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Cambridge Assessment International Education

Cambridge IGCSE™

CANDIDATE NAME									
CENTRE NUMBER						CANDIDATE NUMBER				

3143027758

PHYSICS **0625/52**

Paper 5 Practical Test **May/June 2023**

1 hour 15 minutes

You must answer on the question paper.

You will need: The materials and apparatus listed in the confidential instructions

INSTRUCTIONS

- Answer **all** questions.
- Use a black or dark blue pen. You may use an HB pencil for any diagrams or graphs.
- Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes at the top of the page.
- Write your answer to each question in the space provided.
- Do **not** use an erasable pen or correction fluid.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You may use a calculator.
- You should show all your working and use appropriate units.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- The number of marks for each question or part question is shown in brackets [ ].

For Examiner's Use	
1	
2	
3	
4	
Total	

This document has **12** pages. Any blank pages are indicated.

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1 In this experiment, you will investigate the stretching of a spring.

Carry out the following instructions, referring to Fig. 1.1.

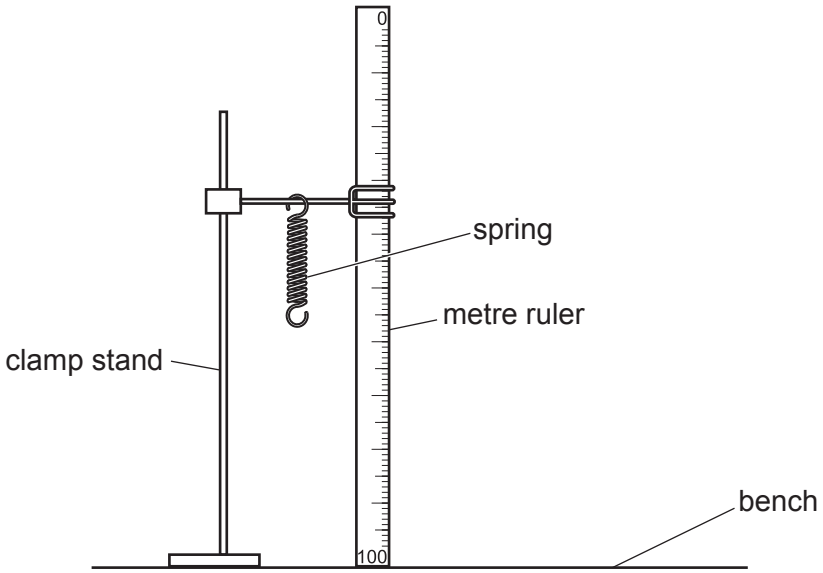


Fig. 1.1

(a) The metre ruler is clamped in position near to the spring. Do **not** change the position of the metre ruler.

(i) The value l_0 is the length of the spring when the load L is 0.0 N.

Measure the unstretched length l_0 of the spring. Do **not** include the loops at the ends of the spring in your measurement.

Record l_0 in cm to the nearest mm in Table 1.1. [1]

(ii) Draw a diagram of the spring to show clearly the length l_0 of the spring.

[1]

(b)
- Suspend a load L = 1.0 N from the spring.
- Record the new length l of the spring in Table 1.1.
- Calculate the extension e of the spring using the equation $e = (l - l_0)$.
- Record the value of e in Table 1.1.
- Repeat the procedure using loads L = 2.0 N, 3.0 N, 4.0 N and 5.0 N.
- Record all the readings and results in Table 1.1.

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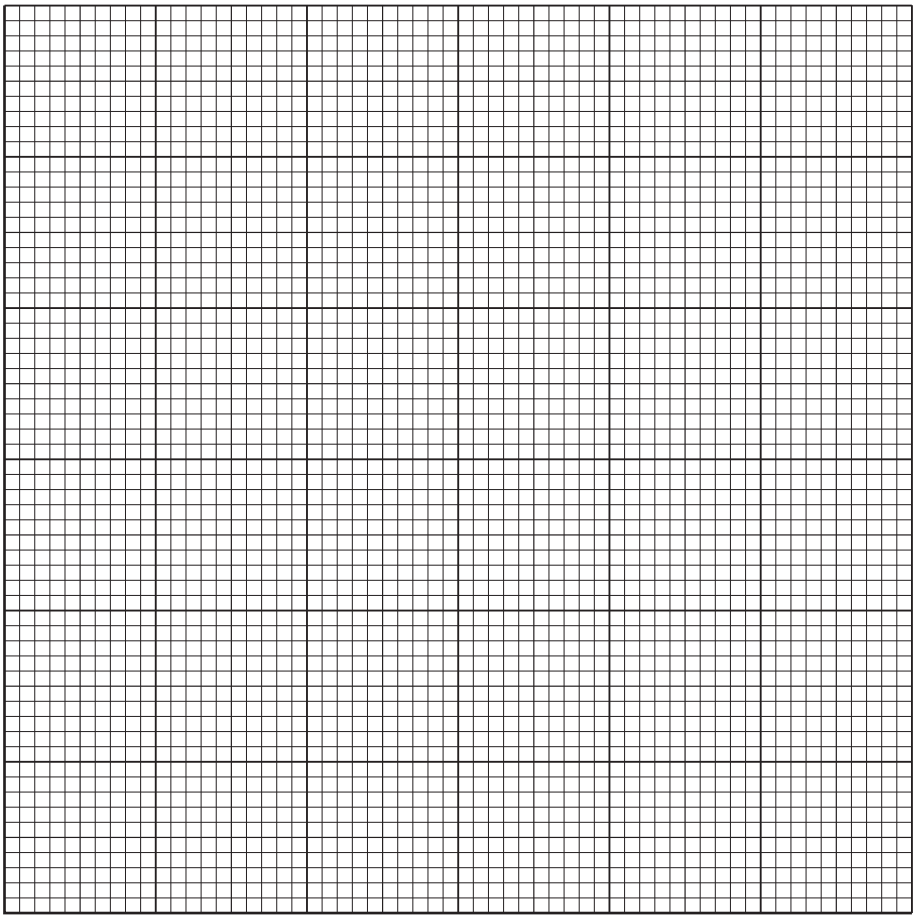
Table 1.1

L / N	l / cm	e / cm
0.0		0
1.0		
2.0		
3.0		
4.0		
5.0		

[3]

(c) Plot a graph of L / N (y-axis) against e / cm (x-axis).

Draw the best-fit line.



[4]

(d) Use the graph to determine e_A, the extension produced by a load of 2.5 N. Show clearly on the graph how you obtained the necessary information.

e_A = ... [2]

[Total: 11]

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2 In this experiment, you will investigate the cooling of water.

Carry out the following instructions, referring to Fig. 2.1.

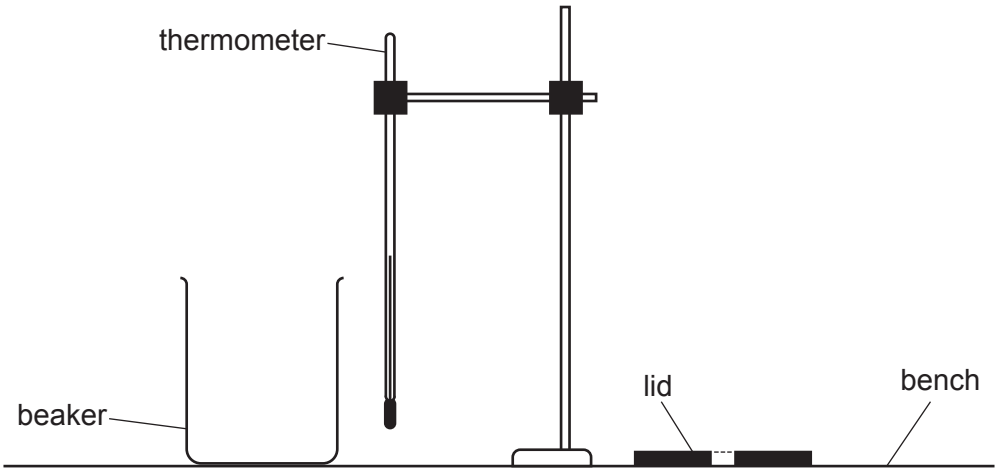


Fig. 2.1

(a) Use the thermometer to measure the room temperature θ_R.

θ_R = ... [1]

(b) (i) Pour 200 cm^3 of hot water into the beaker. Place the lid on the beaker. Place the thermometer in the hot water in the beaker.

Record, in Table 2.1, the temperature θ of the hot water at time t = 0. Immediately start the stop-watch.

Continue recording the temperature in Table 2.1 at 30 s intervals until you have seven sets of readings.

[2]

(ii) Complete the column headings in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

t/	θ/
0	
30	
60	
90	
120	
150	
180	

[1]

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(c) **(i)** Calculate the decrease in temperature $\Delta\theta$ between t = 0 and t = 180 s.

$\Delta\theta$ = ... [1]

(ii) Calculate the average rate of cooling R of the water using the equation $R = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\Delta t}$, where Δt = 180 s. Include the unit.

R = ... [2]

(d) A student states that the water cools slowly.

Suggest **two** changes to the experiment that you could make to increase the rate of cooling of the hot water without changing the starting temperature of the hot water. Room temperature remains constant.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

..... [2]

(e) State **one** precaution that you take to obtain accurate temperature readings.

Explain briefly the reason for this precaution.

statement .....

explanation .....

.....

..... [2]

[Total: 11]

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3 In this experiment, you will investigate the refraction of light using a semicircular transparent block.

Carry out the following instructions, using the separate ray-trace sheet provided. You may refer to Fig. 3.1 and Fig. 3.2 for guidance.



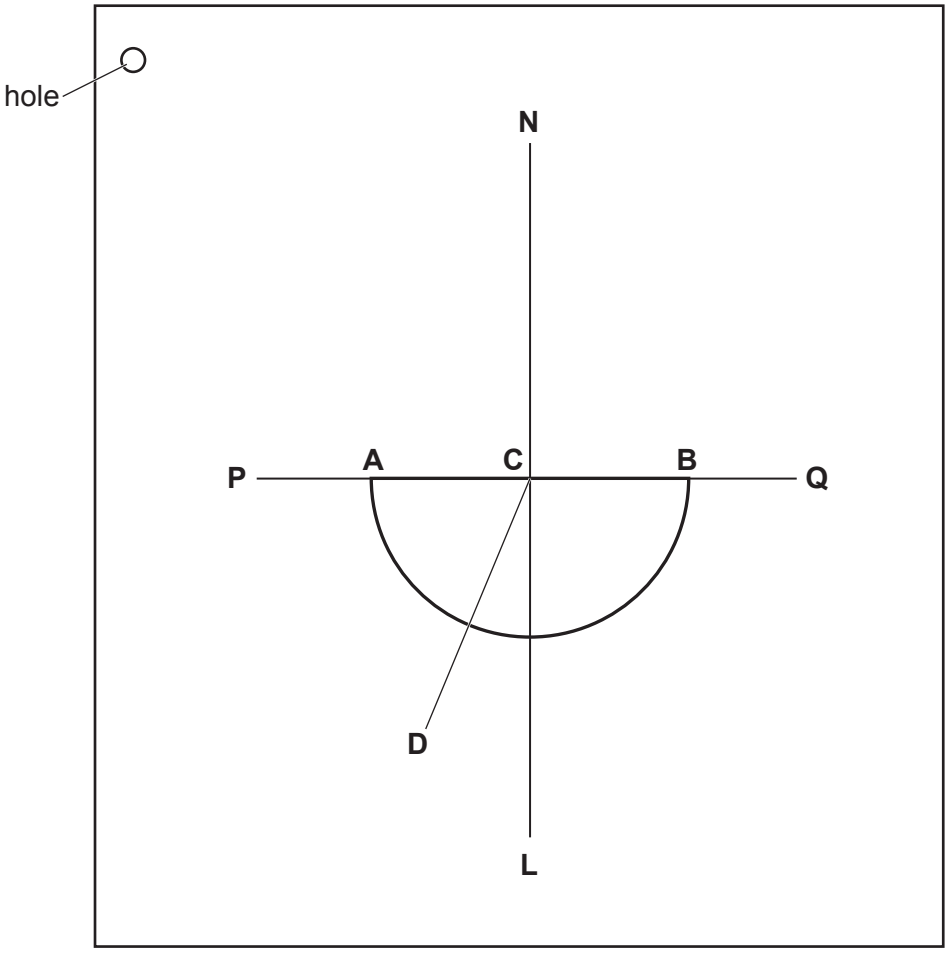


Fig. 3.1

(a)
- Draw a line across the ray-trace sheet supplied, approximately in the middle. Label the line **PQ**.
- Place the transparent block, largest face down, with the straight side on the line **PQ** and the curved side below the line.
- Draw round the outline of the block. Label the ends of the straight side of the block **A** and **B**.
- Remove the block and draw the normal **NL** through the centre of **AB**. Continue the normal so that it passes through the curved side of the block.
- Label the point **C** where the normal **NL** crosses **AB**.

[1]

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(b)
- Draw the line **DC** at an angle $i = 20°$ to the normal, as shown in Fig. 3.1.
- Place the paper on the pin board.
- Place two pins, P_1 and P_2, on line **DC** at a suitable distance apart for this experiment.
- Replace the block and look from the position of the eye shown in Fig. 3.1 to observe the images of P_1 and P_2 through side **AB** of the block. Adjust your line of sight until the images of P_1 and P_2 appear one behind the other.
- Place two pins, P_3 and P_4, between your eye and the block so that P_3, P_4, and the images of P_1 and P_2 seen through the block, appear one behind the other.
- Label the positions of P_1, P_2, P_3 and P_4.
- Remove the block and the pins.
- Draw a line joining the positions of P_3 and P_4. Continue the line to **AB**.
- Label **E**, the end of the line furthest from **AB**.

[3]

(c) Measure the acute angle θ between the line **NL** and the line **EC**. (An acute angle is less than 90°.)

θ = ... ° [2]

(d) State **one** precaution that you take to produce an accurate ray trace.

.....

..... [1]

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(e)

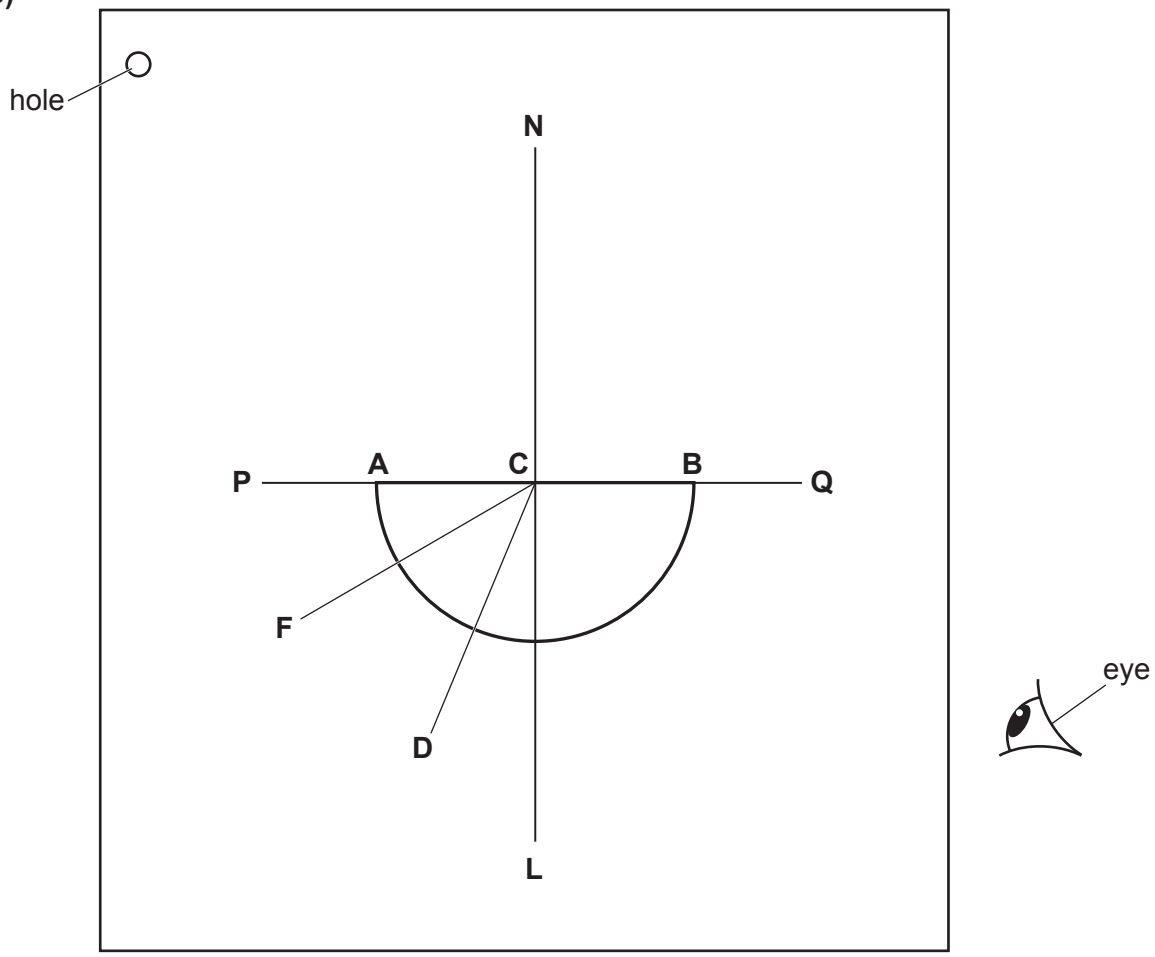


Fig. 3.2

- On the ray-trace sheet, draw a line **FC** at an angle $i = 70°$ to the normal **NL**, as shown in Fig. 3.2.
- Replace the transparent block on the ray-trace sheet in the position shown in Fig. 3.2.
- Place pins P_1 and P_2 on line **FC** at a suitable distance apart for this type of experiment.
- Observe the images of P_1 and P_2 through the curved side of the block. Look from the position of the eye shown in Fig. 3.2.
- Adjust your line of sight until the images of P_1 and P_2 appear one behind the other.
- Place two pins, P_5 and P_6, between your eye and the block so that P_5, P_6, and the images of P_1 and P_2 seen through the block, appear one behind the other.
- Label the positions of P_5 and P_6.
- Remove the block and the pins.
- Draw a line joining the positions of P_5 and P_6. Continue the line to **AB**.
- Label **G**, the end of the line furthest from **AB**.

[2]

(f) Measure the acute angle θ between the line **NL** and the line **GC**. (An acute angle is less than 90°.)

θ = ... ° [2]

[Total: 11]

Tie your ray-trace sheet into this question booklet between pages 8 and 9.

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4 A student investigates the change in current in a conducting liquid as the distance between two electrodes is changed. The circuit is shown in Fig. 4.1.

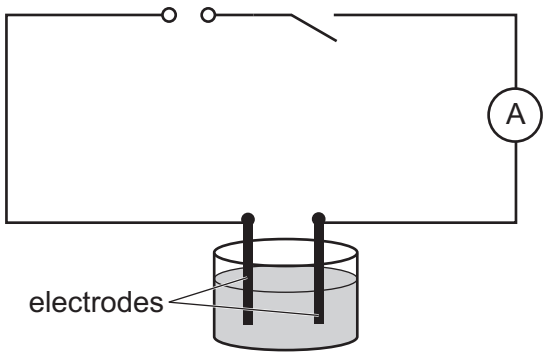


Fig. 4.1

Plan an experiment to investigate the change in current in the liquid as the distance between the electrodes is changed.

You are **not** required to do this investigation.

You should:

- explain briefly how to do the investigation
- state the key variables to keep constant
- draw a table, or tables, with column headings, to show how to display your readings (you are **not** required to enter any readings in the table)
- explain how to use your readings to reach a conclusion.

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