

**N.B.** Omission or extra  $g$  in a resolution is an accuracy error not a method error  
 In 2(a), use the mass which appears in the ‘ $ma$ ’ term of an equation of motion, to identify which particle that equation of motion applies to.

Question	Scheme	Marks	AOs	Notes
<b>2(a)</b>	Equation of motion for $Q$	M1	3.3	Equation of motion for $Q$ with correct no. of terms, condone sign errors.
	$0.6g - T = 0.6a$	A1	1.1b	A correct equation
	Equation of motion for $P$	M1	3.3	Equation of motion for $Q$ with correct no. of terms, condone sign errors.
	$T = 0.8a$	A1	1.1b	A correct equation
	$a = 4.2 \text{ (m s}^{-2}\text{) } *$	A1*	2.2a	<u>Given</u> acceleration obtained correctly. <b>You must see an equation in <math>a</math> only before reaching <math>a = 4.2</math></b>
		(5)		<b>N.B.</b> if they just use the whole system equation: $0.6g = 1.4a$ , can only score max M1A1M0A0A0  <b>N.B.</b> Use of $g = 9.81$ or $10$ loses final A mark only. <b>N.B.</b> Complete verification, using both equations, can score full marks.

(b)	$0.4 = \frac{1}{2} \times 4.2 \times t_1^2$ or e.g. they may find $v$ first and then use $v = 4.2 t_1$	M1	2.1	Complete method (they may use more than one <i>suvat</i> equation) to find time for $Q$ to hit the floor (M0 if 0.4 <b>not</b> used as distance moved and/or if 4.2 is <b>not</b> used as acceleration <u>and this applies to finding <math>v</math> as well if they use <math>v</math> to find <math>t_1</math></u> )
	$t_1 = 0.436(4357\dots)$ Allow 0.43, 0.44, 0.436, or better, or any surd form e.g. $\frac{2}{\sqrt{21}}$	A1	1.1b	See alternatives
	$v = 4.2 \times t_1$ or $v = \sqrt{2 \times 4.2 \times 0.4}$ or $0.4 = \frac{(0+v)}{2} \times t_1$ ( $v = 1.8330\dots$ )	M1	3.4	Complete method to find speed of $Q$ as it hits the floor (M0 if 0.4 <b>not</b> used as distance moved and/or if 4.2 is <b>not</b> used as acceleration <u>and this applies to finding <math>t_1</math> as well if they use <math>t_1</math> to find <math>v</math></u> )
	$t_2 = \frac{1.5 - 0.4}{v}$	M1	1.1b	Uses distance/speed to find time for $P$ to hit the pulley after $Q$ has hit the floor. N.B. This is <u>independent</u> of previous M mark.
	Complete strategy to solve the problem by finding the sum of the two times $t_1 + t_2$	DM1	3.1b	Complete method to solve the problem by finding and adding the two required times, <u>dependent on previous three M marks</u>
	1.0 (s) or 1.04 (s)	A1	1.1b	
		(6)		
(c)	e.g. rope being light; rope being inextensible; pulley being smooth; pulley being small; balls being particles	B1	3.5b	Clear statement. Allow negatives of these i.e. the rope may not be light, the rope may not be inextensible etc Must be a limitation <u>of the model stated in the question</u> <u>Penalise incorrect or irrelevant extras</u>
		(1)		B0 for: Air resistance, table being smooth
(12 marks)				