

| Question Number | Scheme  | Marks  |
|-----------------|---|--|
| 2.              | <p>(a) <math>\uparrow \quad 2X + X = 4.5g</math><br/>Leading to <math>X = \frac{3g}{2}</math> or 14.7 or 15 (N)</p> <p>(b) <math>M(A) \quad 4.5g \times AG = (2X) \times 0.8 + X \times 2.4</math><br/><math>AG = \frac{4}{3} \text{ (m), } 1.3, 1.33, \dots</math></p> | M1 A1<br>A1 (3)<br>M1 A2 ft (1,0)<br>A1 (4)<br>[7] |

**Question 2(a)**

First M1 for a complete method for finding  $R_Q$ , either by resolving vertically, or taking moments twice, with usual criteria (allow M1 even if  $R_P=2R_Q$  not substituted)

First A1 for a correct equation in either  $R_Q$  or  $R_P$  ONLY.

Second A1 for 1.5g or 14.7 or 15 (A0 for a negative answer)

**Question 2(b)**

First M1 for taking moments about any point, with usual criteria.

A2 ft for a correct equation (A1A0 one error, A0A0 for two or more errors, ignoring consistent omission of g's) in terms of X and their x (which may not be AG at this stage)

Third A1 for  $AG = 4/3, 1.3, 1.33, \dots$  (any number of decimal places, since g cancels) need 'AG =' or x marked on diagram

**N.B.** if  $R_Q = 2R_P$  throughout, mark as a misread as follows:

(a) M1A1A0 (resolution method) (b) M1A0A1A1, assuming all work follows through correctly..