

Electrical Circuits

Mark Scheme 2

Level	IGCSE
Subject	Physics
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Electricity and Magnetism
Sub-Topic	Electrical Circuits
Paper Type	Alternative to Practical
Booklet	Mark Scheme 2

Time Allowed: 63 minutes

Score: /52

Percentage: /100

- 1 (a) (i) $V = 2.2$ (V) [1]
- (ii) $I = 0.2(0)$ (A) [1]
- (b) graph:
- axes both correctly labelled, right way round and with units [1]
 - suitable scales, to include origin [1]
 - all plots correct to within $\frac{1}{2}$ small square [1]
 - good best-fit line judgement, single, thin, continuous line [1]
- (c) (i) intercept correct to $\frac{1}{2}$ small square [1]
- (ii) ratio correct AND R value equal to ratio, ignore any unit, e.c.f. allowed [1]
- (iii) 2 or 3 sig. figs. AND unit of Ω [1]

[Total: 9]

- 2 (a) (i) $V_1 = 2(.0)$ (V) [1]
- $I_1 = 0.32$ (A) [1]
- (ii) $R_1 = 6.25$ (Ω) OR e.c.f. (i) AND correct units V, A, Ω in (i) and (ii) [1]
- (b) correct arrangement of resistors [1]
- correct position for voltmeter AND correct circuit symbols AND correct labelling of resistors **A**, **B** and **C** [1]
- (c) (i) 3.0/3.04/3.043 (Ω) [1]
- (ii) 2.1/2.05/2.06/2.07/2.08 OR e.c.f. AND no unit [1]
- (d) statement matches results [1]
- justification including the idea of within (or beyond) the limits of experimental accuracy [1]

[Total: 9]

- 3 (a) correct symbol for voltmeter AND shown connected in parallel [1]
- (b) 3(.0)(V) AND 0.38(A) [1]
- (c) arrows showing 2.8–3.0 V AND 0.76–0.78 A [1]
- (d) $R_1 = 7.9$ (OR e.c.f.), $R_2 = 3.8$, $R_3 = 2.7$ [1]
correct unit (symbol or word) [1]
consistently 2 sig. figs. OR consistently 3 sig. figs. [1]
- (e) (statement matches results with any relevant values quoted [1]
justification matching statement [1]
- (ii) R_3 should be $\frac{1}{3} \times R_1$ owtte [1]

[Total: 9]

- 4 (a) (i) 2.1 (V) [1]
0.45 (A) [1]
(ii) $R = 4.7$ accept 4.67 (Ω) e.c.f. (a)(i) [1]
all units correct, V, A, Ω , symbols or words [1]
- (b) (current) decreases [1]
- (c) correct symbol for variable resistor (rectangle with strike-through arrow) [1]
- (d) clear description or diagram showing triangle method with large triangle **or** taking **two** co-ordinates far apart on line [1]
how to calculate gradient, e.g. equation or rise/run, etc. [1]

[Total: 8]

- 5 (a)(b) 2.8 [1]
 0.9(0) [1]
 units both correct, symbols or words, V, A [1]
- (c) (i) 3.1(1)/ecf, 2.0/1.95, 1.0(0) penalise rounding errors [1]
 correct unit seen once and not contradicted [1]
- (ii) statement matches results (expect 'Yes' but allow 'No' if ecf >10%)
 with matching and correct justification (which refers to figures)
 (e.g. 'within limits of experimental accuracy' owtte for 'Yes' or 'too different'
 for 'No') [1]
- (d) any one from: [1]
 • switch off between readings
 • only switch on for short time
 • use smaller currents/p.d.s
 • suitable means of dissipating thermal energy

[Total: 7]

- 6 (a) R calculated correctly:
 0.49, 0.99, 1.5(1), 1.99 or 2.0, 2.5(0)
 note: accept more significant figures for this mark [1]
 all R values expressed to suitable precision, expect 2 decimal places
 OR 2 significant figures used throughout OR 3 significant figures used throughout [1]
- (b) graph: [1]
 axes correctly labelled and right way round [1]
 suitable scales, with plots using at least half of grid [1]
 all plots correct to $\frac{1}{2}$ small square [1]
 good line judgement [1]
 single, thin, continuous line, no large 'blobs' greater than $\frac{1}{2}$ small square [1]
- (c) statement to match graph (expect yes) [1]
 justified by reference to straight line through the origin
 OR when l doubles, R doubles owtte [1]
- (d) additional readings with greater l values [1]

[Total: 10]