

Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Max. Marks : 18 Marks

Time : 18 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

Question Number	Acceptable answers	Additional guidance	Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of <math>F = k \Delta x</math> (1)</li> <li><math>k = 14.4 \text{ N m}^{-1}</math> (1)</li> <li>Use of <math>T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}</math> (1)</li> <li>Use of <math>f = 1/T</math> (1)</li> <li><math>f = 2.4 \text{ Hz}</math> (1)</li> </ul>	Example of calculation: $k = mg/\Delta x = 66 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg} \times 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2} / 4.5 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m} = 14.4 \text{ N m}^{-1}$ $T = 2\pi(0.066/14.4)^{1/2} = 0.425 \text{ s}$ $f = 1/T = 1/0.425 = 2.35 \text{ Hz}$	5

Q2.

Question Number	Acceptable answers	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of <math>s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2</math> with <math>a = 0</math> (1)</li> <li>Use of <math>F = 6\pi\eta rv</math> (1)</li> <li>0.037 N (1)</li> </ul>	<u>Example of calculation</u> $v = \frac{0.75 \text{ m}}{3.4 \text{ s}} = 0.22 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ $F = 6\pi \times 1.8 \text{ Pa s} \times 5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} \times 0.22 \text{ m s}^{-1} = 0.037 \text{ N}$	3

(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Viscous drag force + upthrust = weight (1)</li> <li>Upthrust and weight are unchanged (with temperature) (1)</li> <li>(So at terminal velocity) viscous drag force is unchanged so the student is incorrect Or For viscous drag to be constant, if the viscosity decreases then the terminal velocity will increase so the student is incorrect (1) (<math>F = 6\pi\eta r v</math>)</li> </ul>		3
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Q3.

Question Number	Acceptable answers	Additional guidance	Mark
(a)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Weight and drag force are equal for terminal velocity stated or implied (1)</li> <li>Quotes <math>F = 6\pi\eta r v</math> and <math>mg = 4(\pi r^3)\rho g/3</math> and suitable working to obtain <math>v = \frac{2g\rho r^2}{9\eta}</math> (1)</li> </ul>		2

Question Number	Acceptable answers	Additional guidance	Mark
(b)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use of <math>v = \frac{2g\rho r^2}{9\eta}</math> (1)</li> <li><math>v = 760 \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}</math> (1)</li> </ul>	<p><u>Example of calculation</u>  <math>v = 2 \times 9.81 \text{ N kg}^{-1} \times 1.0 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3} \times (2.5 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m})^2 / 9 \times 1.8 \times 10^{-5} \text{ Pa s}</math>  <math>v = 757 \text{ m s}^{-1}</math></p>	2

Question Number	Acceptable answers	Additional guidance	Mark
(c)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Measured value much less than calculated value (1)</li> </ul> <p>Max 2 from</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The raindrop is moving very fast so Stokes' law does not apply (1)</li> <li>Flow is not laminar so Stokes' law does not apply (1)</li> <li>Raindrops not small so Stokes' law does not apply (1)</li> <li>Raindrops not spherical so Stokes' law does not apply (1)</li> <li>Argument based on increased upward force if upthrust taken into account so it doesn't apply (1)</li> </ul>		3