Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

PHYSICS **0625/52**

Paper 5 Practical **October/November 2017**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

Published

This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners' meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	correct use of set-square AND vertical ruler	**1**
1(b)(i)	$t_1 = 29.5 \pm 2.5$ (s)	**1**
1(b)(ii)	correct T_1 from candidate's value of t_1	**1**
	unit s seen at least once in **(i)** or **(ii)**	**1**
1(c)(i)	$t_2 = 27.7 \pm 2.5$ (s)	**1**
1(c)(ii)	$T_2 < T_1$ and to 2 or 3 significant figures	**1**
1(d)	statement to match readings	**1**
	justification to include the idea of within (or beyond e.c.f) the limits of experimental accuracy e.g. (very) close / almost equal / the same	**1**
1(e)	final box ticked	**1**
1(f)	4 or 5 correct (fewer than 4 correct = 0 marks)	**1**
	From top box to bottom box V, V, V, V, P, P all correct (= full marks)	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	realistic room temperature	**1**
2(b)	realistic hot water temperature	**1**
	mixture temperature between hot and room	**1**
	temperature fall correct AND °C seen at least once and not contradicted	**1**
2(c)	to make sure that the temperature is the same throughout	**1**
2(d)	realistic new temperatures	**1**
2(e)	realistic new temperatures	**1**
2(f)	room temperature seen and correct conclusion	**1**
2(g)	heat loss (to surroundings) / time delays in transferring the water or did not wait for thermometer readings to stabilise	**1**
2(h)	insulation	**1**
2(i)	same starting temperature / same room temperature	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
3(a)(i),(ii)	correct *u* values 20(.0), 22(.0), 25(.0), 30(.0), 35(.0)	**1**
	v values decreasing and all > 22.0 cm	**1**
	consistent 2 or consistent 3 significant figures for *v*	**1**
3(b)	graph:	
	axes correctly labelled and not reversed	**1**
	suitable scales	**1**
	all plots correct to ½ small square	**1**
	good best-fit curve judgement, thin, continuous line	**1**
3(c)(i)	2 points and straight line correct	**1**
3(c)(ii)	u_1 and v_1 read correctly to ½ small square	**1**
3(c)(iii)	correct calculation of *f* from candidate's values	**1**
	f value rounding to 14–16 cm	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
4	**method:** **MP1** measure length of band	**1**
	MP2 hang load, measure new length	**1**
	MP3 repeat with different thicknesses/widths	**1**
	control variable: **MP4** use same (original) length of band each time	**1**
	table: **MP5** table with columns for thickness, (load) and length / extension with units	**1**
	conclusion: **MP6** plot a graph of extension / length against thickness (for the same load) OR load against extension / length for different thicknesses OR comparison via a table e.g. compare extensions / lengths of different thicknesses for the same load	**1**
	one additional point: **MP7** use same load / same range of loads use at least 5 thicknesses / take at least 5 different readings to plot a graph show how to measure extension e.g. $l - l_0$ use same type / material of rubber band	**1**