

**Cambridge IGCSE™**CANDIDATE  
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**PHYSICS****0625/51**

Paper 5 Practical Test

**May/June 2025****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**

|              |  |
|--------------|--|
| <b>1</b>     |  |
| <b>2</b>     |  |
| <b>3</b>     |  |
| <b>4</b>     |  |
| <b>Total</b> |  |

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



- 1 In this experiment, you will determine the density of a ball.

(a) Place the ball between the two blocks as seen from above in Fig. 1.1.

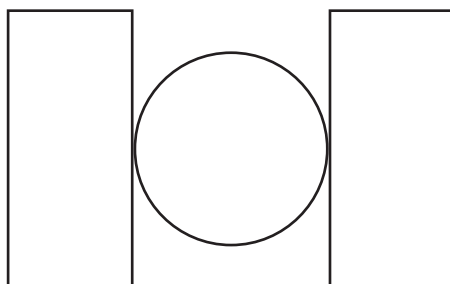


Fig. 1.1

- (i) Describe how to use the apparatus in Fig. 1.1 to take **two** measurements to determine the diameter  $d$  of the ball. You may draw on Fig. 1.1 to help your description.

.....  
 ..... [2]

- (ii) Using the blocks as shown in Fig. 1.1, take **two** measurements to determine the diameter  $d$  of the ball.

measurement 1 = ..... cm

measurement 2 = ..... cm [1]

- (iii) Use your measurements to calculate a value for the diameter  $d$  of the ball. Show your working.

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

- (b) Calculate the volume  $V$  of the ball using the equation  $V = 0.52d^3$ .

Include the unit.

$V = \dots\dots\dots$  [2]



(c) (i) Use the balance to measure the mass  $m_D$  of the dish provided.

$$m_D = \dots\dots\dots \text{g} \quad [1]$$

(ii) Place the ball in the dish and record the combined mass  $m_C$  of the dish and the ball.

$$m_C = \dots\dots\dots \text{g} \quad [1]$$

(iii) Calculate the mass  $m_B$  of the ball. Show your working.

$$m_B = \dots\dots\dots \text{g} \quad [1]$$

(d) Calculate the density  $\rho$  of the ball using the equation:

$$\rho = \frac{m_B}{V}.$$

Give your answer to a suitable number of significant figures for this experiment.

$$\rho = \dots\dots\dots \text{g/cm}^3 \quad [2]$$

[Total: 11]



- 2 In this experiment, you will investigate the cooling of hot water in a beaker. Refer to Fig. 2.1.

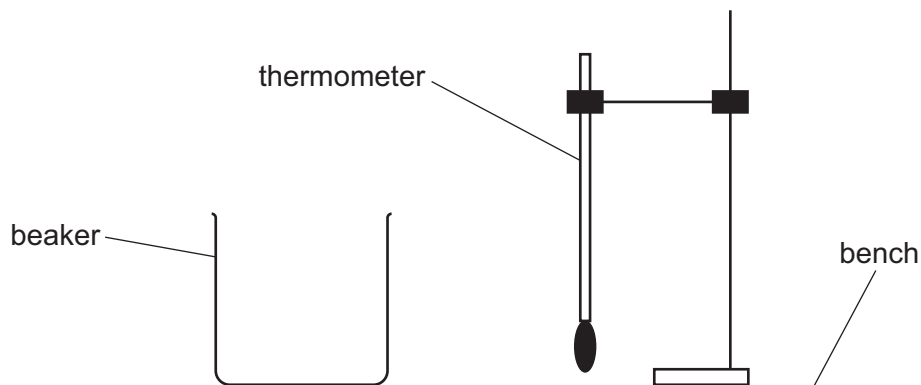


Fig. 2.1

- (a) Use the thermometer to measure the temperature  $\theta_R$  of the water in the container labelled 'cold water'.

$$\theta_R = \dots\dots\dots [1]$$

- (b) (i)  $V$  is the total volume of water in beaker **A**.

Complete the column headings in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

| $V/$ | $\theta/$ |
|------|-----------|
| 100  |           |
| 120  |           |
| 140  |           |
| 160  |           |
| 180  |           |
| 200  |           |

[1]

- (ii)
- Pour  $100\text{ cm}^3$  of hot water into beaker **A**.
  - Place the thermometer in the hot water in beaker **A**.
  - Record in Table 2.1 the temperature  $\theta$  of the hot water.
  - Without delay, use the measuring cylinder to add  $20\text{ cm}^3$  of the cold water to the water in beaker **A**.
  - Stir the water in beaker **A**.
  - Record in Table 2.1 the temperature of the mixture of hot and cold water.
  - Repeat the procedure, adding  $20\text{ cm}^3$  of cold water each time, until you have a total of  $200\text{ cm}^3$  of water in beaker **A**.

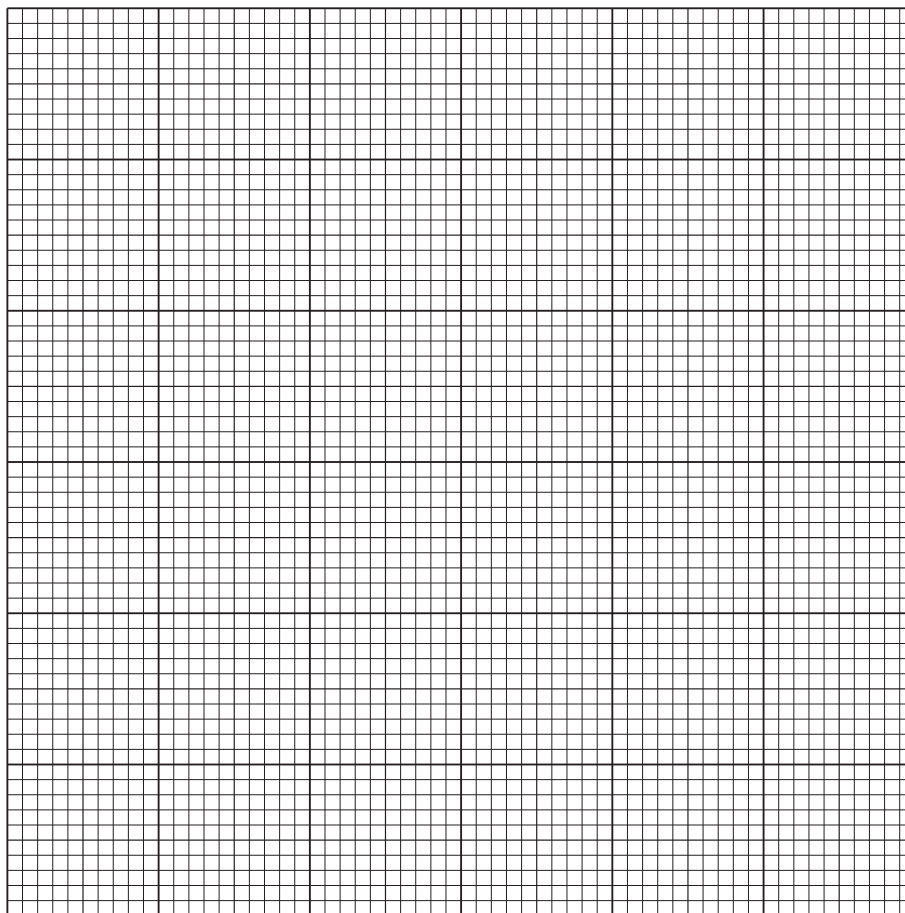
[3]





- (c) Plot a graph of temperature  $\theta$  ( $y$ -axis) against total volume of water  $V$  ( $x$ -axis).  
You do **not** need to start the axes at the origin  $(0, 0)$ .

Draw the best-fit curve.



[4]

- (d) Suggest **two** ways to minimise the loss of thermal energy from the beaker during the experiment.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

[Total: 11]



- 3 In this experiment, you will investigate the position of the image in a plane mirror.

Use the ray-trace sheet supplied, referring to Fig. 3.1 for guidance.

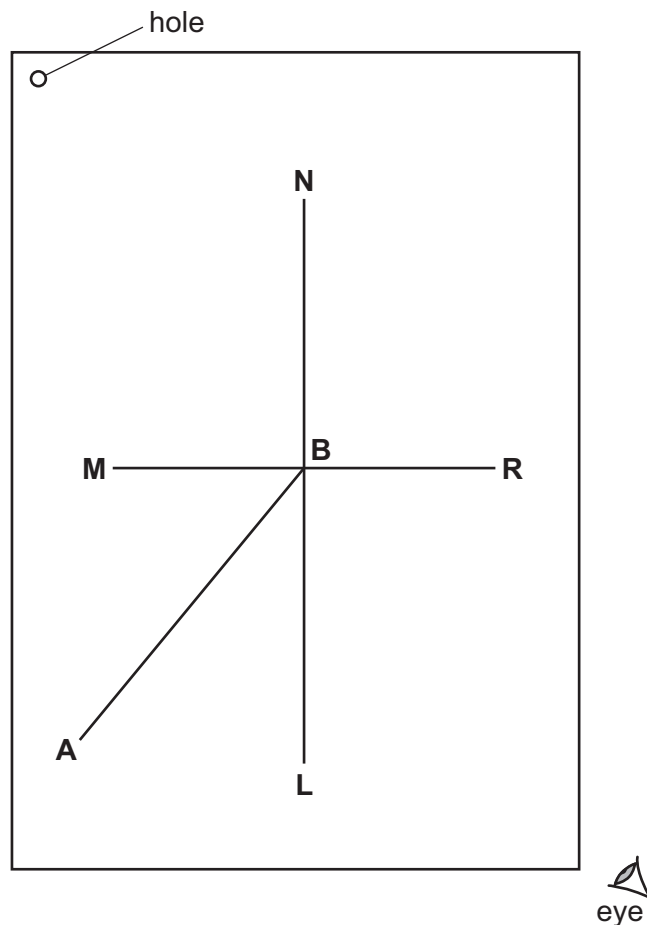


Fig. 3.1

- (a) • Draw a line 10.0 cm long near the middle of the ray-trace sheet. Label the line **MR**. Draw a normal to this line that passes through its centre. Label the normal **NL**. Label the point at which **NL** crosses **MR** with the letter **B**.
- Draw a line below **MR**, 10.0 cm long from **B** at an angle of incidence  $i = 40^\circ$  to the normal and to the left of the normal. Label the end of this line **A**.
  - Place the reflecting face of the mirror vertically on the line **MR**.
  - Place two pins,  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ , on line **AB** at a suitable distance apart for this type of ray-trace experiment. Label the positions of  $P_1$  and  $P_2$ .
  - View the images of pins  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  from the direction indicated by the eye in Fig. 3.1. Place two pins,  $P_3$  and  $P_4$ , so that pins  $P_3$  and  $P_4$  and the images of  $P_2$  and  $P_1$  all appear exactly one behind the other. Label the positions of  $P_3$  and  $P_4$ .

[3]



- (b) Remove the pins and the mirror. Draw a line through the positions of  $P_3$  and  $P_4$ . Continue the line until it meets **MR**.

Measure the acute angle  $\alpha$  between this line and the normal **NL**. An acute angle is an angle less than  $90^\circ$ .

$$\alpha = \dots\dots\dots^\circ \quad [1]$$

- (c) Turn the ray-trace sheet through  $180^\circ$ . See Fig. 3.2.

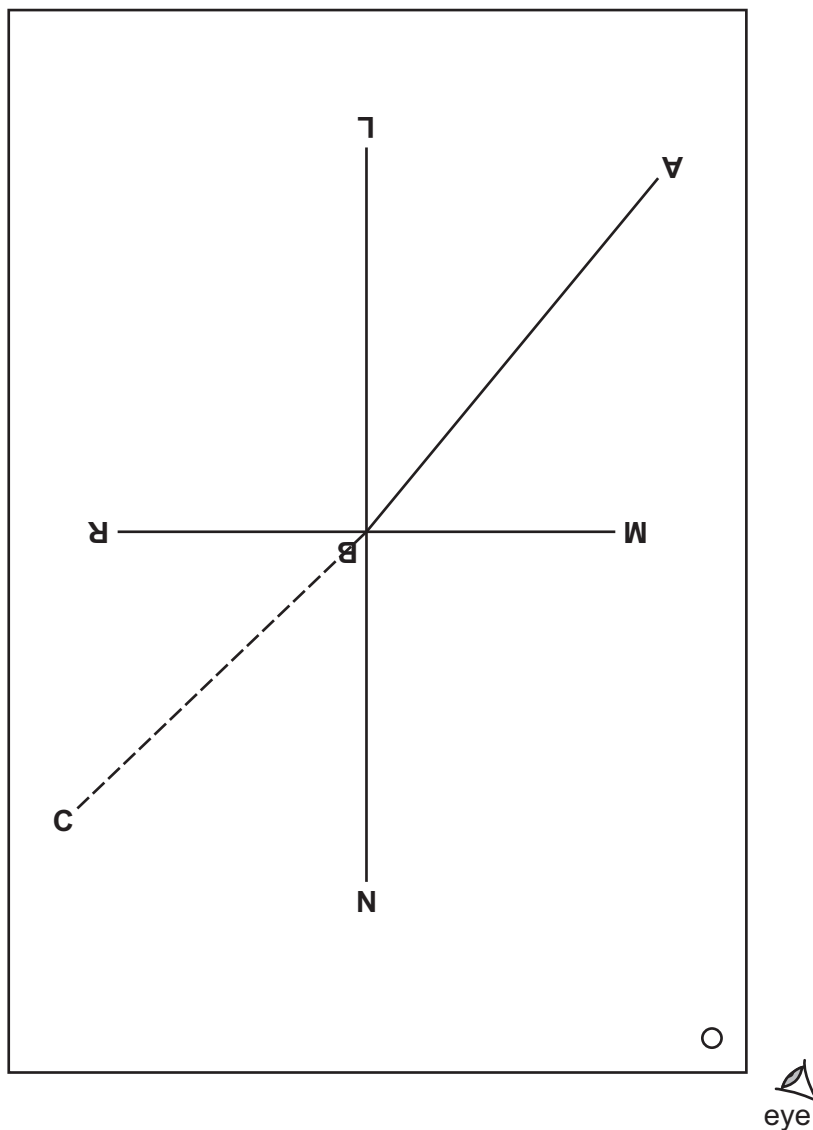


Fig. 3.2

- Draw a line below **MR**, 10.0 cm long from **B** at an angle of incidence  $i = 50^\circ$  to the normal and to the left of the normal. Label the end of this line **C**.
- Place pins  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  on line **CB** at a suitable distance apart for this type of ray-trace experiment.
- Place the reflecting face of the mirror vertically on the line **MR** with the centre of the mirror at **B**.
- View the images of pins  $P_1$  and  $P_2$  from the direction indicated by the eye in Fig. 3.2.
- Place pins  $P_3$  and  $P_4$  so that pins  $P_3$  and  $P_4$  and the images of  $P_2$  and  $P_1$  all appear exactly one behind the other. Label the new positions of  $P_3$  and  $P_4$ .

[2]





(d) Remove the pins and the mirror.

Draw a line through the new positions of  $P_3$  and  $P_4$ . Continue the line until it meets **NL**.

Measure the acute angle  $\beta$  between this line and the **horizontal** line **MR**.

$\beta = \dots\dots\dots^\circ$  [1]

(e) Suggest a relationship between  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$ . Justify your answer by reference to the results.

relationship .....

justification .....

.....

.....

[2]

(f) State **two** techniques that you use to obtain an accurate ray trace.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

[2]

[Total: 11]

**Write your name, centre number and candidate number on your ray-trace sheet.**

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



\* 0000800000009 \*



9

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- 4 A student investigates the relationship between the diameter and the resistance of wires.

The following apparatus is available:

- wires with different diameters
- instrument for measuring the diameter of a wire
- metre ruler
- ammeter
- voltmeter
- power supply.

Other apparatus normally found in a school laboratory is also available.

Plan an experiment to investigate how the diameter of a wire affects its resistance.

Resistance  $R$  is given by the equation  $R = \frac{V}{I}$ , where  $V$  is the potential difference (p.d.) across the wire and  $I$  is the current in the wire.

You are **not** required to do this investigation. You do **not** need to write about safety precautions.

In your plan:

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



[7]



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