

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 22 Marks

Time : 22 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

Question Number	Acceptable answers	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	- Use of (breaking) stress = F/A (1) - Use of $A = \pi r^2$ (1) - Diameter = 1.06 mm and choose 1.22 mm because it is the thinnest wire with stress lower than the breaking stress (1)	<u>Example of calculation</u> For max stress, $3.10 \times 10^8 \text{ N m}^{-2} = 28 \text{ kg} \times 9.81 \text{ N kg}^{-1}/A$ $A = 8.86 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$ $8.86 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2 = \pi r^2$ $r = 5.3 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$ diameter = 1.06 mm	3
(ii)	- Use of stress = F/A and $A = \pi r^2$ (ecf for radius from (b)(i)) (1) - Use of Young modulus = stress / strain (1) - and strain = $\Delta x/x$ (1) - Extension = 1.3 cm	Allow ecf for radius of wire chosen in part (b)(i), but not for the calculated radius or area <u>Example of calculation</u> stress = $28 \text{ kg} \times 9.81 \text{ N kg}^{-1} / \pi (1.22 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m} / 2)^2$ strain = $2.34 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa} / 200 \text{ GPa} = 0.00117$ extension = $0.00117 \times 11.2 \text{ m} = 0.0132 \text{ m}$	3

Q2.

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	- Use of half resolution to calculate % uncertainty (1) % uncertainty in $V = 3 \times$ % uncertainty in r (1) % uncertainty in $\rho =$ (% uncertainty in $m +$ % uncertainty in V) (1) - Use of % uncertainty to calculate upper value of density (1) - Upper value of density $2596 \text{ (kg m}^{-3}\text{)}$ [2616 (kg m⁻³) if "show that" value used] - Glass is in the range and Quartz isn't, so it may not be genuine Allow use of half resolution in either r or m to calculate minimum V and maximum m and then calculate maximum ρ for MP1 $\rightarrow$ MP4 ECF from (a)	% uncertainty in $r = \frac{0.005 \text{ cm}}{5.06 \text{ cm}} \times 100 \% = 0.10 \%$ % uncertainty in $m = \frac{0.5 \text{ g}}{175 \text{ g}} \times 100 \% = 0.29 \%$ % uncertainty in $\rho = (3 \times 0.1\%) + 0.29\% = 0.59\%$ Range = $\pm \frac{0.6}{100} \times 2580 \text{ kg m}^{-3} = \pm 15.5 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ Density range = $2565 \rightarrow 2596 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$	6

Q3.

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	- new spring constant = 11 N m^{-1} (1) - Use of $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ (1) - Use of $f = 1/T$ (1) $f = 1.5 \text{ Hz}$ (1)	<u>Example of calculation:</u> $k = 22/2 = 11 \text{ N m}^{-1}$ $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{0.12 \text{ kg}}{11 \text{ N m}^{-1}}} = 0.66 \text{ s}$ $f = 1/0.66 \text{ s} = 1.5 \text{ Hz}$	4

Q4.

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	- Use of $v = \frac{s}{t}$ (1) - Use of $V = \frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ (1) - Use of $v = \frac{Vg(\rho_s - \rho_l)}{6\pi r\eta}$ (1) $\eta = 1.8 \text{ Pa s}$ (1)	<u>Example of Calculation</u> $v = \frac{0.5}{3.9} = 0.13 \text{ (m s}^{-1}\text{)}$ $\eta = \frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi(4 \times 10^{-3})^3 \times 9.81 \times (7800 - 1300)}{6\pi \times 4 \times 10^{-3} \times 0.13} = 1.8 \text{ Pa s}$ Accept $\text{kg m}^{-1}\text{s}^{-1} / \text{N s m}^{-2}$	4

Question Number	Acceptable Answers	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	5cm (no mark) - Laminar flow Or less/no turbulent flow (1) - So Stoke's law applies Or sphere falls at a more constant rate (1)	Accept wider for 5.0 cm	2