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Pearson Edexcel
International
Advanced Level

Centre Number	Candidate Number
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Physics
Advanced Subsidiary
Unit 3: Exploring Physics

Thursday 26 October 2017 – Morning Time: 1 hour 20 minutes	Paper Reference WPH03/01
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You must have: Ruler	Total Marks
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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.*

Information

- The total mark for this paper is 40.
- 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.
- Candidates may use a scientific calculator.

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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SECTION A

Answer ALL questions.

For questions 1–5, in Section A, select one answer from A to D and put a cross in the box .
If you change your mind put a line through the box and then
mark your new answer with a cross .

1 Which of the following is an SI base quantity?

- A** force
- B** newton
- C** current
- D** ampere

(Total for Question 1 = 1 mark)

2 A student measures a length as 2.74 m.

Which of the following is the uncertainty in this measurement?

- A** ± 0.001 m
- B** ± 0.005 m
- C** ± 0.01 m
- D** ± 0.05 m

(Total for Question 2 = 1 mark)

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Questions 3, 4 and 5 refer to the experiment described below.

In an experiment to determine the viscosity of a liquid, a student releases a sphere from rest into the liquid in a tall measuring cylinder. The sphere reaches terminal velocity. She records the distance through which the sphere falls at terminal velocity and the time taken.

3 The times she records are

0.41 s 0.43 s 0.29 s 0.38 s

Which of the following should she use as the mean time in her calculation?

- A 0.378 s
- B 0.38 s
- C 0.407 s
- D 0.41 s

(Total for Question 3 = 1 mark)

4 Which of the following would be most suitable for measuring the distance, in millimetres, through which the sphere travelled?

- A metre rule
- B micrometer screw gauge
- C scale on the measuring cylinder
- D vernier calipers

(Total for Question 4 = 1 mark)

5 Which of the following should she use to measure the diameter of the sphere?

- A metre rule
- B micrometer screw gauge
- C scale on the measuring cylinder
- D vernier calipers

(Total for Question 5 = 1 mark)

TOTAL FOR SECTION A = 5 MARKS



SECTION B

Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.

- 6 A student plans to determine the resistance of an unknown resistor using a graphical method.
- (a) Draw a suitable circuit diagram for the experiment, including a voltmeter, an ammeter and any other necessary apparatus. (3)

- (b) The student uses a digital ammeter.
- State one advantage of using a digital ammeter rather than an analogue ammeter. (1)

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- (c) The student takes appropriate readings, with repeats, to determine mean values. Explain an experimental technique she should use to ensure an accurate result. (2)

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(Total for Question 6 = 6 marks)



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P 5 0 7 9 3 A 0 5 1 6

7 A student is asked to investigate the relationship between stress and strain for copper. He is given a 2 m length of copper wire and some 100 g masses. He intends to draw a stress-strain graph for the copper wire.

Write a plan for the investigation.

You should:

- (a) draw a diagram of the apparatus to be used, (1)
- (b) list any measuring instruments and apparatus needed that are not shown in the diagram, (1)
- (c) state the quantities to be measured, (1)
- (d) state which is the independent variable and which is the dependent variable, (2)
- (e) for two quantities stated in (c) explain your choice of measuring instrument, (4)
- (f) for one quantity stated in (c) comment on whether repeat readings are appropriate in this case, (1)
- (g) explain how the measurements will be used to determine stress and strain and include a sketch of the expected graph, (3)
- (h) identify the main sources of uncertainty and/or systematic error, (2)
- (i) comment on safety. (1)

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(Total for Question 7 = 16 marks)



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- 8 A student carried out an experiment to determine the refractive index of glass. She measured the angles of incidence and refraction for light entering a rectangular glass block. She recorded the results below.

Angle of incidence $i/^\circ$	Angle of refraction $r/^\circ$	$\sin i$	$\sin r$
10	7		
20	14		
30	20		
40	26		

- (a) Criticise these results.

(2)

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- (b) Complete the table.

(3)

- (c) 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)

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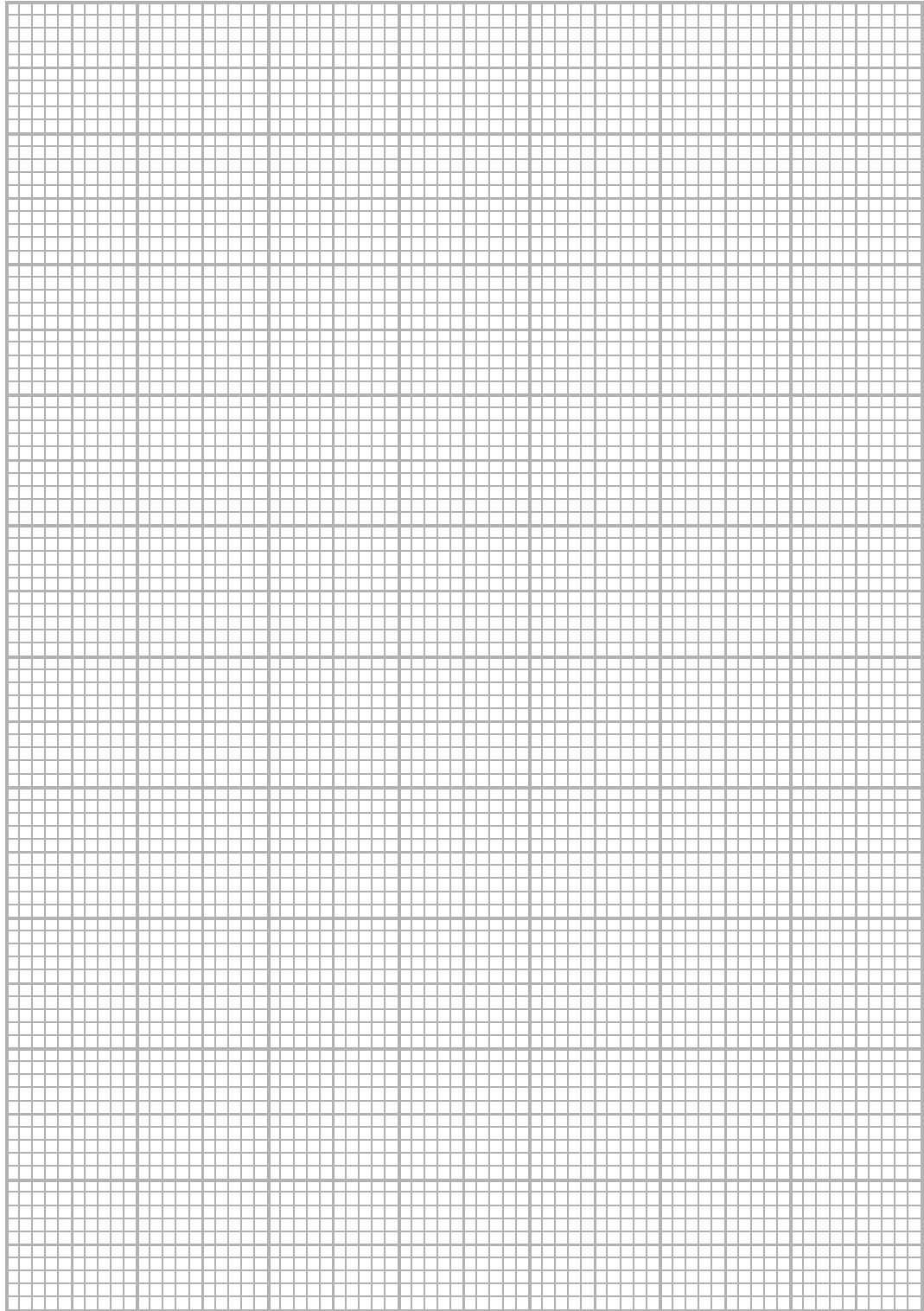
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(d) Use your graph to determine the refractive index of the glass.

(2)

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Refractive index =

(e) Explain an experimental technique, other than repeating readings, that the student should use to ensure an accurate result.

(2)

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(Total for Question 8 = 13 marks)

TOTAL FOR SECTION B = 35 MARKS
TOTAL FOR PAPER = 40 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)
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 field strength	$g = 9.81 \text{ N kg}^{-1}$	(close to Earth's surface)
Planck constant	$h = 6.63 \times 10^{-34} \text{ J s}$	
Speed of light in a vacuum	$c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$	

Unit 1

Mechanics

Kinematic equations of motion	$v = u + at$
	$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
	$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$

Forces	$\Sigma F = ma$
	$g = F/m$
	$W = mg$

Work and energy	$\Delta W = F\Delta s$
	$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$
	$\Delta E_{\text{grav}} = mg\Delta h$

Materials

Stokes' law	$F = 6\pi\eta rv$
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Hooke's law	$F = k\Delta x$
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Density	$\rho = m/V$
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Pressure	$p = F/A$
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Young modulus	$E = \sigma/\epsilon$ where
	Stress $\sigma = F/A$
	Strain $\epsilon = \Delta x/x$

Elastic strain energy	$E_{\text{el}} = \frac{1}{2}F\Delta x$
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Unit 2

Waves

Wave speed	$v = f\lambda$
Refractive index	${}_1\mu_2 = \sin i / \sin r = v_1 / v_2$

Electricity

Potential difference	$V = W/Q$
Resistance	$R = V/I$
Electrical power, energy and efficiency	$P = VI$ $P = I^2R$ $P = V^2/R$ $W = VIt$

$$\% \text{ efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy output}}{\text{total energy input}} \times 100$$

$$\% \text{ efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful power output}}{\text{total power input}} \times 100$$

Resistivity	$R = \rho l/A$
Current	$I = \Delta Q / \Delta t$ $I = nqvA$
Resistors in series	$R = R_1 + R_2 + R_3$
Resistors in parallel	$\frac{1}{R} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2} + \frac{1}{R_3}$

Quantum physics

Photon model	$E = hf$
Einstein's photoelectric equation	$hf = \phi + \frac{1}{2}mv_{\text{max}}^2$

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