The IGCSE class is investigating the effect of a load on a metre rule attached to a forcemeter. The apparatus is shown in Fig. 1.1.



Fig. 1.1

The rule is pivoted near one end at the 10.0 cm mark. Near the other end, at the 90.0 cm mark, the rule is attached to a forcemeter. A mass is hanging from the rule at a distance d from the pivot.

(a) A student moves the mass to a distance d = 70.0 cm from the pivot. He adjusts the height of the forcemeter until the rule is again horizontal. He records the reading *F* on the forcemeter.

He repeats the procedure using d values of 60.0 cm, 50.0 cm, 40.0 cm, 30.0 cm, 20.0 cm and 10.0 cm. The forcemeter readings are shown in Table 1.1.

	d/	F/	
		2.9	
		2.5	
		2.2	
		1.8	
		1.5	
		1.2	
		0.8	

Table 1.1

- (i) Record the *d* values in the table.
- (ii) Complete the column headings in the table.

[2]

1

- (b) The student thinks that *F* is directly proportional to *d*.
 - (i) Suggest the graph that you could plot to test this idea. You are not asked to plot the graph.



.....[1]

[Total: 7]

		Marking Scheme	3
(a)	Table: correct <i>d</i> value 70.0, 60.0, 50. cm, N ALLOW	es 0, 40.0, 30.0, 20.0, 10.0 m, mm if consistent with figures	[1] [1]
(b)	(i) <i>d</i> against NOT 'exte	F (or vice versa) OR distance against force/forceme nsion', 'forcemeter', quantity expressed just as units	ter reading [1]
	(ii) Straight lir Through o	ne rigin or wtte	[1] [1]
(c)	Would change	forcemeter reading/change mass on rule/wtte	[1]
(d)	Check distance from bench is the same at two points or wtte/ Line up by eye with windowsill (or suitable horizontal reference) [1]		
			[Total: 7]