Question Number	Answer		Mark
2(a)	Uses $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ with $l = H - h$	**(1)**	
	Clear algebra leading to formula	**(1)**	**2**
	<u>Example of derivation</u> $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ where $l = H - h$ So $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{H-h}{g}}$ $\therefore T^2 = 4\pi^2\left(\frac{H-h}{g}\right) = \frac{4\pi^2 H - 4\pi^2 h}{g} = \frac{4\pi^2 H}{g} - \frac{4\pi^2 h}{g}$		
2(b)	1. Use a metre rule to measure h	**(1)**	
	2. Ensure metre rule is vertical using a set square **Or** Use a set square to read off the scale **Or** Measure to the bottom of the bob and add the radius of the bob	**(1)**	
	3. Use a (timing) marker (at the centre of the oscillation)	**(1)**	
	4. Measure (time for) multiple oscillations **and** divide by the number of oscillations **Or** Repeat the measurement of T **and** calculate the mean **Or** Start timing the oscillations once the oscillations have settled	**(1)**	
	5. Determine T for (at least) 5 different values of h	**(1)**	
	6. Plot a graph of T^2 against h and determine the intercept (to calculate H)	**(1)**	**6**
	[ANNOTATE WITH MPs AWARDED]		
2(c)	The recording can be viewed in slow motion	**(1)**	
	Judging when an oscillation is complete will be more accurate	**(1)**	**2**
	Total for question 2		**10**