OCR
Oxford Cambridge and RSA

GCE

Further Mathematics B MEI

Y431/01: Mechanics minor

A Level

Mark Scheme for June 2022

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This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and students, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which marks were awarded by examiners. It does not indicate the details of the discussions which took place at an examiners' meeting before marking commenced.

All examiners are instructed that alternative correct answers and unexpected approaches in candidates' scripts must be given marks that fairly reflect the relevant knowledge and skills demonstrated.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the published question papers and the report on the examination.

MARKING INSTRUCTIONS

PREPARATION FOR MARKING
RM ASSESSOR

1. Make sure that you have accessed and completed the relevant training packages for on-screen marking: RM Assessor Online Training; OCR Essential Guide to Marking.

2. Make sure that you have read and understood the mark scheme and the question paper for this unit. These are posted on the RM Cambridge Assessment Support Portal http://www.rm.com/support/ca

3. Log-in to RM Assessor and mark the **required number** of practice responses ("scripts") and the **number of required** standardisation responses.

   YOU MUST MARK 10 PRACTICE AND 10 STANDARDISATION RESPONSES BEFORE YOU CAN BE APPROVED TO MARK LIVE SCRIPTS.

MARKING

1. Mark strictly to the mark scheme.

2. Marks awarded must relate directly to the marking criteria.

3. The schedule of dates is very important. It is essential that you meet the RM Assessor 50% and 100% (traditional 40% Batch 1 and 100% Batch 2) deadlines. If you experience problems, you must contact your Team Leader (Supervisor) without delay.

4. If you are in any doubt about applying the mark scheme, consult your Team Leader by telephone or the RM Assessor messaging system, or by email.

5. **Crossed Out Responses**
   Where a candidate has crossed out a response and provided a clear alternative then the crossed out response is not marked. Where no alternative response has been provided, examiners may give candidates the benefit of the doubt and mark the crossed out response where legible.

   Rubric Error Responses – Optional Questions
   Where candidates have a choice of question across a whole paper or a whole section and have provided more answers than required, then all responses are marked and the highest mark allowable within the rubric is given. Enter a mark for each question answered into RM assessor, which will select the highest mark from those awarded. (The underlying assumption is that the candidate has penalised themselves by attempting more questions than necessary in the time allowed.)

Multiple Choice Question Responses
When a multiple choice question has only a single, correct response and a candidate provides two responses (even if one of these responses is correct), then no mark should be awarded (as it is not possible to determine which was the first response selected by the candidate).

Contradictory Responses
When a candidate provides contradictory responses, then no mark should be awarded, even if one of the answers is correct.

Short Answer Questions (requiring only a list by way of a response, usually worth only **one mark per response**)
Where candidates are required to provide a set number of short answer responses then only the set number of responses should be marked. The response space should be marked from left to right on each line and then line by line until the required number of responses have been considered. The remaining responses should not then be marked. Examiners will have to apply judgement as to whether a 'second response' on a line is a development of the 'first response', rather than a separate, discrete response. (The underlying assumption is that the candidate is attempting to hedge their bets and therefore getting undue benefit rather than engaging with the question and giving the most relevant/correct responses.)

Short Answer Questions (requiring a more developed response, worth **two or more marks**)
If the candidates are required to provide a description of, say, three items or factors and four items or factors are provided, then mark on a similar basis – that is downwards (as it is unlikely in this situation that a candidate will provide more than one response in each section of the response space.)

Longer Answer Questions (requiring a developed response)
Where candidates have provided two (or more) responses to a medium or high tariff question which only required a single (developed) response and not crossed out the first response, then only the first response should be marked. Examiners will need to apply professional judgement as to whether the second (or a subsequent) response is a 'new start' or simply a poorly expressed continuation of the first response.

6. Always check the pages (and additional objects if present) at the end of the response in case any answers have been continued there. If the candidate has continued an answer there then add a tick to confirm that the work has been seen.

7. Award No Response (NR) if:
   - there is nothing written in the answer space.

   Award Zero '0' if:
   - anything is written in the answer space and is not worthy of credit (this includes text and symbols).

Team Leaders must confirm the correct use of the NR button with their markers before live marking commences and should check this when reviewing scripts.

8. The RM Assessor **comments box** is used by your team leader to explain the marking of the practice responses. Please refer to these comments when checking your practice responses. **Do not use the comments box for any other reason.**
If you have any questions or comments for your team leader, use the phone, the RM Assessor messaging system, or e-mail.

9. Assistant Examiners will send a brief report on the performance of candidates to their Team Leader (Supervisor) via email by the end of the marking period. The report should contain notes on particular strengths displayed as well as common errors or weaknesses. Constructive criticism of the question paper/mark scheme is also appreciated.

10. For answers marked by levels of response:
    a. **To determine the level** – start at the highest level and work down until you reach the level that matches the answer
    b. **To determine the mark within the level**, consider the following:

Descriptor	**Award mark**
On the borderline of this level and the one below	At bottom of level
Just enough achievement on balance for this level	Above bottom and either below middle or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Meets the criteria but with some slight inconsistency	Above middle and either below top of level or at middle of level (depending on number of marks available)
Consistently meets the criteria for this level	At top of level

Text Instructions

1. Annotations and abbreviations

Annotation in scoris	Meaning
✓and ✗	
BOD	Benefit of doubt
FT	Follow through
ISW	Ignore subsequent working
M0, M1	Method mark awarded 0, 1
A0, A1	Accuracy mark awarded 0, 1
B0, B1	Independent mark awarded 0, 1
E	Explanation mark 1
SC	Special case
^	Omission sign
MR	Misread
BP	Blank page
Highlighting	
Other abbreviations in mark scheme	Meaning
E1	Mark for explaining a result or establishing a given result
dep*	Mark dependent on a previous mark, indicated by *. The * may be omitted if only previous M mark.
cao	Correct answer only
oe	Or equivalent
rot	Rounded or truncated
soi	Seen or implied
www	Without wrong working
AG	Answer given
awrt	Anything which rounds to
BC	By Calculator
DR	This indicates that the instruction In this question you must show detailed reasoning appears in the question.

2. Subject-specific Marking Instructions for AS Level Mathematics B (MEI)

a Annotations must be used during your marking. For a response awarded zero (or full) marks a single appropriate annotation (cross, tick, M0 or ^) is sufficient, but not required.

For responses that are not awarded either 0 or full marks, you must make it clear how you have arrived at the mark you have awarded and all responses must have enough annotation for a reviewer to decide if the mark awarded is correct without having to mark it independently.

It is vital that you annotate standardisation scripts fully to show how the marks have been awarded.

Award NR (No Response)

- if there is nothing written at all in the answer space and no attempt elsewhere in the script
- OR if there is a comment which does not in any way relate to the question (e.g. 'can't do', 'don't know')
- OR if there is a mark (e.g. a dash, a question mark, a picture) which isn't an attempt at the question.

Note: Award 0 marks only for an attempt that earns no credit (including copying out the question).

If a candidate uses the answer space for one question to answer another, for example using the space for 8(b) to answer 8(a), then give benefit of doubt unless it is ambiguous for which part it is intended.

b An element of professional judgement is required in the marking of any written paper. Remember that the mark scheme is designed to assist in marking incorrect solutions. Correct solutions leading to correct answers are awarded full marks but work must not always be judged on the answer alone, and answers that are given in the question, especially, must be validly obtained; key steps in the working must always be looked at and anything unfamiliar must be investigated thoroughly. Correct but unfamiliar or unexpected methods are often signalled by a correct result following an apparently incorrect method. Such work must be carefully assessed. When a candidate adopts a method which does not correspond to the mark scheme, escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
If you are in any doubt whatsoever you should contact your Team Leader.

c The following types of marks are available.

M
A suitable method has been selected and *applied* in a manner which shows that the method is essentially understood. Method marks are not usually lost for numerical errors, algebraic slips or errors in units. However, it is not usually sufficient for a candidate just to indicate an intention of using some method or just to quote a formula; the formula or idea must be applied to the specific problem in hand, e.g. by substituting the relevant quantities into the formula. In some cases the nature of the errors allowed for the award of an M mark may be specified.
A method mark may usually be implied by a correct answer unless the question includes the DR statement, the command words "Determine" or "Show that", or some other indication that the method must be given explicitly.

A
Accuracy mark, awarded for a correct answer or intermediate step correctly obtained. Accuracy marks cannot be given unless the associated Method mark is earned (or implied). Therefore M0 A1 cannot ever be awarded.

B
Mark for a correct result or statement independent of Method marks.

E
A given result is to be established or a result has to be explained. This usually requires more working or explanation than the establishment of an unknown result.

Unless otherwise indicated, marks once gained cannot subsequently be lost, e.g. wrong working following a correct form of answer is ignored. Sometimes this is reinforced in the mark scheme by the abbreviation isw. However, this would not apply to a case where a candidate passes through the correct answer as part of a wrong argument.

d When a part of a question has two or more 'method' steps, the M marks are in principle independent unless the scheme specifically says otherwise; and similarly where there are several B marks allocated. (The notation 'dep*' is used to indicate that a particular mark is dependent on an earlier, asterisked, mark in the scheme.) Of course, in practice it may happen that when a candidate has once gone wrong in a part of a question, the work from there on is worthless so that no more marks can sensibly be given. On the other hand, when two or more steps are successfully run together by the candidate, the earlier marks are implied and full credit must be given.

e The abbreviation FT implies that the A or B mark indicated is allowed for work correctly following on from previously incorrect results. Otherwise, A and B marks are given for correct work only – differences in notation are of course permitted. A (accuracy) marks are not given for answers obtained from incorrect working. When A or B marks are awarded for work at an intermediate stage of a solution, there may be various alternatives that are equally acceptable. In such cases, what is acceptable will be detailed in the mark scheme. If this is not the case, please escalate the question to your Team Leader who will decide on a course of action with the Principal Examiner.
Sometimes the answer to one part of a question is used in a later part of the same question. In this case, A marks will often be 'follow through'. In such cases you must ensure that you refer back to the answer of the previous part question even if this is not shown within the image zone. You may find it easier to mark follow through questions candidate-by-candidate rather than question-by-question.

f Unless units are specifically requested, there is no penalty for wrong or missing units as long as the answer is numerically correct and expressed either in SI or in the units of the question. (e.g. lengths will be assumed to be in metres unless in a particular question all the lengths are in km, when this would be assumed to be the unspecified unit.)

We are usually quite flexible about the accuracy to which the final answer is expressed; over-specification is usually only penalised where the scheme explicitly says so.

- When a value is **given** in the paper only accept an answer correct to at least as many significant figures as the given value.
- When a value is **not given** in the paper accept any answer that agrees with the correct value to **2 s.f.** unless a different level of accuracy has been asked for in the question, or the mark scheme specifies an acceptable range.
  NB for Specification A the rubric specifies 3 s.f. as standard, so this statement reads "3 s.f"

Follow through should be used so that only one mark in any question is lost for each distinct accuracy error.
Candidates using a value of 9.80, 9.81 or 10 for *g* should usually be penalised for any final accuracy marks which do not agree to the value found with 9.8 which is given in the rubric.

g Rules for replaced work and multiple attempts:

- If one attempt is clearly indicated as the one to mark, or only one is left uncrossed out, then mark that attempt and ignore the others.If more than one attempt is left not crossed out, then mark the last attempt unless it only repeats part of the first attempt or is substantially less complete.if a candidate crosses out all of their attempts, the assessor should attempt to mark the crossed out answer(s) as above and award marks appropriately.

h For a genuine misreading (of numbers or symbols) which is such that the object and the difficulty of the question remain unaltered, mark according to the scheme but following through from the candidate's data. A penalty is then applied; 1 mark is generally appropriate, though this may differ for some units. This is achieved by withholding one A or B mark in the question. Marks designated as cao may be awarded as long as there are no other errors. If a candidate corrects the misread in a later part, do not continue to follow through. E marks are lost unless, by chance, the given results are established by equivalent working. Note that a miscopy of the candidate's own working is not a misread but an accuracy error.

i If a calculator is used, some answers may be obtained with little or no working visible. Allow full marks for correct answers provided that there is nothing in the wording of the question specifying that analytical methods are required such as the bold "In this question you must show detailed reasoning", or the command words "Show" and "Determine. Where an answer is wrong but there is some evidence of method, allow appropriate method marks. Wrong answers with no supporting method score zero. If in doubt, consult your Team Leader.

j If in any case the scheme operates with considerable unfairness consult your Team Leader.

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
1	(a)		$[\text{Force}] = [\text{Mass}][\text{Acceleration}] = \text{MLT}^{-2}$	**B1**	**1.2**	Can be implied by correct dimensions for G	
			$[\text{G}] = \text{MLT}^{-2} \cdot \text{L}^2 \cdot \text{M}^{-2} = \text{L}^3\text{M}^{-1}\text{T}^{-2}$	**B1**	**1.1**		

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
				[2]			
	(b)		$LT^{-1} = \left(L^3M^{-1}T^{-2}\right)^{\alpha} M^{\beta}L^{\gamma}$	**M1**	**1.1**	Substituting their dimensions for G and correct dimensions for v into given equation	
			$\Rightarrow 3\alpha + \gamma = 1, -\alpha + \beta = 0, -2\alpha = -1$	**M1**	**1.1**	Setting up all three equations	
			$\alpha = \frac{1}{2}$	**A1 cao**	**1.1**		
			$\beta = \frac{1}{2}$, $\gamma = -\frac{1}{2}$	**A1 cao**	**1.1**		
				[4]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
2	(a)		Block is in equilibrium so the forces sum to zero.	B1	2.4		
			Hence the vectors can be joined to form a triangle.	B1	1.1		
				[2]			
	(b)		Sides F and R perpendicular.	B1	1.1	Either explicitly marked, or convincingly drawn.	
			Side lengths labelled F, R and W, with α included between sides R and W.	B1	1.1		
				[2]			
	(c)		If block is in limiting equilibrium, $F = \mu R$.	M1	3.4	$F = \mu R$ must be stated or implied by substitution for F or seen in diagram in part **(b).**	
			So $\tan\alpha = \frac{\mu R}{R} = \mu$	A1	1.1	**AG** .	
				[2]			
	(d)		Let α_S and α_T be the angles at which the block first slides and topples, respectively.				
			From **(c)**, $\tan\alpha_S = 1.35$ $(\Rightarrow \alpha_S = 53.471\ldots°)$				
			$\tan\alpha_T = \frac{11.6}{8.9} = 1.303\ldots$ $(\Rightarrow \alpha_T = 52.503\ldots°)$	M1	2.1	Angle needn't be calculated explicitly.	
			$(\Rightarrow \alpha_T < \alpha_S)$ so the block will topple first.	A1	2.2a	Conclusion clearly stated.	
				[2]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
3	(a)		Let the constant friction force have magnitude F (N).				
			Gain in GPE $= 0.3\ g \sin 25$	**B1**	**1.1**	May be embedded in WEP equation.	
			Distance travelled from A to B $= \frac{205}{360} \cdot 2\pi \left(= \frac{41}{36}\pi\right)$	**B1**	**1.1**	May be embedded in WEP equation.	
			$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.3 \cdot 4^2 - \frac{41}{36}\pi \cdot F = 0.3g \sin 25° \ \left(\Rightarrow F = 0.32351\ldots\right)$	**M1**	**3.3**	WEP all correct using their gain in GPE and their arc length.	
			$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 0.3 \cdot v^2 - F \cdot \pi = 0$	**M1**	**3.4**		
			$\Rightarrow v = 2.6030\ldots$	**A1**	**2.2a**		
				[5]			
	(b)		As the bead moves around the hoop, the normal reaction force on the bead is likely to change, thus friction unlikely to remain constant.	**B1**	**3.5a**		
				[1]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
4	(a)		$\cos\theta = \frac{4}{5}$	B1	1.1a	soi	
			$BC = 2\cdot 2\cos\theta = 3.2$	B1	1.1		
				[2]			
	(b)		$T\sin\theta(3.2) + 6g\sin\theta(2.5) + 75g\sin\theta(5-x) = R\sin\theta(5)$	M1 A1ft A1ft	3.3 1.1 1.1	Attempt at taking moments: four terms present, condone $\sin \leftrightarrow \cos$ confusion. Two or three terms correct. Trigonometric factors **must** be seen to start with (even if visibly cancelled immediately). Ft their BC Fully correct (unsimplified) equation ft their BC	
			$\Rightarrow 3.2T + 15g + 375g - 75gx = 5R$ $\Rightarrow 3.2T + 3822 = 5R + 735x$ $\Rightarrow 25R + 3675x - 16T = 19110$	A1	1.1	**AG**	
				[4]			
	(c)		$6g + 75g = R + T\cos 2\theta$	M1 M1	3.3 3.1a	Attempt to "resolve" all forces vertically. Using $\cos 2\theta$.	
			$\Rightarrow R = 793.8 - 0.28T$				
			$\Rightarrow 16 \times 720 + 19110 = 25\,(793.8 - 0.28T) + 3675x$	M1	1.1	Substitution of their R and using $T = 720$	
			$\Rightarrow 30630 = 14805 + 3675x$				
			$\Rightarrow x = 4.3061\ldots$	A1	2.2b		
				[4]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
5	(a)		Let the particles collide T seconds after projection.				
			$17.5T - 4.9T^2 + 4.9T^2 = 20$	M1	3.4		
			$\Rightarrow T = \frac{8}{7} (= 1.1428\ldots)$	A1	1.1	Award if clearly seen used later on.	
			So P travels at $17.5 - 9.8 \times \frac{8}{7} = 6.3$ ms^{-1} upwards and Q travels at $9.8 \times \frac{8}{7} = 11.2$ ms^{-1} downwards immediately before collision.	A1	1.1	Award if clearly seen used later on.	
			Let P and Q travel respectively at u_1 and u_2 ms^{-1} upwards immediately after collision.				
			$4m(6.3) - m(11.2) = 4mu_1 + mu_2 \Rightarrow 4u_1 + u_2 = 14$ $u_2 - u_1 = 0.6(17.5) = 10.5$	M1 M1 A1	3.3 3.3 1.1	Attempt at COLM. Attempt at NEL. Both correct.	
			$\Rightarrow 5u_1 = 3.5 \Rightarrow u_1 = 0.7$ as required.	A1	1.1	**AG**	
			$u_2 = 11.2$	A1	1.1	Directions must be made clear at some point in the working.	
				[8]			
	(b)		Immediately before explosion, KE of system $= 3mg \times 10$.	B1	1.1	Seen or implied. Can also be obtained by SUVAT.	
			$\frac{1}{2} \cdot 2m \cdot v_1^2 + \frac{1}{2} \cdot m \cdot v_2^2 = 1.72 \times 30mg$	M1	3.4		
			$\Rightarrow 2v_1^2 + v_2^2 = 1011.36$	A1	2.2a		
				[3]			
	(c)		Speed of particle before explosion $= \sqrt{0^2 + 2g \cdot 10} = 14$ ms^{-1} .	B1	3.4	Can be seen or implied. Can also be obtained using energy.	
			$3m \cdot 14 = 2mv_1 - mv_2 \Rightarrow 2v_1 - v_2 = 42$.	M1	3.3	Attempt at COLM	
			$2v_1^2 + (2v_1 - 42)^2 = 1011.36 \Rightarrow v_1^2 - 28v_1 + 125.44 = 0$	M1	1.1	Forming a three-term quadratic in either v_1 or v_2	
			$v_1 = 22.4$ (or 5.6)	A1	1.1		
			$v_2 = 2.8$ (or -30.8)	A1	1.1		
			Second solution not possible as upper fragment cannot travel at greater downward speed than lower fragment	B1	3.2b		

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
				[6]			

Question			Answer	Marks	AOs	Guidance	
6	(a)		Let AG have length x cm.				
			$7x = (3.5\times 0)+(1.4\times 30)+(2.1\times 60)$	M1	3.4		
			$\Rightarrow x = 24$	A1	1.1		
				[2]			
	(b)		$BD = \sqrt{40^2 - 30^2} = \sqrt{700}$	M1	3.1b	Seen or implied.	
			$\angle ADG = \arctan\frac{30}{\sqrt{700}} - \arctan\frac{6}{\sqrt{700}}$ $= 35.813\ldots°$	M1 A1	3.1a 1.1	Correct attempt to find $\angle ADB$ or $\angle GDB$.	
				[3]			
	(c)		The forces that the string exerts at each end of the rod must be equal (in magnitude),	B1	2.4		
			and since only these forces have a horizontal component (and since the rod is in equilibrium), the angles must be equal.	B1	2.2a		
				[2]			
	(d)		Let $AD = x$ cm				
			$\text{Area}(CDG) = 1.5\times \text{Area}(ADG)$, and angles ADG and CDG are equal, so $1.5x = 80 - x$.	M1	3.1a	Realising that DC must be $\frac{36}{24} = 1.5$ times AD.	
			$\Rightarrow x = 32$	A1	1.1	Or for deducing length of CD (48 cm)	
			$\cos(\angle ADC) = \frac{32^2+48^2-60^2}{2\cdot 32\cdot 48}$	M1	3.1a	Using Cosine Rule.	
			$\Rightarrow \angle ADC = 95.079\ldots$ so $\Rightarrow \angle ADG = 47.539\ldots°$	A1	1.1		
			Let the tension in the string be T N.				
			$2T\cos(\angle ADG) = 7g$	M1	3.4		
			$\Rightarrow T = 50.809\ldots$	A1	2.2a		
				[6]			

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