



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

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**PHYSICS**

**0625/61**

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

**October/November 2016**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

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**Published**

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<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Mark</b>
1(a)	$l = 4.1 - 4.2$ (cm)	<b>1</b>
1(b)	Either suitable use of a horizontal straight edge, explained briefly Or holding rule close to pendulum Or line of sight perpendicular (to rule)	<b>1</b>
1(c)(i)	$T = 1.39$ (s) OR 1.4	<b>1</b>
1(c)(ii)	Pendulum may stop OR student may lose count	<b>1</b>
1(c)(iii)	$1.93 \text{ s}^2$ (ecf allowed)	<b>1</b>
1(c)(iv)	10.2(2) 2 or 3 significant figures	<b>1</b> <b>1</b>
1(d)(i)	Explanation of cause of inaccuracy in measurement of $t$ or $l$ . e.g. student did not react quickly enough when starting/stopping stopwatch OR difficulty in measuring accurately to centre of bob	<b>1</b>
1(d)(ii)	Any two from: Use different length(s) Repeat timing Use of a fiducial mark Increased number of oscillations Plot a graph using length and time or time <sup>2</sup>	<b>2</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10</b>

<b>Page 3</b>	<b>Mark Scheme</b>	<b>Syllabus</b>	<b>Paper</b>
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<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Mark</b>
2(a)(i)	88 (°C)	<b>1</b>
2(a)(ii)	$\theta_{AV} = 53.5$ (°C)	<b>1</b>
2(b)	Perpendicular viewing of scale OR stirring OR wait until temperature stops rising, OR avoid delay (between adding water and taking temperature) Allow thermometer not touching beaker, owtte	<b>1</b>
2(c)	Correct diagram with lid drawn Insulation placed round beaker	<b>1</b> <b>1</b>
2(d)	Statement and justification to match results. A number or numbers must be seen. Comment must include yes or no or 'too close to call'; owtte	<b>1</b>
2(e)	Two from: Room temperature (or other environmental condition) Temperature of cold water Temperature of hot water Volumes of water Size/shape/material/surface area of beaker	<b>2</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>8</b>

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<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Mark</b>
3(a)	Ray trace: $i = 20$	<b>1</b>
3(b)(i)	P at least 5 cm from the block	<b>1</b>
3(b)(ii)	Greater accuracy with greater distance out OR easier to line up accurately	<b>1</b>
3(b)(iii)	$19^\circ$	<b>1</b>
3(c)	Graph: $\theta$ 19 (or ecf), 29,41,51,59 $i$ 20, 30, 40, 50, 60  Axes correctly labelled and right way round Suitable scales All plots correct to $\frac{1}{2}$ small square Good line judgement, thin, continuous line	<b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b> <b>1</b>
3(d)	Triangle method shown on graph <u>and</u> triangle using at least half of candidate's line  G 0.9 – 1.1	<b>1</b> <b>1</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>10</b>

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<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Mark</b>
4	<b>MP1</b> On circuit diagram: one voltmeter in parallel with any component	<b>1</b>
	<b>MP2</b> Circuit diagram correctly shows power supply, ammeter, unless in a branch, two or more resistors in parallel	<b>1</b>
	<b>MP3</b> Circuit diagram: Correct symbols for ammeter, voltmeter and fixed resistor	<b>1</b>
	<b>MP4</b> Repeat with a different number of resistors (in parallel)	<b>1</b>
	<b>MP5</b> Table that includes columns for number of resistors, voltage/V and current/A	<b>1</b>
	<b>MP6 &amp; MP7</b> Then any two from:  Resistance calculated (may be shown in table) Use low current (to stop resistors getting too hot)/switch off between readings  Use at least 5 different combinations  Repeat with different current or voltage or variable resistor setting  Drawing a graph of number of resistors against combined resistance	<b>2</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>7</b>

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<b>Question</b>	<b>Answer</b>	<b>Mark</b>
5(a)	c	<b>1</b>
5(b)(i)	(yes) straight line through the origin	<b>1</b> <b>1</b>
5(b)(ii)	0.174 or 0.17 N/mm	<b>1</b> <b>1</b>
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>5</b>