GCSE PHYSICS

H

Higher Tier

Paper 1H

Specimen 2018

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:
- a ruler
- a calculator
- the Physics Equation Sheet (enclosed).

Instructions

- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- There are 100 marks available on this paper.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.
- When answering questions 02, 12 and 13.4 you need to make sure that your answer:
  - is clear, logical, sensibly structured
  - fully meets the requirements of the question
  - shows that each separate point or step supports the overall answer.

Advice

- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

Please write clearly, in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

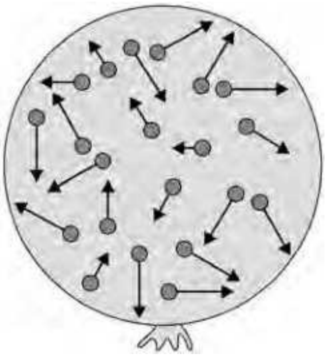
Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

0 1 Figure 1 shows a balloon filled with helium gas.

Figure 1



0 1 . 1 Describe the movement of the particles of helium gas inside the balloon.

[2 marks]

Moving with a range of speeds, in different directions.

0 1 . 2 What name is given to the total kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles of helium gas in the balloon?

[1 mark]

Tick one box.

Never heard of before!

Internal energy = total energy in the kinetic energy store and potential energy store of the particles in a substance.

- [ ] External energy
- [x] Internal energy
- [ ] Movement energy

This is Kinetic energy

0 1 . 3 Write down the equation which links density, mass and volume.

[1 mark]

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}} \qquad kg/m^3$$

mass volume

0 1 . 4 The helium in the balloon has a mass of 0.00254 kg.

3sf

The balloon has a volume of 0.0141 m^3.

3sf

Calculate the density of helium. Choose the correct unit from the box.

[3 marks]

m^3 / kg	kg / m^3	kg m^3

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$= \frac{0.00254\,kg}{0.0141\,m^3} = 0.1801418\ldots$$

3sf kg/m^3

Density = 0.180 Unit: kg/m^3

Turn over for the next question

There are no questions printed on this page

0 2 Scientists sometimes replace one scientific model with a different model.

For example in the early 20th Century the plum pudding model of the atom was replaced by the nuclear model of the atom.

Explain what led to the plum pudding model of the atom being replaced by the nuclear model of the atom.

[6 marks]

• detailed + logical
• clear and coherent
• deep knowledge

In the plum pudding model, mass and charge are spread throughout the atom. Rutherford's alpha-scattering experiment meant that the plum pudding model was replaced. He fired alpha particles at gold foil. Most of the alpha particles passed straight through the gold foil. This showed that most of an atom is empty space. Some particles were deflected, showing that there is a charged nucleus. A few bounced back, showing nucleus has a large mass. These observations contradicted plum pudding model so it had to be replaced.

o h

Rutherford alpha-scattering experiment

• Plum?
• Rutherford?
• Observations?
• Findings?

• most passed straight through → mostly empty space

• some deflected → charged nucleus

• a few bounced back → nucleus has mass

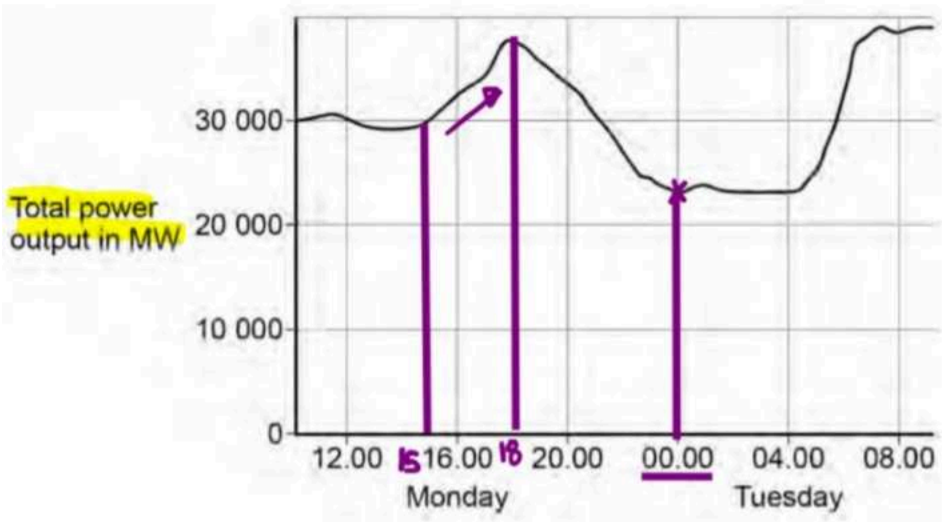
Turn over for te next question

0 3 The National Grid ensures that the supply of electricity always meets the demand of the consumers.

Figure 2 shows how the output from fossil fuel power stations in the UK varied over a 24-hour period.

Figure 2

Figure 13



0 3 . 1 Suggest **one** reason for the shape of the graph between 15.00 and 18.00 on Monday.

[1 mark]

There is a sharp increase in the total power output, because people come home from school and work.

0 3 . 2 Gas fired power stations reduce their output when demand for electricity is low.

Gas fired power stations reduce their output when demand for electricity is low.

Suggest one time on Figure 2 when the demand for electricity was low.

Suggest **one** time on **Figure 13** when the demand for electricity was low.

[1 mark]

[1 mark]

00:00 midnight

• 00:00 – 04:00 gets the mark

0 3 . 3 The National Grid ensures that fossil fuel power stations in the UK only produce about 33% of the total electricity they could produce when operating at a maximum output.

Suggest **two** reasons why.

[2 marks]

1 Producing more electricity than we need, unnecessarily damages the environment.

2 Spare capacity if a power station shut down.

+ conserves fuel reserves

+ spare capacity to compensate for unreliable renewable resources

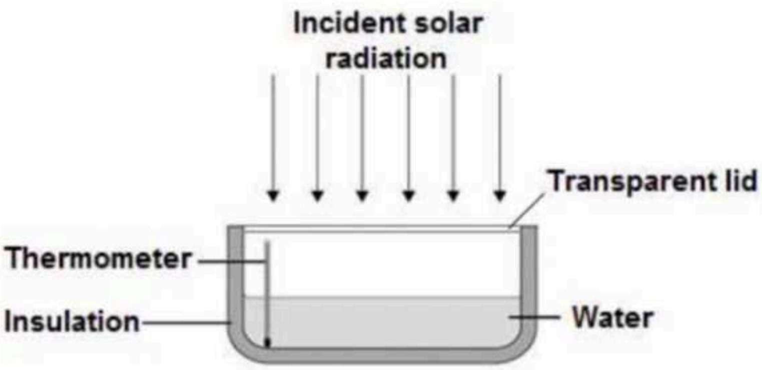
Turn over for the next question

0 4 A student investigated how much energy from the Sun was incident on the Earth's surface at her location.

She put an insulated pan of water in direct sunlight and measured the time it took for the temperature of the water to increase by 0.6 °C.

The apparatus she used is shown in **Figure 14**.

Figure 14



0 4 . 1 Choose the most appropriate resolution for the thermometer used by the student.

smallest change in a value that can be detected

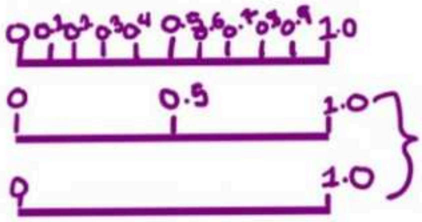
[1 mark]

Tick **one** box.

0.1 °C ☑

0.5 °C ☐

1.0 °C ☐



0.6°C

The energy transferred to the water was 1050 J.

The time taken for the water temperature to increase by 0.6 °C was 5 minutes.

The specific heat capacity of water is 4200 J/kg °C.

power is the rate of work done

0 4 . 2 Write down the equation which links energy transferred, power and time.

[1 mark]

$$\text{power} = \frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}}$$

0 4 . 3 Calculate the mean power supplied by the Sun to the water in the pan.

[2 marks]

$$\text{power} = \frac{\text{energy transferred}}{\text{time}} = \frac{1050\text{J}}{300\text{s}}$$

5 minutes = 5×60 = 300s

60s in a minute

= 3.5

Average power = 3.5 W

0 4 . 4 Calculate the mass of water the student used in her investigation.

Use the correct equation from the Physics Equation Sheet.

[3 marks]

mass E t Δθ c

energy transferred = mcΔθ

$$m = \frac{E}{c\Delta\theta} = \frac{1050\text{J}}{4200\text{J/kg °C} \times 0.6\text{°C}} = \frac{5}{12}$$

Mass = 0.417 3sf kg

0 4 . 5 The student's results can only be used as an estimate of the mean power at her location.

Not all energy transferred to water.

Give **one** reason why.

[1 mark]

Some energy would be transferred to the pan instead of the water

other points:
+ energy transferred to surroundings
+ angle of solar radiation would have changed
+ intensity of solar radiation may have varied

6 -

mean power = energy transferred to the location / time

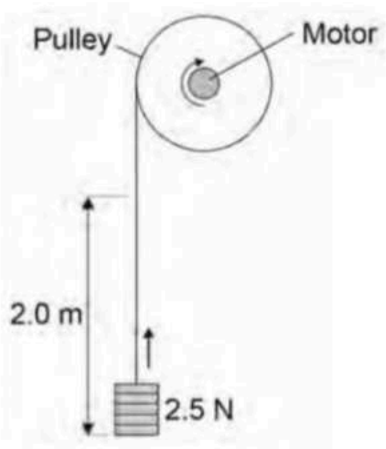
what she calculated = energy transferred to the water in her location / time

E = mcΔθ

Turn over

0 5 A student investigated the efficiency of a motor using the equipment in **Figure 15**.

Figure 15



He used the motor to lift a weight of 2.5 N a height of 2.0 m.

He measured the speed at which the weight was lifted and calculated the efficiency of the energy transfer.

He repeated the experiment to gain two sets of data.

0 5 . 1 Give **one** variable that the student controlled in his investigation. → kept constant

[1 mark]

weight

+height

0 5 . 2 Give **two** reasons for taking repeat readings in an investigation.

[2 marks]

1 Identify anomalies.

2 Calculate a mean.

→ Reducing the effect of random errors.

Figure 5 shows a graph of the student's results.

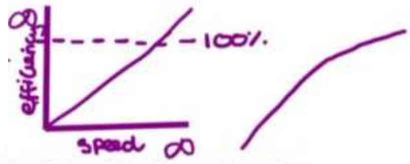
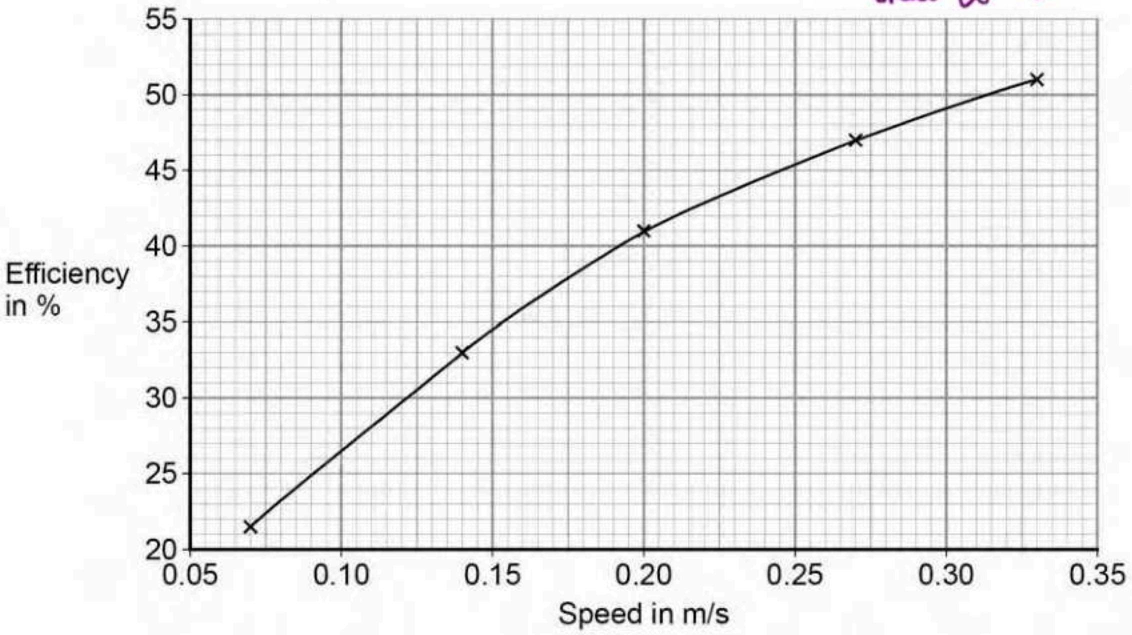


Figure 5



0 5 . 3 Give two conclusions that could be made from the data in Figure 5.

[2 marks]

[2 marks]

As speed increases, efficiency increases.

Graph tends towards a constant value. (100%)

Because if it were a straight line, you would get efficiency >100%, which is not possible.

0 5 . 4 Give the main way that the motor is likely to waste energy.

[1 mark]

[1 mark]

Heating the surroundings.

0 5 . 5 When the total power input to the motor was 5 W the motor could not lift the 2.5 N weight.

State the efficiency of the motor.

[1 mark]

[1 mark]

$W = Fd \quad d = 0 \quad W = 0$

output power $= \frac{W}{t} = 0$

Efficiency = 0 %

Efficiency = %

efficiency (%) $= \frac{\text{output power}}{\text{input power}} \times 100 \qquad \frac{0}{5} \times 100 = 0$

Turn over

0 6 Figure 6 shows a Van de Graaff generator that is used to investigate static electricity.

Before it is switched on, the metal dome has no net charge.

After it is switched on, the metal dome becomes positively charged.

Figure 6

loses -ve electrons

0 6 . 1 Explain how an uncharged object may become positively charged.

[3 marks]

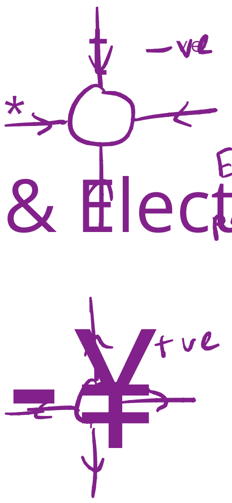
Negatively charged electrons are transferred from the object.

Negativelychargedelectronsare transferred from the object .

0 6 . 2 Figure 7 shows a plan view of the positively charged metal dome of a Van de Graaff generator.

Draw the electric field pattern around the metal dome when it is isolated from its surroundings.
Use arrows to show the direction of the electric field.

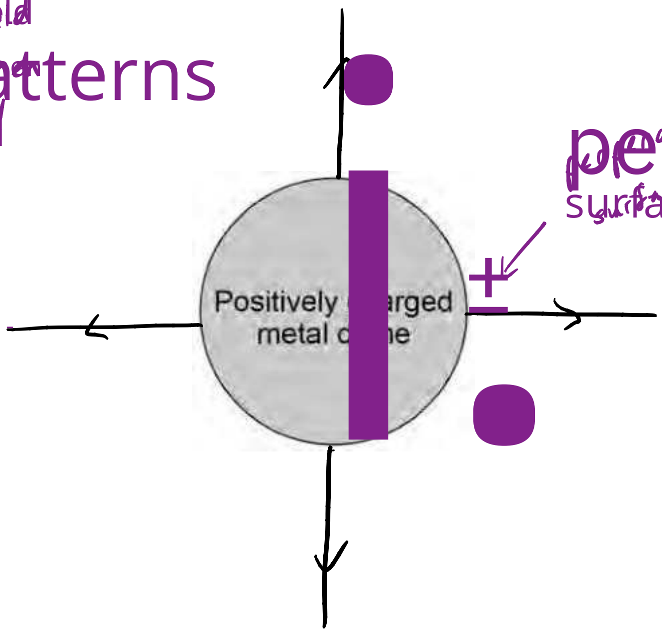
[2 marks]



Electric field patterns when isolated

& Electricpatterns
field
isolated

Figure 7



perpendicular to surface of dome

perpendicuolaf
surface
done

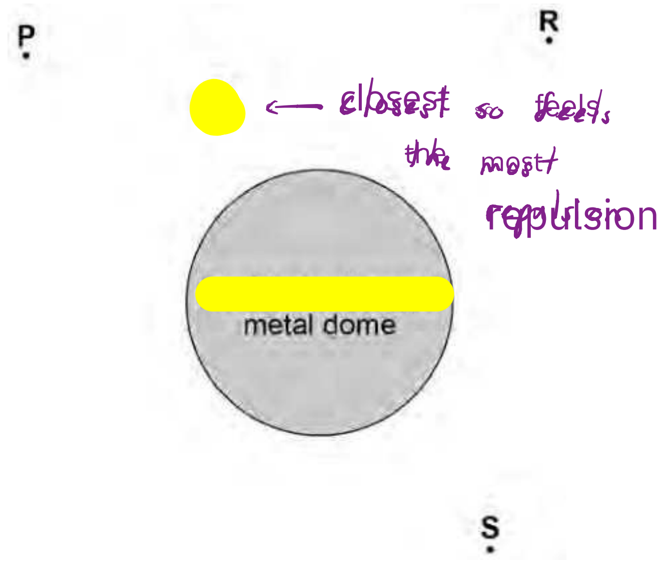
Question 6 continues on the next page

gg

0 6 . 3 Another positively charged object is placed in the electric field.

Look at Figure 8.

Figure 8



In which position would the object experience the greatest force?

Tick one box.

[1 mark]

P ☐

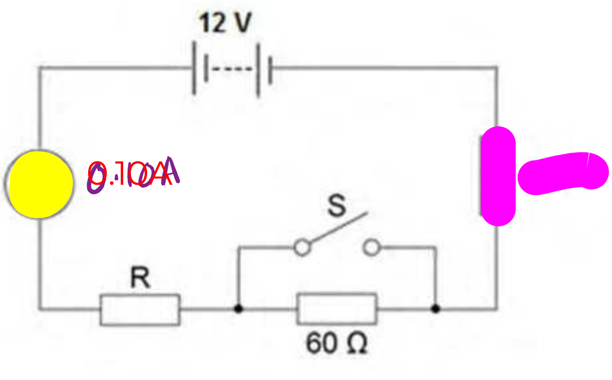
Q - ☑

R ☐

S ☐

0 7 A student set up the electrical circuit shown in Figure 9.

Figure 9



0 7 . 1 The ammeter displays a reading of 0.10 A.

Calculate the potential difference across the 45 Ω resistor.

[2 marks]

$V = IR = 0.10 \times 45 = 4.5$ ✓

Potential difference = 4.5 V

0 7 . 2 Calculate the resistance of the resistor labelled R.

[3 marks]

$V = IR$

$R_T = \frac{V}{I} = \frac{12}{0.10} = 120\ \Omega$ ✓ $120 - 60 - 45 = 15\ \Omega$ ✓

Resistance = 15 Ω

0 7 . 3 State what happens to the total resistance of the circuit and the current through the circuit when switch S is closed.

[2 marks]

Resistance decreases ✓ and current increases ✓

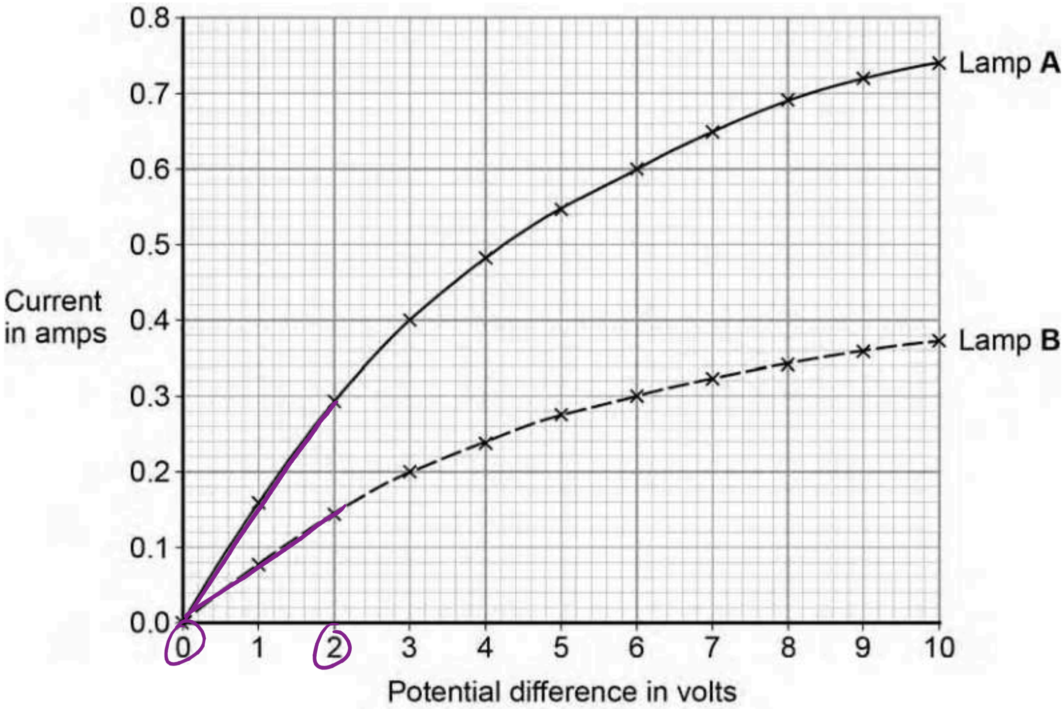
↳ total R in parallel < R of lowest resistor

0 8 A student investigated how current varies with potential difference for two different lamps.

Her results are shown in .

Figure 10

Figure 10



0 8 . 1 Complete the circuit diagram for the circuit that the student could have used to obtain the results shown in Figure 10.

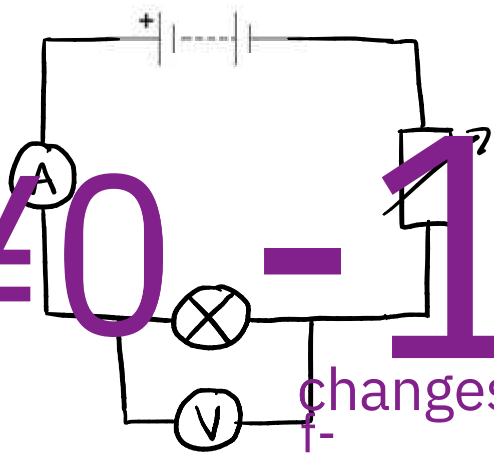
[3 marks]

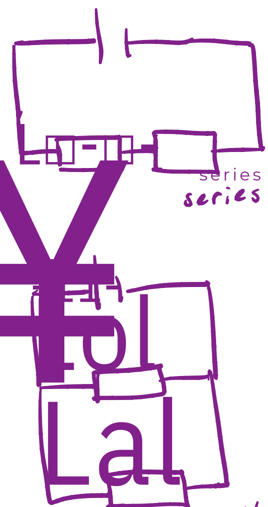
4

A ← ammeter

V ← voltmeter

← variable resistor





• pd stays same in parallel but changes in series.

• current stays same in series but changes in parallel

0 8 . 2 Which lamp will be brighter at any potential difference?

Explain your answer.

$P = VI$

Use Figure 10 to aid your explanation

[2 marks]

Lamp A as it has a higher current so a higher power output.

0 8 . 3 Lamp B has the higher resistance at any potential difference.

Explain how Figure 10 shows this.

[2 marks]

Lamp B has a lower current than lamp A for the same potential difference, lamp B has a smaller gradient.

0 8 . 4 Both lamps behave like ohmic conductors through a range of values of potential difference.

Use Figure 10 to determine the range for these lamps.

Explain your answer.

[3 marks]

Between 0 and 2V, because for ohmic conductors, current is directly proportional to p.d, so resistance is constant.

0 9 A student models the random nature of radioactive decay using 100 dice.

He rolls the dice and removes any that land with the number 6 facing upwards.

He rolls the remaining dice again.

The student repeats this process a number of times.

Table 1 shows his results.

Table 1

Roll number	Number of dice remaining
0	100
1	84
2	70
3	59
4	46
5	40
6	32
7	27
8	23

0 9 . 1 Give two reasons why this is a good model for the random nature of radioactive decay.

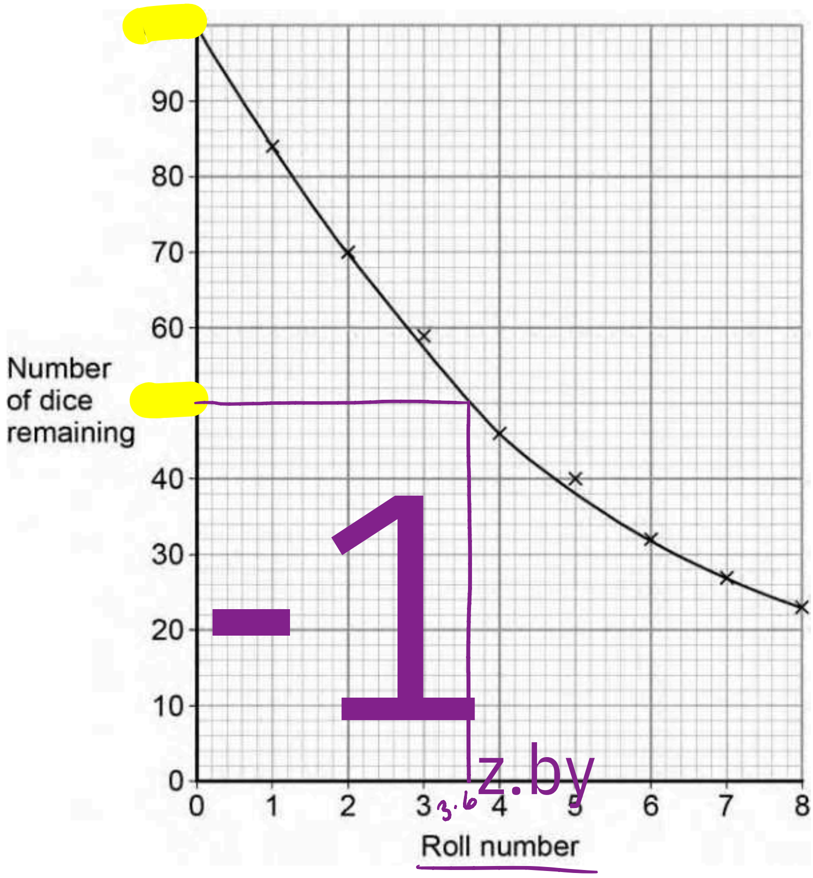
[2 marks]

1 We cannot predict which dice will decay

2 We cannot predict when each one will decay

The student's results are shown in Figure 11.

Figure 11



0 9 . 2 Use Figure 11 to determine the half-life for these dice using this model.

Show on Figure 11 how you work out your answer.

[2 marks]

6

Half-life = 3.6 rolls

Half-life = the time it takes for half of the atoms in a radioactive sample to decay.

A teacher uses a protactinium (Pa) generator to produce a sample of radioactive material that has a half-life of 70 seconds.

In the first stage in the protactinium generator, uranium (U) decays into thorium (Th) and alpha (α) radiation is emitted.

The decay can be represented by the equation shown in Figure 12.

Helium nucleus

$^{4}_{2}\alpha$

Figure 12

234 + 4

$$U \longrightarrow \qquad + {}^{4}_{2}\alpha$$

92 → ? + 2

? = 92 − 2

= 90

0 9 . 3 Determine the atomic number of thorium (Th) 234.

[1 mark]

Atomic number = 90

When protactinium decays, a new element is formed and radiation is emitted.

The decay can be represented by the equation shown in Figure 13.

Figure 13

atomic number is unique to each element

↓

if an atom has an atomic no. of 92 (like element X) it must be uranium.

$\rightarrow$

↳ Same as uranium in Figure 12

0 9 . 4 When protactinium decays, a new element, X, is formed.

Use information from Figure 12 and Figure 13 to determine the name of element X.

[1 mark]

Uranium

0 9 . 5 Determine the type of radiation emitted as protactinium decays into a new element.

Give a reason for your answer.

atomic number

[2 marks]

Beta decay as the proton number has increased by one.

mass of nucleus remains same but a neutron becomes a proton so atomic no. increases by one.

0 9 . 6 The teacher wears polythene gloves as a safety precaution when handling radioactive materials.

The polythene glove do not stop the teacher's hands from being irradiated.

Explain why the teacher wears polythene gloves.

[2 marks]

To prevent contamination which would cause damage over a longer period of time.

irradiation = temporarily hit by radiation

contamination = continually being blasted by radiation due to radioactive material on you.

1 0 Electricity is generated in a nuclear power station.

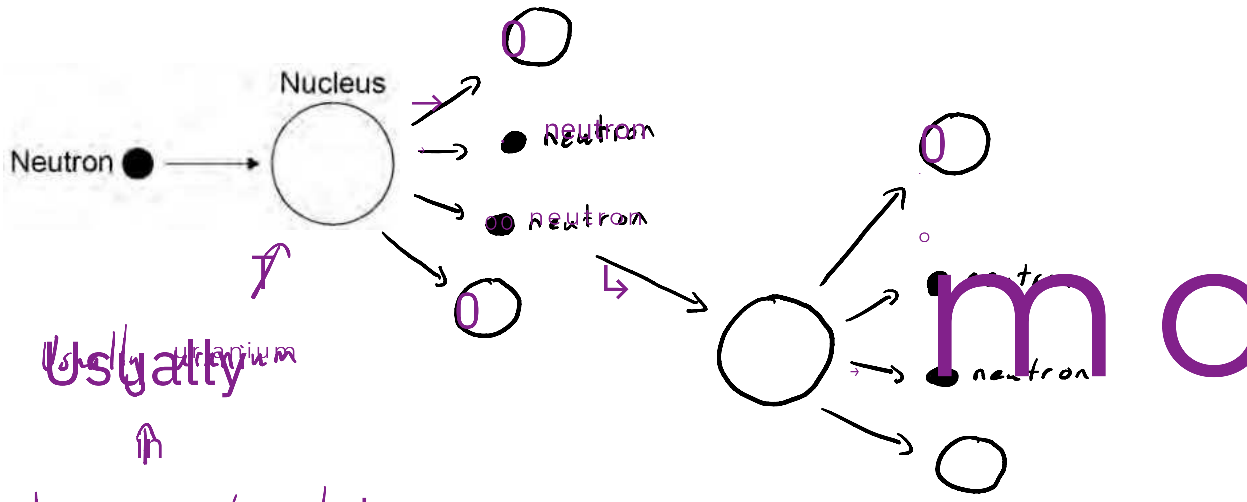
Fission is the process by which energy is released in the nuclear reactor.

1 0 . 1 Figure 14 shows the first part of the nuclear fission reaction.

Complete Figure 14 to show how the fission process starts a chain reaction.

[3 marks]

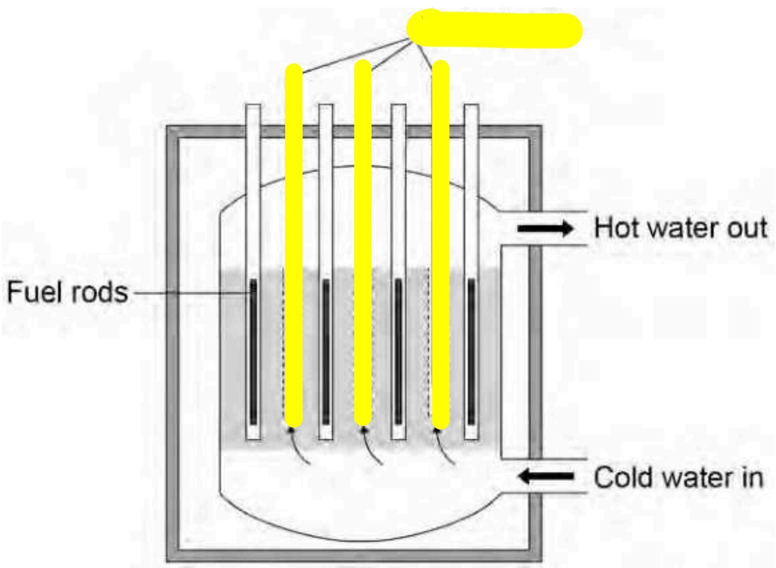
Figure 14



Usually uranium becomes extremely unstable when it gains a neutron so splits into two daughter nuclei & releases more neutrons.

Figure 15 shows the inside of a nuclear reactor in a nuclear power station.

Figure 15



1 0 . 2 In a nuclear reactor a chain reaction occurs, which causes neutrons to be released.

The control rods absorb neutrons. ← the neutrons are given most of the energy.

The control rods can be moved up and down.

Explain how the energy released by the chain reaction is affected by moving the control rods.

[2 marks]

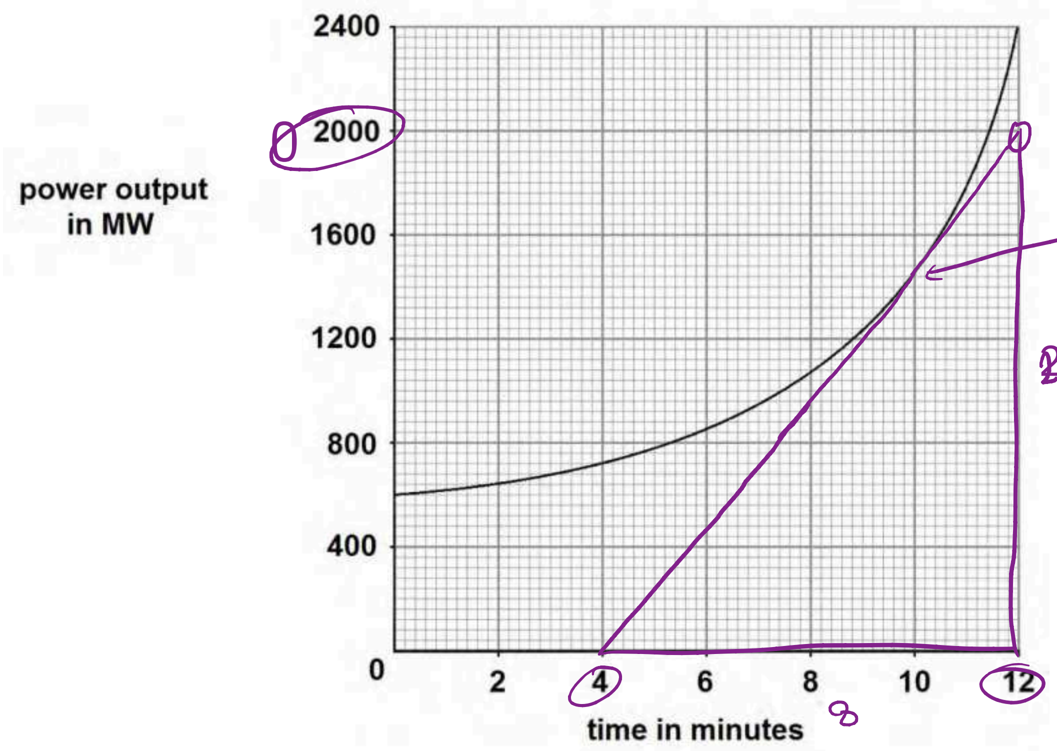
Lowering the control rods increases the number of neutrons absorbed so energy released decreases. √

OR Raising the control rods reduces the number of neutrons absorbed so energy released increases.

SPECIMEN MATERIAL

Figure 16 shows how the power output of the nuclear reactor would change if the control rods were removed.

Figure 16



draw a tangent at the point where 10 mins

2000

per unit time

10 . 3 Calculate the rate of increase of power output at 10 minutes.

[2 marks]

Find the gradient of the tangent

ffytfh: grra-diiefntTO#=2000---2

tangent

$$\frac{\Delta y}{\Delta x} = \frac{2000}{8} = 250$$

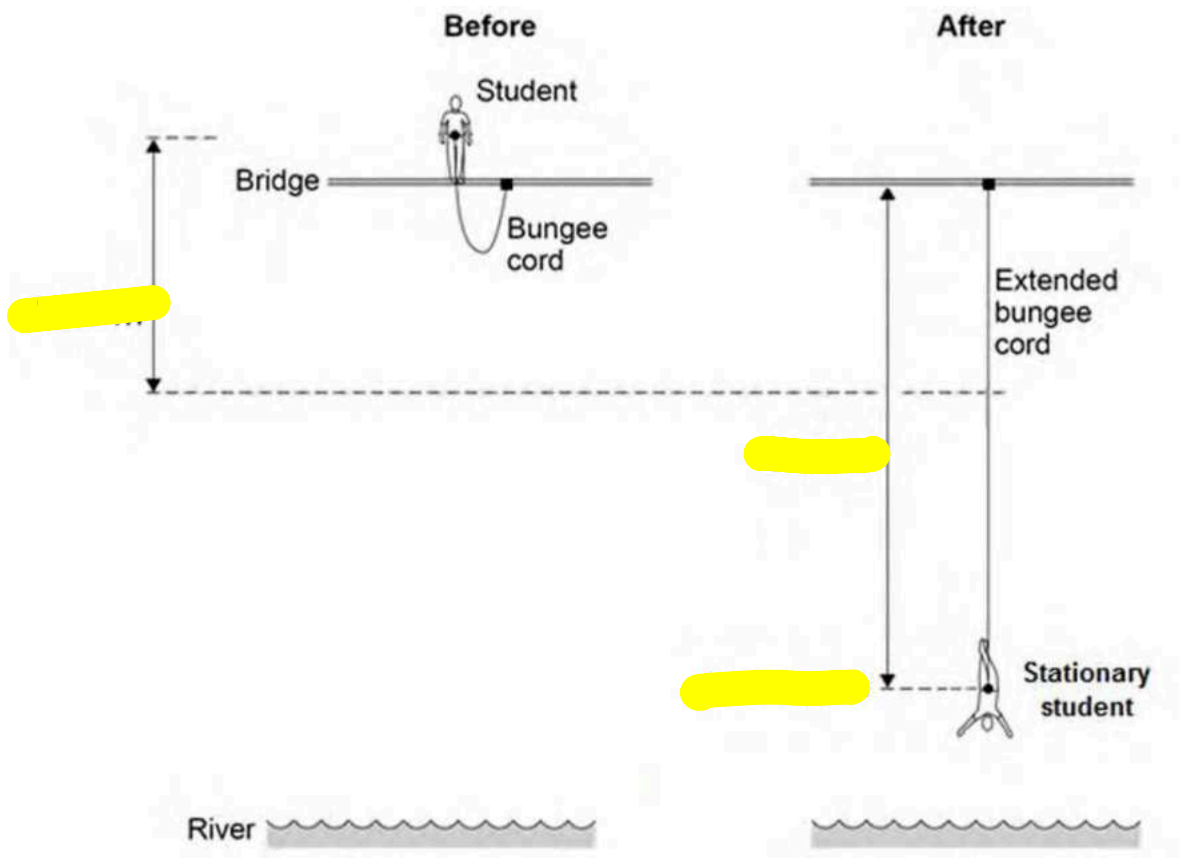
Rate of increase of power output = 250 MW / minute

Turn over for the next question

11 Figure 17 shows a student before and after a bungee jump.

The bungee cord has an unstretched length of 20.0 m.

Figure 17



The mass of the student is 50.0 kg.

The gravitational field strength is 9.8 N/kg.

11.1 Write down the equation which links gravitational field strength, gravitational potential energy, height and mass.

$E_p = mgh$ [1 mark]

gravitational potential energy = mass × gravitational field strength × height

11.2 Calculate the change in gravitational potential energy from the position where the student jumps to the point 20.0 m below.

[2 marks]

$\Delta E_p = mgh$

$\Delta E_p = 50 \times 9.8 \times 20.0 = 9800$

Change in gravitational potential energy = 9800 J

1 1 . 3 80% of this change in gravitational potential energy has been transferred to the student's kinetic energy store.

How much has the student's kinetic energy store increased after falling 20.0 m?

9800 J × 0.8 = 7840

[1 mark]

Kinetic energy gained = 7840 J

1 1 . 4 Calculate the speed of the student after falling 20.0 m.

Give your answer to two significant figures.

[4 marks]

$E_k = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

$\frac{2E_k}{m} = v^2$

$\sqrt{\frac{2E_k}{m}} = v$

$v = \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 7840}{50}} = 17.7\ldots \approx 18$

Speed = 18 m/s

1 1 . 5 At the lowest point in the jump, the energy stored by the stretched bungee cord is 24.5 kJ.

The bungee cord behaves like a spring.

Calculate the spring constant of the bungee cord.

Use the correct equation from the Physics Equation Sheet.

[3 marks]

$E_e = 0.5 \times k e^2$ $\quad e = 55.0 - 20.0 = 35.0$

$\frac{2E_e}{e^2} = k$

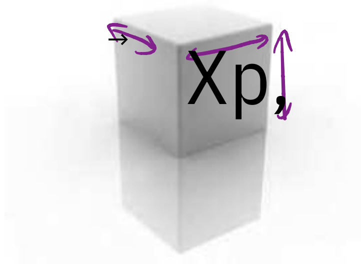
$k = \frac{2 \times 24500}{35.0^2} = 40$

Spring constant = 40 N / m

12 A student wants to calculate the density of the two objects shown in Figure 18.

Figure 18

$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$



Metal cube Small statue

Describe the methods that the student should use to calculate the densities of the two objects.

[6 marks]

Metal cube:

- Use a ruler to measure the length of the cube.
- Cube the length to find the volume.

Small statue:

- Immerse statue in water.
- Measure the volume of the displaced water. This is the volume of the statue.

For both:

- Use a balance to find the mass.
- Use the equation $\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$ to get the density

1 3 An electrician is replacing an old electric shower with a new one.

The inside of the old shower is shown in .Figure 19

Figure 19

1 3 . 1 If the electrician touches the live wire he will receive an electric shock.

Explain why.

[4 marks]

The potential of the live wire is 230V. ✓

The potential of the electrician is 0V so

there is a large potential difference between

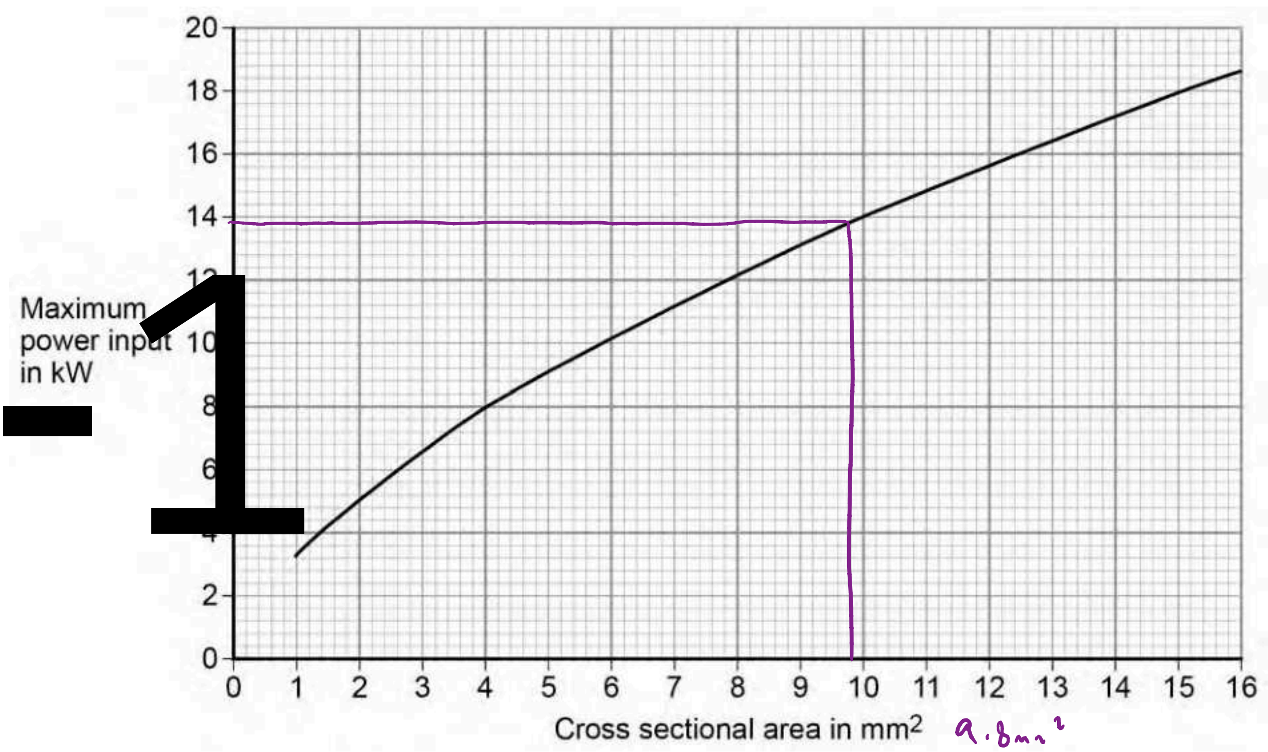
the live wire and the electrician ✓ and so

current passes through his body. ✓

Turn over

Different electrical wires need to have a cross-sectional area that is suitable for the power output.
Figure 20 shows the recommended maximum power input to wires of different cross-sectional areas.

Figure 20



A. "8 m n

1 3 . 2 The new electric shower has a power input of 13.8 kW.

Determine the minimum diameter of wire that should be used for the new shower.

$A = \pi r^2 = \pi \left(\frac{d}{2}\right)^2$

$A = \frac{\pi d^2}{4}$

The diameter, d, can be calculated using the equation:

A--

or=#-11-5

$d = \sqrt{\frac{4A}{\pi}}$

4AA A is the cross-sectional area of the wire.

d =ñd÷π

D=5¥ d=F¥

$d = \sqrt{\frac{4 \times 9.8}{\pi}} = 3.53$

[2 marks]

=3.

Minimum diameter = 3.53 mm

S3

1 3 . 3 The charge that flows through the new shower in 300 seconds is 18 000 C.

The new electric shower has a power of 13.8 kW.

Calculate the resistance of the heating element in the new shower.

Write down any equations you use.

I = ¥ = 10080¥= 60nF

[5 marks]

$I = \frac{}{} = \frac{18000}{300} = 60$

√

PI'=R

$P = I^2 R$

R

$R = \frac{}{} = \frac{13800}{60^2} = 3.83$

PE=}%E=3.83°

3.83

Resistance = 3.83 Ω

END OF QUESTIONS