

# Experimental technique

## Question Paper 4

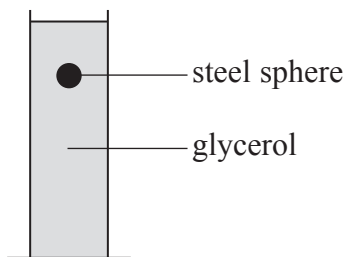
<b>Level</b>	International A Level
<b>Subject</b>	Physics
<b>Exam Board</b>	Edexcel
<b>Topic</b>	Experimental technique
<b>Sub Topic</b>	
<b>Booklet</b>	Question Paper 4

<b>Time Allowed:</b>	<b>74 minutes</b>
<b>Score:</b>	<b>/61</b>
<b>Percentage:</b>	<b>/100</b>

**Grade Boundaries:**

A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
>85%	'77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

- 1 In an experiment to measure the viscosity  $\eta$  of glycerol, steel spheres are timed falling through a column of glycerol.



The relationship to be used is

$$v = \frac{2r^2g(\rho_s - \rho_g)}{9\eta}$$

where  $v$  is the terminal velocity of the sphere,  $r$  is the radius of the sphere,  $\rho_s$  is the density of steel,  $\rho_g$  is the density of glycerol and  $g$  is the acceleration of free fall.

The results are shown in the table. The radii of the spheres are taken from data provided by the manufacturer.

$r / \text{mm}$	$r^2 /$	$v / \text{ms}^{-1}$
1	1	0.0098
2	4	0.034
3		0.0781
4	16	0.15

- (a) Complete the table with the missing value and unit. (1)
- (b) Criticise these results. (2)

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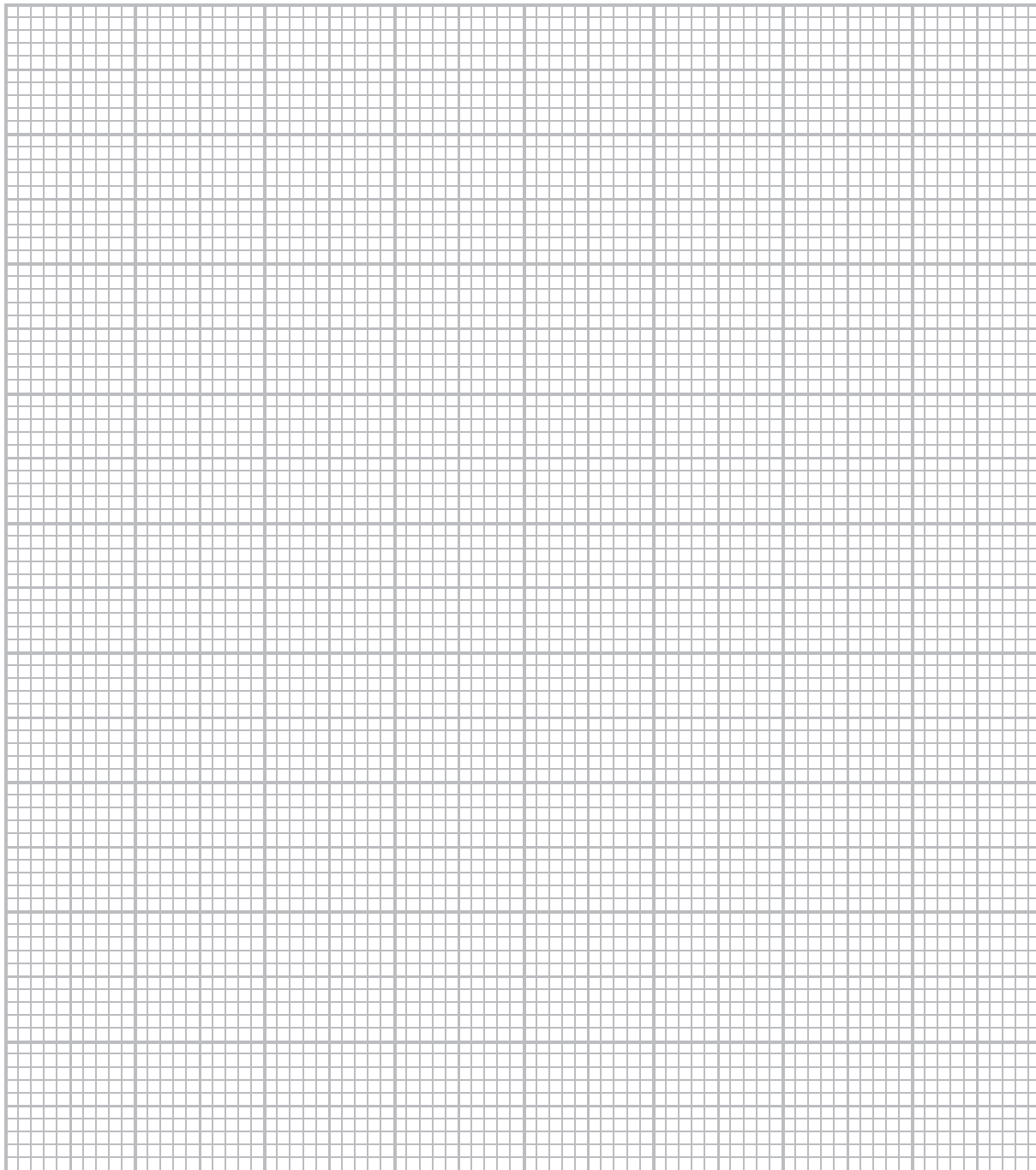
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- (d) Plot a graph of  $v$  on the  $y$ -axis against  $r^2$  on the  $x$ -axis on the grid provided and draw a line of best fit.

(5)



(e) Use your graph to determine a value for the gradient.

(3)

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Gradient = .....

(f) Use your value for the gradient to calculate a value for  $\eta$ .

(3)

$$\rho_s = 7800 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

$$\rho_g \text{ (at room temperature)} = 1200 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

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$\eta =$  .....

(g) Suggest **two** factors in the experiment that would affect the value of  $\eta$ .

(2)

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**(Total for Question 1 = 18 marks)**

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- 2 A student is asked to investigate how resistance varies with potential difference 2  
a 12 V, 24 W bulb.

Write a plan for an experiment to do this using standard laboratory apparatus and a graphical method.

You should:

- (a) draw a circuit diagram of the circuit to be used, (2)
- (b) state the quantities to be measured, (1)
- (c) explain your choice of measuring instrument for **two** of these quantities, (4)
- (d) comment on whether repeat readings are appropriate in this case, (1)
- (e) explain how the data collected will be used and sketch the expected graph, (3)
- (f) identify the main sources of uncertainty and/or systematic error, (1)
- (g) comment on safety. (1)

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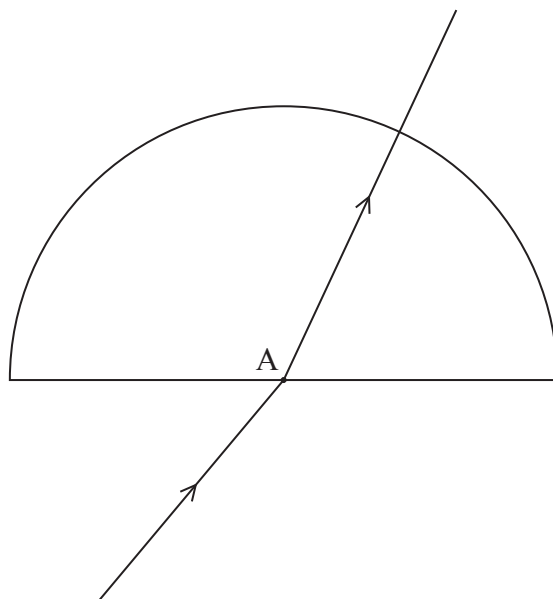








- 4 A student carries out an experiment to determine the refractive index  $\mu$  for light travelling from air into plastic. She shines a ray of light through a semicircular block of the plastic as shown.



The student measures different angles of incidence  $i$  and corresponding angles of refraction  $r$ .

- (a) Suggest what the student should do to make her measurements as accurate as possible.

(2)

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(b) The student's results are shown in the table.

Angle of incidence $i$	Angle of refraction $r$
6	4
15.5	10
21	14
30	19
34	22.5

Criticise her results.

(3)

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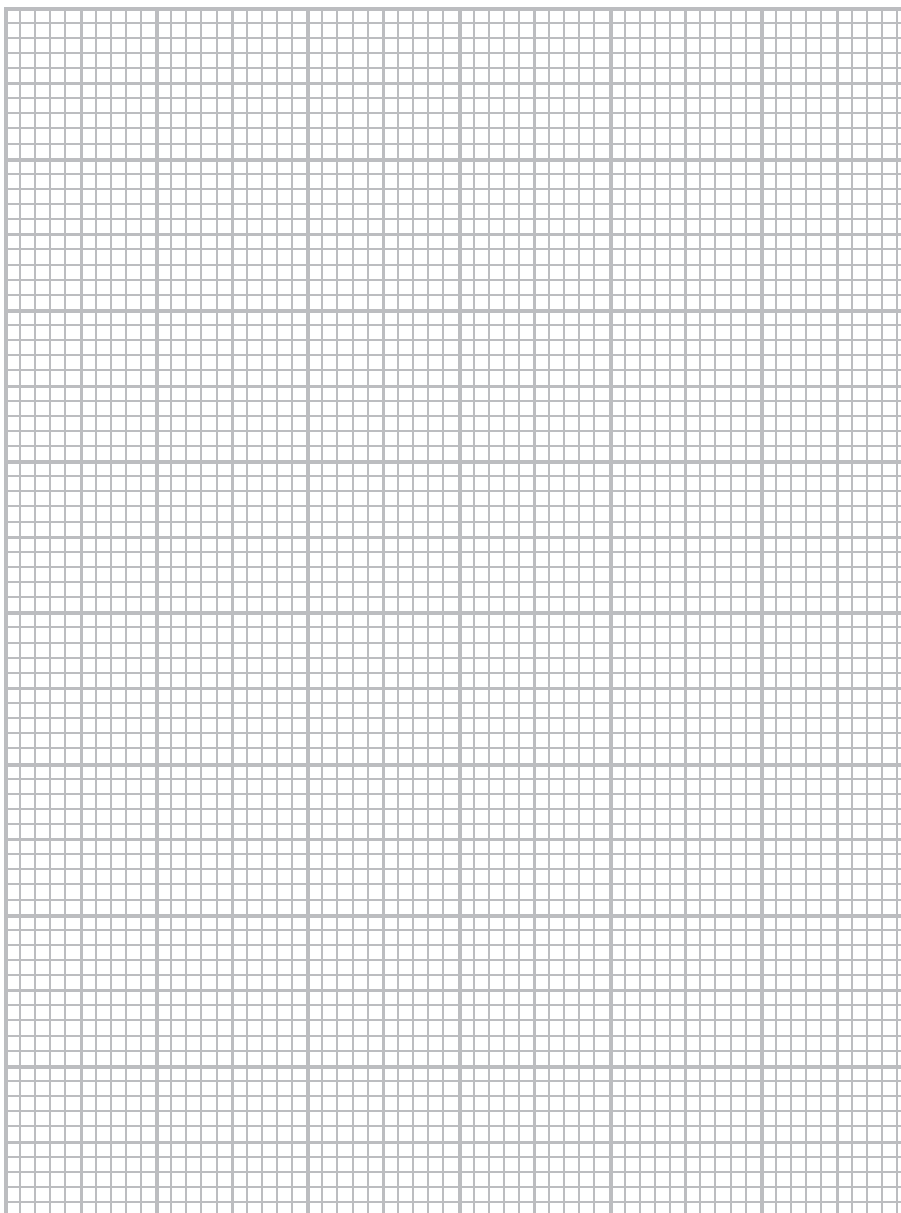
(c) On the diagram, draw a normal at A and take measurements to complete the last row of the table below.

(4)

Angle of incidence $i$	Angle of refraction $r$	$\sin i$	$\sin r$
6	4	0.105	0.070
15.5	10	0.267	0.174
21	14	0.358	0.242
30	19	0.500	0.326
34	22.5	0.559	0.382

- (d) Plot a graph of  $\sin i$  on the  $y$ -axis against  $\sin r$  on the  $x$ -axis on the grid provided and draw a line of best fit.

(4)



(e) Use your graph to determine a value for  $\mu$ .

(3)

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$\mu =$  .....

**(Total for Question 4 = 16 marks)**

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