



# Cambridge IGCSE<sup>®</sup>

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**PHYSICS**

**0625/06**

Paper 6 Alternative to Practical

**For examination from 2020**

MARK SCHEME

Maximum Mark: 40

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**Specimen**

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This document consists of **4** printed pages.

## mark scheme abbreviations

( )	the word, phrase or unit in brackets is not required but is in the mark scheme for clarification
accept	accept the response
AND	both responses are necessary for the mark to be allowed
c.a.o.	correct answer only
e.c.f.	error carried forward; marks are awarded if a candidate has carried an incorrect value forward from earlier working, provided the subsequent working is correct
ignore	this response is to be disregarded and does not negate an otherwise correct response
NOT	do not allow
note:	additional marking guidance
/ OR	alternative responses for the same marking point
owtte	or words to that effect
<u>underline</u>	mark is not allowed unless the underlined word or idea is used by candidate
units	there is a maximum of one unit penalty per question unless otherwise indicated
any [number] from:	accept the [number] of valid responses
max	indicates the maximum number of marks

- 1 (a) table:  
 at least 2  $d$  values correct: 30.0, 24.2, 19.8, 17.2, 15.0 (cm) to  $\pm 0.5$  cm [1]  
 (accept values 50– $d$ ) [1]  
 rule readings subtracted from 50 cm [1]  
 all 5  $d$  values correct: 30.0, 24.2, 19.8, 17.2, 15.0 (cm) to  $\pm 0.2$  cm [1]  
 $1/d$  values correct (note: at least 2 significant figures) [1]
- (b) any one difficulty and corresponding solution from:  
 difficulty obtaining balance as rule tips one way then the other  
 allow to tip one way then the other and take average  
  
 mass obscuring marks on rule  
 mark centre of the mass so it can be read against rule  
 OR take average of right hand and left hand readings for mass position  
  
 mass sliding off rule  
 OR rule sliding off pivot  
 suitable means for preventing mass or rule sliding [max 2]
- (c) graph:  
 axes labelled with quantity and unit [1]  
 scales suitable, plots occupying at least half grid [1]  
 plots all correct to  $\frac{1}{2}$  square (take centre of plot if large) [1]  
 well-judged thin line ( $\leq \frac{1}{2}$  square) [1]
- (d) triangle method used and shown (any indication on graph) using at least half line  
 (can be seen in calculation) [1]
- (e)  $\mu = 27 - 33$  (g) to 2 or 3 significant figures [1]
- 2 (a) 23 ( $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) [1]
- (b) any one from:  
 wait for thermometer reading to stop rising  
 eye level with top of (mercury) thread owtte  
 stir water [max 1]
- (c) s,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ ,  $^{\circ}\text{C}$ , words or symbols AND  
 30, 60, 90, 120, 150, 180 [1]
- (d) uninsulated (owtte) OR no significant difference [1]  
 justified by reference to temperature differences and time [1]  
 relevant science, consistent with readings and conclusion  
 (e.g. therefore cotton wool is a good/not a good insulator OR most cooling is due to  
 convection or radiation etc.) [1]

(e) quality poor due to small temperature differences [1]

any two improvements from:

increase initial temperature of water

ensure initial temperatures are identical

use a lid

stir to eliminate differences between top and bottom of the water

use thicker insulation

use more sensitive thermometer or datalogger

[max 2]

(f) any two from:

laboratory temperature

draughts/open windows

accept temperature of hot water source

[max 2]

(g) 5–50 cm<sup>3</sup>

[1]

3 (a) correct symbol  
correct position

[1]

[1]

(b) table:

1.68 (V)

[1]

(c) (brightness) decreases (as length increases)

[1]

(d) statement: no

justification matches statement and by reference to results

e.g.  $V/l$  not constant, as  $l$  increases  $V$  decreases,  $V$  does not double as  $l$  doubles

[1]

[1]

(e) any one from:

width of sliding contact

achieving exact same position on wire

accept heating changes resistance of wire

accept other sensible practical reason

NOT human error

[max 1]

(f) do not touch (bare/hot) wire

OR do not allow C to touch terminal between lamp and supply

[1]

- 4 (a) apparatus:
- measuring cylinder/jug OR ruler OR balance (to measure amount of water) [1]
  - protractor OR rule to measure height of raised surface
  - OR other means of measuring angle of tilt
  - OR newtonmeter to apply variable force
  - OR other method of applying quantifiable force [1]
- instructions:
- method of tilting or applying variable force and measuring point at which bottle topples [1]
- attention to accuracy, any two from:
- just starts to topple
  - slowly
  - repeats / more than 10 values for quantity of water
  - very large protractor
  - or any other suitable precaution which would improve accuracy of data [max 2]
- values:
- at least 5 values with range at least  $1500\text{ cm}^3$  or 30 cm or 1500 g, approximately evenly spaced [1]
- graph:
- plot of measured variable (angle or height or force) against quantity of water (volume or height or mass) (accept vice versa) [1]
- (b)  $20^\circ$  [1]

