



ASSESSMENT and  
QUALIFICATIONS  
ALLIANCE

# Mark scheme

# June 2003

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## GCE

## Physics A

### Unit PA02

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## Unit 2

1

(a)(i) (use of  $\Delta Q = mc\Delta\theta$  gives) energy lost by water =  $0.20 \times 4200 \times 20$  ✓  
=  $1.7 \times 10^4$  J ✓ (1.68  $\times 10^4$  J)

(a)(ii) rate of loss of energy =  $\frac{1.68 \times 10^4}{10 \times 60} = 28$  (W) ✓  
(allow C.E. for value of energy lost in (i)) (3)

(b)(i) (use of  $\Delta Q = ml$  gives)  $(28 \times t) = 0.20 \times 3.3 \times 10^5$  ✓  
 $t = 2.4 \times 10^3$  s ✓ (2.36  $\times 10^3$  s)  
(allow C.E. for value of rate of loss of energy in (a)(ii))

(b)(ii) e.g. constant rate of heat loss ✓  
ice remains at 0°C ✓ max 3  
(6)

2

(a)(i) (gravitational) potential energy to kinetic energy ✓

(ii) kinetic energy to heat energy  
[or work done against friction] ✓ (2)

(b) e.g. when using light gates  
place piece of card on trolley of measured length ✓  
card obscures light gate just before trolley strikes block ✓  
calculate speed from length of card/time obscured ✓

alternative 1: measured horizontal distance ✓  
speed = distance/time ✓  
time ✓

alternative 2: measure  $h$  ✓  
equate potential and kinetic energy ✓  
 $v^2 = gh$  ✓

alternative 3: data logger + sensor ✓  
how data processed ✓  
how speed found ✓ (3)

- (c) vary starting height of trolley  
 [or change angle] ✓  
 the greater the height the greater the speed of impact ✓

[or alter friction of surface ✓  
 greater friction, lower speed ✓]

(2)  
 (7)

3

- (i) weight greater than air resistance  
 [or (initially only) weight/gravity acting] ✓  
 hence resultant force downwards or therefore acceleration (2nd law) ✓  
 air resistance or upward force increases with speed ✓  
 until air resistance equals weight or resultant force is zero ✓  
 leaf moves at constant velocity (1st law)  
 [or 1st law applied correctly] ✓

- (ii) air resistance depends on shape  
 [or other correct statement about air resistance] ✓  
 air resistance less significant ✓  
 air resistance less, therefore greater velocity  
 [or average velocity greater  
 or accelerates for longer] ✓

max(5)  
 (5)

4

- (a)(i) horizontal component of the tension in the cable ✓

- (a)(ii) vertical component of the tension in the cable ✓

(2)

- (b)(i)  $T_{\text{vert}} = 250 \times 9.81 = 2500 \text{ N}$  ✓ (2452 N)

- (b)(ii)  $T_{\text{horiz}} = 1200 \text{ N}$  ✓

- (b)(iii)  $T^2 = (1200)^2 + (2500)^2$  ✓  
 $T = (1.44 \times 10^6 + 6.25 \times 10^6)^{1/2} = 2800 \text{ N}$  ✓ (2773 N)  
 (if use of  $T_{\text{vert}} = 2450 \text{ N}$  then  $T = 2730 \text{ N}$ )  
 (allow C.E. for values from (b)(i) and (b)(ii))

- (b)(iv)  $\tan \theta = \frac{1200}{2500}$  ✓

$\theta = 26^\circ$  ✓

(allow C.E. for values from (b)(i) and (b)(ii))

(6)  
 (8)

5

(a)(i) acceleration ✓

(a)(ii) both represent acceleration of free fall  
[or same acceleration] ✓

(a)(iii) height/distance ball is dropped from above the ground  
[or displacement] ✓

(a)(iv) moving in the opposite direction ✓

(a)(v) kinetic energy is lost in the collision  
[or inelastic collision] ✓

(5)

(b)(i)  $v^2 = 2 \times 9.81 \times 1.2$  ✓  
 $v = 4.9 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  ✓ (4.85 m s<sup>-1</sup>)

(b)(ii)  $u^2 = 2 \times 9.81 \times 0.75$  ✓  
 $u = 3.8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  ✓ (3.84 m s<sup>-1</sup>)

(b)(iii) change in momentum =  $0.15 \times 3.84 - 0.15 \times 4.85$  ✓  
=  $-1.3 \text{ kg m s}^{-1}$  ✓ (1.25 kg m s<sup>-1</sup>)  
(allow C.E. from (b)(i) and (b)(ii))

(b)(iv)  $F = \frac{1.3}{0.10}$  ✓  
= 13 N ✓  
(allow C.E. from (b)(iii))

(8)

(13)

6

(a)(i)  $pV = nRT$  ✓

(a)(ii) all particles identical or have same mass ✓  
collisions of gas molecules are elastic ✓  
inter molecular forces are negligible (except during collisions) ✓  
volume of molecules is negligible (compared to volume of container) ✓  
time of collisions is negligible ✓  
motion of molecules is random ✓  
large number of molecules present  
(therefore statistical analysis applies) ✓  
monatomic gas ✓  
Newtonian mechanics applies ✓

max(4)

(b)  $E_k = \frac{3RT}{2N_A}$  or  $\frac{3}{2}kT$  ✓  
=  $\frac{3 \times 8.31 \times 293}{2 \times 6.02 \times 10^{23}}$  ✓

$$= 6.1 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J } \checkmark \quad (6.07 \times 10^{-21} \text{ J}) \quad (3)$$

- (c) masses are different  $\checkmark$  (2)  
hence because  $E_k$  is the same, mean square speeds must be different  $\checkmark$  (2)

Quality of Written Communication (Q2(b) and Q3)  $\checkmark\checkmark$  (2)  
(2)