

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE INTERNATIONAL EXAMINATIONS
General Certificate of Education Ordinary Level

PHYSICS

5054/03

Paper 3 Practical Test

May/June 2005

2 hours

Additional Materials: As specified in the Confidential Instructions

READ THESE INSTRUCTIONS FIRST

Follow the instructions on the front cover of the Answer Booklet.
Write your answers in the spaces provided in the Answer Booklet.

Answer **all** questions.

For each of the questions in Section A, you will be allowed to work with the apparatus for a maximum of 20 minutes. For the question in Section B, you will be allowed to work with the apparatus for a maximum of 1 hour.

You are expected to record all your observations as soon as these observations are made.

An account of the method of carrying out the experiments is **not** required.

At the end of the examination, hand in only the Answer Booklet.

This document consists of **5** printed pages, **3** blank pages and an enclosed Answer Booklet.



Section A

Answer **all** questions in this section.

- 1** *In this experiment you will make some measurements on a glass beaker in order to find an approximate value for the density of glass.*

You have been provided with a glass beaker, a metre rule, a length of string and a marker pen. You have access to a balance.

- (a)** Wind the string around the glass beaker as many times as possible. Do not allow the turns of the string to cross each other. Determine the length l of the string corresponding to four circumferences of the beaker. You may mark points on the string with the marker pen if you wish. Record l on page 3 of your Answer Booklet. [1]
- (b)** Calculate the external diameter D of the glass beaker given that

$$D = \frac{l}{4\pi}. \quad [1]$$

- (c)** Place the metre rule across the top of the beaker and estimate a value for the internal diameter d of the main part of the beaker. Now measure the height h of the whole beaker. [1]
- (d)** Use the balance to measure the mass M of the beaker. Hence determine an approximate value for the density of glass given that

$$\text{approximate density} = \frac{8M}{\pi D(D-d)(D+4h)}. \quad [2]$$

2 *In this experiment you will measure how quickly water cools in two beakers of water.*

You have been provided with a 100 cm³ glass beaker, a 250 cm³ glass beaker, a supply of very hot water, a thermometer held in a clamp and stand, a plastic stirrer and a stopwatch.

- (a) Pour the very hot water into the 100 cm³ beaker up to the mark that has been made by the Supervisor. Observe the thermometer and record, on page 4 of your Answer Booklet, the time taken for the temperature of the water to fall from 80 °C to 75 °C. [1]
- (b) Lift the stand and put it down again so that the thermometer is in the 250 cm³ beaker. Pour very hot water into the 250 cm³ beaker up to the mark that has been made by the Supervisor. Record the time taken for the temperature of the water to fall from 80 °C to 75 °C. [1]
- (c) State two precautions that you took to ensure that the times recorded were as accurate as possible. [2]
- (d) The volume of water in each beaker is the same. State the beaker in which the water cools more rapidly. Give a reason for your answer. [1]

- 3** *In this experiment you will make some measurements on an electrical circuit that contains a filament lamp.*

You have been provided with a variable power supply, a switch, an ammeter, a voltmeter, a filament lamp and some connecting leads.

- (a)** The Supervisor has set up a circuit. Close the switch and record the potential difference V across the filament lamp and the current I in the circuit. Record your readings in the table on page 5 of your Answer Booklet. Insert appropriate units in the table. Open the switch in the circuit as soon as you have recorded your readings. [1]
- (b)** Calculate the resistance R of the filament lamp using $R = V/I$. [1]
- (c)** Repeat parts **(a)** and **(b)** for two higher power supply voltages of up to but not more than 6 V. Record your readings of V and your values of R in the table. [2]
- (d)** Comment on the results you have obtained with particular reference to the resistance of the filament lamp. [1]

Section B

- 4 In this experiment you will investigate how the time for one oscillation of a simple pendulum depends on the height of the pendulum bob above the bench.

You have been provided with a simple pendulum that has been set up by the Supervisor, a metre rule, a marker so that you can judge when the pendulum bob passes through the centre of the oscillation, a set square and a stopwatch. **You must not adjust the height of the boss that is holding the clamp at the top of the pendulum at any stage during the experiment.**

- (a) Record, on page 6 of your Answer Booklet, the vertical height h of the centre of the pendulum bob above the bench surface. Explain with the aid of a diagram how you ensured that the height measured was vertical. [2]
- (b) Displace the pendulum bob approximately 2 cm to the left of its rest position and determine the time T for one complete oscillation. One complete oscillation is illustrated in Fig. 4.1. The time T is best determined by measuring the time for 10 oscillations and then dividing this time by 10. [2]

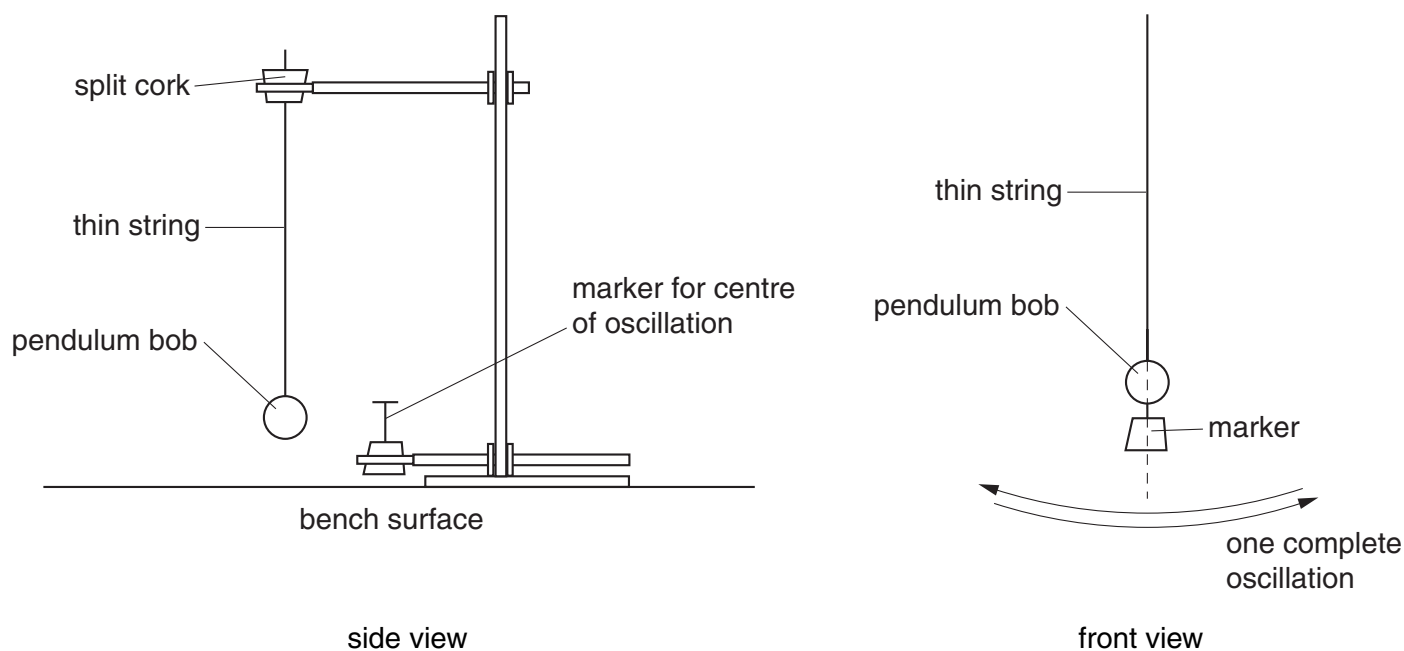


Fig. 4.1

- (c) Repeat parts (a) and (b) for 5 further values of the height h of the pendulum bob above the bench. Record all your values of h , 10 T and T in the table on page 6 of your Answer Booklet. In order to change h , the top of the pendulum (split cork) should be kept in the same position and the length of the pendulum should be adjusted. This can be done by loosening the jaws of the clamp, pulling the string through the cork and then retightening the jaws of the clamp. [3]
- (d) Calculate and record in your table values for T^2 . [1]
- (e) Using the grid on page 7 of your Answer Booklet, plot a graph of T^2/s^2 on the y -axis against h/cm on the x -axis. [4]
- (f) Determine the gradient G of your graph. [3]

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