

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 21 Marks

Time : 21 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

- (a) ammeter and voltmeter symbols correct 1
- voltmeter in parallel with wire 1
- ammeter in series with wire 1
- (b) **Level 3:** The method would lead to the production of a valid outcome. All key steps are identified and logically sequenced. 5–6
- Level 2:** The method would not necessarily lead to a valid outcome. Most steps are identified, but the method is not fully logically sequenced. 3–4
- Level 1:** The method would not lead to a valid outcome. Some relevant steps are identified, but links are not made clear. 1–2
- No relevant content** 0
- Indicative content**
- length measured
 - length varied
 - current measured
 - potential difference measured
 - repeat readings
 - calculate resistance for each length
 - $\text{resistance} = \frac{\text{potential difference}}{\text{current}}$
 - plot a graph of resistance against length
 - hazard: high current
 - may cause wire to melt / overheat
 - may cause burns (to skin)
 - use low currents
- (c) the temperature of the wire would not change 1
- (d) the accuracy of the student's results would be higher 1

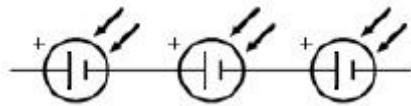
the resolution of the length measurement would be higher

1

[12]

Q2.

(a)



1

(b)

$$\text{current} = \frac{0.70}{2.5}$$

1

$$\text{current} = 0.28 \text{ (A)}$$

an answer of 0.28 (A) scores 2 marks

1

(c)

$$0.60 \text{ (V)}$$

1

product of potential difference and current gives highest value

1

(d)

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful power output}}{\text{total power input}}$$

1

(e)

$$0.20 = \frac{\text{useful power output}}{2.4}$$

1

$$\text{useful power output} = 0.20 \times 2.4$$

1

$$\text{useful power output} = 0.48 \text{ (W)}$$

an answer of 0.48 (W) scores 3 marks

1

[9]