



Marking Scheme for P01 Measurement of Length

1. **Half-metre rule:** About 1.6 cm
Diameter d recorded to zero d.p in mm / 1 d.p in cm / 3 d.p in m with correct unit. [1]
 2. **Vernier Calipers** About 1.60 cm
Zero error recorded with + / - sign and correct unit. [1]
Table of d
 - . All readings and average consistently tabulated to 2 d.p in cm. [1]
 - . Final readings of d shown corrected for zero error. [1]
 - . Values are accurate. [1]
 3. **Micrometer Screw Gauge** About 1.640 cm
Zero error recorded with + / - sign and correct unit. [1]
Table of d
 - . All readings tabulated to 2 d.p in mm. [1]
 - . Final readings of d shown corrected for zero error. [1]
 - . Values are accurate. [1]
- Note: Deduct 1 mark if the readings for the micrometers defer those for the Vernier calipers by more than 0.03 cm
4. **Tabulation of data** (object A: a white acrylic block)
 - 2.0 cm x 1.5 cm x 0.6 cm
 - OR 2.2 cm x 1.3 cm x 0.8 cm
 - . Values recorded to correct d.p. [1]
 - . Values of V recorded to the correct number of s.f. E.g. 3 (should be minimum 2 sf), 2.1 and 2.13 [1]
 - . Values calculated are accurate. [1]

Questions :

- 1 The one calculated with measurements made by the **micrometer screw gauge** is more precise [1]
It has the more s.f. OR it has the less measurement uncertainty in its value. [1]
- 2 Object may not be of uniform length / breadth / height [1]
hence the measured values may not reflect the average value [1]
OR
There may be human judgment error in estimating the length of the object, as the markings on the ruler are visually large,
thus the measured values for l , b and h would all have some error
- 3 Take more readings (at different points along each side) and calculate the average. [1]