## **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2012 series

## 0625 PHYSICS

0625/62

Paper 6 (Alternative to Practical), maximum raw mark 40

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 will not enter into discussions about these mark schemes.

Cambridge is publishing the mark schemes for the October/November 2012 series for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level components and some Ordinary Level components.



	Page 2	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper	
		IGCSE – October/November 2012	0625	62	
1	Normal co Angle of i	n (± 0.1) (accept horizontal or vertical line) orrectly drawn ncidence at 30° (± 2°) ast 5 cm apart		[1] [1] [1] [1]	
	Any one from: Thickness of lines (answer must refer to pencil lines, not light rays) Difficulty in reading protractor to better than 2° Thickness of pins				
				[Total: 5]	
2	(a) θ <sub>R</sub> = °C	23		[1] [1]	
	(b) (i)	$\theta_{\rm A}$ = 63 and (ii) $\theta_{\rm H}$ = 14 (unit not required) ecf $\theta_{\rm R}$ from 2	2(a)	[1]	
	(c) (i) <i>t</i>	$\theta_{\rm B}$ = 36 and <b>(ii)</b> $\theta_{\rm W}$ = 15 (unit not required) ecf $\theta_{\rm R}$ from $\Omega$	2(a)	[1]	
	(d) Ratios calculated 4.5 and 2.4 ecf <b>2(b)</b> and <b>2(c)</b> Expect NO <u>and</u> ratios too different/not close enough (owtte), matching statement evalues from <b>2(b)</b> and <b>2(c)</b>				
	(e) Any two from: Room temperature/draughts/humidity/air conditioning (i.e. environmental factor Initial (water) temperature (cold or hot) Amount of stirring Time interval			)	
	Mass/volume/amount of water/water level Size/surface area/material of beaker			[2]	
	0.20				
				[Total: 8]	
3	(a) Voltm	neter symbol and position correct		[1]	
	(b) Point	er in correct position		[1]	
		$I_1$ = 0.84 A, $I_2$ = 0.33 A, $I_3$ = 0.50 A, all correct no signifigation of the state of the significant contradicted	cant figures penalty	[1]	
	(ii) N	No mark awarded			
		Sensible comment about experimental inaccuracy e.g. difficulty in reading meter/scale or meter has a zer	o error	[1]	

	Page 3		Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper	
			IGCSE – October/November 2012	0625	62	
	(d)	(d) Circuit: correct symbol for variable resistor (not potential divider) Variable resistor in a correct position				
	(e)		le solution, e.g. short circuit each in turn/exchange o out lamps in parallel and check/use voltmeter to chec ved			
					[Total: 7]	
4	(a)	Table: u	v values 894, 990, 1090, 1155, 1194. Accept 3 or 4 l cm	significant figures.	[1] [1]	
	(b)	Graph:	rrectly labelled and scales suitable		[1]	
		(100 cm	$^2$ = 2 cm on y-axis and 5 cm = 2 cm on x-axis)			
			correct to ½ small square ne judgement		[1] [1]	
		Thin, co	ntinuous line (penalise 'blobs')		[1]	
	(c)	` '	angle method used and shown		[1]	
		USII	ng at least half of line		[1]	
			14 – 16 (accept numbers rounding to 14/16) <sup>-</sup> 3 significant figures <u>and</u> unit		[1] [1]	
					[Total: 10]	
5	(a)	<i>l</i> value 1	10.5 (cm) / 105 (mm)		[1]	
	(b)	l value 52.5/525 (ecf) Both in cm/mm with unit stated at least once				
		2001111	on minimum and ottatou at 1000 to 1100		[1]	
	(c)		cks/protractor/set square; move ruler close to bob/lo	wer bob	F41	
		(Can sc	ore the mark from a well-drawn diagram)		[1]	
	(d)	T values	s 1.45, 1.47, 1.43, 1.44, 1.46		[1]	
		T values	s consistent 2 or 3 significant figures		[1] [1]	
			, =, =		ניז	
	(e)		tion: little or no effect (owtte) allow ecf from <b>5(d)</b>		[1]	
		Justifica	tion: T values very similar (owtte)		[1]	

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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## **(f)** Any one from:

Reduces human reaction error Gives a more accurate <u>value of T</u> T is too small/oscillations are too quick Gives an <u>average</u> value (of T)

[1]

[Total: 10]