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## **CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS**

**Cambridge International General Certificate of Secondary Education** 

## MARK SCHEME for the October/November 2014 series

## 0625 PHYSICS

0625/53

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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Р	age 2	2		abus	Paper
			Cambridge IGCSE – October/November 2014 06	525	53
1	(a)	<i>h</i> <sub>0</sub> i	n range 1.5 to 2.5 (cm) <u>and</u> to at least 1dp		[1]
	(b)(	(c)	$h_{ m I}$ values decreasing		[1]
			correct S calculations and S values all > 0.8		[1]
	(d)	axe	es labelled with quantity and unit and in correct orientation		[1]
			oropriate scales ts correct to ½ small square		[1] [1]
		we	Il-judged straight line <u>and</u> thin continuous line, precise plots ngle method/information for gradient seen marked on graph		[1] [1]
	(e)	(i)	G calculated from at least ½ line		[1]
		(ii)	f in range 14 - 16 (cm)		[1]
					[Total: 10]
2	(a)(	b)	table: units all correct, s °C °C		
			NOT C°, NOT centigrade		[1]
			$t$ values correct 0, 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 $\theta$ for <b>A</b> and <b>B</b> decreasing final interval less than initial in both sets		[1] [1]
			both sets of data to precision of at least 1°C		[1] [1]
	(c)		tement matching temperature changes with justification referring to result olving correct comparative change in temperature	s <u>and</u>	[1]
		jus	tification has specific mention of temperature change in the same time ow	⁄tte	[1]
	(d)	app	propriate source of inaccuracy <u>associated with procedure</u> e.g. any one fro water levels not the same	m:	
		•	thermometer scales not read at 90°		
		•	initial temperatures different not able to stir water		
		•	not waiting for temperature to stabilise initially/waiting time not long end	ugh	[1]
	(e)	any	two factors relating to <u>apparatus</u> from: keep thermometer at same depth		
		•	same size/thickness/material of test-tube/same test tube		
		•	same water levels/volume/quantity/amount of water same thickness/surface area of surface material		[2]
		-	Carro anomico o carrado material		
					[Total: 10]

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3	(a)(	(b)(c) table: p.d.s all < 3.0 V and to at least 1 d.p. currents all < 1.00 A and to at least 2 d.p. units all correct (V, A, Ω) R calculations correct V, I and R values all decreasing 2 or 3 sig. figs. in R column	[1] [1] [1] [1] [1]
	(d)	statement matches results, with matching justification which refers to values being 'too different' / 'difference beyond limits of experimental accuracy' owtte	[1]
	(e)	lamp in circuit 1 brighter than in circuits 2 and 3 and has greater resistance	[1]
	(f)	correct circuit symbol for variable resistor (rectangle with strike-through arrow only)	[1]
		connected in correct series circuit	[1]
		[Total	: 10]
4	(a)	h <sub>0</sub> less than 100 cm	[1]
	(b)	(i) suitable explanation, e.g. same no. of graduations between 60 cm mark and each end of object owtte, or mark on <u>side</u> of rule and object	[1]
		(ii)(iii) table:  h values all decreasing h values to at least 1 d.p.	[1] [1]
	(c)	(i) correct calculations of H	[1]
		(ii) correct $d \times H$ calculations	[1]
	(d)	$d \times H$ not constant / $H$ doesn't always double when $d$ halves owtte	[1]
	(e)	(i) reference to mass/weight of rule	[1]
		(ii) measure height at bench	[1]
		subtract h <sub>0</sub>	[1]
		[Total	: 10]