Cambridge International AS & A Level

Cambridge Assessment International Education
Cambridge International Advanced Subsidiary and Advanced Level

PHYSICS **9702/34**

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

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

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Generic Marking Principles

These general marking principles must be applied by all examiners when marking candidate answers. They should be applied alongside the specific content of the mark scheme or generic level descriptors for a question. Each question paper and mark scheme will also comply with these marking principles.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 1:

Marks must be awarded in line with:

- the specific content of the mark scheme or the generic level descriptors for the question
- the specific skills defined in the mark scheme or in the generic level descriptors for the question
- the standard of response required by a candidate as exemplified by the standardisation scripts.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 2:

Marks awarded are always **whole marks** (not half marks, or other fractions).

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 3:

Marks must be awarded **positively**:

- marks are awarded for correct/valid answers, as defined in the mark scheme. However, credit is given for valid answers which go beyond the scope of the syllabus and mark scheme, referring to your Team Leader as appropriate
- marks are awarded when candidates clearly demonstrate what they know and can do
- marks are not deducted for errors
- marks are not deducted for omissions
- answers should only be judged on the quality of spelling, punctuation and grammar when these features are specifically assessed by the question as indicated by the mark scheme. The meaning, however, should be unambiguous.

GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 4:

Rules must be applied consistently e.g. in situations where candidates have not followed instructions or in the application of generic level descriptors.

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GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 5: Marks should be awarded using the full range of marks defined in the mark scheme for the question (however; the use of the full mark range may be limited according to the quality of the candidate responses seen).
GENERIC MARKING PRINCIPLE 6: Marks awarded are based solely on the requirements as defined in the mark scheme. Marks should not be awarded with grade thresholds or grade descriptors in mind.

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(a)	Value of α to nearest degree and in range 46–52°.	**1**
1(b)	Value of $\beta > \alpha / 2$.	**1**
1(c)	Six sets of readings of β and x (different values) showing the correct trend (β increases as x decreases) and without help from the Supervisor scores 5 marks, five sets scores 4 marks etc.	**5**
	Range: $x_{min} = 0.0$ cm and $x_{max} \geqslant 6.5$ cm.	**1**
	Column headings: Each column heading must contain a quantity, a unit and a separating mark where appropriate. The heading for tan ($\beta - \alpha / 2$) must have no unit. The presentation of the quantity and unit must conform to accepted scientific convention e.g. β / °.	**1**
	Consistency: All raw values of x must be given to the nearest mm.	**1**
	Significant figures: All values of tan ($\beta - \alpha / 2$) should be to 2 or 3 significant figures.	**1**
	Calculation: Values of tan ($\beta - \alpha / 2$) calculated correctly.	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(d)(i)	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 *x* and *y* directions. Scales must be labelled with the quantity that is being plotted. Scale markings should be no more than three large squares apart.	**1**
	Plotting of points: All observations in the table must be plotted on the grid. Diameter of plotted points must be $\leqslant$ half a small square (no "blobs"). Points must be plotted to an accuracy of half a small square.	**1**
	Quality: All observations in the table (at least 5) must be plotted on the grid. Scatter of plots must be no more than ±0.5 cm (to scale) from a straight line in the *x* direction.	**1**
1(d)(ii)	Line of best fit: Judge by balance of all points on the grid (at least 5) about the candidate's line. 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 by the candidate. Lines must not be kinked or thicker than half a square.	**1**
1(d)(iii)	Gradient: The hypotenuse of the triangle used must be greater than half the length of the drawn line. The method of calculation must be correct. Do not allow $\Delta x / \Delta y$. Both read-offs must be accurate to half a small square in both the *x* and *y* directions. Sign of gradient must match 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 $x = 0$, accurate to half a small square.	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
1(e)	Value of P = candidate's gradient **and** value of Q = candidate's intercept.	**1**
	Unit for P correct (e.g. cm^{-1}) and consistent with results **and** no unit for Q.	**1**

Question	Answer	Marks
2(a)	Value of c to the nearest mm, with unit.	**1**
	Value of c in the range 20.0–40.0 cm.	**1**
2(b)	Value of $d < c$.	**1**
2(c)	Percentage uncertainty in d based on an absolute uncertainty of 2–10 mm. 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(d)	Second value of c.	**1**
	Second value of d.	**1**
	Quality: Second c < first c **and** second d < first d.	**1**
2(e)(i)	Two values of k calculated correctly.	**1**
2(e)(ii)	Justification based on s.f. in c and $(c - d)$.	**1**
2(e)(iii)	Valid comment relating to the calculated values of k, testing against a criterion specified by the candidate.	**1**
2(f)	Correct calculation of ρ_{rock}.	**1**
	ρ_{rock} in range 2100–3200 kg m^{-3}, with unit.	**1**

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Question	Answer	Marks
2(g)(i)	A Two readings are not enough to draw a (valid) conclusion (**not** "not enough for accurate results", "few readings"). B Difficult to balance strip/prism moves/strip slips/strip slides/strip moves on prism. C Difficult to measure *c* or *d* with reason e.g. difficult to locate centre of (the) mass/parallax error. D Wet string changes mass/weight. E Volume of string not taken into account/string displaces water/upthrust on string **or** Mass of string not taken into account. F Difficult to set/measure the position of the rock because of thick string. *1 mark for each point up to a maximum of 4.*	**4**
2(g)(ii)	A Take more readings <u>and</u> plot a graph or take more readings <u>and</u> compare *k* values (**not** "repeat readings" on its own). B Improved method of balancing strip e.g. groove under strip/flatten top of prism/method of fixing prism or wooden block. C Improved method of measuring *c* or *d* e.g. scale markings on strip/suspend mass under strip. D Method of reducing water absorbed by string e.g. use waterproof string/nylon/wire/other named (suitable) material. E Method of reducing volume/mass of string e.g. thin(ner) string. F Use thin(ner) string (*allow 'thin(ner) string' only once in total*). *1 mark for each point up to a maximum of 4.*	**4**

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