1]

(b) component of weight = 850 × 9.81 × sin 7.5° C1
= 1090 N A1 [2]
(*use of incorrect trigonometric function, 0/2*)

(c) **(i)** $\Sigma F = 4600 - 1090 = (3510)$ M1
deceleration = 3510 / 850 A1
= 4.1 m s^{-2} A0 [2]

(ii) $v^2 = u^2 + 2as$
$0 = 25^2 + 2 \times -4.1 \times s$ C1
$s = 625 / 8.2$
= 76 m A1 [2]
(*allow full credit for calculation of time (6.05 s) & then s*)

(iii) **1.** kinetic energy = $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$ C1
= $0.5 \times 850 \times 25^2$
= 2.7×10^5 J A1 [2]

2. work done = 4600 × 75.7
= 3.5×10^5 J A1 [1]

(iv) difference is the loss in potential energy (*owtte*) B1 [1]

Q7.

3	**(a)** evidence of use of area below the line	B1	
	distance = 39 m (*allow* ±*0.5 m*)	A2	[3]
	(*if > ±0.5 m but ≤ 1.0 m, then allow 1 mark*)		
	(b) **(i)** **1** $E_K = ½mv^2$	C1	
	$\Delta E_K = ½ \times 92 \times (6^2 - 3^2)$		
	= 1240 J	A1	[2]
	2 $E_P = mgh$	C1	
	$\Delta E_P = 92 \times 9.8 \times 1.3$		
	= 1170 J	A1	[2]
	(ii) $E = Pt$	C1	
	$E = 75 \times 8$		
	= 600 J	A1	[2]
	(c) **(i)** energy = (1240 + 600) – 1170	M1	
	= 670 J	A0	[1]
	(ii) force = 670/39 = 17 N	A1	[1]
	(d) frictional forces include air resistance	B1	
	air resistance decreases with decrease of speed	B1	[2]

Q8.

3	**(a)** **(i)** work done equals force × distance moved / displacement in the direction of the force	B1	[1]
	(ii) power is the rate of doing work / work done per unit time	B1	[1]
	(b) **(i)** kinetic energy $= ½\, mv^2$	C1	
	$= 0.5 \times 600\ (9.5)^2$	C1	
	= 27075 (J) = 27 kJ	A1	[3]
	(ii) potential energy $= mgh$		
	$= 600 \times 9.81 \times 4.1$	M1	
	= 24132 (J)	A1	
	= 24 kJ	A0	[2]
	(iii) work done = 27 – 24 = 3.0 kJ	A1	[1]
	(iv) resistive force = 3000 / 8.2 (distance along slope = 4.1 / sin 30°)	C1	
	= 366 N	A1	[2]

Q9.

2 **(a)** **(i)**	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$		
	$= (8.4)^2 + 2 \times 9.81 \times 5$	C1	
	$= 12.99\ \text{m s}^{-1}$ *(allow 13 to 2 s.f. but not 12.9)*	A1	[2]
(ii)	$t = (v - u) / a$ or $s = ut + ½at^2$		
	$= (12.99 - 8.4) / 9.81$ or $5 = 8.4t + ½ \times 9.81t^2$	M1	
	$t = 0.468$ s	A0	[1]
(b)	reasonable shape	M1	
	suitable scale	A1	
	correctly plotted 1st and last points at (0,8.4) and (0.88 – 0.96,0) with non-vertical line at 0.47 s	A1	[3]
(c) **(i)**	**1.** kinetic energy at end is zero so $\Delta KE = ½ mv^2$ or $\Delta KE = ½ mu^2 - ½ mv^2$	C1	
	$= ½ \times 0.05 \times (8.4)^2$		
	$= (-)\ 1.8$ J	A1	[2]
	2. final maximum height = $(4.2)^2 / (2 \times 9.8) = (0.9\ (\text{m}))$		
	change in PE = $mgh_2 - mgh_1$	C1	
	$= 0.05 \times 9.8 \times (0.9 - 5)$	C1	
	$= (-)\ 2.0$ J	A1	[3]
(ii)	change is – 3.8 (J)	B1	
	energy lost to ground (on impact) / energy of deformation of the ball / thermal energy in ball	B1	[2]

Q10.

3 **(a)**	loss in potential energy due to decrease in height (as P.E. = mgh)	(B1)	
	gain in kinetic energy due to increase in speed (as K.E. = $½ mv^2$)	(B1)	
	special case 'as PE decreases KE increases' (1/2)		
	increase in thermal energy due to work done against air resistance	(B1)	
	loss in P.E. equals gain in K.E. and thermal energy	(B1)	
		max. 3	[3]
(b) **(i)**	kinetic energy $= ½ mv^2$	C1	
	$= ½ \times 0.150 \times (25)^2$	C1	
	$= 46.875 = 47$ J	A1	[3]
(ii)	**1.** potential energy (= mgh) = $0.150 \times 9.81 \times 21$	C1	
	loss = KE – mgh = 46.875 – (30.9)	C1	
	= 15.97 = 16 J	A1	[3]
	2. work done = 16 J		
	work done = force × distance	C1	
	$F = 16 / 21 = 0.76$ N	A1	[2]

Q11.

4 (a)		force × distance <u>moved</u>	M1	
		in the direction of the force	A1	[2]
(b)		weight / force = mg	M1	
		$\Delta E_p = mg \times \underline{\Delta h}$	A1	[2]
		(no marks for quote of $mg\Delta h$)		

Q12.

8	(a)		product of force and distance	M1	
			moved in the direction of the force	A1	**[2]**
	(b)	(i)	falls from rest	B1	
			decreasing acceleration	B1	
			reaches a constant speed	B1	**[3]**
		(ii)	straight line with negative gradient	B1	
			y-axis intercept above maximum E_K	B1	
			reasonable gradient (same magnitude as that for E_K initially)	B1	**[3]**

Q13.

1	(a)	(i)	product of force and distance <u>moved</u>	M1	
			(by force) in the direction of the force	A1	[2]
		(ii)	work (done) per unit time (*idea of ratio needed*)	B1	[1]
	(b)		*either* work/time *or* power = (force × distance)/time	M1	
			to give power = force × velocity	A1	[2]
	(c)	(i)	kinetic energy (= $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$) = ½ × 1900 × 27^2	C1	
			power = 692550 / 8.1 = 8.55 × 10^4 W	A1	[2]
		(ii)	*either* for equal increments of speed, increments of E_K are different	M1	
			so longer time (to increase speed) at high speeds	A1	[2]
			or air resistance increases with speed (M1)		
			so driving force (and acceleration) reduced (A1)		
			or P (= Fv) = mav (M1)		
			(P and m constant) so when v increases, a decreases (A1)		

Q14.

3	**(a)**	**(i)**	potential energy: stored energy available to do work	B1	[1]
		(ii)	gravitational: due to height/position of mass OR distance from mass OR moving mass from one point to another	B1	
			elastic: due to deformation/stretching/compressing	B1	[2]
	(b)	**(i)**	height raised = (61 – {61 cos18} =) 3.0 cm	C1	
			energy = (mgh = 0.051 × 9.8 × 0.030 =) 1.5×10^{-2} J	A1	[2]
		(ii)	moment = force × perpendicular distance		
			= 0.051 × 9.8 × 0.61 × sin18	C1	
			= 0.094 N m	A1	[2]

Q15.

4	**(a)**		electrical potential energy (stored) when charge moved and gravitational potential energy (stored) when mass moved	B1	
			due to work done in electric field and work done in gravitational field	B1	[2]
	(b)		work done = force × distance moved (in direction of force) and force = mg	M1	
			$mg \times h$ or $mg \times \Delta h$	A1	[2]
	(c)	**(i)**	$0.1 \times mgh = ½ mv^2$	B1	
			$0.1 \times m \times 9.81 \times 120 = 0.5 \times m \times v^2$	B1	
			$v = 15.3\,\text{m s}^{-1}$	A0	[2]
		(ii)	$P = 0.5\, m\, v^2 / t$	C1	
			$m / t = 110 \times 10^3 / [0.25 \times 0.5 \times (15.3)^2]$	C1	
			$= 3740\,\text{kg s}^{-1}$	A1	[3]

Q16.

3 **(a)** **(i)**	power = work done per unit time / energy transferred per unit time / rate of work done	B1	[1]
(ii)	Young modulus = stress / strain	B1	[1]
(b) **(i)** **1.**	$E = T / (A \times \text{strain})$ *(allow strain = ε)*	C1	
	$T = E \times A \times \text{strain} = 2.4 \times 10^{11} \times 1.3 \times 10^{-4} \times 0.001$	M1	
	$= 3.12 \times 10^4$ N	A0	[2]
2.	$T - W = ma$	C1	
	$[3.12 \times 10^4 - 1800 \times 9.81] = 1800a$	C1	
	$a = 7.52$ m s^{-2}	A1	[3]
(ii) **1.**	$T = 1800 \times 9.81 = 1.8 \times 10^4$ N	A1	[1]
2.	potential energy gain $= mgh$	C1	
	$= 1800 \times 9.81 \times 15$		
	$= 2.7 \times 10^5$ J	A1	[2]
(iii)	$P = Fv$	C1	
	$= 1800 \times 9.81 \times 0.55$	C1	
	input power $= 9712 \times (100/30) = 32.4 \times 10^3$ W	A1	[3]

Q17.

3 **(a)**	(work =) force × distance moved / displacement in the direction of the force OR when a force moves in the direction of the force work is done	B1	[1]
(b)	kinetic energy $= \frac{1}{2} mv^2$	C1	
	$= \frac{1}{2}\, 0.4\, (2.5)^2 = 1.25 / 1.3$ J	A1	[2]
(c) **(i)**	area under graph is work done / work done $= \frac{1}{2} Fx$	C1	
	$1.25 = (14\,x) / 2$	C1	
	$x = 0.18$ (0.179) m [allow $x = 0.19$ m using kinetic energy = 1.3 J]	A1	[3]
(ii)	smooth curve from $v = 2.5$ at $x = 0$ to $v = 0$ at Q	M1	
	curve with increasing gradient	A1	[2]

Q18.

4	**(a)**	gravitational PE is energy of a <u>mass</u> due to its position in a <u>gravitational field</u>	B1	
		elastic PE energy <u>stored</u> (in an object) <u>due to</u> (a force) changing its shape / deformation / being compressed / stretched / strained	B1	[2]
	(b) (i) 1.	kinetic energy = ½ mv^2	C1	
		= ½ × 0.065 × 16^2 = 8.3(2) J	A1	[2]
	2.	$v^2 = 2gh$ OR PE = mgh	C1	
		$h = 16^2 / (2 \times 9.81)$ = 13(.05) m	A1	[2]
	(ii)	speed at t = ½ total time = 8 (m s^{-1}) or total t =1.63 or $t_{1/2}$ = 0.815 s	C1	
		KE is ¼ or h at $t_{1/2}$ = 9.78 (m)	C1	
		and PE is ¾ of max ratio = 3 or ratio = 9.78 / 3.26 = 3	A1	[3]
	(iii)	time is less because (average) acceleration is greater OR average force is greater	B1	[1]