

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
1 (a)	B (no earth connection);		1
(b)	C (the circuit cannot overheat if there is a fault);		1
(c)	A (in parallel);		1

**Total 3 marks**

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
4 (a) (i)	6.1 (m);		1
(ii)	any two from:- MP1. (on distance-time graph,) flat line means zero speed / eq MP2. (so) count when slope is zero; MP3. 7 (times);	allow flat or horizontal for zero slope	2
(b) (i)	(average) speed = $\frac{\text{(total) distance moved}}{\text{(total) time taken}}$	allow defined symbols ignore 'triangles'	1
(ii)	Substitution; Calculation; Matching unit;  e.g. Average speed = $\frac{6.1}{(7 \times 60)}$ = 0.0145 = 0.015 m/s	allow both substitution and calculation marks for a correct value without working  allow 6.1, or ecf for distance 7 for time  allow alternatives with compatible unit, e.g. 1.45 cm/s OR 1.5 cm/s 14.5 mm/s OR 15 mm/s 0.87 m/minutes 87 cm/minute 870 mm/minute Allow for 1 mark 6 / 7 or 0.9	3

Total 7 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
6 (a)			1
(i)	only 2.65 (mm) circled;		
(ii)	discards anomaly; performs averaging;  quotes answer to 3sf / 2 d.p.; e.g. $3.60 + 3.62 + 3.63 + 3.61 + \cancel{2.65}$ $+ 3.62 + 3.60 + 3.61$ $(= 25.29)$ $25.29 \div 7 = 3.612857\dots$ $= 3.61$ (to 3 sf)	$\div 7$ or $\div 8$ sufficient even if sum is incorrect  e.g. $3.61 \rightarrow 3$ marks $3.6128 \rightarrow 2$ marks (wrong sf) $3.49 \rightarrow 2$ marks (includes anomaly) $3.4925 \rightarrow 1$ mark (includes anomaly and wrong sf)	3
(b)			1
(i)	Bar chart/graph;	condone histogram	
(ii)	Idea that (size) data is discontinuous; and either of - Idea that there are no values between sizes; Idea that a line graph would indicate continuity;	discrete, categoric, non continuous  allow "no half sizes"	2
(iii)	Idea of inverse relationship;  Idea of non-linearity;	allow a pattern sentence, condone negative correlation allow "almost" linear Ignore idea of proportionality	2

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
11 (a)	D;		1
(b)	<p>Any four of -</p> <p>MP1. mention of ray box/pins;  MP2. Use of protractor;  MP3. (vary <math>i</math> to) obtain a range of values;  MP4. statement of equation;  <math display="block">n = \frac{\sin i}{\sin r}</math>  MP5. plot a graph of <math>\sin i</math> against <math>\sin r</math>;  OR  calculate/work out/ find <math>n</math>;  MP6. find gradient of graph;  OR  calculate average of <math>n</math>;  MP7. sensible experimental precaution;  OR  improvement to a basic method;</p>	<p>ignore reference to critical angle</p> <p>allow Snell's Law equation in words  allow correct use of A and D from diagram</p> <p>including –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• draw lines with a ruler,</li> <li>• use a thinner beam/slit,</li> <li>• use a monochromatic beam, e.g. red,</li> <li>• fix block firmly in position,</li> <li>• set any anomalous readings aside,</li> <li>• use a sharp pencil,</li> <li>• use a more precise protractor e.g. to <math>\frac{1}{2}^\circ</math></li> </ul>	4

Total 5 marks

Question number	Answer	Notes	Marks
13 (c) (i)	KE = $\frac{1}{2} mv^2$ ;	Words or symbols	1
(ii)	Conversion to kg; Substitution into correct equation; Rearrangement; Evaluation;  e.g. 45 g = 0.045 kg (or 1 kg = 1000 g etc) $36 = \frac{1}{2} \times 0.045 \times v^2$ $v^2 = \frac{2 \times 36}{0.045}$ (= 1600) 40 (m/s)	allow • 1000 seen  • steps in any order • correct answer with no working for full marks • up to 3 marks for use of 45 kg $\rightarrow$ 1.26 (m/s)-working must be seen	4
(iii)	Any one of-  • (Hit the ball transferring) more energy;  • (Hit the ball with) more velocity;  • (Hit the ball with) more speed;  • (Hit the ball with) more force;	Ignore • harder • power Allow • momentum • keep contact for a larger part of the swing • go to a place where g is less (e.g. on the moon) • hit ball at a steeper angle / vertically (e.g. use a more lofted club)	1

Total 12 marks