Surname:	First name:	
PMQ1	University of Cape Town Department of Physics	

#### **Physics Measurement Questionnaire 1**

#### **Instructions:**

Write your name in the box above.

Inside this envelope there are pages numbered 1 to 12.

Read the text below and answer the questions on each sheet.

If you need more space for your answers, then use the backs of the sheets.

It should take you about 5 minutes to answer each question.

Answer the questions in order and do not skip any sheet.

When you have completed a question, put the sheet inside this envelope and do not take it out again, even if you want to change your answer.

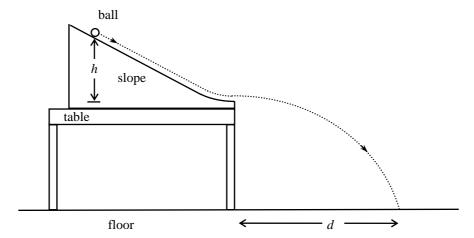
Note: It is possible that some answers may be similar or exactly the same as others. Please write all answers out in full, even if you feel that you are repeating yourself.

#### **Context:**

An experiment is being performed by students in the Physics Laboratory.

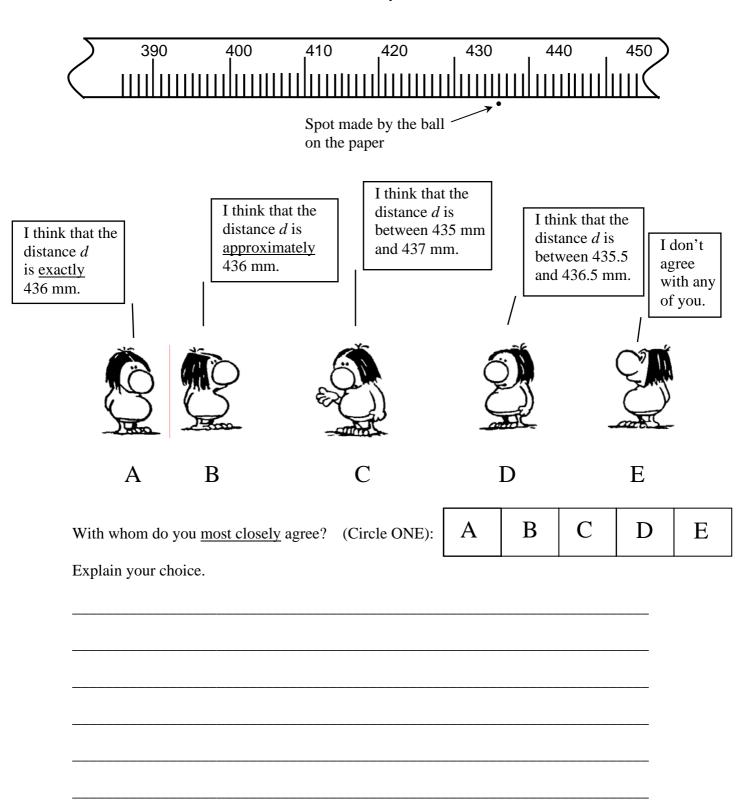
A wooden slope is clamped near the edge of a table. A ball is released from a height h above the table as shown in the diagram. The ball leaves the slope <u>horizontally</u> and lands on the floor a distance d from the edge of the table. Special paper is placed on the floor on which the ball makes a small mark when it lands.

The students have been asked to investigate how the distance d on the floor changes when the height h is varied. A metre stick is used to measure d and h.



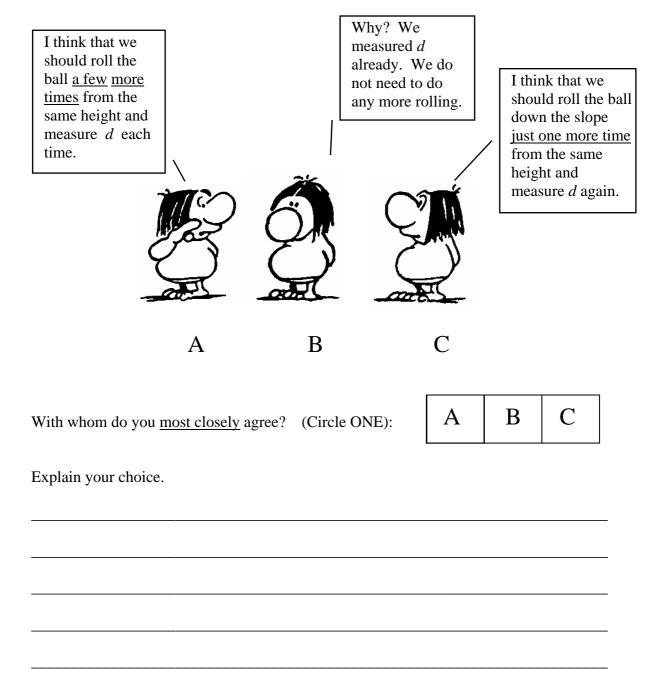
#### Q 1. (SAG/1)

The students work in groups on the experiment. Their first task is to determine d when h = 90 mm. One group lets the ball roll down the slope from a height h = 90 mm and use a metre rule to measure the distance d. What they see is shown below.



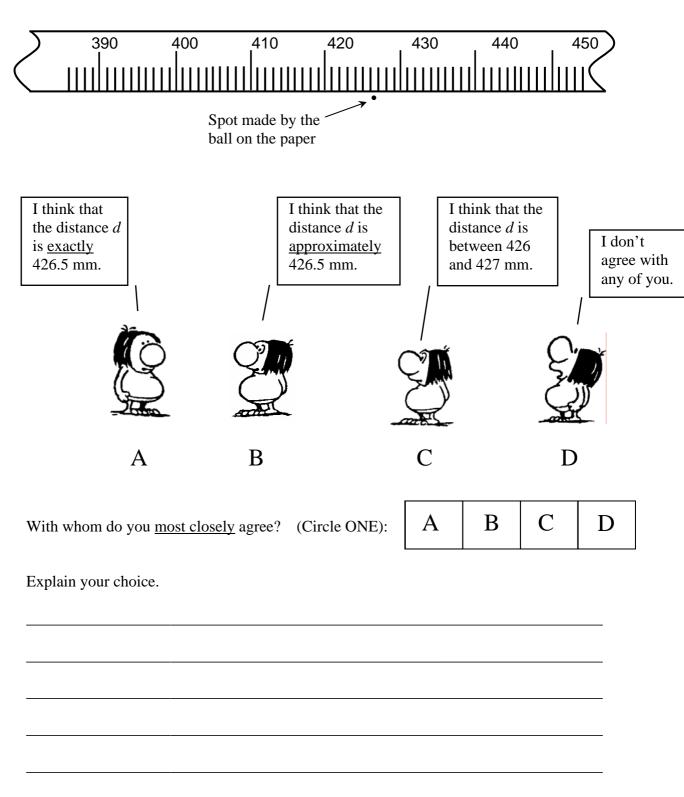
#### Q 2. (RD/1)

The following discussion now takes place between the students.



#### Q 3. (SAB/1)

The group of students decide to allow the ball to roll again from height h = 90 mm. The students use the same metre rule to measure the distance d, and what they see is shown below.

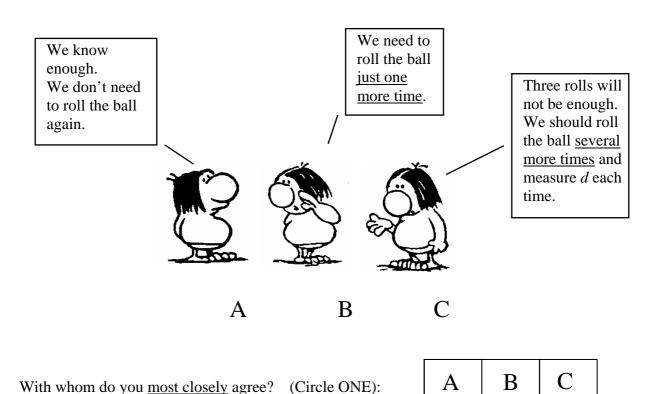


#### Q 4. (RDA/1)

After two rolls from the same height of h = 90 mm, the students have the following readings:

First release: h = 90 mm d = 436 mmSecond release: h = 90 mm d = 426 mm

The following discussion then takes place between the students.



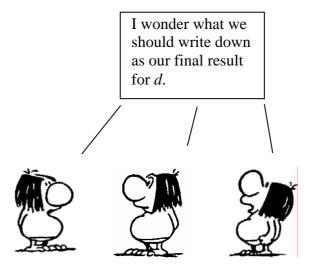
Explain your choice.

#### Q 5. (UR/1)

The students continue to allow the ball to roll down the slope from the same height h = 90 mm. Their readings after five rolls are:

<u>Roll</u>	<u>d (mm)</u>
1	436
2	426
3	434
4	430
5	434

The students then discuss what to write down for d as their final result.



Write down what you think the students should write down as their final result for d.

Explain your answer.			

#### Q 6. (UA/1)

The students decide to calculate the <u>average</u> of their readings for d, which is 432 mm.

Roll	<u>d (mm)</u>
1	436
2	426
3	434
4	430
5	434

Average: 432

They then discuss what the average for the distance d tells them.

I think that the distance <i>d</i> is exactly 432 mm.	I think that distance d approxima 432 mm.	is somewhere	is e 31.5 mm	dista some betw	nk that the nce d is ewhere reen 426 i 436 mm.	mm	I don't agree wit any of you.
A	B	C		D	2	E	
With whom do	you most closely a	agree? (Circle ONE):	A	В	С	D	Е
Explain your c	hoice.						-1

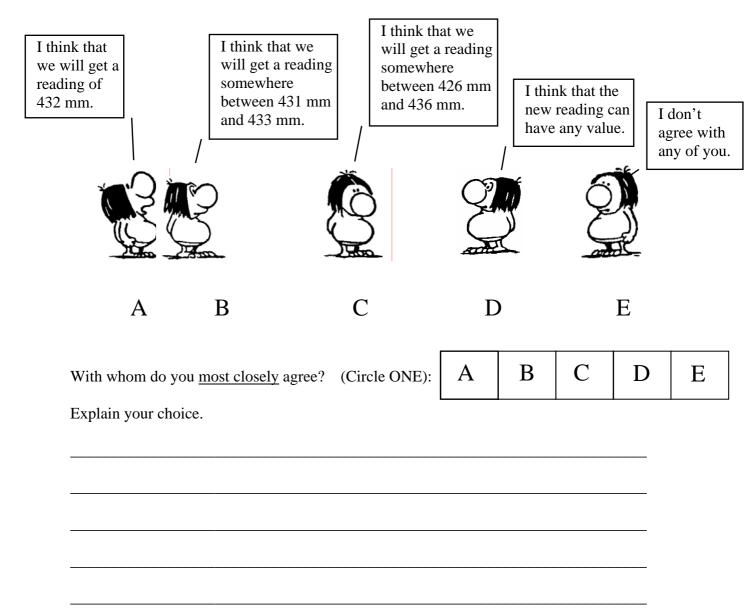
#### Q 7. (UAA/1)

The students have 5 readings for d obtained from allowing the ball to roll from the same height h = 90 mm:

Roll	<u>d (mm)</u>
1	436
2	426
3	434
4	430
5	434

Average: 432

The students now discuss what reading they will get for d if they roll the ball again (for the sixth time) from h = 90 mm.



### Q 8. (SMDS/1)

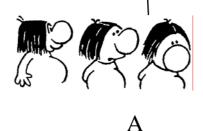
Two groups of students compare their measurement of d obtained by letting the ball roll from h = 90 mm. Their readings for five rolls are shown below, together with their averages.

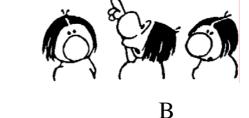
Roll	Group A <u>d (mm)</u>	$\frac{\text{Group B}}{d \text{ (mm)}}$
1	444	441
2	432	460
3	424	410
4	440	424
5	435	440
Average:	435	435

Our result for *d* is better. All our readings are between 424 mm and 444 mm.
Your readings are spread between 410 mm and 460 mm.

Our result for *d* is just as good as yours. Our average is the same as yours. We both got 435 mm for *d*.

I think that the result of group B is better than the result of group A.







With which group do you most closely agree? (Circle ONE):

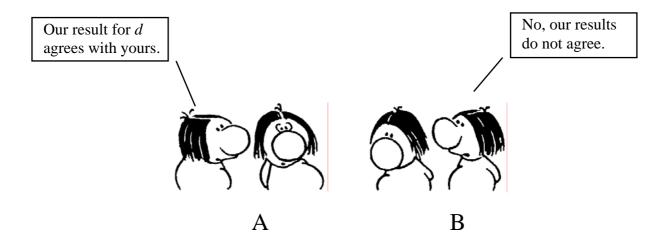
A B C

Explain your choice. Do not use the word "results" in your explanation.

## Q 9. (DMSS/1)

Two other groups of students compare their measurement of d obtained from allowing the ball to roll from h = 90 mm. Their readings for five rolls are shown below, together with their averages.

Roll	Group A <u>d (mm)</u>	$\frac{\text{Group B}}{d \text{ (mm)}}$		
1	440	432		
2	438	444		
3	433	426		
4	422	433		
5	432	440		
Average:	433	435		



With which group do you most closely agree? (Circle ONE):

A B

Explain your choice. Do not use the word "results" in your explanation.

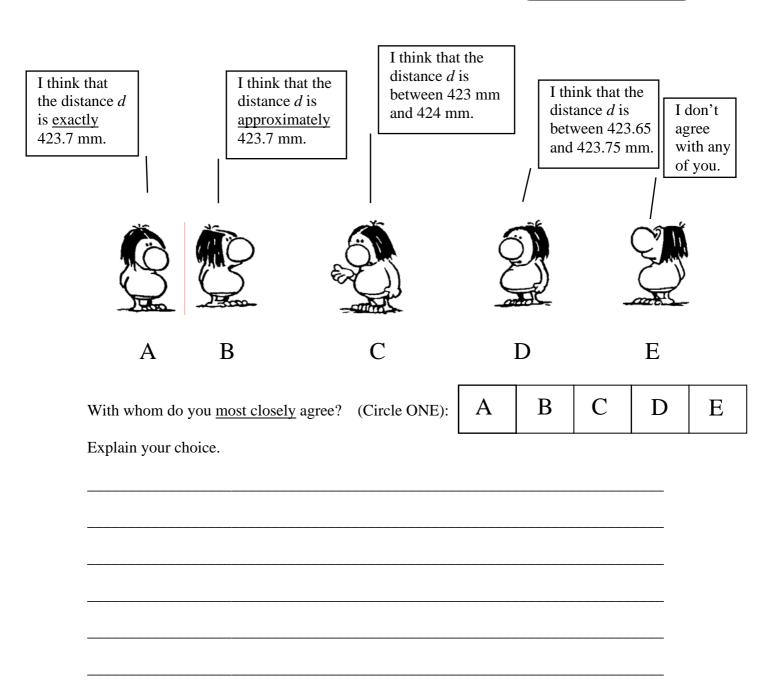
#### Q 10. (SD/1)

The lecturer now comes around with a special electronic meter which has a digital display and uses it to measure the distance d for one of the rolls from h = 90 mm.

Here is what the electronic meter shows:





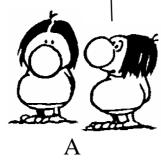


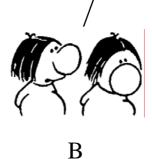
# Q 11. (UU/1)

When they are finished, the two groups discuss how they can improve their rolling ball experiment next time.

If we practice enough and work very carefully, all our readings will be the same. Then we will know the true value of d.

No, even if your readings are all the same, you will still not know the true value of d.





With which group do you <u>most closely</u> agree? (Circle ONE):

A B

Explain your choice.					



#### Q 12.

#### Comments.

Are there any answers to the previous question sheets that you want to change?

#### Please do not remove any sheets from the envelope.

What was the question about and how do you want to change your answer?



Any other comments?	







In this laboratory questionnaire, I thought that the cartoon figures were (tick one):	male	female	mixed gender
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