

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 20 Marks

Time : 20 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

Question Number	Acceptable Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upthrust on canister equals weight of air/fluid displaced. <p>(1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Volume of canister stays constant, so upthrust on canister remains constant (and student X is incorrect) <p>(1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mass of helium gas (in canister) decreases <p>(1)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hence the weight will decrease (as helium is released) and student Y is correct 		4

Q2.

Question Number	Acceptable answers	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of $W = mg$ (1) Use of $F = kx$ (1) $k = 17700 \text{ (N m}^{-1}\text{)}$ (1) 	<u>Example of calculation:</u> $275 \text{ kg} \times 9.81 \text{ N kg}^{-1} = 2700 \text{ N}$ $2700 \text{ N} = k \times 0.152 \text{ m}$ $k = 17748 \text{ N m}^{-1}$	3

(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use of $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$ Use of $f = 1/T$ $f = 1.3 \text{ Hz}$ (ecf from (b)(i)) 	<p>(1) <u>Example of calculation:</u></p> $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{1100 \text{ kg}}{4 \times 17\,700 \text{ N m}^{-1}}}$ $f = 1 / 0.783 \text{ s}$ $f = 1.28 \text{ Hz}$	3
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Q3.

Question Number	Acceptable answers	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substitutes stress = $\frac{F}{A}$ and strain = $\frac{\Delta x}{x}$ into $E = \frac{\text{stress}}{\text{strain}}$ (1) Identifies gradient as $\frac{F}{\Delta x}$ (1) 		2
(ii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Calculates gradient of straight section (1) Use of $E = \text{gradient} \times \frac{x}{A}$ (1) $E = 1.2 \text{ to } 1.3 \times 10^{11} \text{ N m}^{-2}$ (1) Wire is made from copper because 117 GPa is closest to the calculated value Or Correct conclusion of the metal consistent with candidate's calculated value (1) 	<p><u>Example of calculation</u> Gradient = $\frac{33}{7 \times 10^{-3}} = 4600 - 4900$ $E = 1.24 \times 10^{11} \text{ N m}^{-2}$ = 124 GPa copper</p>	4
(iii)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Use a smaller (maximum) force/load (1) To avoid exceeding the limit of proportionality Or As the breaking force of a thinner wire is smaller (1) Use small(er) increments in the force/load (1) To obtain more readings (before the elastic limit is reached) Or to obtain enough readings (in the linear part of the graph) (1) 		4