

Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PHYSICS 9702/35

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 1

October/November 2019

MARK SCHEME
Maximum Mark: 40

Published

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 should be read in conjunction with the question paper and the Principal Examiner Report for Teachers.

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Cambridge International AS/A Level – Mark Scheme **PUBLISHED**

Question	Answer	Marks
1(c)(ii)	Line of best fit: Judge by balance of all points on the grid about the candidate's line (at least 5 points). There must be an even distribution of points either side of the line along the full length. One anomalous point is allowed only if clearly indicated (i.e. circled or labelled) by the candidate. There must be at least 5 points left after the anomalous point is disregarded. Lines must not be kinked or thicker than half a small square.	1
1(c)(iii)	Gradient: The hypotenuse of the triangle used must be greater than half the length of the drawn line. Both read-offs must be accurate to half a small square in both the x and y directions. The method of calculation must be correct e.g. not $\Delta x / \Delta y$. The sign of the gradient on the answer line must match the graph.	1
	y-intercept: Correct read-off from a point on the line and substituted into $y = mx + c$. Read-off must be accurate to half a small square in both x and y directions. or Intercept read directly from the graph with read-off at $n = 0$ accurate to half a small square.	1
1(d)	Value of P = candidate's gradient and value of Q = candidate's intercept. The values must not be fractions.	1
	Unit for <i>P</i> is s ² and unit for <i>Q</i> is s ² .	1
1(e)	Line W is drawn with the same gradient and a larger y-intercept.	1

© UCLES 2019 Page 5 of 7

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	Value(s) of $\underline{\text{raw}} \ \alpha$ to the nearest degree and final value < 90°.	1
	Evidence of repeated α .	1
2(a)(ii)	Percentage uncertainty based on an absolute uncertainty in α in the range 2–5°. If repeated readings have been taken, then the uncertainty can be half the range (but not zero) if the working is clearly shown. Correct method of calculation to obtain percentage uncertainty.	1
2(b)	Value(s) of raw x to the nearest mm with unit.	1
2(c)	Value of $\beta > \alpha$.	1
2(d)(i)	Correct calculation of $(x + y)^2$.	1
2(d)(ii)	Justification for s.f. in $(x + y)^2$ linked to s.f. in $(x + y)$.	1
2(e)	Second value of x.	1
	Second value of β .	1
	Quality: second value of β greater than α and second value of β < first value of β .	1
2(f)(i)	Two values of <i>k</i> calculated correctly.	1
2(f)(ii)	Valid comment consistent with the calculated values of <i>k</i> , testing against a criterion stated by the candidate.	1

© UCLES 2019 Page 6 of 7

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(g)(i)	A Too few readings/(only) two readings not enough to draw a (valid) conclusion (not 'not enough for accurate results', 'few readings').	4
	B Difficulty in measuring angle(s) or α or β with a reason e.g. difficult to hold board or protractor steady/board or protractor held by hand/difficult to hold board and protractor at same time.	
	C Difficulty with raising the board e.g. difficult to raise board evenly/jerks/suddenly rises and consequently board shakes causing magnet to move/difficult to change the angle by small increments (idea of sensitivity).	
	D Base of board slides/slips along bench.	
	E Magnet crashes into bench (and could affect strength of magnet).	
	F Difficulty with board surface e.g. surface may not be uniformly smooth/may be uneven.	
	1 mark for each point up to a maximum of 4.	
2(g)(ii)	A Take more readings and plot a graph or take more readings and compare <i>k</i> values (not 'repeat readings' on its own).	4
	B Improved method of supporting protractor or board e.g. clamp protractor/clamp board	
	or Detailed method of using trigonometry e.g. measure elevation (o) and length of board (a) calculate sin angle = o / a	
	or Film/video/record with protractor in view.	
	C Method described to increase the angle in smaller increments e.g. lab jack support/string attached to board and a pulley with handle.	
	D Method of fixing base of board e.g. adhesive putty/heavy block.	
	E Improved method to protect magnets e.g. place foam around bench/wooden barrier.	
	F Method to provide a smooth surface e.g. named smooth material e.g. glass or valid method e.g. sand board.	
	1 mark for each point up to a maximum of 4.	

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