This mark scheme is published as an aid to teachers and candidates, to indicate the requirements of the examination. It shows the basis on which Examiners were instructed to award marks. It does not indicate the details of the discussions that took place at an Examiners’ meeting before marking began, which would have considered the acceptability of alternative answers.

Mark schemes must be read in conjunction with the question papers and the report on the examination.

- CIE will not enter into discussions or correspondence in connection with these mark schemes.

CIE is publishing the mark schemes for the May/June 2010 question papers for most IGCSE, GCE Advanced Level and Advanced Subsidiary Level syllabuses and some Ordinary Level syllabuses.
1 Planning (15 marks)

Defining the problem (3 marks)
P1 Vary v and measure d, or v is the independent variable and d is the dependent variable [1]
P2 Keep mass constant [1]
P3 Keep the wood constant/keep same type of nails [1]

Methods of data collection (5 marks)
M1 Diagram of apparatus showing mass falling onto centre of nail [1]
M2 Change height of falling mass (to change v) [1]
M3 Measurement(s) from which v can be determined, e.g. measure height fallen; light gate(s) connected to timer/data-logger measuring time, and ticker tape/motion sensor. Do not award stopwatch methods. [1]
M4 Appropriate equation to determine v (the velocity of the mass at the instant it hits the nail) [1]
M5 Detail on measuring d; subtract, needle, mark nail, depth gauge [1]

Method of analysis (2 marks)
A1 Plot a graph of log d against log v [1]
A2 n = gradient [1]

Safety considerations (1 mark)
S1 Precaution linked to falling masses, e.g. keep well away/sand trays [1]

Additional detail (4 marks)
D 1/2/3/4 Relevant points might include [4]
1. Method to create a large d, e.g. large mass, thin nails, soft wood
2. Use of a guide for falling mass/guide for nail
3. Use of vernier scale to measure d
4. Repeat experiment and determine an average
5. Use different part of wood for each test
6. Method to make nail vertical e.g. set square
7. Discussion / preliminary experiment about thin nails going totally into wood
8. \[ \log d = n \log v + \log k \]

[Total: 15]
## 2 Analysis, conclusions and evaluation (15 marks)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Part</th>
<th>Mark</th>
<th>Expected Answer</th>
<th>Additional Guidance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a)</td>
<td>A1</td>
<td>(\frac{1}{2\pi C})</td>
<td>Allow (\frac{1}{6.28C}) 0.159/ (\frac{1}{C})</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| (b)  | T1 T2|                  | T1 awarded for 1/f column; ignore rounding and sf e.g. allow 4.54 or 4.544 or 4.545  
|      |      | 4.55 330 or 333 | T2 awarded for \(X_c\) column – must be values in table  
|      |      | 4.00 290 or 294 |  
|      |      | 3.33 240 or 238 |  
|      |      | 2.86 210 or 208 |  
|      |      | 2.50 180 or 179 |  
|      |      | 2.22 160 or 161 |  
| (c)  | U1   | ± 20 (allow ± 17 or 18 or 19), decreasing to ± 10 (allow ± 7) | Allow one significant figure.  
|      |      |                  | Do not allow ± 10 for 1\textsuperscript{st} row.  
| (i)  | G1   | Six points plotted correctly | Must be within half a small square. Allow ecf from table.  
|      | U2   | Error bars in \(X_c\) plotted correctly | Check first and last point. Must be accurate within half a small square. All plots must have error bars.  
| (ii) | G2   | Line of best fit | If points are plotted correctly then lower end of line should pass between (2.0, 142) and (2.0, 148) and upper end of line should pass between (4.85, 360) and (4.95, 360). Allow ecf from points plotted incorrectly – examiner judgement.  
|      | G3   | Worst acceptable straight line. Steepest or shallowest possible line that passes through all the error bars. | Line should be clearly labelled or dashed. Should pass from top of top error bar to bottom of bottom error bar or bottom of top error bar to top of bottom error bar. Mark scored only if error bars are plotted.  
| (iii)| C1   | Gradient of best-fit line | The triangle used should be at least half the length of the drawn line. Check the read-offs. Work to half a small square. Do not penalise POT.  
|      | U3   | Error in gradient | Method of determining absolute error. Difference in worst gradient and gradient.  

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### Uncertainties in Question 2

#### (c) (iii) Gradient [E3]

1. Uncertainty = gradient of line of best fit – gradient of worst acceptable line
2. Uncertainty = \( \frac{1}{2} \) (steepest worst line gradient – shallowest worst line gradient)

#### (d) C [E4]

1. Uncertainty = \( C \) from gradient – \( C \) from worst acceptable line
2. \[
\frac{\Delta C}{C} = \frac{\Delta \text{gradient}}{\text{gradient}}
\]

#### (e) \( \tau \) [E5]

1. Substitution method to find worst acceptable \( \tau \) using either largest \( C \times 242 \times 10^3 \) or smallest \( C \times 198 \times 10^3 \)
   
   \[
   \text{Percentage uncertainty} = \frac{\Delta \tau}{\tau} \times 100
   \]

2. Percentage uncertainty = \[
\frac{\Delta \text{gradient}}{\text{gradient}} \times 100 + 10 = \frac{\Delta C}{C} \times 100 + 10
\]