

# Measurement Techniques

## Mark Scheme 3

<b>Level</b>	International A Level
<b>Subject</b>	Physics
<b>Exam Board</b>	CIE
<b>Topic</b>	Measurement Techniques
<b>Sub Topic</b>	
<b>Paper Type</b>	Theory
<b>Booklet</b>	Mark Scheme 3

**Time Allowed:** 52 minutes

**Score:** /43

**Percentage:** /100

CHEMISTRY ONLINE

A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
>85%	77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

- 1 (a) (i) amplitude scale reading 2.2 (cm)  
amplitude =  $2.2 \times 2.5 = 5.5 \text{ mV}$  [2]
- (ii) time period scale reading = 3.8 (cm)  
time period =  $3.8 \times 0.5 \times 10^{-3} = 0.0019 \text{ (s)}$   
frequency  $f = 1 / 0.0019 = 530 \text{ (526) Hz}$  A1 [3]
- (iii) uncertainty in reading =  $\pm 0.2$  in 3.8 (cm) or 5.3% or 0.2 in 7.6 (cm)  
or 2.6% [allow other variations of the distance on the x-axis]  
actual uncertainty = 5.3% of 526 = 27.7 or 28 Hz  
or 2.6% of 526 = 13 or 14 A1 [2]
- (b) frequency =  $530 \pm 30 \text{ Hz}$  or  $530 \pm 10 \text{ Hz}$  [1]
- 2 (a)  $d = v \times t$  C1  
 $t = 0.2 \times 4$  (allow  $t = 0.2 \times 2$ ) C1  
 $d = 3 \times 10^8 \times 0.8 \times 10^{-6}$  OR  $3 \times 10^8 \times 0.4 \times 10^{-6}$  C1  
 $d = 240 \text{ m}$  hence distance from source to reflector = 120 m A1 [4]
- (b) speed of sound 300 cf speed of light  $3 \times 10^8$  OR time =  $240 / 300 (= 0.8)$   
OR time =  $120 / 300 (= 0.4)$  C1  
sound slower by factor of  $10^6$  OR time for one division  $0.8 / 4$   
OR time for one division  $0.4 / 2$  C1  
time base setting  $0.2 \text{ s cm}^{-1}$  [unit required] A1 [3]

- 3 (a) either  $P \propto V^2$  or  $P = V^2/R$  .....  
 reduction =  $(230^2 - 220^2)/230^2$   
 = 8.5 % ..... A1 [2]
- (b) (i) zero ..... A1 [1]  
 (ii) 0.3(0)A ..... A1 [1]
- (c) (i) correct plots to within  $\pm 1$  mm ..... B1 [1]  
 (ii) reasonable line/curve through points giving current as 0.12A  
allow  $\pm 0.005A$  ..... B1 [1]  
 (iii)  $V = IR$  .....  
 $V = 0.12 \times 5.0$   
 $= 0.6(0)V$  ..... A1 [2]
- (d) circuit acts as a potential divider/current divides/current in AC not the same as  
 current in BC ..... B1  
 resistance between A and C not equal to resistance between C and B ..... B1  
 or current in wire AC  $\times R$  is not equal to current in wire BC  $\times R$  ..... B1  
 any 2 statements [2]

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 — TUITION —

- 4 (a) uses a tangent (anywhere), not a single point C1  
 draws tangent at correct position B1  
 acceleration =  $1.7 \pm 0.1$  A2 [4]  
*(outside 1.6 → 1.8 but within 1.5 → 1.9, allow 1 mark)*
- (b) (i) because slope (of tangent of graph) is decreasing M1  
 acceleration is decreasing A1 [2]  
 (ii) e.g. air resistance increases (with speed)  
 (angle of) slope of ramp decreases B1 [1]
- (c) (i) scatter of points about line B1 [1]  
 (ii) intercept / line does not go through origin B1 [1]
- 5 (a) work done in moving unit positive charge from infinity (to the point) M1  
 A1 [2]
- (b) (i) inside the sphere, the potential would be constant B1 [1]  
 (ii) for point charge,  $V_x$  is constant B1  
 co-ordinates clear and determines two values of  $V_x$  at least 4 cm apart M1  
 conclusion made clear A1 [3]
- (c)  $q = 4\pi\epsilon_0 Vx$   
 $q = 4\pi \times 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \times 180 \times 1.0 \times 10^{-2}$  M1  
 $= 2.0 \times 10^{-10} \text{ C}$  A1 [2]