

Candidate Name \_\_\_\_\_

Centre Number

Candidate  
Number

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**International General Certificate of Secondary Education  
CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**PHYSICS**

PAPER 5 Practical Test

ANSWER BOOKLET

**0625/5**

**MAY/JUNE SESSION 2002**

1 hour 15 minutes

**TIME** 1 hour 15 minutes

**INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES**

Write your name, Centre number and candidate number in the spaces provided at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Answer Booklet.

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**This Answer Booklet consists of 8 printed pages and 4 blank pages.**





1

(c)  $a = \dots\dots\dots$

$b = \dots\dots\dots$

[4]

(d) Calculation of  $M$ , where  $M = \frac{kb}{a}$  and  $k = 100 \text{ g}$ .

$M = \dots\dots\dots$

[2]

(e) Explanation of how you could judge that the centre of the 100 g mass was directly above the 10.0 cm mark

(f)  $a = \dots\dots\dots$

$b = \dots\dots\dots$

$M = \dots\dots\dots$

[2]

[3]

(g) Calculation of the average of the two values of  $M$

average value of  $M = \dots\dots\dots$

[4]

2 Method 1

(a) – (d)

time/s	total volume of cold water added/cm <sup>3</sup>	temperature/°C
0	0	
30		
60		
90		
120		
150		

[5]

Method 2

(f) Record of the temperature of the hot water .....

(h) Record of the temperature of the mixture of hot and cold water .....

[3]

(i) Tick the appropriate box.

Method 1 produces the larger temperature drop.

Method 2 produces the larger temperature drop.

Methods 1 and 2 produce the same temperature drop.

[1]

Justification .....

.....

.....[2]

(j)

Modification 1

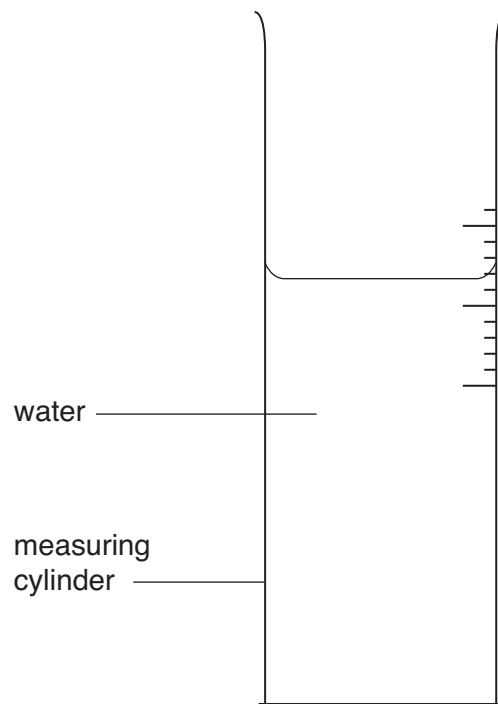
.....  
.....

Modification 2

.....  
.....

[2]

(k)



[2]

3

(b), (d), (e)

$u/\text{cm}$	$v/\text{cm}$

[4]

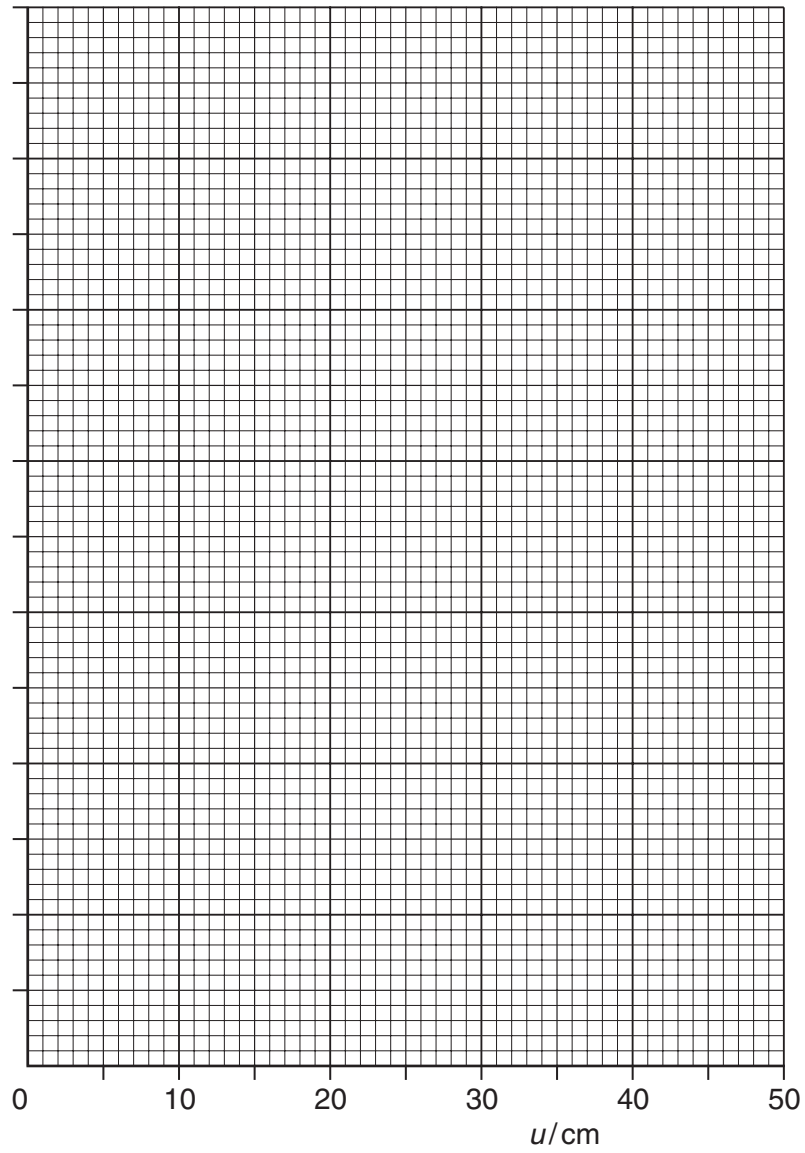
(g)  $u_0 = \dots\dots\dots$ 

[2]

(h) Calculation of  $f$  using the equation  $f = u_0/2$  $f = \dots\dots\dots$ 

[2]

(f), (g)



[7]

4

(a) Record of  $I$  .....

Record of  $V_1$  .....

(b) Record of  $V_2$  .....

[4]

(c) Calculation of  $V_1/V_2$

$V_1/V_2 =$  .....

[3]

(d) Calculation of  $R_1$  using  $R = VI$

$R_1 =$  .....

Calculation of  $R_2$  using  $R = VI$

$R_2 =$  .....

[2]

(e) Calculation of  $R_1/R_2$

$R_1/R_2 =$  .....

[2]

(f) Within the limits of experimental error, the values of  $V_1/V_2$  and  $R_1/R_2$  are

.....[1]



(g) Circuit diagram

[3]





