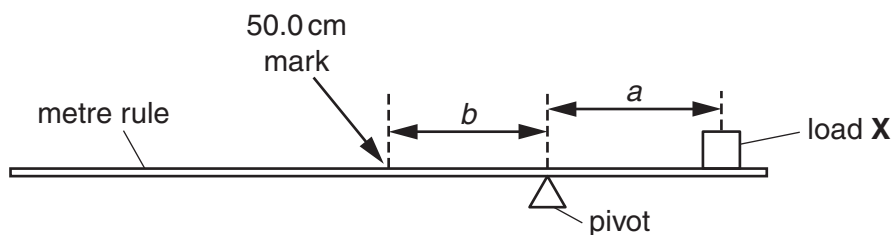


An IGCSE student is determining the density of the material of a metre rule.

Fig. 1.1 shows the balancing experiment used to determine the mass of the rule.



**Fig. 1.1**

- (a) (i) On Fig. 1.1, measure the distance  $a$  from the centre of the load **X** to the pivot.

$a = \dots\dots\dots$  cm

- (ii) On Fig. 1.1, measure the distance  $b$  from the pivot to the 50.0 cm mark on the rule.

$b = \dots\dots\dots$  cm  
[1]

- (b) The diagram is drawn one tenth of actual size.

- (i) Calculate the actual distance  $x$  from the centre of the load **X** to the pivot.

$x = \dots\dots\dots$  cm

- (ii) Calculate the actual distance  $y$  from the pivot to the 50.0 cm mark on the rule.

$y = \dots\dots\dots$  cm

- (iii) Calculate the mass  $m$  of the metre rule using the equation

$$m = \frac{kx}{y}$$

where  $k = 100$  g.

$m = \dots\dots\dots$   
[2]

- (c) Figs. 1.2 and 1.3 show part of the metre rule drawn actual size.

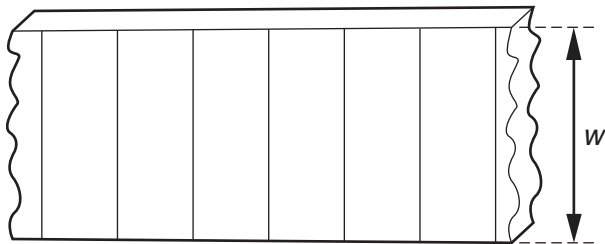


Fig. 1.2



Fig. 1.3

- (i) Take and record measurements from Fig. 1.2 to determine the average width  $w$  of the metre rule.

$w = \dots\dots\dots$  cm

- (ii) Take and record measurements from Fig. 1.3 to determine the average thickness  $t$  of the metre rule.

$t = \dots\dots\dots$  cm

- (iii) Calculate the volume  $V$  of the metre rule using the equation  $V = lwt$  where  $l$  is the length of the metre rule (100.0 cm).

$V = \dots\dots\dots$  [3]

- (iv) Calculate the density  $\rho$  of the metre rule using the equation  $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$ .

$\rho = \dots\dots\dots$  [3]

- (d) State the assumption that the student has made about the position of the centre of mass of the metre rule.

$\dots\dots\dots$  [1]

[Total: 10]

- (a)  $a$  and  $b$  correct 2.3cm, 2.1cm [1]
- (b) (i) and (ii)  $x$  and  $y$  correct (10a and 10b)/(23cm, 21cm) [1]
- (iii)  $m$  correct arithmetic, in g (110/109.5(2)(g)) [1]
- (c) (i) and (ii) at least two values given for  $w$  and  $t$  [1]  
more than two values given for  $w$  or  $t$  [1]  
correct values for  $w$  and  $t$  (2.75 – 2.85cm, 0.4cm) [1]
- (iii)  $V$  calculation correct (110 – 114(cm<sup>3</sup>)) or ecf [1]
- (iv) density to 2 or 3 significant figures (0.960 – 1.00) or ecf [1]  
unit g/cm<sup>3</sup> [1]
- (d) centre of mass at 50cm mark/midpoint/middle (wtte) [1]

**[Total: 10]**