



**Cambridge International Examinations**  
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

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**PHYSICS**

**0625/63**

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

**May/June 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

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**Published**

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This document consists of **5** printed pages.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	$W_1 = 1.5 \text{ (N)}$	1
1(b)(i)	$V_1 = 155 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$	1
1(b)(ii)	line of sight perpendicular	1
	to bottom of meniscus	1
1(c)	$W_2 = 0.7 \text{ (N)}$ and $V_2 = 235 \text{ (cm}^3\text{)}$	1
1(d)	$\rho_1 = 1.0$ or ecf	1
	unit $\text{g/cm}^3$	1
1(e)	$m_1 = 241 \text{ (g)}$	1
1(f)	$\rho_{AV} 0.978 / 0.977 \text{ (g/cm}^3\text{)}$	1
1(g)	appropriate cause of inaccuracy: e.g: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• some water still in empty measuring cylinder</li> <li>• water spilled, splashed when putty put in water</li> <li>• water drops on putty when removed</li> <li>• air bubbles on putty</li> </ul>	1
	suitable improvement: e.g: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• measure <math>m_2</math> at start (when cylinder dry)</li> <li>• measure new volume in Method OR refill to correct value</li> <li>• shake putty to remove air / smooth surface to minimise bubbles</li> </ul>	1
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>11</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	correct voltmeter symbol connected in parallel across <b>P</b> and <b>Q</b>	<b>1</b>
2(a)(ii)	$I = 0.38(\text{A})$	<b>1</b>
2(b)	graph: axes labelled with quantity and unit	<b>1</b>
	appropriate scales (plots occupying at least $\frac{1}{2}$ grid)	<b>1</b>
	plots all correct to $\frac{1}{2}$ small square	<b>1</b>
	well-judged straight line <u>and</u> thin line, precise plots	<b>1</b>
2(c)(i)	<i>M</i> present and triangle method <u>seen on graph</u>	<b>1</b>
2(c)(ii)	<i>R</i> in range 1.8 to 2.4 $\Omega$	<b>1</b>
	2 or 3 sig figs <u>and</u> unit = $\Omega$	<b>1</b>
2(d)	suitable reason: wire becomes too hot, current exceeds full scale deflection(owtte) of meter / becomes too large	<b>1</b>
2(e)	correct symbol for variable resistor (rectangle with strike-through arrow only)	<b>1</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>11</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)	$\theta = 30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$	1
3(b)	distance $\geq 5 \text{ cm} \leq 15 \text{ cm}$	1
3(c)(i)	normal correct	1
3(c)(ii)	$a = 6.4 \text{ (cm)}$ <u>and</u> $b = 4.3 \text{ (cm)}$	1
3(c)(iii)	$n = 1.49$ or ecf	1
	2 or 3 sig figs <u>and</u> no unit	1
3(d)(i)	all lines in correct places and neat	1
	$\alpha = 28^\circ \pm 3$	1
3(d)(ii)	statement matching results	1
	justification matching the statement ('within limits of experimental accuracy' / owtte)	1
3(e)	difficulty in aligning pins / placing pins accurately, pins (too) thick	1
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>11</b>

Question	Answer	Marks
4 MP1	<b>apparatus</b> beaker <u>with</u> insulation <u>and</u> thermometer <u>and</u> stopclock (or alternative) mentioned	1
MP2	<b>method</b> pour <u>hot</u> water into container measure temperature of hot water over period of time	1
MP3	repeat for additional layers	1
MP4	<b>results:</b> suitable table / graph / cooling curve	1
MP5	<b>control variables</b> any pair from: same initial temperature, same volume of water, same size/material/thickness of beaker, same thickness of each layer,	1
MP6 MP7	<b>additional points</b> any 2 from: how cooling rate calculated/how to compare cooling curves, read thermometer perpendicularly, thermometer at same depth (for repeat) thermometer not touching beaker, stir before reading thermometer, use of lid, minimum of 5 different thicknesses of insulation, repeat experiment with different sized beakers/different amount of water, sensible amount of water (50 cm <sup>3</sup> to 500 cm <sup>3</sup> )	2
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>