Question	Answer		Mark
number			
12 (a)	• Evidence of $E_k = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$ and $p = mv$	(1)	
	• Correct algebraic link to $E_k = p^2/2m$	(1)	2
	Example of derivation		
	$E_{\rm k} = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$		
	$[= m \times mv^2 / 2 \times m]$		
	$= (mv)^2 / 2m$		
	[p = mv]		
	$E_{\rm k} = p^2/2m$		
12(b)	• Use of $F = Eq$	(1)	
	• Use of $W = Fs$	(1)	
	• Use of $E_k = p^2/2m$		
	Or Use of $E_k = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$ and $p = mv$ in conjunction	(1)	
	• Momentum = $9.33 \times 10^{-20} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$	(1)	4
	Example of calculation		
	$F = 7.64 \times 10^6 \text{ V m}^{-1} \times 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$		
	$= 1.22 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{N}$		
	$W = 1.22 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{N} \times 5.50 \times 10^{-3} \mathrm{m}$		
	$= 6.72 \times 10^{-15} \mathrm{J}$		
	$6.72 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J} + 6.42 \times 10^{-15} \text{ J} = 1.31 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J}$		
	$1.31 \times 10^{-14} \text{ J} = p^2 / 2 \times 3.32 \times 10^{-25} \text{ kg}$		
	$p = 9.33 \times 10^{-20} \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$		
	Total for question 12		6