

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS

Advanced GCE

PHYSICS A

2826/03/TEST

Practical Examination 2 (Part B – Practical Test)

Wednesday **24 MAY 2006** Morning 1 hour 30 minutes

Candidates answer on the question paper.

Additional materials:

Candidate's Plan (Part A of the Practical Examination)

Electronic Calculator

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| Candidate Name | Centre Number | Candidate Number | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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TIME 1 hour 30 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- Write your name in the space above.
- Write your Centre number and Candidate number in the boxes above.
- Answer **all** the questions.
- Write your answers in the spaces provided on the question paper.
- Read the instructions and questions carefully.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- In the Practical Test you will be assessed on the Experimental and Investigative Skills:
 - Skill I Implementing
 - Skill A Analysing evidence and drawing conclusions
 - Skill E Evaluating evidence and procedures.
- You may use an electronic calculator.
- You are advised to show all the steps in any calculations.
- You will be awarded marks for the quality of written communication where this is indicated in the question.

| FOR EXAMINER'S USE | | |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Qu. | Max. | Mark |
| Planning | 16 | |
| 1 | 28 | |
| 2 | 16 | |
| TOTAL | 60 | |

This question paper consists of 11 printed pages and 1 blank page.

Answer **all** the questions.

It is recommended that you spend about one hour on question 1.

1 A vibrating mass has a card attached to it. You are to investigate, after an initial displacement of 10.0 cm, how the amplitude of oscillation of the mass after **twenty** oscillations depends on the area of the card.

(a) (i) Suspend a 300 g mass from a spring using a stand, boss and clamp. The lower end of the spring has a pin attached which may be used as a pointer.

(ii) Determine the area A of the card.

$A = \dots\dots\dots \text{cm}^2$ [1]

(iii) Determine the percentage uncertainty in your value of A .

percentage uncertainty in $A = \dots\dots\dots$ [3]

(iv) Attach the card to the bottom of the mass using a small piece of Blu-tack. The centre of the card should coincide with the centre of the mass.

(v) Mount a rule next to the spring. The pin should be aligned with the zero mark on the rule. The arrangement should now be as shown in Fig. 1.1.

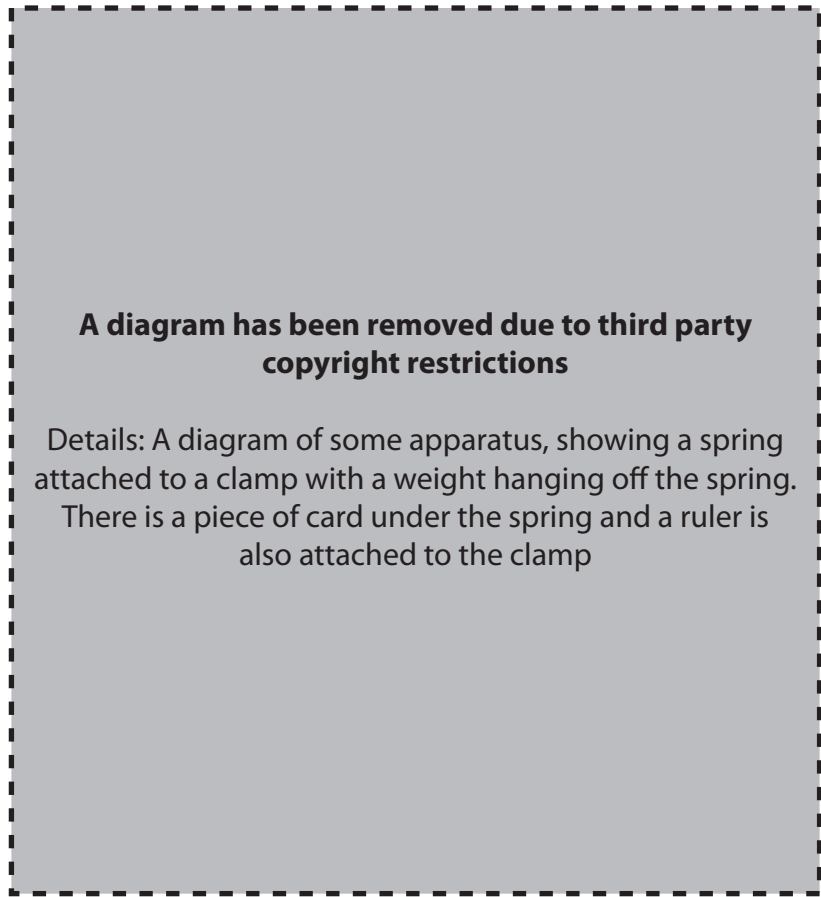


Fig. 1.1

- (b) (i) Raise the mass until the vertical displacement of the pin is 10.0cm. Release the mass. Measure and record the amplitude X_{20} after twenty oscillations of the mass.

$X_{20} = \dots\dots\dots$ cm [1]

- (ii) The precise measurement of X_{20} is difficult in this experiment. Give one reason for this and suggest one way in which this measurement could be improved.

difficulty

.....
 [1]

improvement

.....
 [1]

- (c) (i) Remove the card from the mass. Reduce the side length by 2.0cm using the scissors to give a smaller card area as shown in Fig. 1.2.

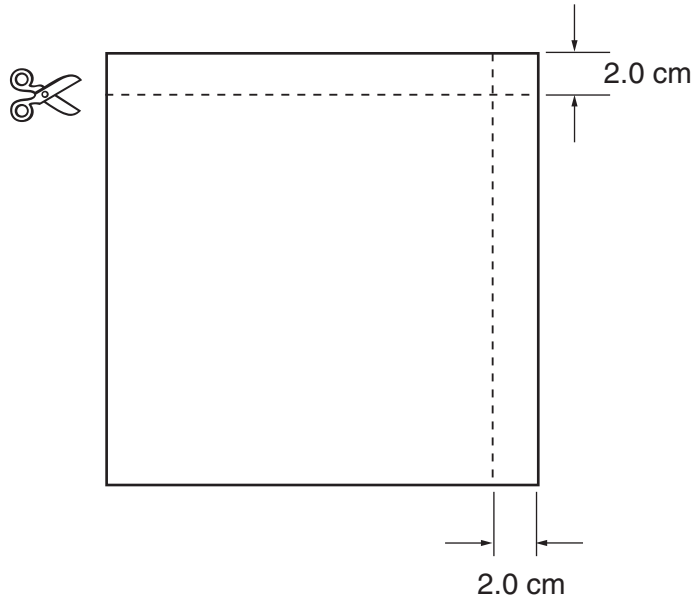


Fig. 1.2

- (ii) Make measurements to determine the new area of the card.

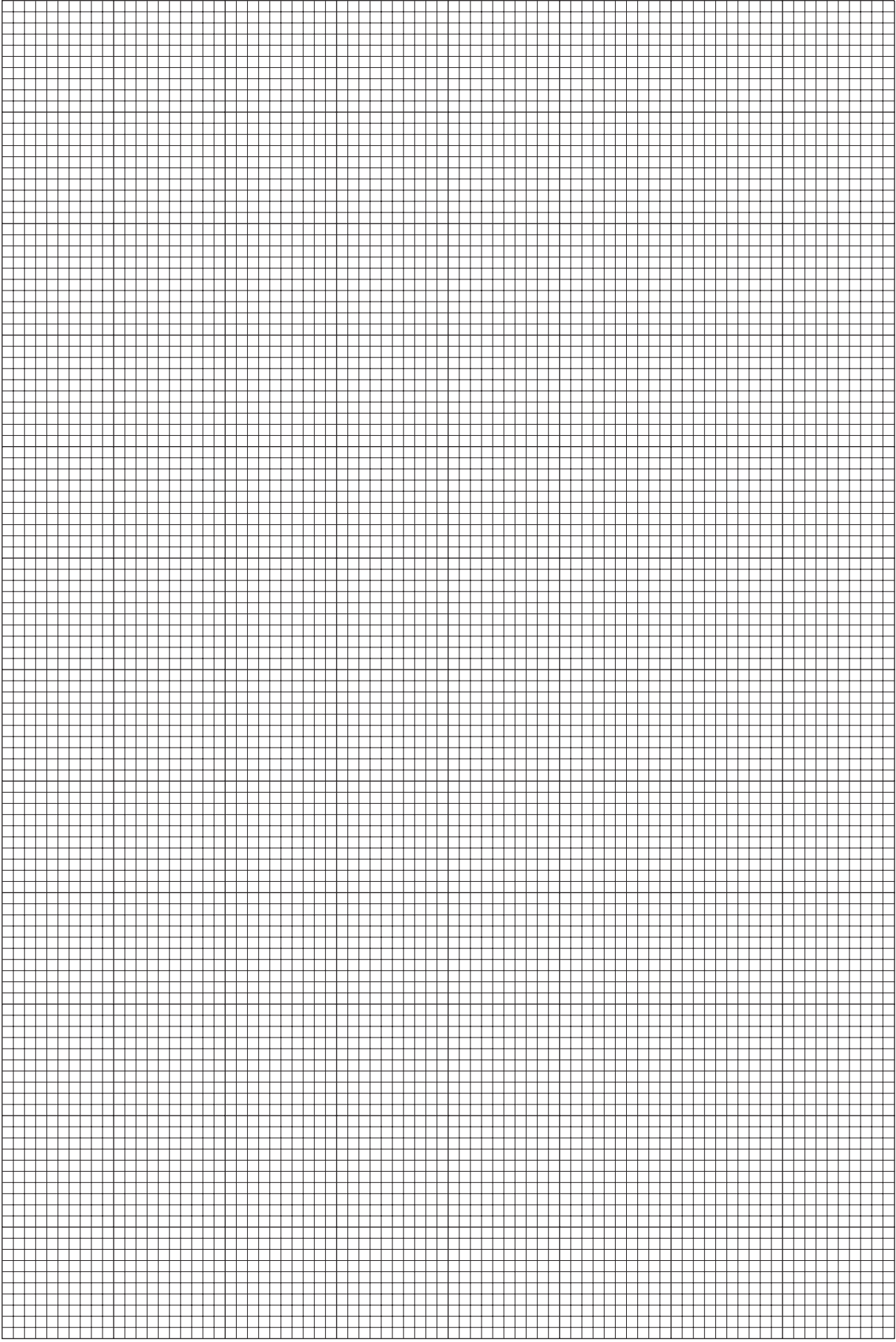
$A = \dots\dots\dots \text{cm}^2$ [1]

- (iii) Re-attach the card to the bottom of the mass using Blutack.

- (d)** Repeat **(b)(i)** and **(c)** until you have six sets of values of A and X_{20} . You may need to adjust the position of the rule to ensure that the pin is at the zero mark every time you re-attach the card to the mass. In your table of results include all the values of $\ln(X_{20}/\text{cm})$. [7]

- (e)** **(i)** Plot a graph of $\ln(X_{20}/\text{cm})$ (y -axis) against A (x -axis).
(ii) Draw the line of best fit.
(iii) Determine the gradient and the y -intercept of the line of best fit.

gradient =
 y -intercept = [7]



Four empty square boxes stacked vertically, likely for marking or grading purposes.

(f) The relationship between X_{20} and A is

$$X_{20} = X_0 e^{-kA}$$

where X_0 and k are constants.

(i) Use your answers from (e) (iii) to determine values for X_0 and k . Include an appropriate unit in each case.

$X_0 =$

$k =$ [5]

(ii) Suggest one alteration that could be made to the experiment that may give a larger value of k .

.....
.....
.....
..... [1]

[Total: 28]

It is recommended that you spend about 30 minutes on question 2.

Approximately half of this time should be spent on the evaluation exercise in part (d).

- 2 In this experiment, you will investigate how the angle θ at which a burette is inclined to the vertical affects the time taken for 25 cm^3 of water to leave the burette.

A burette has been mounted vertically near a plumbline as shown in Fig. 2.1.

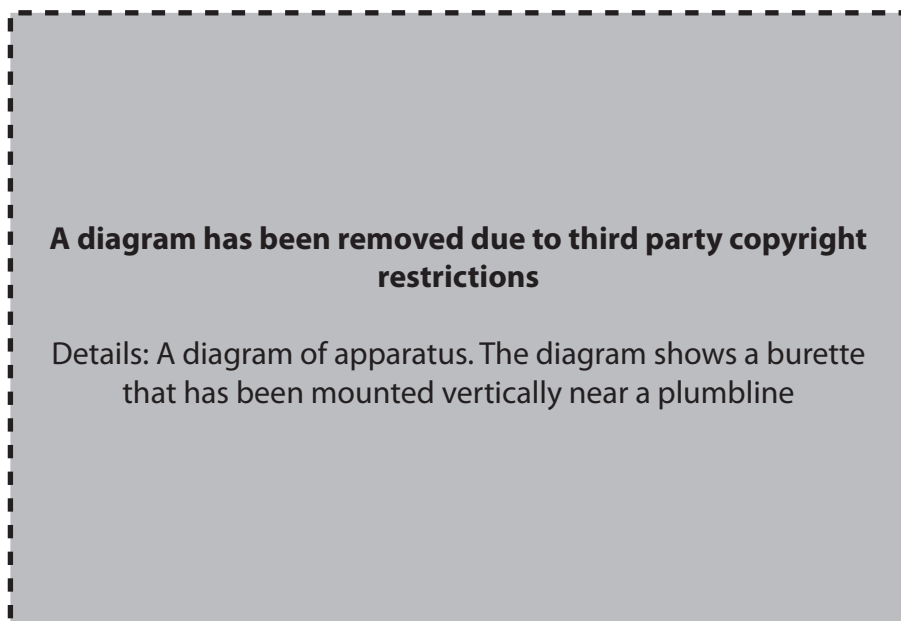


Fig. 2.1

- (a) (i) Use the funnel to fill the burette with water to the top graduation mark.
 (ii) Gently rotate the clamp until the burette is inclined at an angle of $\theta = 15^\circ$ to the vertical. Explain how you measured this angle.

.....

 [1]

- (iii) Place the beaker under the end of the burette. Open the tap fully, and at the same time start a stopwatch.
 (iv) Measure and record the time t for 25 cm^3 of water to leave the burette.

$t = \dots\dots\dots$ s [1]

- (b) (i) Refill the burette to the top graduation mark.
- (ii) Increase the angle at which the burette is inclined to the vertical to $\theta = 65^\circ$.
- (iii) Repeat (a) (iii) and (a) (iv).

$t = \dots\dots\dots$ s [1]

- (c) It is suggested that t is directly proportional to $\sin \theta$. Do the results of your experiment support this suggestion? Justify your answer.

.....
.....
.....
.....[3]

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