



**Pressure and pressure differences
in fluids**

Mark Scheme

Name: _____

Class: _____

Date: _____

Time: **78 minutes**

Marks: **77 marks**

Comments:

Mark schemes

- 1** (a) hydraulic 1
- (b) 9
- allow 1 mark for a correct substitution, ie $\frac{1800}{200}$ provided no subsequent step*
- 2
- (c) an environmental 1
- [4]**

- 2** (a) (i) liquids are (virtually) incompressible 1
- (b) 84
- allow 1 mark for correct substitution, ie*
- $$1.5 \times 10^6 = \frac{F}{5.6 \times 10^{-5}}$$
- numbers may not be written in standard form, ie*
- $$1\ 500\ 000 = F \frac{F}{0.000\ 056}$$
- allow 1 mark for an answer 216*
- 2
- (c) it (the force on the slave pistons) is greater / larger 1
- accept force (at slave piston) = 216 (N)*
- the area (touching the liquid) of the slave piston is greater than the area of the master piston
- accept it has a bigger area*
- just quoting numbers, eg the master piston is 5×10^{-5} and the slave piston is 14.4×10^{-5} is insufficient*
- 1
- [5]**

- 3** (a) (i) are incompressible 1
- (ii) in all directions 1

(b) 1.6

*allow 1 mark for correct substitution, ie $\frac{80}{50}$ provided no subsequent step shown
an answer 0.032 gains 0 marks*

2

(c) Pa

1

(d) increases

1

[6]

4

(a) The pressure at X is the same as at Y

1

(b) larger than

1

(c) (i) 3 (N/mm²)

*accept 3 000 000 Pa (correct unit must be given)
allow 1 mark for correct substitution, ie $\frac{24}{8}$*

provided no subsequent step

2

(ii) pascal

1

(d) the brakes would not work

*allow the vehicle (car/bike etc) would not stop
accept they would freeze solid or seize up*

1

[6]

5

(a) 3000

correct substitution of $24 / 0.008$ gains 1 mark provided no subsequent steps are shown

2

N / m² or Pa

1

(b) (i) K

accept ringed K in table

1

- (ii) water exiting bottle one-third of vertical height of K
allow less than half vertical height of spout shown, judged by eye

1

water landing twice the distance of the spout shown in the diagram
*accept at least one and a half times further out than spout shown,
 judged by eye*
*do **not** accept water hitting the side of the sink*
ignore trajectory

1

- (c) water will land on the (vertical) side of the sink
*accept sink **not** long / wide / big enough*

or

water will dribble down very close to the bottle

or

that part of the bottle is curved
*do **not** accept goes out of the sink*

1

[7]

- 6** (a) (i) the line of action of the weight (of the bus) lies / acts outside of the base (of the bus)
*allow line of action through the centre of mass lies / acts outside the
 base*

1

there is a resultant moment (acting on the bus)

1

- (ii) in normal use the centre of mass may be in a different position

1

or

passengers on the bus may affect the position of the centre of mass

for safety, buses should always be tested beyond the normal operating
 conditions / parameters

for safety is insufficient

accept in case something unexpected happens

1

- (b) (i) a liquid is (virtually) incompressible
accept a liquid cannot be squashed
a liquid is difficult to compress is insufficient

1

- (ii) 84000

award 2 marks for

$$\frac{F}{0.28} = \frac{360}{0.0012}$$

or

$$\frac{F}{0.28} = 300\,000$$

or award 1 mark for

$$P = \frac{360}{0.0012}$$

or

300 000 (Pa)

seen anywhere

3

[8]**7**

- (a) hydraulic (system)

1

- (b) 15.40×10^2

or

1540

allow 1 mark for correct substitution, ie

$$8.75 \times 10^4 = \frac{F}{1.76 \times 10^{-2}}$$

or

$$87\,500 = \frac{F}{0.0176}$$

or

$$F = 8.75 \times 10^4 \times 1.76 \times 10^{-2}$$

or

$$F = 87\,500 \times 0.0176$$

2

(c) any **one** environmental **advantage**:

stating a converse statement is insufficient, or a disadvantage of the usual oil, ie the usual oil is non-renewable

plant oil is renewable

using plant oil will conserve (limited) supplies **or** extend lifetime of the usual / crude oil.

plant oil releases less carbon dioxide (when it is being produced / processed)

plant oil will add less carbon dioxide to the atmosphere (when it is being produced / processed, than the usual oil)

plant oil removes carbon dioxide from **or** adds oxygen to the air when it is growing

stating that plant oil is carbon neutral is insufficient

1

(d) (the current flowing through the coil) creates a magnetic field (around the coil)

1

(this magnetic field) interacts with the permanent magnetic field

or

current carrying conductor is in a (permanent) magnetic field

it must be clear which magnetic field is which

1

this produces a (resultant) force (and coil / cone moves)

1

when the direction of the current changes, the direction of the force changes to the opposite direction

accept for 2 marks the magnetic field of the coil interacts with the permanent magnetic field

1

[8]

8

(a) make the rod longer

1

push down on the rod with a greater force

1

(b) particles are close together

1

so no room for more movement

dependent on 1st marking point

1

(c) (i) downward force produces pressure in liquid

reference to compression of liquid negates this mark

1

this pressure is the same at all points in a liquid

or

this pressure is transmitted equally through the liquid

and $P = F/A$ or $F = P \times A$

1

area (at load) bigger (so force bigger)

1

(ii) the force acting on the car moves less distance than the effort force

1

[9]**9**

(a) air molecules colliding with a surface create pressure

1

at increasing altitude distance between molecules increases

or

at increasing altitude fewer molecules (above a surface)

1

so number of collisions with a surface decreases

or

or so always less weight of air than below (the surface)

1

(b) atmospheric pressure = 20 kPa from graph **and** conversion of 810 cm² to 0.081 m²

allow ecf for an incorrect value clearly obtained from the graph

1

$$5 \times 10^4 = \underline{E}$$

$$0.081$$

1

$$F = 5 \times 10^4 \times 0.081$$

1

$$4050$$

1

$$4100 \text{ (N)}$$

1

allow 4100 (N) with no working shown for 5 marks

allow 4050 with no working shown for 4 marks

(c) force from air pressure acting from inside to outside bigger than force acting inwards

1

so keeps the window in position

1

[10]

10

(a) rate of flow of water less

1

because pressure is less

or

because force acting is less

or

because height of water above tap is less

1

(b) (i) at short lengths water collected is the same

accept rate of flow for water collected

1

at longer lengths water collected decreases as the length of pipe increases

if no other mark gained allow as the length increases the flow decreases for 1 mark

1

(ii) **max 4 marks**

take more readings to calculate a mean (1)

take more readings is insufficient

to reduce effect of random errors (1)

or

take more readings between 5.0 m and 10.0 m (1)

see where the change occurs (1)

or

take more readings above 15.0 m (1)

accept take more readings at longer lengths

to see if trend continues (1)

maximum of 2 marks for more readings and max 2 for reasons

4

- (c) Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Communication (QC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also refer to the information on page 5 and apply a 'best-fit' approach to the marking.

0 marks

No relevant content

Level 1 (1–2 marks)

There is a basic description of the measurement of time **or** volume **or** diameter of pipe

Level 2 (3–4 marks)

There is a description of the measurement of the time taken to collect a fixed volume **or** the volume collected in a fixed time **and** a description of an additional control variable

Level 3 (5–6 marks)

There is a description of the measurement of the time taken to collect a fixed volume **or** the volume collected in a fixed time **and** a description of an additional control variable **and** a description of appropriate equipment

examples of the points made in the response equipment

- tape measure or rule
- stopwatch
- container for collecting water
- measuring cylinder.

measurements

- diameter of hosepipe
- length of hosepipe
- volume of water collected
- time taken for collecting water
- repeat for different diameters.

control factors

- height of water in water butt (achieved by using a tap)
- length of hosepipe and how it is achieved by measuring and cutting.

6

[14]