UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS

GCE Advanced Subsidiary Level and GCE Advanced Level

MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2010 question paper for the guidance of teachers

9702 PHYSICS

9702/34

Paper 32 (Advanced Practical Skills 2), maximum raw mark 40

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 must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

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. ugo <u>-</u>	GCE AS/A LEVEL – October/November 2010	9702	34	
(c) Measurements for h_1 and h_2 to nearest mm Check raw values if readings are repeated.				
The difference between h_1 and h_2 is < 2 mm.				
(d) (iii)	Six sets of readings of n , h_1 and h_2 scores 5 marks, five 4 marks etc. Incorrect trend then -1 .	sets scores	[5]	
	Help from supervisor then –1. Range – n values must include 10 or greater.		[1]	
	Column headings – Each column heading must contain a quantity and a unit There must be some distinguishing mark between the que.g. h_1 /cm or h_1 (cm) but not $1/((h_1 - h_1)$ /cm).			
	Consistency of presentation of raw readings – All values of h_1 and h_2 must be given to the same precision.	on.	[1]	
	Significant figures – S.f. for $1/(h_1 - h_2)$ must be the same as, or one more that $(h_1 - h_2)$.	in, the s.f. in the o	[1] difference	
	Calculation – $1/(h_1 - h_2)$ calculated correctly.		[1]	
(Graph)	Axes – Sensible scales must be used, no awkward scales (e chosen so that the plotted points must occupy at least hand y directions.	•		
	Scales must be labelled with the quantity which is being Scale markings must be no more than 3 large squares a		nits.	
	Plotting of points – All observations must be plotted. Do not accept blobs (points with diameter > half a small Ring and check a suspect plot. Tick if correct. Re-plot is Work to an accuracy of half a small square.		[1]	
	Line of best fit – Judge by balance of at least 5 trend points about the cabe an even distribution of points either side of the line all Line must not be kinked.			
	Quality – Scatter of points must be less than ±0.02 on the 1/n axis All points must be plotted (at least 5) for this mark to be		[1] ner's line.	

Mark Scheme: Teachers' version

Syllabus

Paper

Page 2

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(e) (iii)		Gradient The hypotenuse must be at least half the length of the drawn line. Both read-offs must be accurate to half a small square.	
		Intercept Check that the read-off or the method of calculation is correct.	[1
(f)		lue of $a = \text{value}$ of gradient and value of $b = \text{value}$ of intercept. not allow a value presented as a fraction.	[1
	E.g	its for a and b are correct. g. cm ⁻¹ or m ⁻¹ but must be consistent with the values. ow no unit for b if $b = 0$.	[1
			[Total: 20
(a)	(i)	Value of <i>d</i> in range 5 cm to 15 cm. Help from supervisor then −1.	[1
		Evidence of repeated measurements of <i>d</i> .	[1
	(ii)	Correct calculation of A . Do not allow a value in terms of π .	[1
(b)	(i)	Measurement for <i>x</i> in range 0.8 cm < <i>x</i> < 1.0 cm to nearest mm.	[1
	(ii)	Absolute uncertainty 1 or 2 mm (or half the range of repeats), and corre of calculation.	ect method [1
(c)	(ii)	Measurement for <i>h</i> to nearest mm.	[′
(d)	(iii)	Value for $t > 1$ s and given to 0.1 s or 0.01 s. Check raw data if there are repeats.	[1
	(iv)	Correct calculation of <i>R</i> , with consistent unit (e.g. cm ³ s ⁻¹).	[1
(e)	(i)	Values for x, V and h.	[1
	(ii)	Correct trend (R increases with h).	[
(f)	(i)	Values of <i>k</i> calculated correctly.	[
		Valid conclusion based on the calculated values of k. Candidate must t	

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(g)

	(i) Problems 4 max	(ii) Improvements 4 max	No credit/not enough
Α	Two readings are not enough (to draw a conclusion).	Take more readings, and plot a graph/calculate more <i>k</i> values.	More readings and calculate the average/ only one reading.
В	Bottle not circular/ diameter at P different to that at Q.	Collect water and measure volume/remeasure diameter at P.	
С	Bottle deforms when measuring <i>d</i> .	Use vernier callipers <u>to</u> measure <u>d</u> .	Use string to measure d.
D	Difficult to see water level/meniscus problems/refraction problems.	Use coloured water/liquid.	Use oil.
Е	Labels get wet/ink runs	Use waterproof labels/ink	
F	Difficult to judge when to start/stop timing.	Use video, <u>with timing</u> <u>method</u> .	Human reaction time error.
G	Large uncertainty in x.	Use travelling microscope to measure <i>x</i> .	
X	Another valid point E.g. Flowrate calculated is not the flowrate at <i>h</i> .	E.g. Measure <i>h</i> to point midway between marks.	Move marks closer together.

Ignore 'parallax problems' unless there is a convincing diagram.

Ignore 'use assistant'.

Ignore 'use distance sensor' unless there is a convincing diagram.

Ignore 'use a computer/datalogger/light gates'.

Ignore 'bottle not vertical'.

[Total: 20]