CAMBRIDGE
International Education

Cambridge International AS & A Level

CANDIDATE NAME

CENTRE NUMBER

CANDIDATE NUMBER

PHYSICS **9702/32**

Paper 3 Advanced Practical Skills 2 **May/June 2026**

2 hours

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. Do **not** use correction fluid or tape.
- Do **not** write on any bar codes.
- You will be allowed to work with the apparatus for a maximum of 1 hour for each question.
- You should record all your observations in the spaces provided in the question paper as soon as these observations are made.
- 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	
1	
2	
Total	

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[Turn over

You may not need to use all of the materials provided.

1 In this experiment, you will investigate the equilibrium of forces.

(a)
- Assemble the apparatus as shown in Figure 1.1.
- Adjust the bosses so that both nails are 55.0 cm above the bench.
- Hang a mass D of 300 g from the loop of the short string.
- Adjust the distance between the stands so that the section of string between points A and B is perpendicular to the section of string between points B and C.

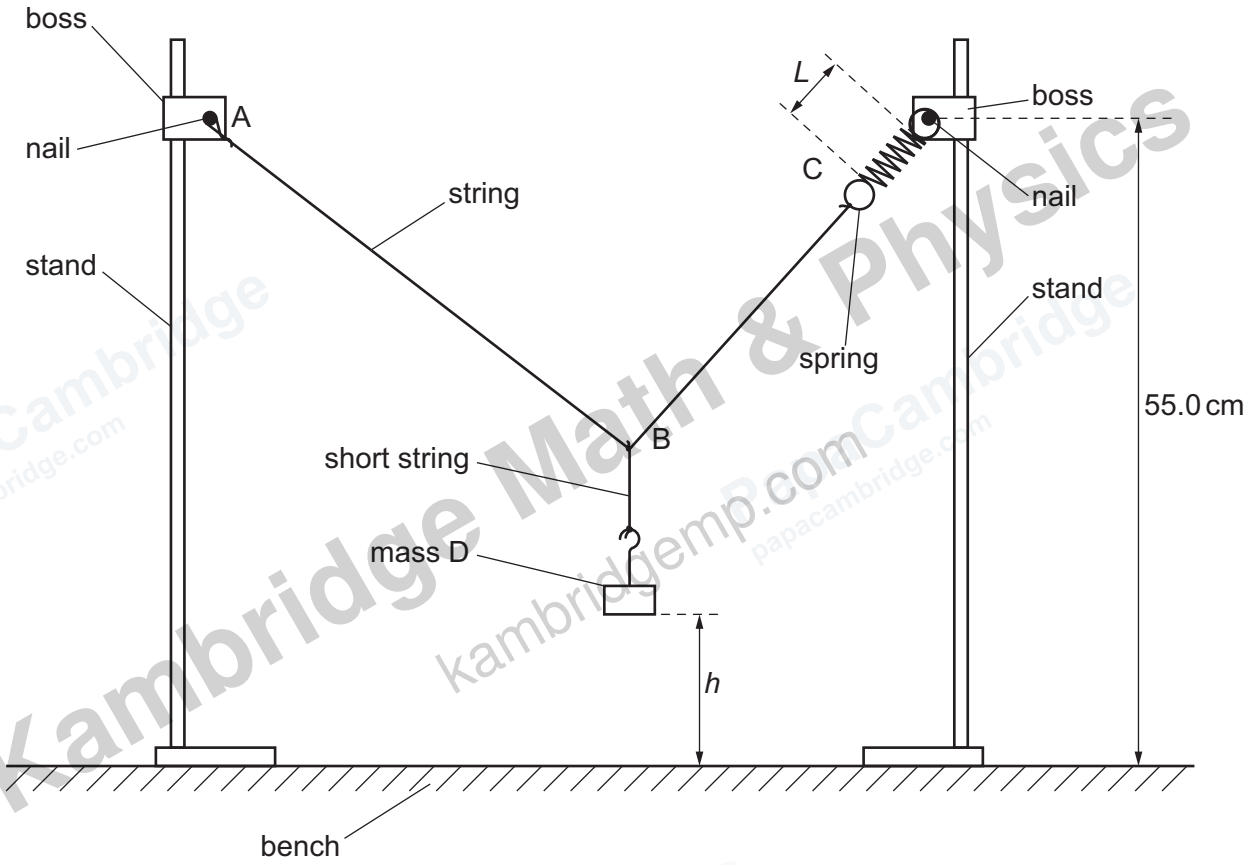


Figure 1.1

- The mass of D is m. Record m.

m = ...

- The length of the coiled part of the spring is L.

  The distance between the bottom of D and the bench is h.

  Measure and record L and h.

L = ...

h = ...

- Calculate T, where $T = L + h$.

T = ...
[2]

(b) Change m and adjust the distance between the stands so that the section of string between points A and B is perpendicular to the section of string between points B and C. Measure and record L and h. Repeat until you have six sets of values of m, L and h.

Record your results in a table. Include values of T in your table.

[10]

(c) **(i)** Plot a graph of T on the y-axis against m on the x-axis. [3]

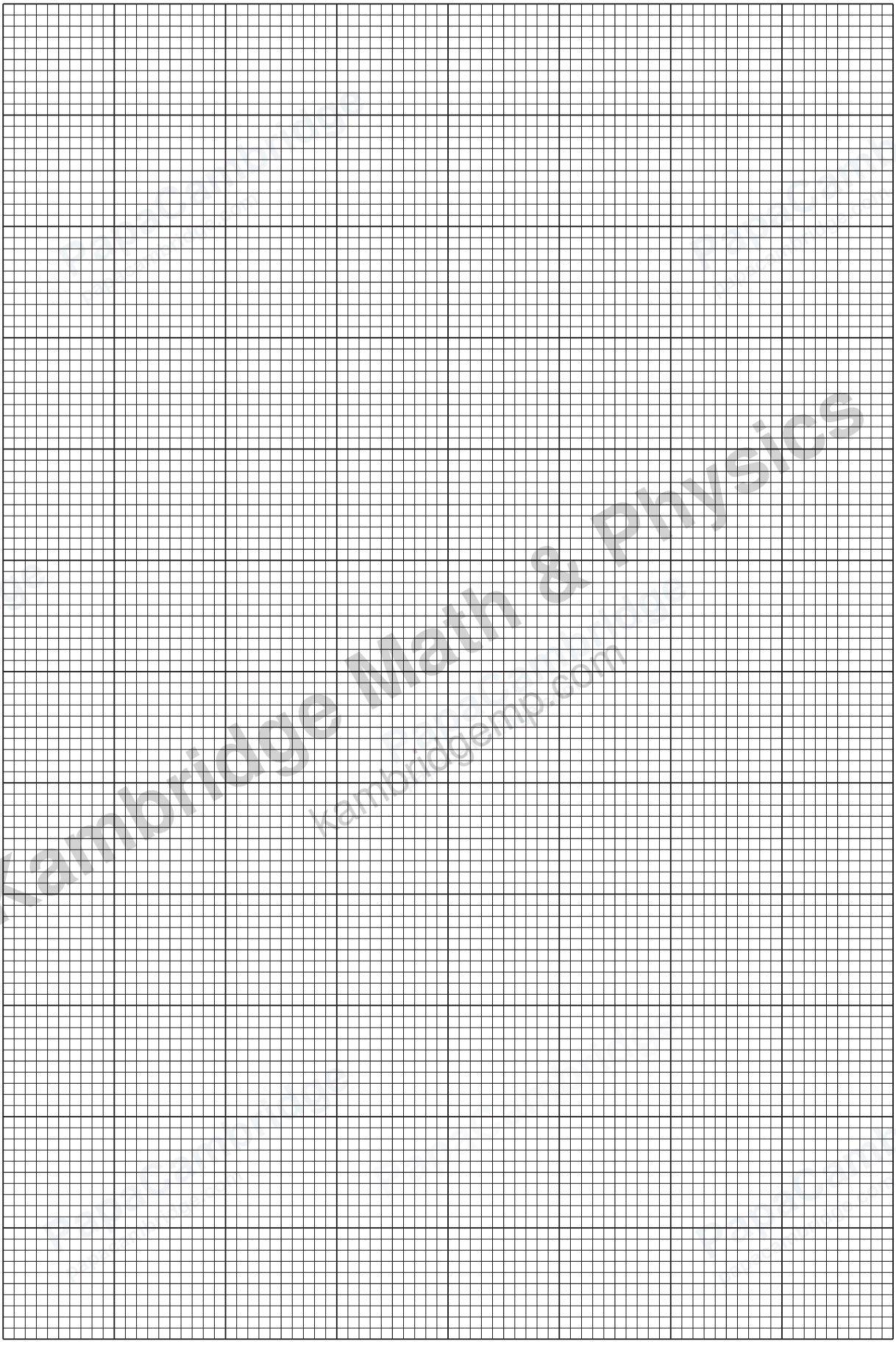
(ii) Draw the straight line of best fit. [1]

(iii) Determine the gradient and y-intercept of this line.

gradient = ...

y-intercept = ...

[2]



(d) It is suggested that the quantities T and m are related by the equation

$$T = pm + q$$

where p and q are constants.

Use your answers in **1(c)(iii)** to determine the values of p and q.
Give appropriate units.

p = ...

q = ...

[2]

[Total: 20]

You may not need to use all of the materials provided.

2 In this experiment, you will investigate the force applied by water on a copper wire loop.

(a) You have been provided with three copper wires. Each wire has a hook at one end. Two of the wires have a loop at the other end. The loops have different diameters.

- Using the wire with the loop of the **smaller** diameter, assemble the apparatus as shown in Figure 2.1.
- The pin passes through the central hole in the card and is pushed into the cork, which is held in the clamp.

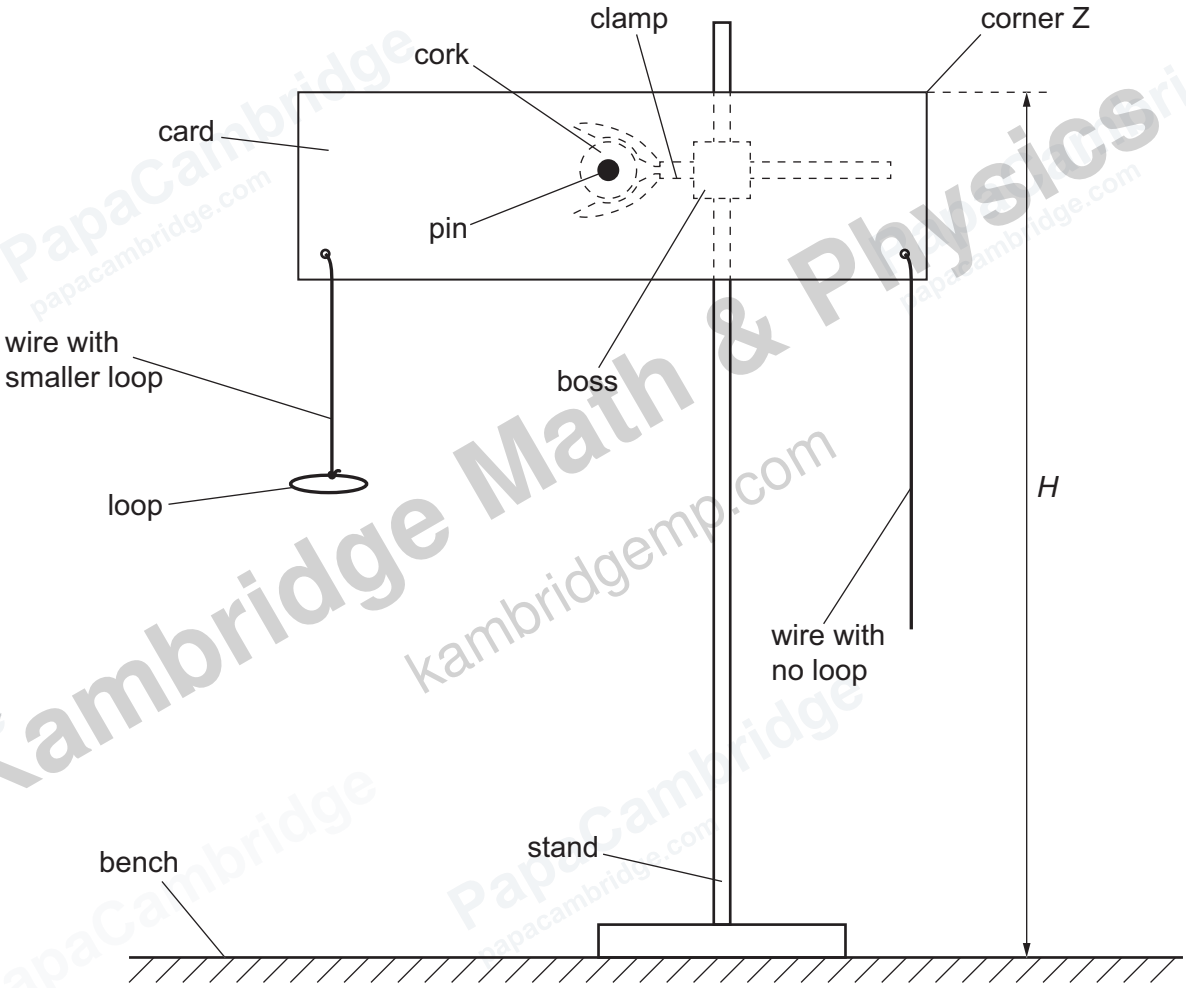


Figure 2.1

- Adjust the height of the boss holding the clamp so that the pin is approximately 40 cm above the bench.
- Check that the card pivots freely on the pin.

- The height of corner Z above the bench is *H*, as shown in Figure 2.1.

  Measure and record *H*.

H = ... cm

- In Table 2.1, record this value of *H* in the row *n* = 0.

[1]

(b) • You have been provided with four paper clips.

Attach **one** paper clip onto the loop of the wire hanging from the card. The card will tilt.

- The number of paper clips attached onto the loop of the wire is *n*.

  Measure *H* and record this value in Table 2.1.

Table 2.1

n	***H*/cm**
0	
1	
2	
3	
4	

- Add more paper clips, and record the corresponding values of *H* in Table 2.1.
- Remove the paper clips from the loop.
- On Figure 2.2, plot a graph of *H* on the *y*-axis against *n* on the *x*-axis.
- Draw the curved line of best fit.

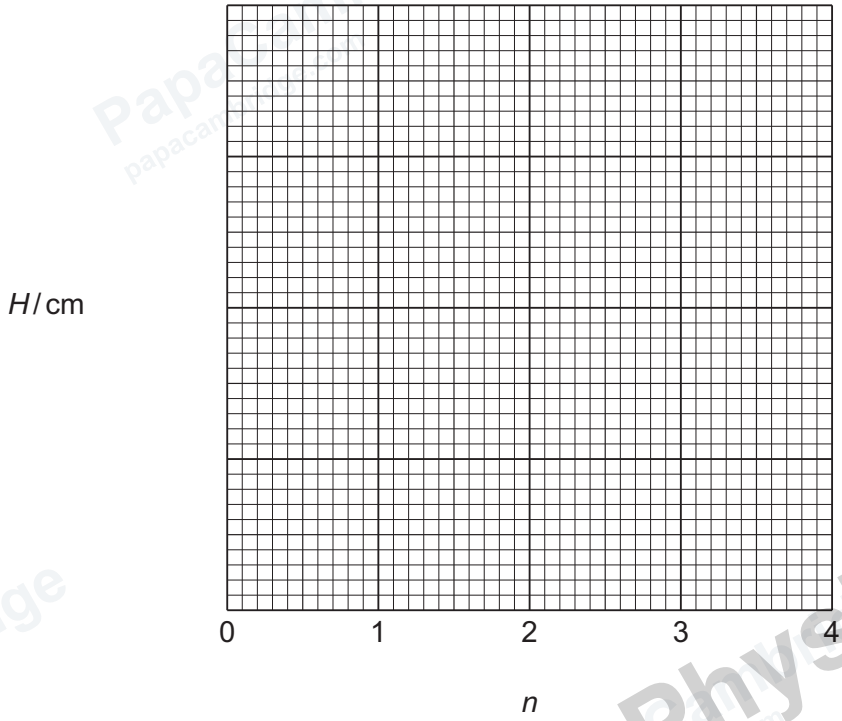


Figure 2.2

[1]

(c) (i) • Lift up the beaker of water so that the loop just touches the water surface.

• Slowly lower the beaker so that the card tilts, as shown in Figure 2.3.

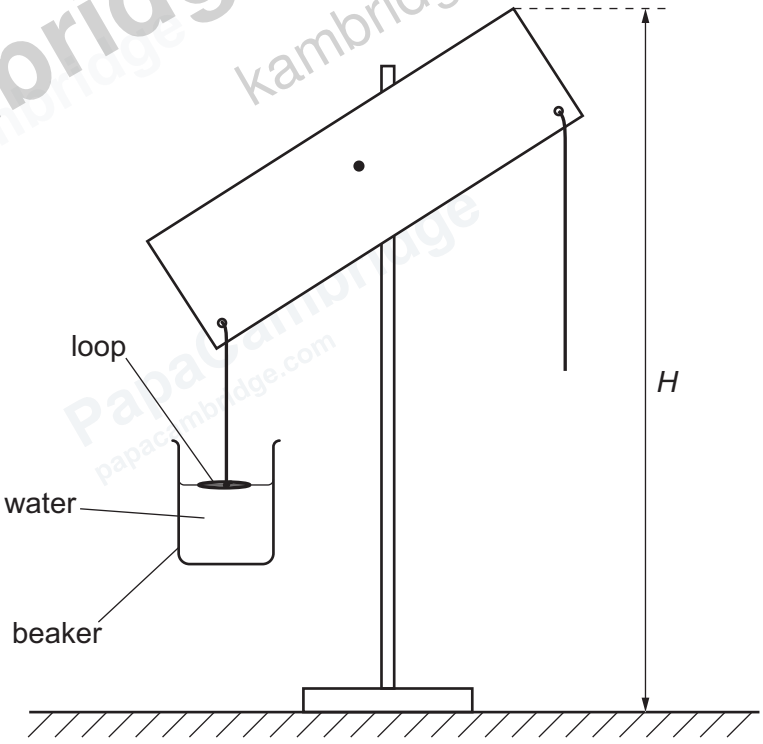


Figure 2.3

- Continue to lower the beaker until the loop breaks away from the water surface.
- Measure and record the value of H at the instant when the loop breaks away from the water surface.

H = ... cm [2]

(ii) Estimate the percentage uncertainty in this value of H. Show your working.

percentage uncertainty = ... % [1]

(iii)
- Use Figure 2.2 to determine the value of n, to the nearest 0.1, that corresponds to this value of H.

n = ...

- The force F applied by the water is given by

$$F = nW$$

where W has the value 0.0032 N.

Calculate F.

F = ... N [1]

(d)
- Remove the wire with the loop from the card.
- Measure and record the diameter d of the loop.

d = ... [1]

(e) • Hang the wire with the **larger** loop from the card.

• Repeat **2(c)(i)**, **2(c)(iii)** and **2(d)** using the wire with the larger loop.

H = ... cm

n = ...

F = ... N

d = ...
[2]

(f) It is suggested that F and d are related by

$$F = 2\pi dk$$

where k is a constant.

(i) Using your data, calculate **two** values of k.

first value of k = ...

second value of k = ...
[1]

(ii) Justify the number of significant figures that you have given for your values of k.

.....

.....

..... [1]

(g) It is suggested that the uncertainty in the values of k is 10%.

Using this uncertainty, explain whether your results support the relationship in **2(f)**.

.....

.....

.....

..... [1]

(h) (i) Describe **four** sources of uncertainty or limitations of the procedure for this experiment.

For any uncertainties in measurement that you describe, you should state the quantity being measured and a reason for the uncertainty.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....

4 .....

.....

[4]

(ii) Describe **four** improvements that could be made to this experiment. You may suggest the use of other apparatus or different procedures.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

3 .....

.....

4 .....

.....

[4]

[Total: 20]

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