



Cambridge International AS & A Level

PHYSICS

9702/31

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 1

May/June 2022

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

<p>Published</p>

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.

Cambridge International will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge International is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2022 series for most Cambridge IGCSE, Cambridge International A and AS Level and Cambridge Pre-U components, and some Cambridge O Level components.

This document consists of **10** printed pages.

6 Calculation specific guidance

Correct answers to calculations should be given full credit even if there is no working or incorrect working, **unless** the question states 'show your working'.

For questions in which the number of significant figures required is not stated, credit should be awarded for correct answers when rounded by the examiner to the number of significant figures given in the mark scheme. This may not apply to measured values.

For answers given in standard form (e.g. $a \times 10^n$) in which the convention of restricting the value of the coefficient (a) to a value between 1 and 10 is not followed, credit may still be awarded if the answer can be converted to the answer given in the mark scheme.

Unless a separate mark is given for a unit, a missing or incorrect unit will normally mean that the final calculation mark is not awarded. Exceptions to this general principle will be noted in the mark scheme.

7 Guidance for chemical equations

Multiples / fractions of coefficients used in chemical equations are acceptable unless stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

State symbols given in an equation should be ignored unless asked for in the question or stated otherwise in the mark scheme.

Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	Value of T with unit and in the range 0.850–1.300 s.	1
	nT measured at least twice with $n \geq 5$.	1
1(b)	Total mass (upper mass + m) is 450 g with consistent unit.	1
1(c)	Six sets of readings of m and time with correct trend (T increases as m increases) and without help from the Supervisor scores 4 marks, five sets scores 3 marks etc.	4
	Range: $m_{\max} - m_{\min} \geq 300$ g.	1
	Column headings: Each column heading must contain a quantity and a unit where appropriate. The presentation of quantity and unit must conform to accepted scientific convention e.g. m/g , T/s , $\sqrt{T}/\text{s}^{1/2}$.	1
	Consistency: Raw values of time either all given to the nearest 0.1 s or all given to the nearest 0.01 s.	1
	Significant figures: All values of \sqrt{T} must be given to the same number of s.f. as (or one more than) the number of s.f. in raw times.	1
	Calculation: Correct calculation of \sqrt{T} .	1

Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)(i)	<p>Axes: Sensible scales must be used, no awkward scales (e.g. 3:10 or fractions). Scales must be chosen so that the plotted points occupy at least half the graph grid in both the x and y directions. Axes must be labelled with the quantity that is being plotted. Scale markings are no more than 2 cm (one large square) apart.</p>	1
	<p>Plotting of points: All observations in the table must be plotted on the grid. Diameter of plotted points must be \leq half a small square. Points must be plotted to an accuracy of half a small square in both x and y directions.</p>	1
	<p>Quality: All points in the table must be plotted (at least 5) on the grid for this mark to be awarded. Trend of points must be positive. It must be possible to draw a straight line that is within ± 25 g (± 0.025 kg) on the m axis of <u>all</u> plotted points.</p>	1
1(d)(ii)	<p>Line of best fit: Judge by the 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. Allow one anomalous point 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.</p>	1
1(d)(iii)	<p>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. Method of calculation must be correct (not $\Delta x / \Delta y$). Gradient sign on answer line matches graph drawn.</p>	1
	<p>y-intercept: Correct read-off from a point on the line and substituted into $y = mx + c$ or an equivalent expression. Read-off accurate to half a small square in both x and y directions. or Intercept read directly from the graph, with read-off at $m = 0$, accurate to half a small square.</p>	1

Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	Value of P = candidate's gradient and value of Q = candidate's intercept. The values must not be fractions.	1
	Unit for P : $\text{s}^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{kg}^{-1}$ or $\text{s}^{\frac{1}{2}} \text{g}^{-1}$ and unit for Q : $\text{s}^{\frac{1}{2}}$.	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)(i)	Raw d value(s) to the nearest mm and value of d in the range 0.020–0.030 m.	1
2(a)(ii)	Correct calculation of A .	1
2(b)(i)	Value of h in the range 0.040–0.060 m.	1
	Value of y .	1
2(b)(ii)	Percentage uncertainty in h based on an absolute uncertainty in the range 2–5 mm. If several readings have been taken, then the absolute uncertainty can be half the range (but not zero) provided the working is clearly shown. Correct method of calculation to obtain percentage uncertainty.	1
2(b)(iii)	Correct calculation of C .	1
2(b)(iv)	Justification for significant figures in C linked to significant figures in L , d , h , ρ and M .	1
2(c)	Second value of x .	1
	Second value of y .	1
	Second value of $y >$ first value of y .	1
2(d)	Two values of k calculated correctly. The final k values must not be written as fractions.	1
2(e)	Calculation of percentage difference between candidate's two k values. Comparison of percentage difference with 10% leading to a consistent conclusion.	1

Question	Answer	Marks
2(f)(i)	<p>A Two readings are not enough to draw a (valid) conclusion (not “not enough for accurate results”, “few readings”).</p> <p>B Difficulty with measuring d with a reason e.g. tube surface is curved/parallax error/tube not flat on rule.</p> <p>C Difficulty with measuring h with a reason e.g. measuring outside beaker/tube not vertical/parallax error/refraction effects/distortion/tray obscures view.</p> <p>D Difficulty with measuring x with a reason e.g. sand surface not level/tube and rule not parallel/holding rule and tube at the same time.</p> <p>E Difficulty with measuring/judging/setting y with a reason e.g. judging centre of rod/balance is achieved over a range of y/difficult finding balance point/hard to balance/difficult to adjust ruler to horizontal.</p> <p><i>1 mark for each point up to a maximum of 4.</i></p>	4
2(f)(ii)	<p>A Take more readings (for different amounts of sand) <u>and</u> plot a graph or take more readings <u>and</u> compare k values (not “repeat readings” on its own).</p> <p>B Use calipers/micrometer screw gauge/travelling microscope/blocks either side.</p> <p>C Improvements to tube e.g. mark tube/place rubber band around tube to mark position/use a graduated tube.</p> <p>D Improved method for x or h e.g. clamp tube/use rule with pointers/use shallower tray or remove tray.</p> <p>E Use a triangular pivot.</p> <p><i>1 mark for each point up to a maximum of 4.</i></p>	4