

Please check the examination details below before entering your candidate information

Candidate surname		Other names	
Centre Number		Candidate Number	

Pearson Edexcel International Advanced Level

Time 1 hour 20 minutes

Paper reference **WPH16/01**

Physics

International Advanced Level

UNIT 6: Practical Skills in Physics II

You must have:
Scientific calculator, ruler

Total Marks

Instructions

- Use **black** ink or ball-point pen.
- **Fill in the boxes** at the top of this page with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer **all** questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided
– *there may be more space than you need.*
- **Show all your working out in calculations and include units where appropriate.**

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 50.
- The marks for **each** question are shown in brackets
– *use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.*
- The list of data, formulae and relationships is printed at the end of this booklet.

Advice

- Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.
- Try to answer every question.
- Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Turn over ►

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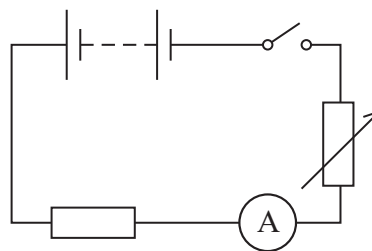
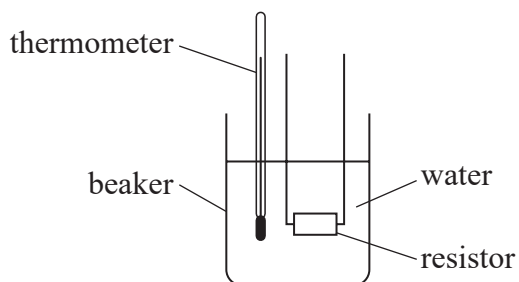
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Pearson

Answer ALL questions.

- 1 A wire-wound resistor can become hot when there is a current in it. This heating effect can be investigated using the apparatus shown.



A student investigated whether the temperature rise of the water $\Delta\theta$ was proportional to the current I in the resistor. For each value of current, the student refilled the beaker with water at the same initial temperature.

- (a) (i) Identify two other control variables for this investigation.

(2)

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- (ii) The student recorded the following data.

I/A	1.5	2	2.5	3
$\Delta\theta$	3.5	7	9.5	15

Criticise the recording of this data.

(3)

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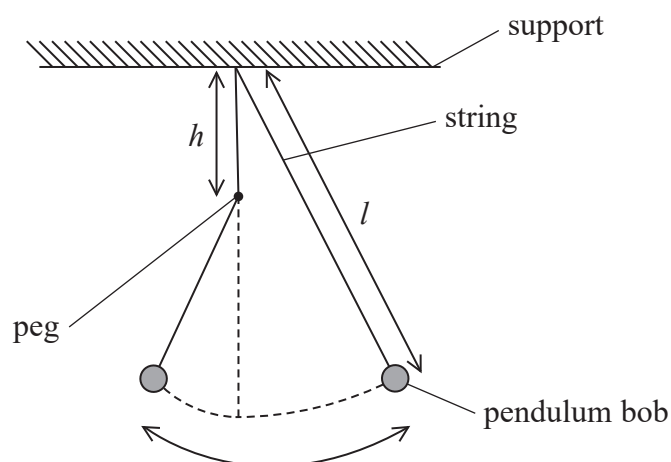
- (b) Explain one improvement the student could make to reduce the uncertainty in the measurement of $\Delta\theta$ for each value of I .

(2)

(Total for Question 1 = 7 marks)



- 2 A pendulum of length l swings in a vertical plane. The string hits a peg placed at a distance h vertically below the point of suspension as shown. This makes the pendulum shorter for part of its motion.



- (a) Determine the time period T for the whole oscillation when $h = 0.25$ m.

$$l = 1.00 \text{ m}$$

(3)

$T =$



- (b) A student suggests that an approximate relationship between T and h is given by

$$T^2 = \frac{\pi^2}{g} (2l - h)$$

Devise a plan to test the validity of the relationship using a graphical method.
Include the use of a stopwatch and any additional apparatus as required.

(6)

- (c) Another student suggests determining T by setting up a light gate attached to a data logger.

Discuss whether this modification would improve the investigation.

(3)

(Total for Question 2 = 12 marks)



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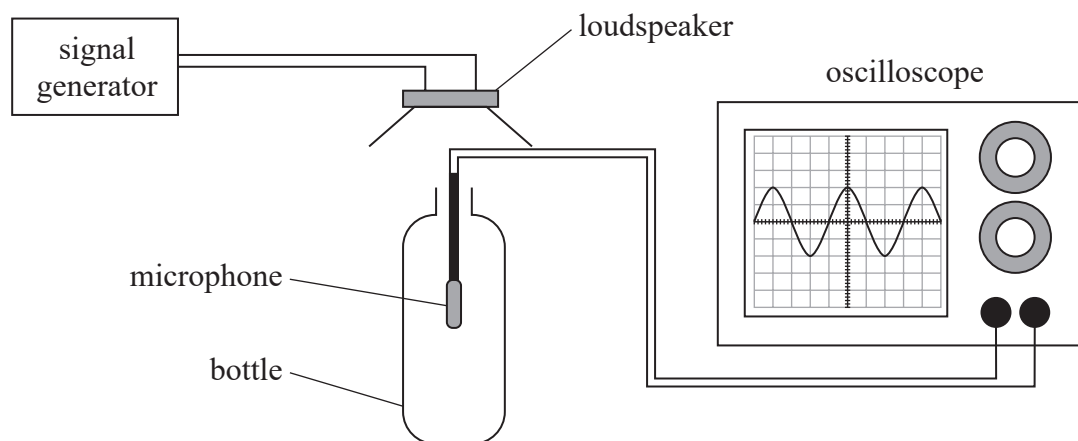
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- 3 A student investigated standing waves using the apparatus shown.



The signal generator was adjusted until a loud sound was heard at a particular frequency, known as the resonant frequency.

- (a) Describe how the student should use the oscilloscope to identify the resonant frequency and determine its value.

(4)

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- (b) The student reduced the volume V of air inside the bottle by adding known volumes of water. He recorded the following values of the resonant frequency f for each value of V .

V / cm^3	f / Hz		
576	221		
476	244		
376	275		
276	323		
176	408		
126	485		

- (i) Plot a graph of $\log f$ against $\log V$ on the grid opposite. Use the additional columns in the table to record your processed data.

(6)

- (ii) It is suggested that the relationship between f and V is given by

$$f = kV^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

where k is a constant.

Discuss whether the graph supports this suggestion.

(5)

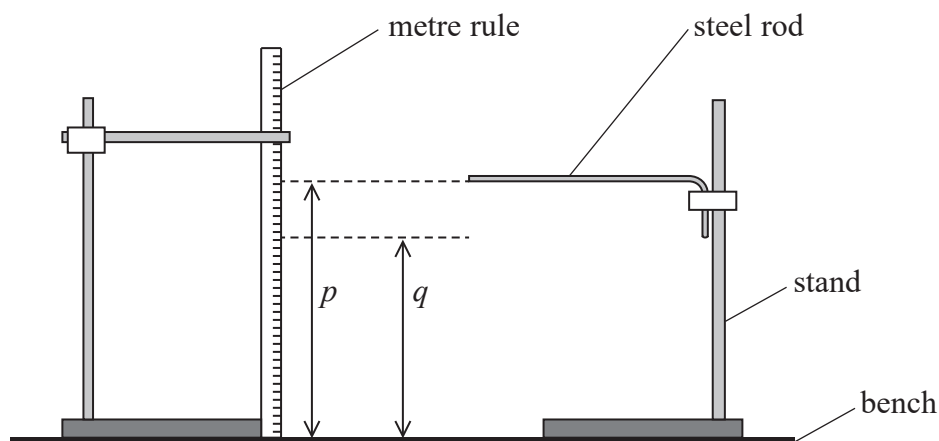


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(Total for Question 3 = 15 marks)



- 4 An L-shaped steel rod was held horizontally in a stand clamped by its shorter end as shown.



The end of the steel rod was at a height p above the bench.

A student attached a mass m to the end of the steel rod causing it to bend towards the bench. The end of the steel rod was then at a height q above the bench.

- (a) (i) Describe two techniques she should use when measuring p and q .

(2)

- (ii) The difference between p and q was recorded as $26 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$.

Explain why the uncertainty in this value is given as 1 mm.

(2)

(b) The steel rod had a circular cross-section with a diameter d of approximately 2 mm.

(i) Explain the most appropriate instrument the student should use to measure d .

(2)

(ii) Explain one technique that she should use to measure d .

(2)

(iii) She recorded the following measurements.

d/mm				
2.35	2.37	2.34	2.35	2.33

Calculate the mean value of d in mm and its uncertainty.

(2)

Mean value of $d = \dots\dots\dots \text{mm} \pm \dots\dots\dots \text{mm}$



(c) The shear modulus G is a measure of a material's resistance to bending, and is given by

$$G = \frac{32mglx^2}{\pi yd^4}$$

where m is the mass attached to the end of the rod and y is the vertical deflection.

l and x are the lengths as shown below.

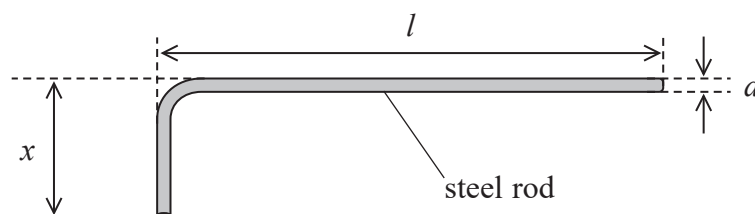


Diagram not
to scale

Determine a value of G for steel in Nm^{-2} .

$m = 100 \text{ g}$ with negligible uncertainty

$l = 58.9 \text{ cm} \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}$

$x = 10.3 \text{ cm} \pm 0.1 \text{ cm}$

$y = 26 \text{ mm} \pm 1 \text{ mm}$

(2)

$G = \dots\dots\dots \text{Nm}^{-2}$

(d) The table shows values of G for different types of steel.

Type of steel	Structural steel	Carbon steel
$G/10^9 \text{ N m}^{-2}$	79.3	77.0

Deduce whether the data provided in part (c) would allow the student to determine the type of steel the rod was made from.

(4)

(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 50 MARKS

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List of data, formulae and relationships

Acceleration of free fall	$g = 9.81 \text{ m s}^{-2}$	(close to Earth's surface)
Boltzmann constant	$k = 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ J K}^{-1}$	
Electron charge	$e = -1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ C}$	
Electron mass	$m_e = 9.11 \times 10^{-31} \text{ kg}$	
Electronvolt	$1 \text{ eV} = 1.60 \times 10^{-19} \text{ J}$	
Gravitational constant	$G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \text{ N m}^2 \text{ kg}^{-2}$	
Gravitational field strength	$g = 9.81 \text{ N kg}^{-1}$	(close to Earth's surface)
Permittivity of free space	$\epsilon_0 = 8.85 \times 10^{-12} \text{ F m}^{-1}$	
Coulomb's law constant	$k = 1/4\pi\epsilon_0$ $= 8.99 \times 10^9 \text{ N m}^2 \text{ C}^{-2}$	
Planck constant	$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$	
Proton mass	$m_p = 1.67 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$	
Speed of light in a vacuum	$c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	
Stefan-Boltzmann constant	$\sigma = 5.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ W m}^{-2} \text{ K}^{-4}$	
Unified atomic mass unit	$u = 1.66 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$	

Unit 1

Mechanics

Kinematic equations of motion

$$s = \frac{(u + v)t}{2}$$

$$v = u + at$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

Forces

$$\Sigma F = ma$$

$$g = \frac{F}{m}$$

$$W = mg$$

Momentum

$$p = mv$$

Moment of force

$$\text{moment} = Fx$$

Work and energy

$$\Delta W = F\Delta s$$

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$\Delta E_{\text{grav}} = mg\Delta h$$

Power

$$P = \frac{E}{t}$$

$$P = \frac{W}{t}$$



Efficiency

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy output}}{\text{total energy input}}$$

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful power output}}{\text{total power input}}$$

Materials

Density

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

Stokes' law

$$F = 6\pi\eta rv$$

Hooke's law

$$\Delta F = k\Delta x$$

Elastic strain energy

$$\Delta E_{\text{el}} = \frac{1}{2} F\Delta x$$

Young modulus

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{\varepsilon} \text{ where}$$

$$\text{Stress } \sigma = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$\text{Strain } \varepsilon = \frac{\Delta x}{x}$$

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Unit 2*Waves*

Wave speed

$$v = f\lambda$$

Speed of a transverse wave
on a string

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{T}{\mu}}$$

Intensity of radiation

$$I = \frac{P}{A}$$

Refractive index

$$n_1 \sin \theta_1 = n_2 \sin \theta_2$$

$$n = \frac{c}{v}$$

Critical angle

$$\sin C = \frac{1}{n}$$

Diffraction grating

$$n\lambda = d \sin \theta$$

Electricity

Potential difference

$$V = \frac{W}{Q}$$

Resistance

$$R = \frac{V}{I}$$

Electrical power, energy

$$P = VI$$

$$P = I^2 R$$

$$P = \frac{V^2}{R}$$

$$W = VIt$$

Resistivity

$$R = \frac{\rho l}{A}$$

Current

$$I = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta t}$$

$$I = nqvA$$

Resistors in series

$$R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$$

Resistors in parallel

$$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$$

Particle nature of light

Photon model

$$E = hf$$

Einstein's photoelectric
equation

$$hf = \phi + \frac{1}{2} mv_{\max}^2$$

de Broglie wavelength

$$\lambda = \frac{h}{p}$$



Unit 4*Mechanics*

Impulse

$$F\Delta t = \Delta p$$

Kinetic energy of a non-relativistic particle

$$E_k = \frac{p^2}{2m}$$

Motion in a circle

$$v = \omega r$$

$$T = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$a = \frac{v^2}{r}$$

$$a = r\omega^2$$

Centripetal force

$$F = ma = \frac{mv^2}{r}$$

$$F = m\omega^2 r$$

Electric and magnetic fields

Electric field

$$E = \frac{F}{Q}$$

Coulomb's law

$$F = \frac{Q_1 Q_2}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r^2}$$

$$E = \frac{V}{d}$$

Electrical potential

$$V = \frac{Q}{4\pi\epsilon_0 r}$$

Capacitance

$$C = \frac{Q}{V}$$

Energy stored in capacitor

$$W = \frac{1}{2} QV$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} CV^2$$

$$W = \frac{1}{2} \frac{Q^2}{C}$$

Capacitor discharge

$$Q = Q_0 e^{-t/RC}$$



Resistor capacitor discharge

$$I = I_0 e^{-t/RC}$$

$$V = V_0 e^{-t/RC}$$

$$\ln Q = \ln Q_0 - \frac{t}{RC}$$

$$\ln I = \ln I_0 - \frac{t}{RC}$$

$$\ln V = \ln V_0 - \frac{t}{RC}$$

In a magnetic field

$$F = Bqv \sin \theta$$

$$F = BIl \sin \theta$$

Faraday's and Lenz's laws

$$\mathcal{E} = \frac{-d(N\phi)}{dt}$$

Nuclear and particle physics

In a magnetic field

$$r = \frac{p}{BQ}$$

Mass-energy

$$\Delta E = c^2 \Delta m$$



Unit 5*Thermodynamics*

Heating

$$\Delta E = mc\Delta\theta$$

$$\Delta E = L\Delta m$$

Ideal gas equation

$$pV = NkT$$

Molecular kinetic theory

$$\frac{1}{2}m\langle c^2 \rangle = \frac{3}{2}kT$$

Nuclear decay

Mass-energy

$$\Delta E = c^2\Delta m$$

Radioactive decay

$$A = -\lambda N$$

$$\frac{dN}{dt} = -\lambda N$$

$$\lambda = \frac{\ln 2}{t_{1/2}}$$

$$N = N_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

$$A = A_0 e^{-\lambda t}$$

Oscillations

Simple harmonic motion

$$F = kx$$

$$a = -\omega^2 x$$

$$x = A \cos \omega t$$

$$v = -A\omega \sin \omega t$$

$$a = A\omega^2 \cos \omega t$$

$$T = \frac{1}{f} = \frac{2\pi}{\omega}$$

$$\omega = 2\pi f$$

Simple harmonic oscillator

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{m}{k}}$$

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$



Astrophysics and cosmology

Gravitational field strength $g = \frac{F}{m}$

Gravitational force $F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$

Gravitational field $g = \frac{Gm}{r^2}$

Gravitational potential $V_{\text{grav}} = \frac{-Gm}{r}$

Stefan-Boltzmann law $L = \sigma T^4 A$

Wien's law $\lambda_{\text{max}} T = 2.898 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m K}$

Intensity of radiation $I = \frac{L}{4\pi d^2}$

Redshift of electromagnetic radiation $z = \frac{\Delta\lambda}{\lambda} \approx \frac{\Delta f}{f} \approx \frac{v}{c}$

Cosmological expansion $v = H_0 d$

