

Centre Number						Candidate Number					
Surname						Other Names					
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Candidate Signature						Date					

For Teacher's Use	
Section	Mark
PSA	
Stage 1	
Section A	
Section B	
TOTAL (max 50)	



General Certificate of Education
Advanced Subsidiary Examination
June 2015

Physics (Specification A & B) PHY3T/P15/test

Unit 3T AS Investigative Skills Assignment (ISA) P

For submission by 15 May 2015

For this paper you must have: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • your documentation from Stage 1 • a 30 cm ruler with millimetre measurement • a protractor • a calculator. 	Time allowed <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 hour
Instructions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use black ink or black ball-point pen. • Fill in the boxes at the top of this page. • Answer all questions. • You must answer the questions in the space provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages. • Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked. • Show all your working. 	Information <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The marks for questions are shown in brackets. • The maximum mark for this paper and Stage 1 is 41.

Details of additional assistance (if any). Did the candidate receive any help or information in the production of this work? If you answer yes give the details below or on a separate page.

Yes No

Teacher Declaration:

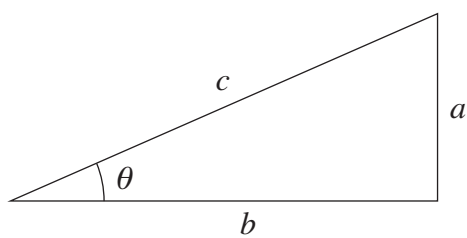
I confirm that the candidate's work was conducted under the conditions laid out by the specification. I have authenticated the candidate's work and am satisfied that to the best of my knowledge the work produced is solely that of the candidate.

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USEFUL FORMULAE



$$\sin \theta = \frac{a}{c}$$

$$\cos \theta = \frac{b}{c}$$

$$\tan \theta = \frac{a}{b}$$

$$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$$

Section A

Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
You should refer to your documentation from Stage 1 as necessary.
The formulae on page 2 may be useful when answering questions in this section.

1 (a) State the independent variable in your experiment. **[1 mark]**

.....

1 (b) (i) Determine the percentage uncertainty in your value of L . **[1 mark]**

percentage uncertainty = %

1 (b) (ii) State the value of d that has the largest percentage uncertainty.
Calculate the percentage uncertainty in this value of d . **[1 mark]**

value of d =

percentage uncertainty = %

1 (b) (iii) Using your answers from 1(b)(i) and 1(b)(ii), calculate the percentage uncertainty in $\frac{L}{d}$. **[1 mark]**

percentage uncertainty = %

Turn over ►

1 (c) (i) Describe the relationship between $\left(1 - \frac{L}{d}\right)h$ and m shown by your graph from Stage 1.

[1 mark]

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.....
.....

1 (c) (ii) Suggest an equation for this relationship.

[1 mark]

1 (d) Explain how you adjusted the beam to be horizontal, stating any assumptions you made.

[3 marks]

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.....

1 (e) State **two** possible sources of systematic error in your experiment.

[2 marks]

1

2

1 (f) State **one** possible source of random error in your experiment. Explain your answer. **[2 marks]**

source of random error

explanation

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13

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►

There are no questions printed on this page

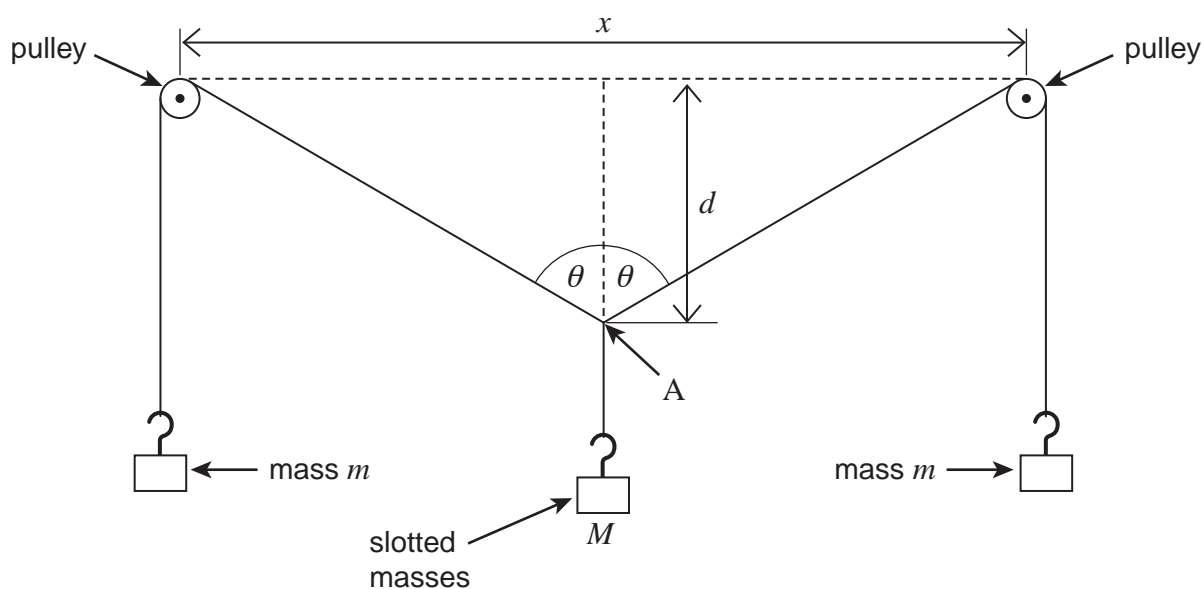
**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Section B

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.

- 2 **Figure 1** shows the arrangement of apparatus in an experiment to investigate the equilibrium of three forces.

Figure 1



The two pulleys are secured in a fixed position at the same height. The centres of the pulleys are separated by a horizontal distance x . Identical masses m are suspended by a continuous string which passes over both pulleys. A third mass M is suspended from the string at point A, equidistant from the pulleys. The strings that pass over the pulleys each make an angle θ to the vertical at point A, as shown in **Figure 1**.

When the forces are in equilibrium the vertical distance d is measured. Mass M is varied and the system is allowed to come into equilibrium. For each M , the corresponding distance d is measured.

The results are shown in **Table 1**.

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►

Table 1

M/kg	d/m	$\frac{d}{\sqrt{d^2 + \frac{x^2}{4}}}$
0.100	0.035	0.087
0.200	0.066	0.163
0.300	0.105	0.254
0.400	0.139	0.328
0.500	0.183	
0.600	0.228	

2 (a) Given that $x = 0.800$ m, complete **Table 1**. [1 mark]

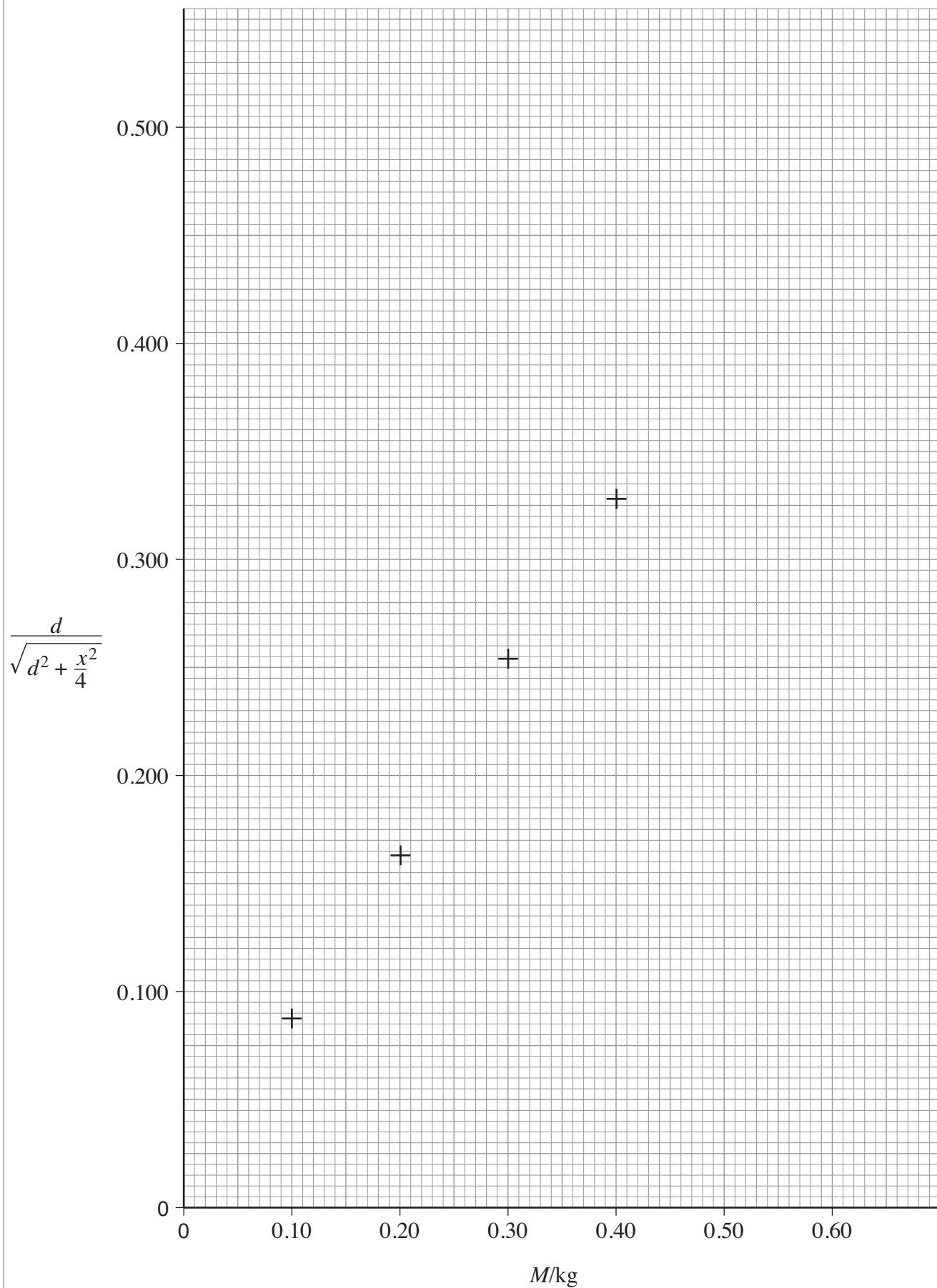
2 (b) Complete the graph in **Figure 2** on page 9 by plotting the two remaining points and drawing a best fit straight line. [2 marks]

2 (c) Determine the gradient of the graph in **Figure 2**. [3 marks]

gradient =

2 (d) (i) Consider the forces that act at point A in **Figure 1**. By resolving these forces vertically, show that $M = 2m \cos\theta$. [1 mark]

Figure 2



Turn over ►

2 (d) (ii) Express $\cos\theta$ in terms of d and x and hence show that the gradient of the graph is equal to $\frac{1}{2m}$.

[2 marks]

2 (d) (iii) Determine the value of m using your value for the gradient from 2(c).

[2 marks]

$m = \dots\dots\dots$

2 (e) A student obtains different results for d when M is increased compared with those obtained when M is decreased.

2 (e) (i) Suggest why these two sets of results do not agree.

[1 mark]

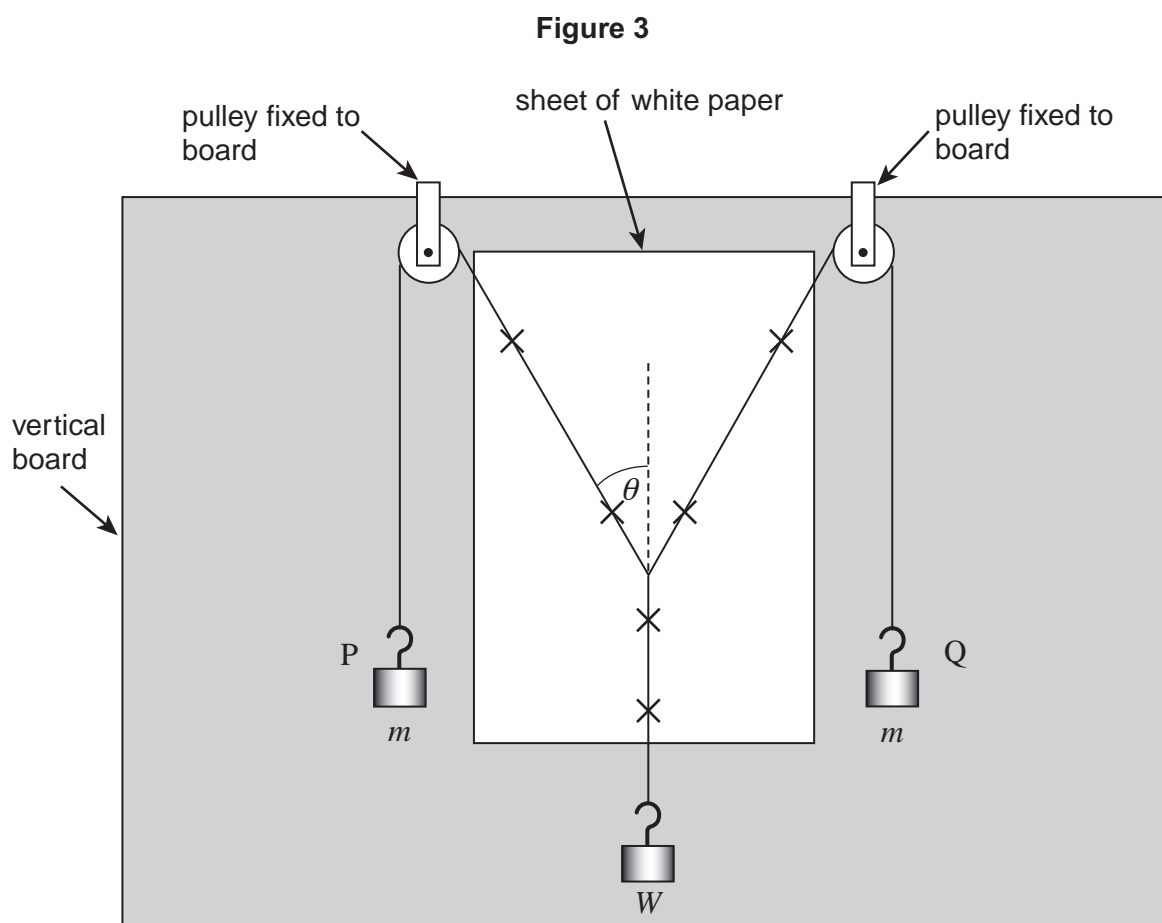
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2 (e) (ii) State what the student should do with the results to take account of this problem.

[1 mark]

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.....

3 An arrangement for investigating the equilibrium of forces is shown in **Figure 3**.



In the arrangement shown in **Figure 3**, P and Q are identical masses of mass m . A student uses this arrangement to investigate the relationship between m and θ when the system of forces is in equilibrium. Weight W is constant. The student performs the investigation by marking the position of the strings when the forces are in equilibrium for different values of m . He does this by marking crosses on the sheet of white paper.

3 (a) The string is about 10 mm from the paper. Describe and explain a technique to mark accurately the string positions on the paper.

[2 marks]

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Turn over ►

3 (b) The crosses on the paper are used to determine the directions of the strings. The results are shown full scale in **Figure 4** on page 13.

3 (b) (i) Use **Figure 4** and your protractor to measure θ as accurately as possible and calculate the percentage uncertainty in your answer. State the precision of the protractor you used.

[3 marks]

precision of protractor =

θ =

percentage uncertainty = %

3 (b) (ii) Use **Figure 4** and a ruler to determine θ using trigonometry. Show on **Figure 4** the measurements you make.

[2 marks]

θ =

3 (c) Theory suggests that $W = 2mg \cos\theta$.
The student produces a set of results for different values of m and the corresponding values of θ .
Suggest and explain a graphical way of testing this relationship between m and θ .

[1 mark]

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Figure 4

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END OF QUESTIONS