Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER | | | | | |

CANDIDATE NUMBER | | | | |

3241833225

PHYSICS **9702/33**

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 1 **May/June 2016**

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: As listed in the Confidential Instructions.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **both** questions.
You will be allowed to work with the apparatus for a maximum of one hour for each question.
You are expected to record all your observations as soon as these observations are made, and to plan the presentation of the records so that it is not necessary to make a fair copy of them.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

Electronic calculators may be used.
You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

Additional answer paper and graph paper should be used only if it becomes necessary to do so.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
Total	

This document consists of **12** printed pages.

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

[Turn over

You may not need to use all of the materials provided.

1 In this experiment, you will investigate a wooden strip acted on by several forces.

(a) (i) Set up the apparatus as shown in Fig. 1.1.

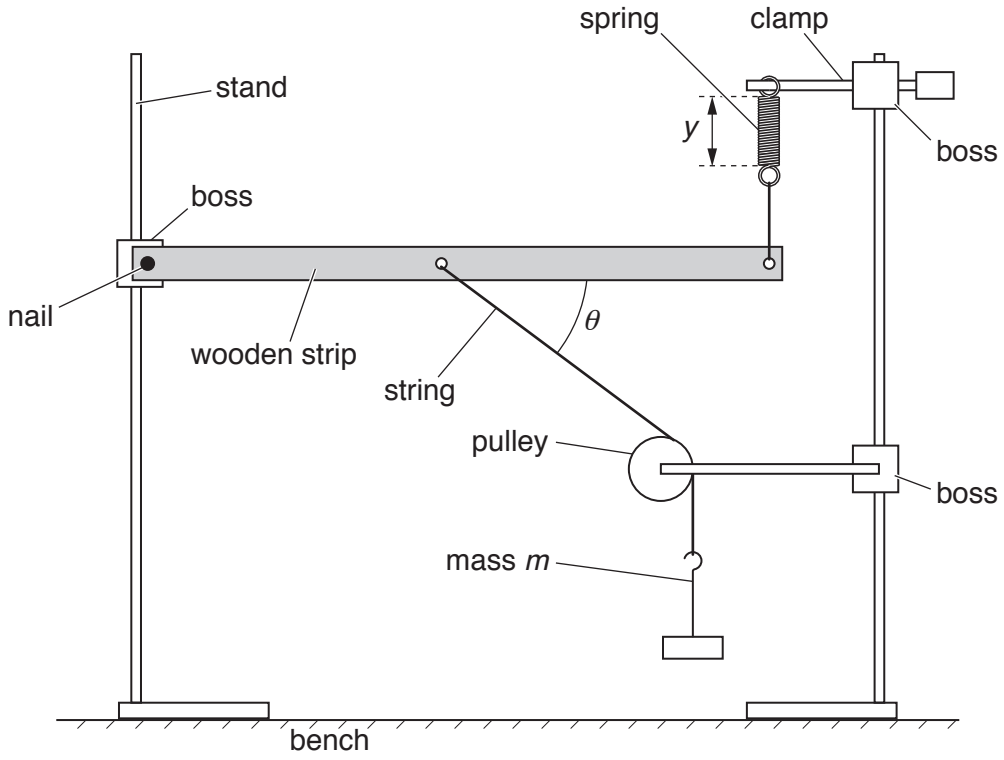


Fig. 1.1

The mass m should be 100 g.

The angle θ between the wooden strip and the string should be approximately 45°.

(ii) Adjust the apparatus so that the spring is vertical and the wooden strip is parallel to the bench.

(b) (i) Record the mass m.

m = ...

(ii) Measure and record the length y of the coiled part of the spring.

y = ...[1]

(iii) Measure and record θ.

θ = ...[1]

(c) (i) Add 100 g to the mass hanger.

(ii) Adjust the height of the boss holding the nail until the wooden strip is parallel to the bench.

(iii) Measure and record m, y and θ.

m = ...

y = ...

θ = ...

(d) Change m and repeat **(c)(ii)** and **(c)(iii)** until you have six sets of values of m, y and θ.

You may include your values from **(b)** and **(c)**.

Include values of $m\sin\theta$ in your table.

[10]

(e) **(i)** Plot a graph of y on the y-axis against $m\sin\theta$ on the x-axis. [3]

(ii) Draw the straight line of best fit. [1]

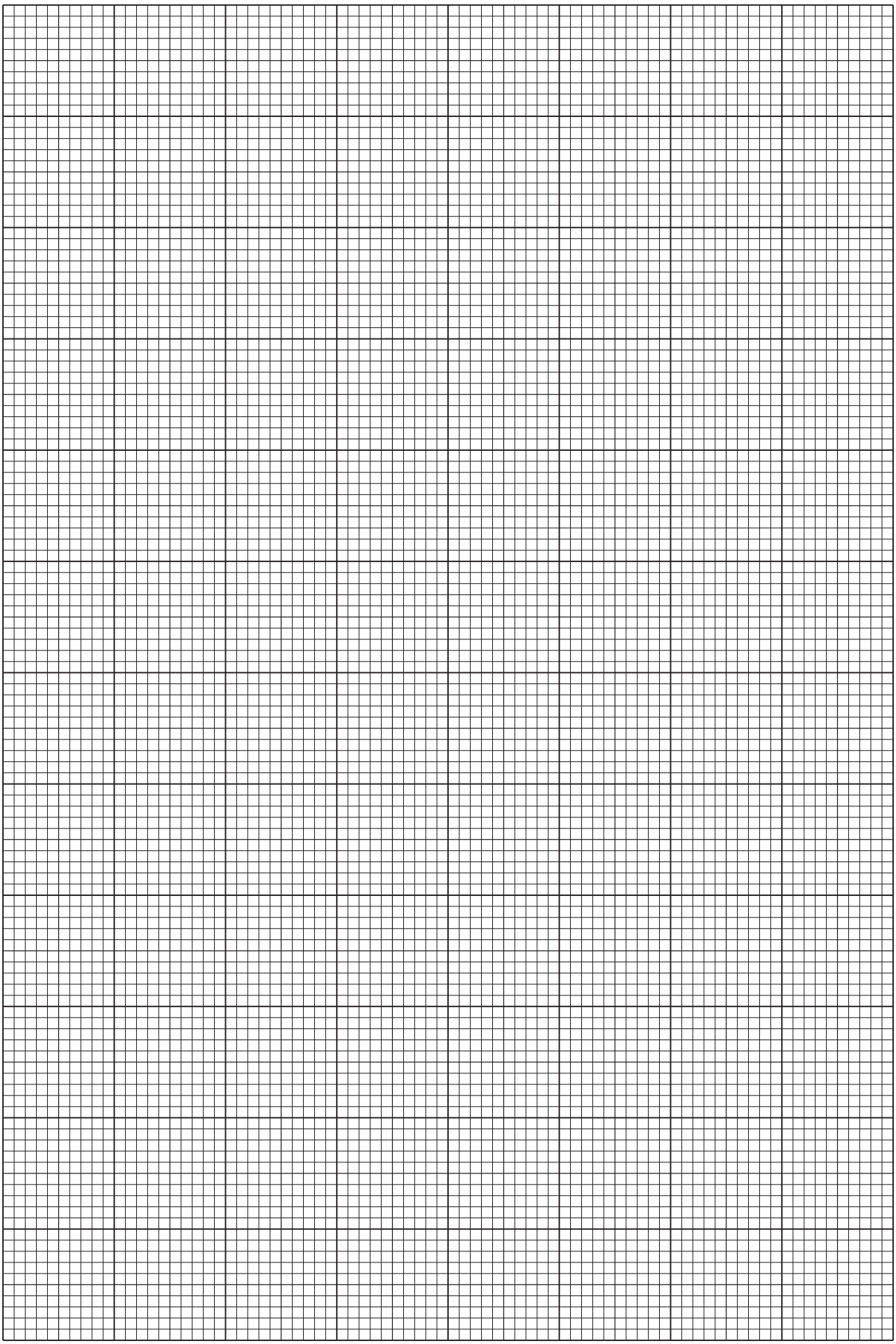
(iii) Determine the gradient and y-intercept of this line.

gradient = ...

y-intercept = ...

[2]

5



(f) The quantities y, m and θ are related by the equation

$$y = Pm\sin\theta + Q$$

where P and Q are constants.

Using your answers in **(e)(iii)**, determine the values of P and Q.
Give appropriate units.

$P =$ .....

$Q =$ .....

[2]

[Total: 20]

You may not need to use all of the materials provided.

2 In this experiment, you will investigate the movement of a loaded wire.

(a) (i) Take the **shorter** of the two wires.

(ii) Measure and record the diameter d of the wire.

d = ...[1]

(iii) Calculate the cross-sectional area A of the wire using

$$A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}.$$

A = ...[1]

(b) (i) Secure the hook of the mass hanger to one end of the wire leaving at least 20 cm of excess wire.
The wire may be wrapped around the hook several times.

(ii) Set up the apparatus as shown in Fig. 2.1.

The length *L* of wire between the clip and the hook of the mass hanger should be approximately 15 cm.

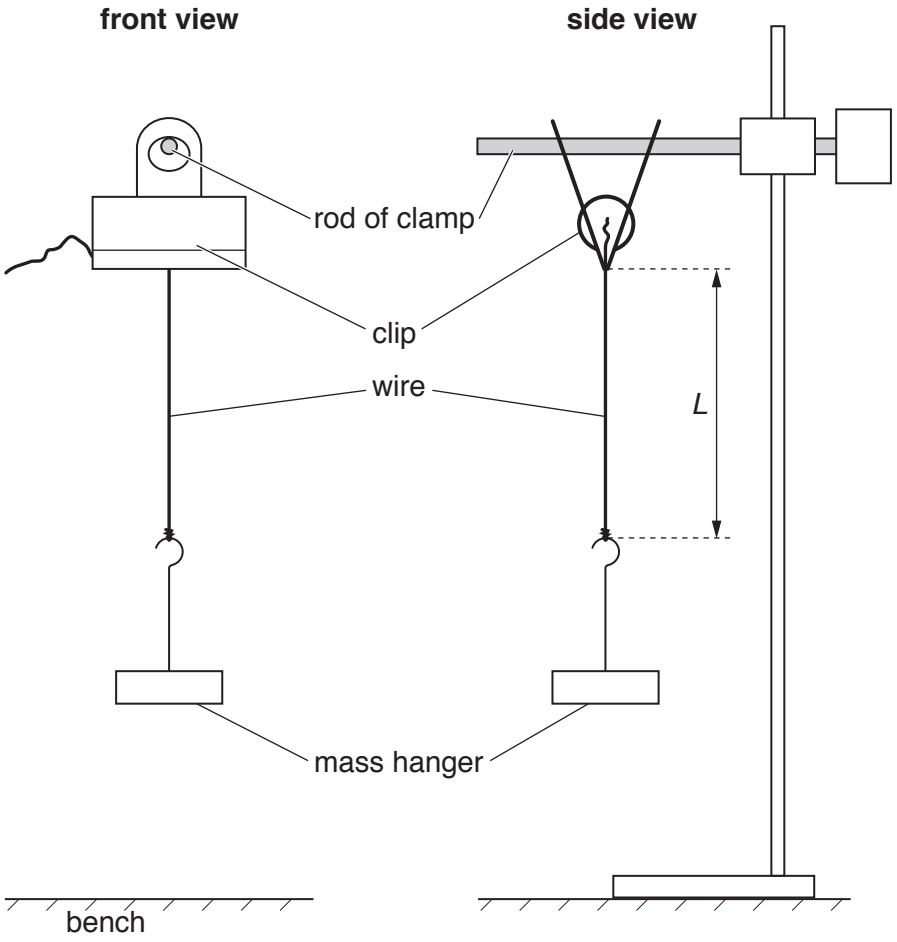


Fig. 2.1

(iii) Measure and record *L*.

L = ...[1]

(iv) Estimate the percentage uncertainty in your value of *L*.

percentage uncertainty = ...[1]

(c) (i) Calculate C where

$$C = \frac{\sqrt{L}}{A}.$$

$C =$ .....[1]

(ii) Justify the number of significant figures that you have given for your value of C.

.....

.....

.....[1]

(d) (i) Twist the mass hanger through approximately 180°.

Release the mass hanger. The mass hanger will oscillate as shown in Fig. 2.2.

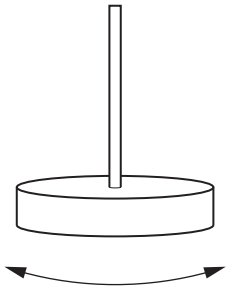


Fig. 2.2

(ii) Take measurements to determine the period T of the oscillations.

Record T.

$T =$ .....[1]

(iii) Remove the wire from the mass hanger.

(e) (i) Take the **longer** wire. Repeat **(a)(ii)** and **(a)(iii)**.

d = ...

A = ...

(ii) Secure the hook of the mass hanger to one end of the wire leaving 40 cm of excess wire.
Repeat **(b)(ii)**, **(b)(iii)**, **(c)(i)** and **(d)** for a value of L of approximately 30 cm.

L = ...

C = ...

T = ...
[3]

(f) It is suggested that the relationship between T and C is

$$T = kC$$

where k is a constant.

(i) Using your data, calculate two values of k.

first value of k = ...

second value of k = ... [1]

(ii) Explain whether your results in **(f)(i)** support the suggested relationship.

.....

.....

.....

.....[1]

(g) (i) Describe four sources of uncertainty or limitations of the procedure for this experiment.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

3. .....

.....

4. .....

.....

[4]

(ii) Describe four improvements that could be made to this experiment. You may suggest the use of other apparatus or different procedures.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

3. .....

.....

4. .....

.....

[4]

[Total: 20]

Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

PHYSICS **9702/34**

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 2 **May/June 2016**

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: As listed in the Confidential Instructions.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **both** questions.
You will be allowed to work with the apparatus for a maximum of one hour for each question.
You are expected to record all your observations as soon as these observations are made, and to plan the presentation of the records so that it is not necessary to make a fair copy of them.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

Electronic calculators may be used.
You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

Additional answer paper and graph paper should be used only if it becomes necessary to do so.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
Total	

This document consists of **11** printed pages and **1** blank page.

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

You may not need to use all of the materials provided.

1 In this experiment, you will investigate the behaviour of an electrical circuit.

(a) The positive terminals of C and the d.c. supply are already connected. Complete the circuit shown in Fig. 1.1, making sure that the positive terminals are connected as indicated on the diagram.

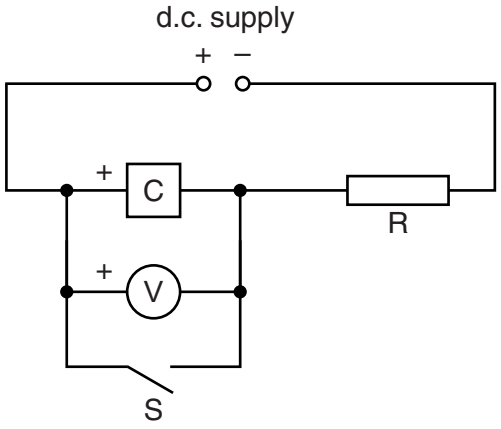


Fig. 1.1

(b) (i) Switch S should be **open**.

When the d.c. supply is switched on, the voltmeter reading will rise and become constant.
Switch on the d.c. supply and record the voltmeter reading V_S after approximately 60 s.

V_S = ...V

(ii) Calculate the value of $0.9V_S$.

$0.9V_S$ = ...V [1]

(c) (i) Close switch S. The voltmeter reading will fall to zero.

(ii) Open S and measure the time t for the voltmeter reading to rise to a value V_C of approximately 4.0 V.

Record t and V_C.

t = ... s

V_C = ...V
[1]

(d) (i) Write down your value of $0.9V_S$ from **(b)(ii)**.

$0.9V_S$ = ...V

(ii) Repeat **(c)** for different values of V_C in the range 0 to $0.9V_S$ until you have six sets of values of t and V_C.

[8]

(e) (i) Plot a graph of V_C on the y-axis against t on the x-axis. [2]

(ii) Draw a smooth curve through your points. [1]

(f) (i) Calculate the value of $0.5V_S$.

$0.5V_S$ = ...V

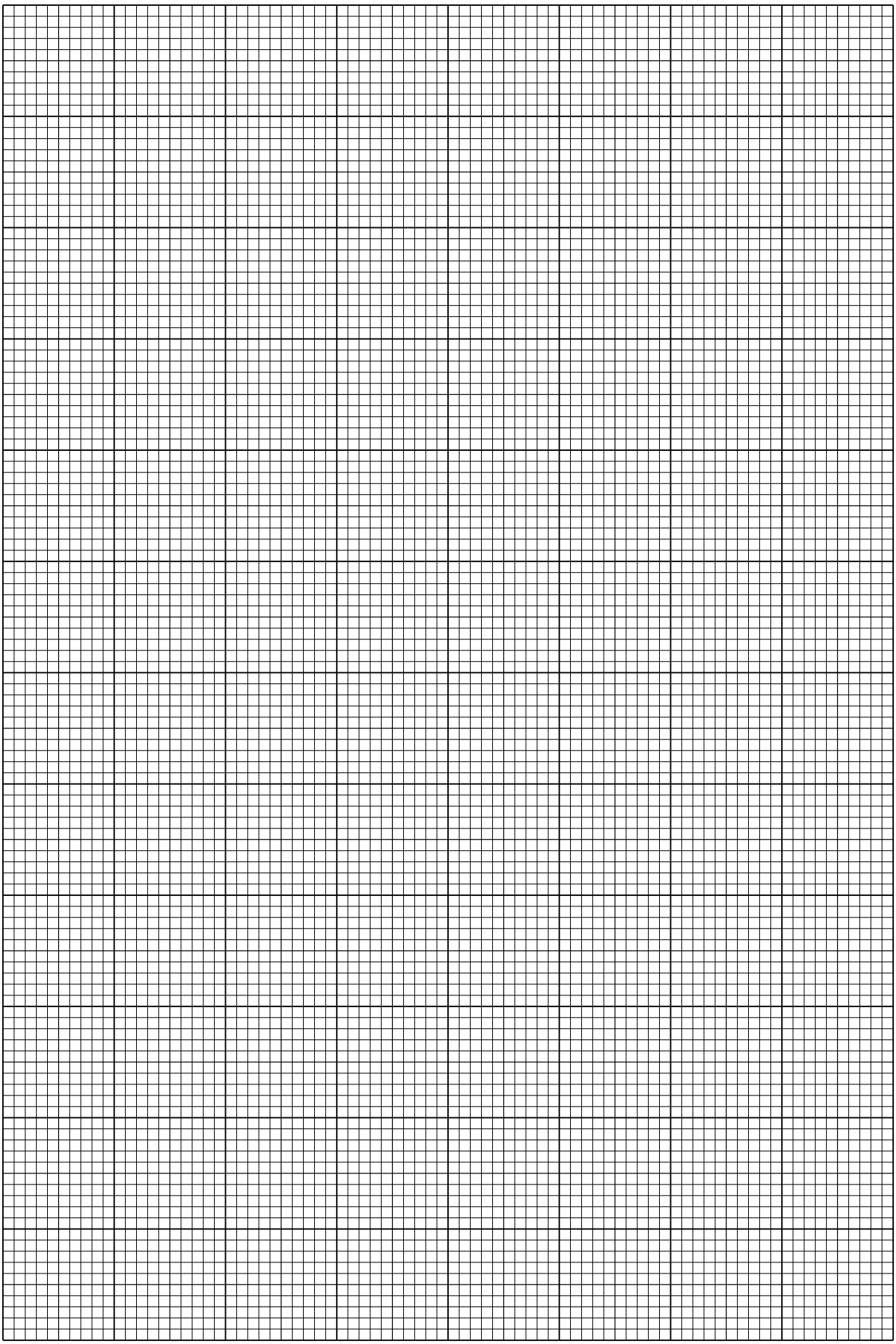
(ii) Draw the tangent to your curve at $V_C = 0.5V_S$. [1]

(iii) Determine the gradient and y-intercept of this tangent.

gradient = ...

y-intercept = ...

[2]



(g) The tangent has the equation

$$V_C = at + b$$

where a and b are constants.

Use your answers in **(f)(iii)** to determine the values of a and b.
Give appropriate units.

a = ...

b = ...
[2]

(h) Calculate the value of T using the relationship

$$T = \frac{V_S}{2a}.$$

T = ...[2]

[Total: 20]

You may not need to use all of the materials provided.

2 In this experiment, you will investigate the relationship between the dimensions of a spring and its spring constant.

You are provided with two lengths of copper wire with the same diameter.

(a) Measure and record the diameter d of the wire.

d = ...[1]

(b) (i) Wind one of the lengths of wire around the rod labelled A so that it makes a spring, as shown in Fig. 2.1.

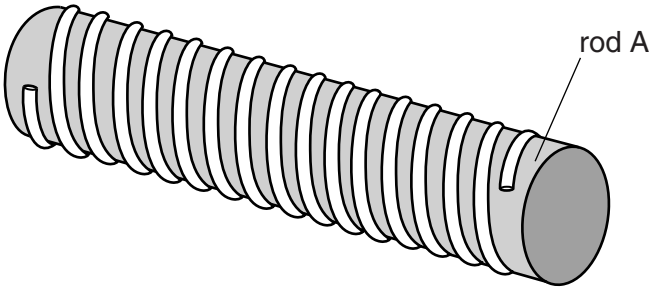


Fig. 2.1

(ii) Slide the spring off the rod and then twist the ends to give a loop at each end, as shown in Fig. 2.2.

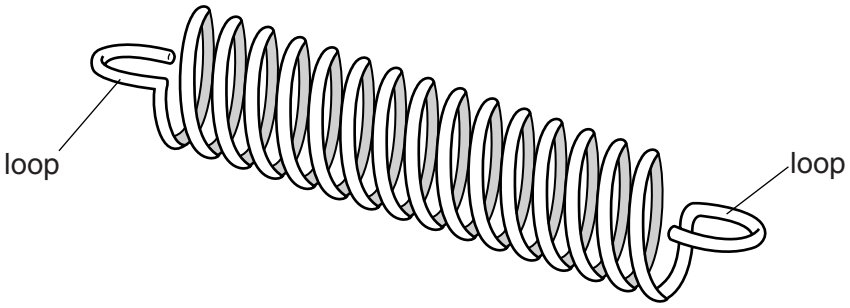


Fig. 2.2

(iii) Count and record the number n of coils in your spring, and measure and record the outside diameter x of your spring, as shown in Fig. 2.3.

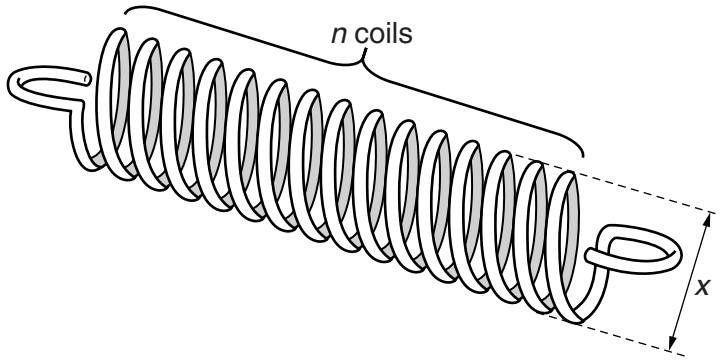


Fig. 2.3

n = ...

x = ...

[2]

(c) Estimate the percentage uncertainty in your value of x.

percentage uncertainty = ...[1]

(d) Calculate the value of D using the expression

$$D = x - d.$$

D = ...

(e) (i) Set up the apparatus as shown in Fig. 2.4, with the boss approximately 25 cm above the bench.

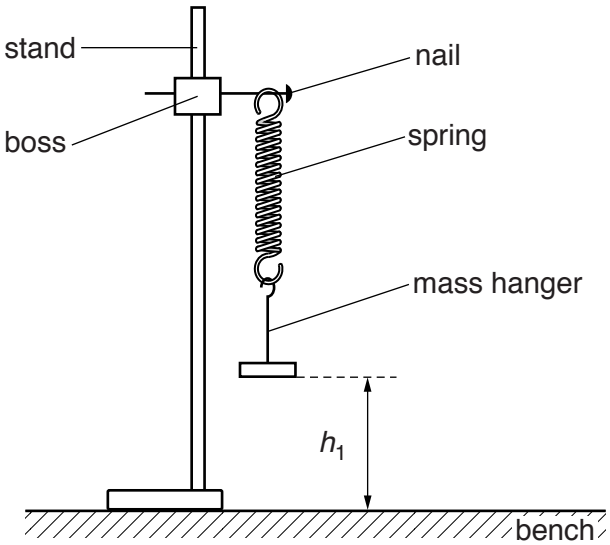


Fig. 2.4

(ii) Measure and record the height h_1 of the bottom of the mass hanger above the bench.

h_1 = ...[1]

(iii) Add the 50 g mass to the mass hanger and measure the height h_2 of the bottom of the mass hanger above the bench, as shown in Fig. 2.5.

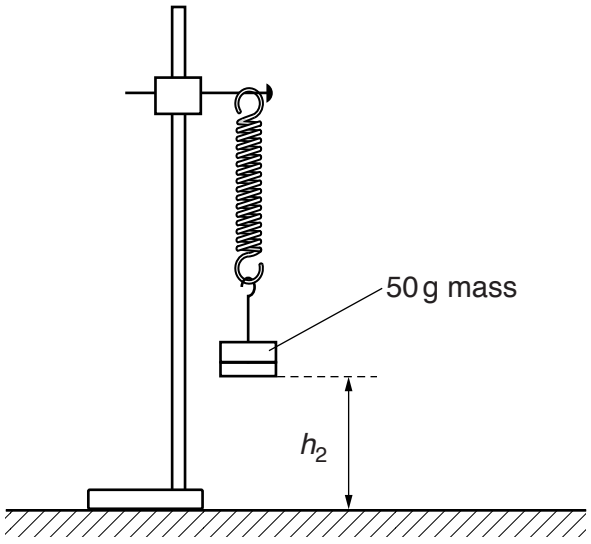


Fig. 2.5

h_2 = ...

(iv) Calculate the spring constant k using the expression

$$k = \frac{mg}{(h_1 - h_2)}$$

where $m = 0.050\,\text{kg}$ and $g = 9.81\,\text{N kg}^{-1}$.

Give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

$k =$ .....[2]

(f) Repeat **(b)**, **(d)** and **(e)** using the rod labelled B and the other length of wire.

$n =$ .....

$x =$ .....

$D =$ .....

$h_1 =$ .....

$h_2 =$ .....

$k =$ .....
[3]

(g) It is suggested that the relationship between k, D and n is

$$k = \frac{c}{D^3 n}$$

where c is a constant.

(i) Using your data, calculate two values of c.

first value of c = ...

second value of c = ...

[1]

(ii) Explain whether your results support the suggested relationship.

.....

.....

.....[1]

(h) (i) Describe four sources of uncertainty or limitations of the procedure for this experiment.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

3. .....

.....

4. .....

.....

[4]

(ii) Describe four improvements that could be made to this experiment. You may suggest the use of other apparatus or different procedures.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

3. .....

.....

4. .....

.....

[4]

[Total: 20]

Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge International Examinations
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

PHYSICS **9702/35**

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 1 **May/June 2016**

2 hours

Candidates answer on the Question Paper.

Additional Materials: As listed in the Confidential Instructions.

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Write your Centre number, candidate number and name on all the work you hand in.
Write in dark blue or black pen.
You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
Do not use staples, paper clips, glue or correction fluid.
DO **NOT** WRITE IN ANY BARCODES.

Answer **both** questions.
You will be allowed to work with the apparatus for a maximum of one hour for each question.
You are expected to record all your observations as soon as these observations are made, and to plan the presentation of the records so that it is not necessary to make a fair copy of them.
You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

Electronic calculators may be used.
You may lose marks if you do not show your working or if you do not use appropriate units.

Additional answer paper and graph paper should be used only if it becomes necessary to do so.

At the end of the examination, fasten all your work securely together.
The number of marks is given in brackets [ ] at the end of each question or part question.

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
Total	

This document consists of **10** printed pages and **2** blank pages.

CAMBRIDGE International Examinations

You may not need to use all of the materials provided.

1 In this experiment, you will investigate how the current in a circuit changes as the resistance of the circuit is changed.

(a) (i) Set up the apparatus as shown in Fig. 1.1.

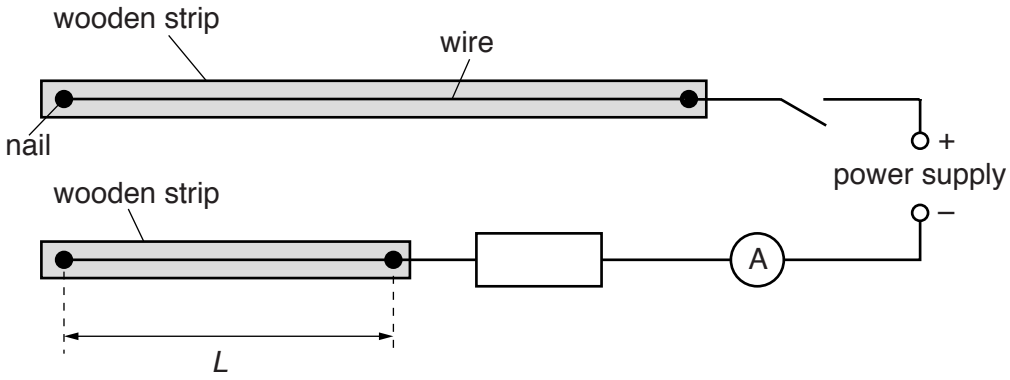


Fig. 1.1

(ii) Measure and record the length *L* of the shorter wire.

L = ...[1]

(b) (i) Complete the circuit as shown in Fig. 1.2.

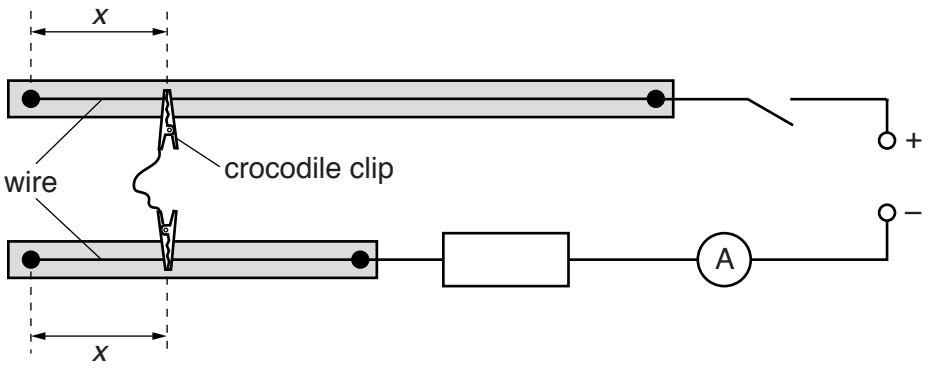


Fig. 1.2

Each crocodile clip should be attached to a wire at the **same distance** *x* from the end of the wire, as shown in Fig. 1.2.

(ii) Measure and record the distance *x.*

x = ...

(iii) Close the switch.

(iv) Record the ammeter reading *I*.

I = ...[1]

(v) Open the switch.

(c) Change x and repeat **(b)** until you have six sets of readings of x and I.

Include values of $\frac{1}{I}$ in your table.

[9]

(d) **(i)** Plot a graph of $\frac{1}{I}$ on the y-axis against x on the x-axis. [3]

(ii) Draw the straight line of best fit. [1]

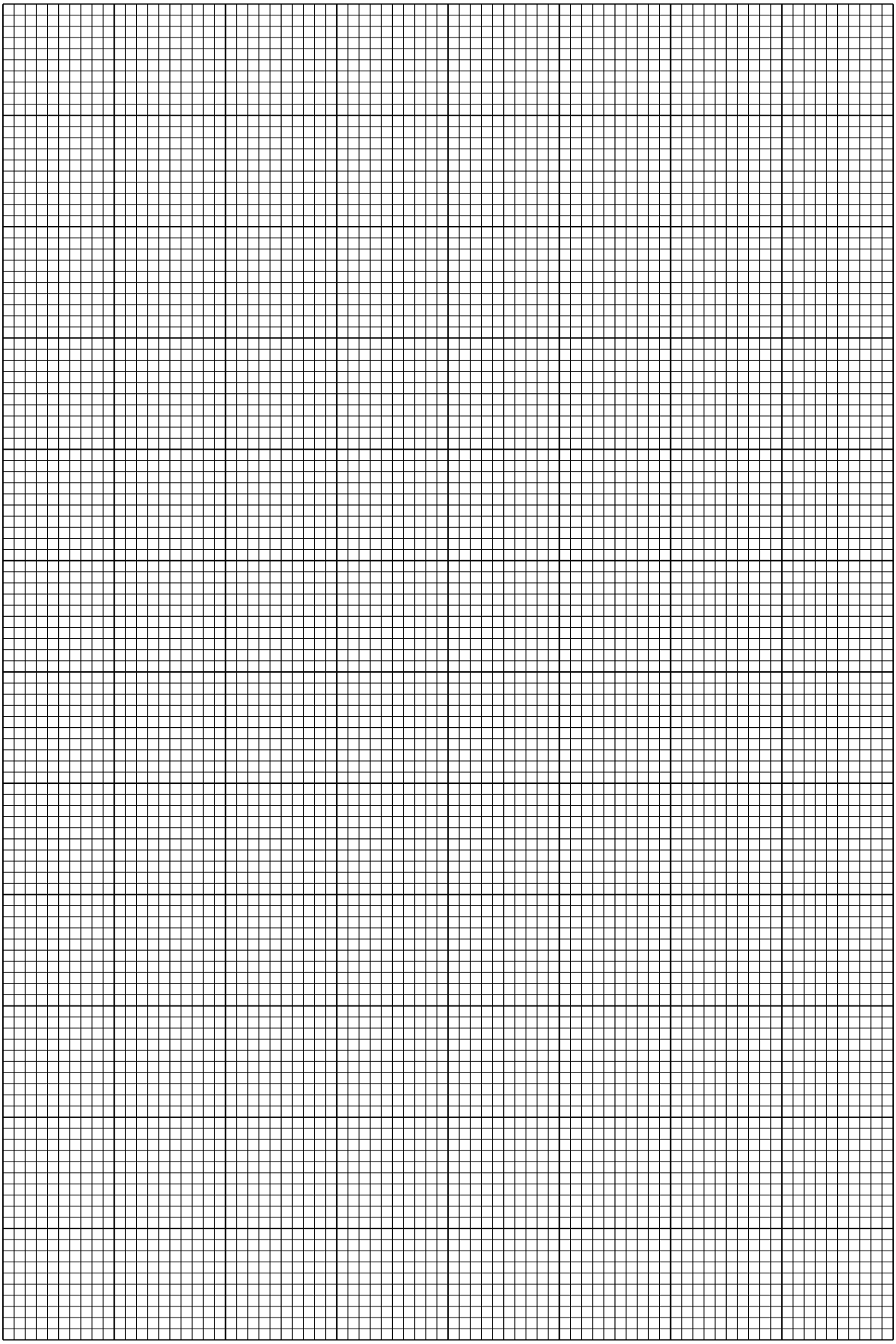
(iii) Determine the gradient and y-intercept of this line.

gradient = ...

y-intercept = ...

[2]

5



(e) The quantities I and x are related by the equation

$$\frac{1}{I} = -Px + Q$$

where P and Q are constants.

Using your answers in **(d)(iii)**, determine values for P and Q.
Give appropriate units.

P = ...

Q = ...

[2]

(f) **(i)** The e.m.f. E of the d.c. power supply is given on the card.
Record E.

E = ... V

(ii) Theory suggests that

$$Q = \frac{R}{E} + \frac{3PL}{2}$$

where R is the resistance of the resistor.

Use values in **(a)(ii)**, **(e)** and **(f)(i)** to determine the value of R.

R = ...Ω [1]

[Total: 20]

You may not need to use all of the materials provided.

2 In this experiment, you will investigate the position of a wooden strip with several forces acting on it.

(a) (i) Balance the wooden strip on the pivot as shown in Fig. 2.1.

The distance between one end of the wooden strip and the pivot is *C* when the wooden strip is balanced.

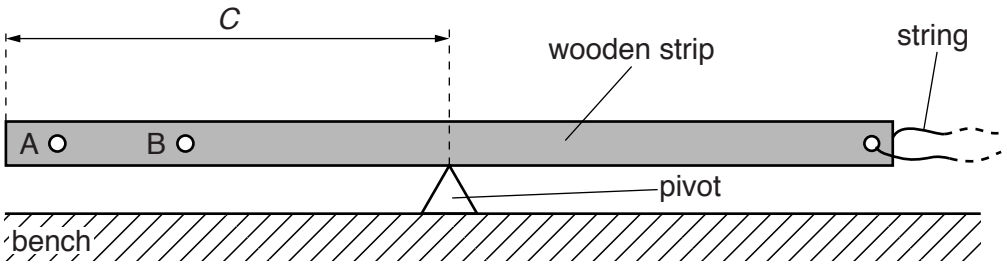


Fig. 2.1

(ii) Measure and record *C*.

C = ...[1]

(iii) Measure and record the distance *d* between the end of the wooden strip and the centre of hole A as shown in Fig. 2.2.

Fig. 2.2

d = ...[1]

(iv) Calculate (*C* – *d*).

(*C* – *d*) = ...[1]

(b) (i) Set up the apparatus as shown in Fig. 2.3 with the nail through hole A.

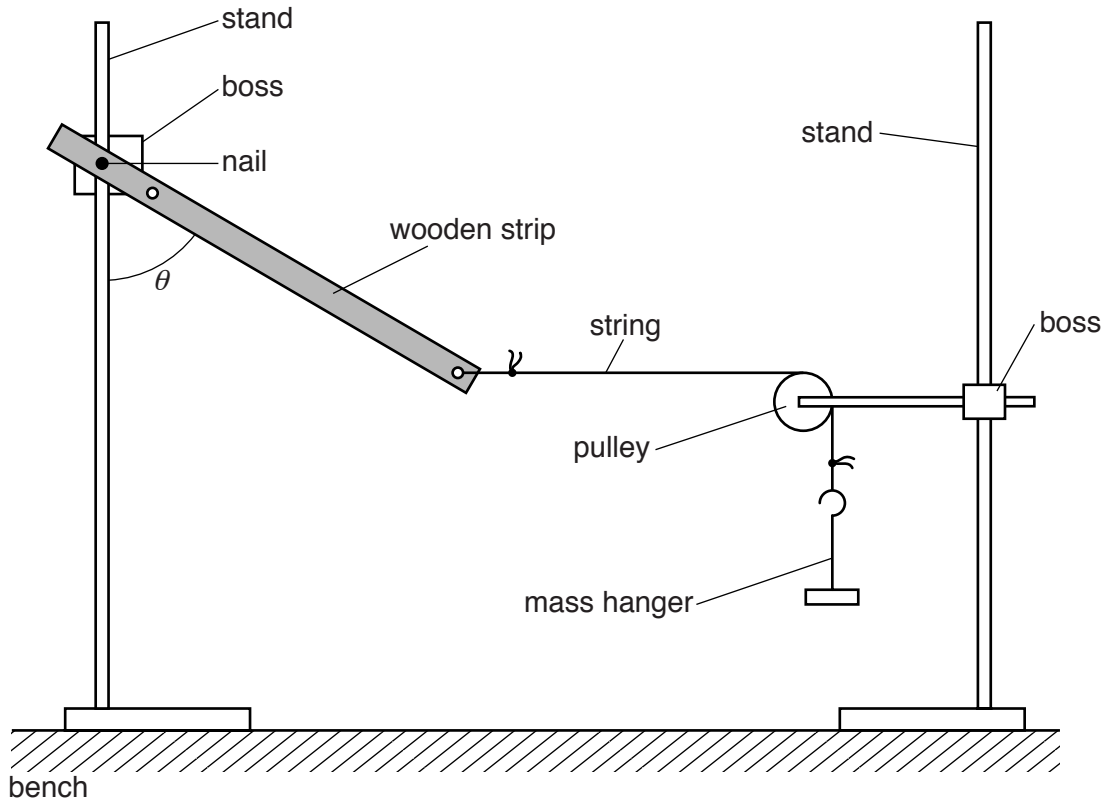


Fig. 2.3

Adjust the apparatus so that the string is parallel to the bench. The angle θ is the angle between the wooden strip and the stand.

(ii) Measure and record θ.

θ = ...[1]

(iii) Estimate the percentage uncertainty in your value of θ.

percentage uncertainty = ...[1]

(c) Calculate $(\tan\theta - 1)$.

Give your answer to a suitable number of significant figures.

$(\tan\theta - 1)$ = ...[2]

(d) Using hole B, repeat **(a)(iii)**, **(a)(iv)**, **(b)(i)**, **(b)(ii)** and **(c)**.

d = ...

$(C - d)$ = ...

θ = ...

$(\tan\theta - 1)$ = ...
[3]

(e) It is suggested that the relationship between θ and d is

$$(\tan\theta - 1) = \frac{k}{(C - d)}$$

where k is a constant.

(i) Using your data, calculate two values of k.

first value of k = ...

second value of k = ...

[1]

(ii) Explain whether your results support the suggested relationship.

.....

.....

.....

..... [1]

(f) **(i)** Describe four sources of uncertainty or limitations of the procedure for this experiment.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

3. .....

.....

4. .....

.....

[4]

(ii) Describe four improvements that could be made to this experiment. You may suggest the use of other apparatus or different procedures.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

3. .....

.....

4. .....

.....

[4]

[Total: 20]