

**CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education

**MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series**

**0625 PHYSICS**

**0625/52**

Paper 5 (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.

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- 1 (a) (i)  $h$ ,  $w$  and  $d$  recorded in cm and sensible, accept 2.0 – 5.0 cm [1]
- (ii)  $V_A$  present and  $h$ ,  $w$ ,  $d$  all to nearest millimetre [1]
- (iii)(iv)  $m$  recorded and density calculated correctly [1]
- density between 2.0 and 3.5 ( $\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$ ) [1]
- (b) (i) sensible  $d$  value – not smaller than all of  $h$ ,  $w$ ,  $d$  [1]
- (ii) diagram showing blocks and rule correctly used – blocks touching the sphere, and rule spanning gap and touching blocks [1]
- (c)  $V_1$  90 – 110  $\text{cm}^3$ ,  $V_2$  larger [1]
- $V_B$  correctly calculated and sensible, with unit  $\text{cm}^3$  [1]
- (d) any two from:  
 measuring cylinder not sensitive  
 some clay left on fingers  
 cube not perfectly shaped/difficult to measure  
 air bubbles clinging to modelling clay/within the modelling clay  
 volume of string  
 difficult to judge the bottom of the meniscus/bubble on meniscus [2]  
 ignore parallax  
 do not credit poor experimental practice e.g. spills or splashes

[Total: 10]

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- 2 (a) sensible cold water temperature (accept  $15(^{\circ}\text{C}) - 50(^{\circ}\text{C})$ ) [1]
- (b) table:  
 correct  $V$  values 10, 20, 30, 40, 50 [1]  
 temperatures decreasing, evidence of temperatures to at least  $1^{\circ}\text{C}$  [1]  
 final interval less than initial interval [1]
- (c)  $t_2$  more than  $t_1$  [1]  
 $R_1$  and  $R_2$  correct [1]  
 $\text{cm}^3/\text{s}$  [1]
- (d) rate / flow is not constant [1]
- (e) any two from:  
 room temperature / air conditioning  
 initial / hot water temperature  
 volume / quantity / amount of hot water  
 cold water temperature  
 intervals / time between adding volumes of water [2]  
 ignore draughts / humidity / pressure
- [Total: 10]**
- 3 (a)  $V$  to at least 1 d.p. and  $< 3V$  and increasing [1]  
 all column headings with correct unit  $\text{cm}$ ,  $V$ ,  $A$ ,  $\Omega$  [1]
- (b) graph:  
 axes correctly labelled and correct orientation [1]  
 suitable scales, plots using more than half available axes [1]  
 $R$  values calculated and plotted correct to  $\frac{1}{2}$  small square [1]  
 good line judgement, thin, continuous, [1]  
 do not allow 'blobs' greater than half square diameter
- (c) triangle method shown on graph [1]  
 $G$  calculation correct using large triangle [1]
- (d)  $R_1$  value to 2 or 3 significant figures [1]  
 $R_1$  value about  $2 \times$  value at  $0.5 \text{ m}$  [1]
- [Total: 10]**

Page 4	Mark Scheme	Syllabus	Paper
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- 4 first ray trace:
- normal at  $90^\circ$  in correct position (2.0 cm from **A**) [1]
  - angle of incidence  $30^\circ \pm 1^\circ$  [1]
  - all lines present and neat [1]
  - emergent ray parallel to **EF** [1]
- second trace:
- complete and neat [1]
- (h)  $r$  value correct to  $\pm 1^\circ$  [1]
- (j)  $r$  value correct to  $\pm 1^\circ$  and within  $2^\circ$  of first value [1]
- (k) idea of within (or beyond) limits of experimental accuracy [1]
- (l) any two from:
- viewing bases of pins/ensure that pins are vertical/not bent
  - large pin separations
  - use of repeats
  - use of thin pencil lines (or equivalent comment)
  - close one eye (when aligning pins)
  - use thin/sharp pins [2]
  - ignore parallax error
  - NOT dark room

[Total: 10]