



# Cambridge International AS & A Level

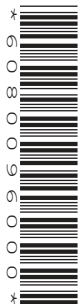
CANDIDATE  
NAME

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**PHYSICS**

**9702/34**

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 2

**May/June 2020**

**2 hours**

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: The materials and apparatus listed in the confidential instructions

## INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You will be allowed to work with the apparatus for a maximum of 1 hour for each question.
- You should record all your observations in the spaces provided in the question paper as soon as these observations are made.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

## INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
<b>Total</b>	

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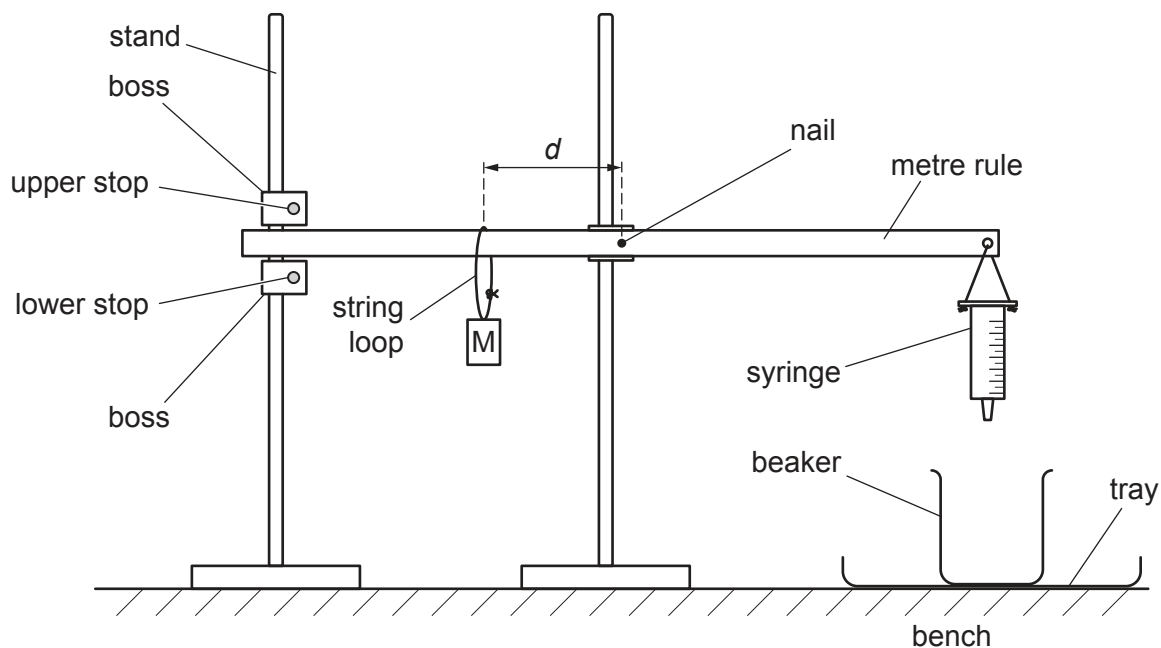


**You may not need to use all of the materials provided.**

**1** In this experiment, you will investigate the balance of a pivoted rule.

**(a)** The apparatus has been partially assembled for you.

- Add the mass  $M$  to the apparatus as shown in Fig. 1.1. The mass  $M$  should be suspended approximately 15 cm from the nail.



**Fig. 1.1**

- The distance between the nail and the string loop attached to  $M$  is  $d$ , as shown in Fig. 1.1.

Measure and record  $d$ .

$d = \dots\dots\dots$  cm [1]

- (b)**
- Pour water into the syringe until it is full. The rule will tilt until it touches the upper stop. The water will flow out of the syringe.
  - The time between the water level passing the  $50 \text{ cm}^3$  mark on the syringe and the rule losing contact with the upper stop is  $t$ .

Measure and record  $t$ .

$t = \dots\dots\dots$  s [2]

(c) Change  $d$  by moving M. All values of  $d$  should be less than 25 cm.

Measure  $d$  and  $t$ . Repeat until you have six sets of values of  $d$  and  $t$ .

Record your results in a table. Include values of  $\frac{1}{d}$  and  $t^2$  in your table.

[9]

(d) (i) Plot a graph of  $t^2$  on the  $y$ -axis against  $\frac{1}{d}$  on the  $x$ -axis.

[3]

(ii) Draw the straight line of best fit.

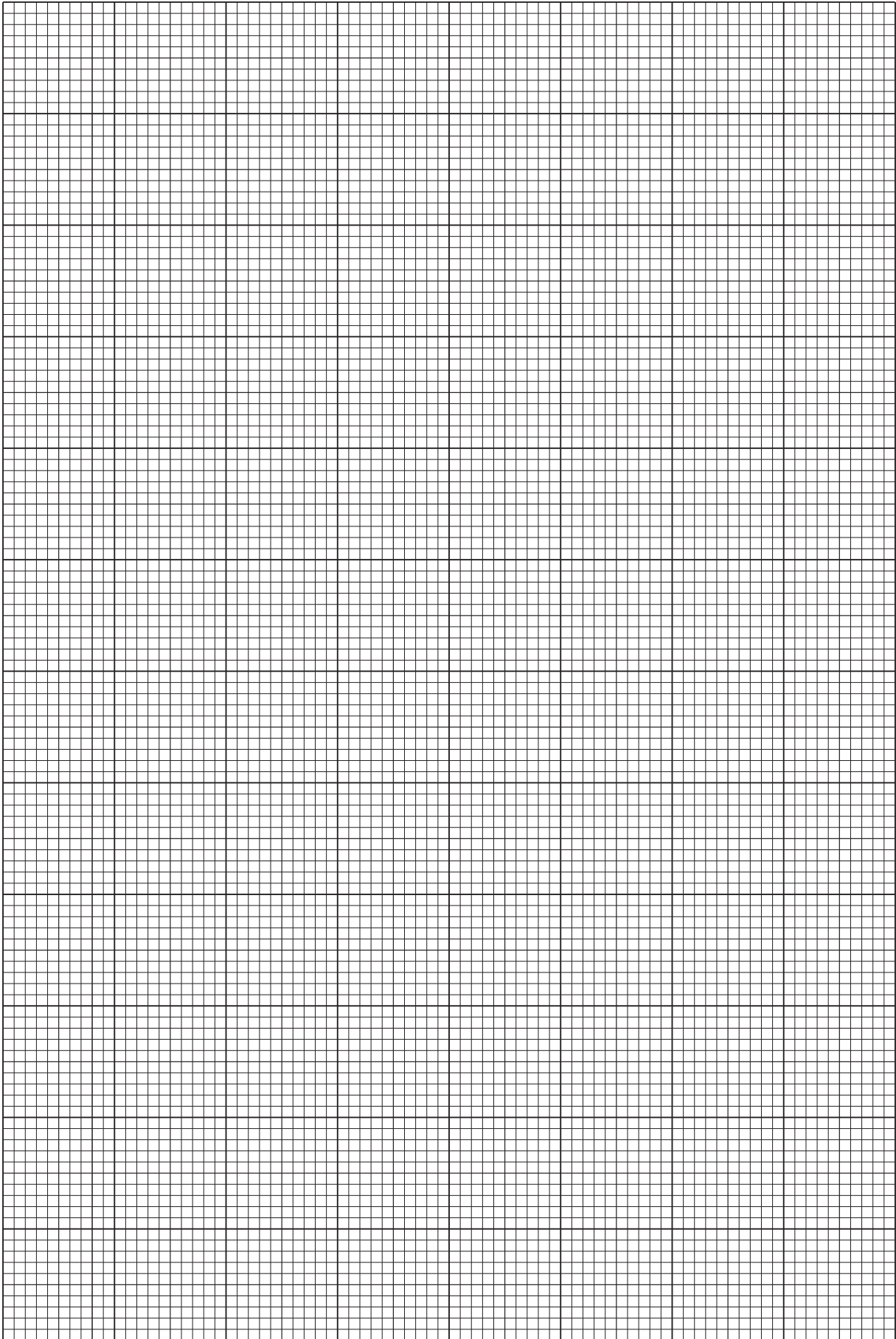
[1]

(iii) Determine the gradient and  $y$ -intercept of this line.

gradient = .....

$y$ -intercept = .....

[2]



(e) It is suggested that the quantities  $t$  and  $d$  are related by the equation

$$t^2 = \frac{a}{d} + b$$

where  $a$  and  $b$  are constants.

Use your answers in (d)(iii) to determine the values of  $a$  and  $b$ .  
Give appropriate units.

$a =$  .....

$b =$  .....

[2]

[Total: 20]

You may not need to use all of the materials provided.

2 In this experiment, you will investigate the amplitude of oscillations of a mass suspended from a spring.

(a) (i) • Assemble the apparatus as shown in Fig. 2.1.

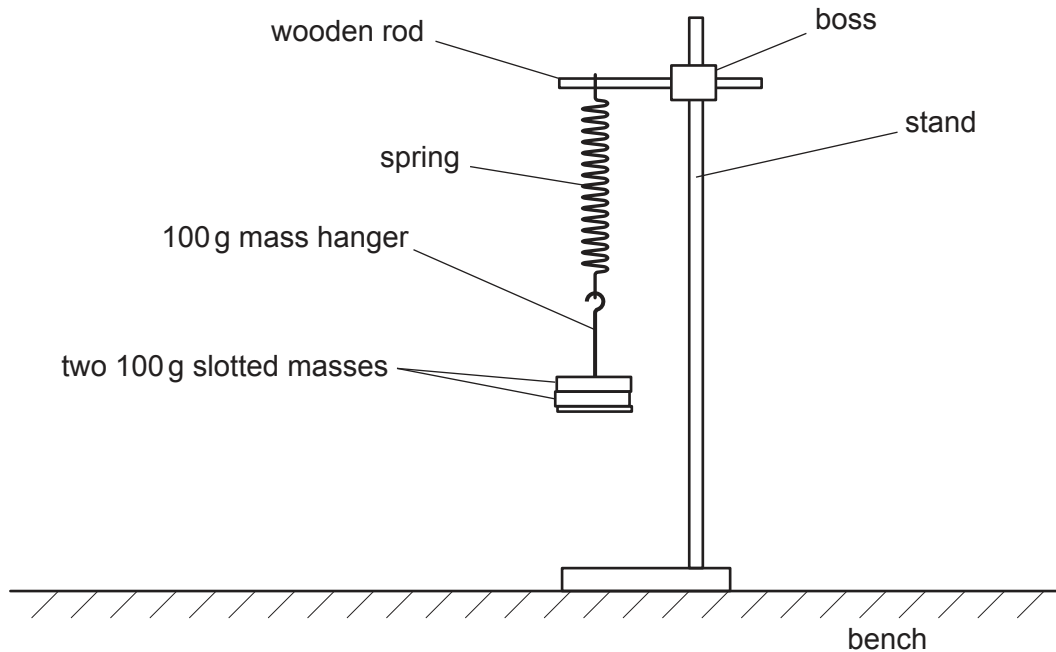


Fig. 2.1

- Pull the mass hanger and slotted masses down through a short distance. Release them so that they oscillate vertically.
- Measure and record the period  $T$  of the oscillations.

$T = \dots\dots\dots$  s [1]

(ii) Calculate the spring constant  $k$  using

$$k = \frac{4\pi^2 M}{T^2}$$

where  $M = 0.300$  kg.

$k = \dots\dots\dots$   $\text{Nm}^{-1}$  [1]

- (b) • Slide the two 100 g slotted masses to the top of the mass hanger as shown in Fig. 2.2.

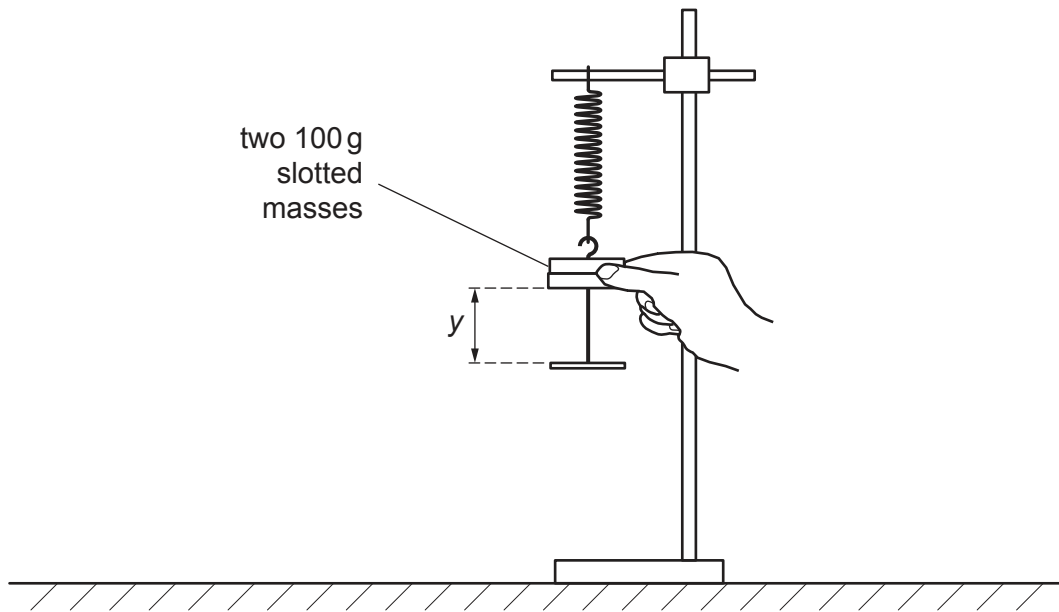


Fig. 2.2

- The height of the slotted masses above the base of the mass hanger is  $y$ , as shown in Fig. 2.2.

Measure and record  $y$ .

$$y = \dots\dots\dots \text{ m [1]}$$

- (c) • Drop the two 100 g slotted masses. The masses and the mass hanger will oscillate vertically, as shown in Fig. 2.3.

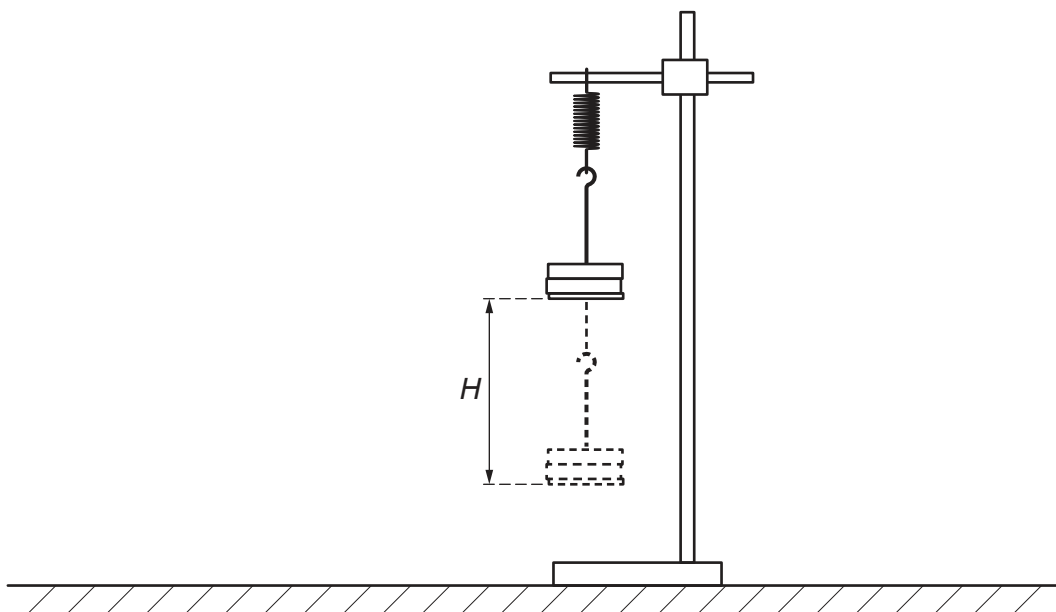


Fig. 2.3



- The distance between the lowest and highest positions of the oscillating mass hanger is  $H$ , as shown in Fig. 2.3.

Measure and record  $H$ .

$$H = \dots\dots\dots \text{ m [2]}$$

- (d) Estimate the percentage uncertainty in your value of  $H$ . Show your working.

$$\text{percentage uncertainty} = \dots\dots\dots [1]$$

- (e) Repeat (b) and (c) but this time sliding the two slotted masses approximately half-way up the mass hanger.

$$y = \dots\dots\dots \text{ m}$$

$$H = \dots\dots\dots \text{ m [2]}$$

- (f) It is suggested that the relationship between  $H$  and  $y$  is

$$H = c\sqrt{y}$$

where  $c$  is a constant.

- (i) Using your data, calculate two values of  $c$ .

first value of  $c = \dots\dots\dots$

second value of  $c = \dots\dots\dots$

[1]

- (ii) Justify the number of significant figures you have given for your values of  $c$ .

.....  
 .....  
 ..... [1]

- (iii) Explain whether your results in (f)(i) support the suggested relationship.

.....  
 .....  
 ..... [1]

(g) Theory suggests that an approximate value for the acceleration of free fall  $g$  is given by

$$g = \frac{c^2 k}{8m}$$

where  $m = 0.200$  kg.

Use your value of  $k$  from (a)(ii) and your first value of  $c$  to calculate  $g$ . Include an appropriate unit.

$g = \dots\dots\dots$  [1]

(h) (i) Describe four sources of uncertainty or limitations of the procedure for this experiment.

- 1. ....  
.....
- 2. ....  
.....
- 3. ....  
.....
- 4. ....  
.....

[4]

(ii) Describe four improvements that could be made to this experiment. You may suggest the use of other apparatus or different procedures.

- 1. ....  
.....
- 2. ....  
.....
- 3. ....  
.....
- 4. ....  
.....

[4]

[Total: 20]

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