

Centre Number						Candidate Number				
Surname										
Other Names										
Candidate Signature										

For Examiner's Use	
Examiner's Initials	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
TOTAL	



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
Higher Tier  
January 2010

**Science B**  
Unit Physics P1

**PHY1H**

**H**

**Physics**  
Unit Physics P1

**Written Paper**

**Wednesday 20 January 2010 9.00 am to 9.45 am**

**For this paper you must have:**

- a ruler.

You may use a calculator.

**Time allowed**

- 45 minutes

**Instructions**

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Answers written in margins or on blank pages will not be marked.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

**Information**

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 45.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

**Advice**

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



J A N 1 0 P H Y 1 H 0 1

G/J51737

6/6/6/6

**PHY1H**

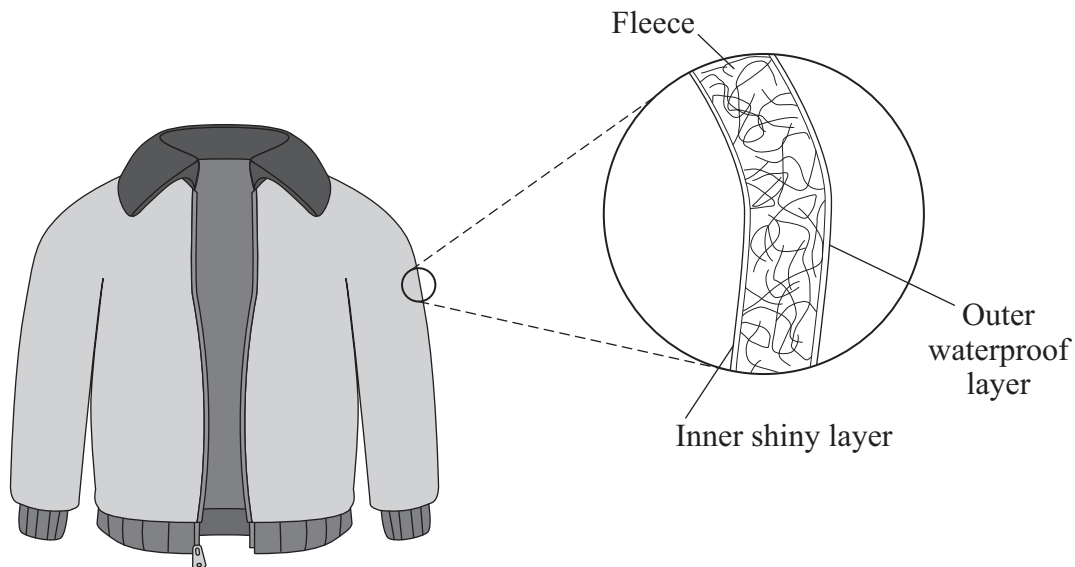
**There are no questions printed on this page**

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE  
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

- 1 (a) The diagram shows a ski jacket that has been designed to keep a skier warm. The jacket is made from layers of different materials.



- 1 (a) (i) The inner layer is shiny to reduce heat transfer.

Which process of heat transfer will it reduce?

.....  
(1 mark)

- 1 (a) (ii) Why is the layer of fleece good at reducing the transfer of heat from a skier's body?

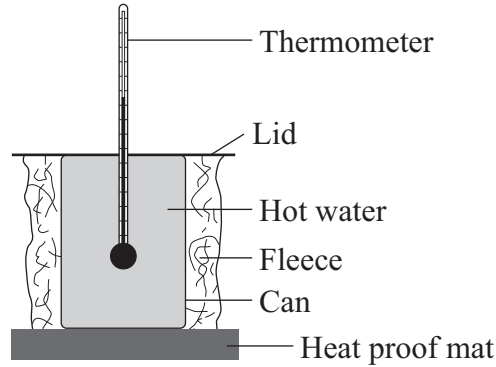
.....  
.....  
(1 mark)

**Question 1 continues on the next page**

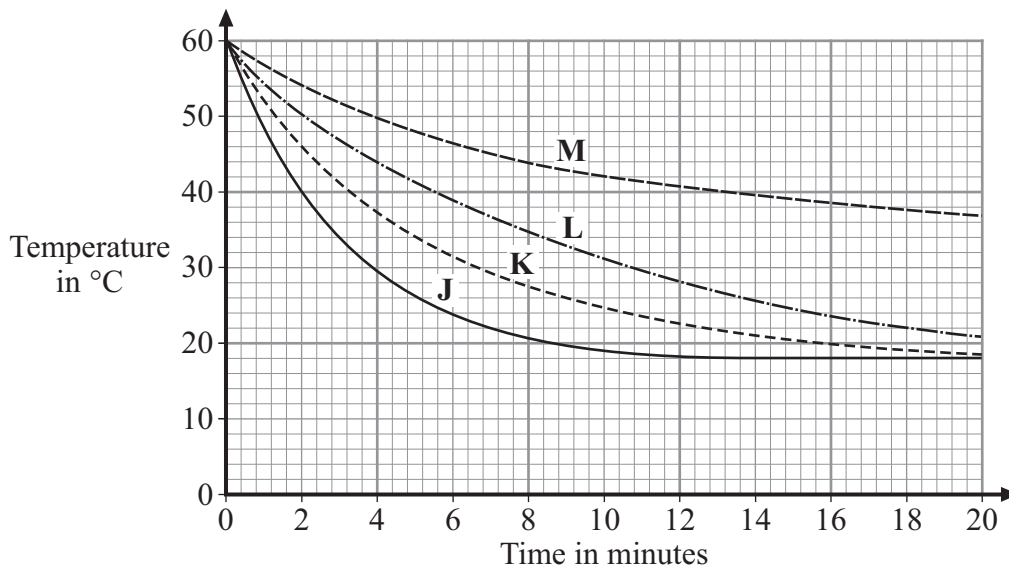
**Turn over ►**



- 1 (b) A student tested four different types of fleece, **J**, **K**, **L** and **M**, to find which would make the warmest jacket. Each type of fleece was wrapped around a can which was then filled with hot water. The temperature of the water was taken every two minutes for 20 minutes.



The graph shows the student's results.



- 1 (b) (i) In each test, the water cooled faster during the first five minutes than during the last five minutes. Why?

.....

.....

(1 mark)



1 (b) (ii) To be able to compare the results, it was important to use the same volume of water in each test.

Give **one** other quantity that was the same in each test.

.....  
.....

(1 mark)

1 (b) (iii) Look at the graph line for fleece **K**.

Estimate what the temperature of the water in the can wrapped in fleece **K** would be after 40 minutes.

.....

(1 mark)

1 (b) (iv) Which type of fleece, **J**, **K**, **L** or **M**, should the student recommend to be used in the ski jacket?

.....

Give a reason for your answer.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(2 marks)

7

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ▶**



- 2 The picture shows a new washing machine. When the door is closed and the machine switched on, an electric motor rotates the drum and washing.



- 2 (a) Complete the following sentences.

- 2 (a) (i) An electric motor is designed to transform electrical energy into  
..... energy.

(1 mark)

- 2 (a) (ii) Some of the electrical energy supplied to the motor is wasted as  
..... energy and ..... energy.

(1 mark)

- 2 (b) What happens to the energy wasted by the electric motor?

.....

.....

(1 mark)



- 2 (c) The diagram shows the label from the new washing machine.

<b>Model – Wash 3000</b>	
<b>Energy A</b>	
More efficient  Less efficient	
Energy consumption kWh/wash cycle (based on 40 °C wash)	1.1

An 'A' rated washing machine is *more energy efficient* than a 'C' rated washing machine.

Explain what being *more energy efficient* means.

.....

.....

.....

.....

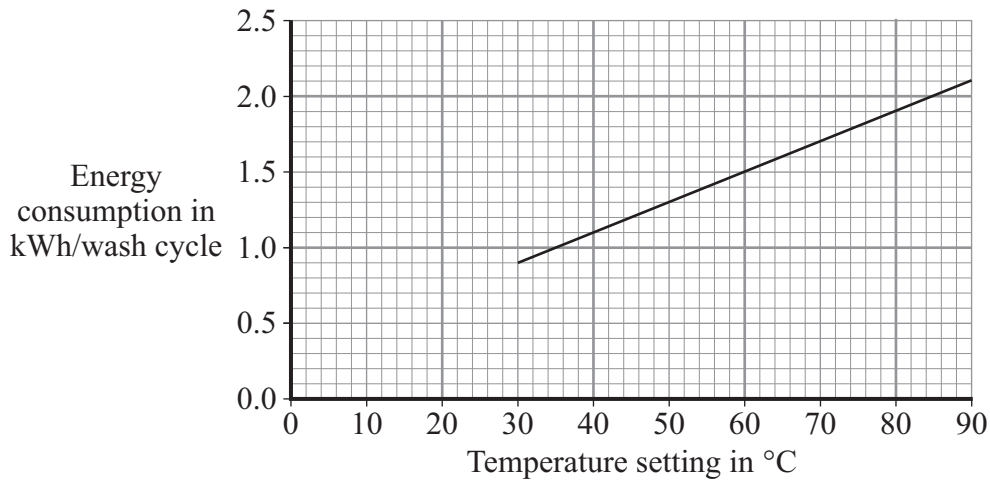
(2 marks)

**Question 2 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ▶**



- 2 (d) The graph shows that washing clothes at a lower temperature uses less energy than washing them at a higher temperature. Using less energy will save money.



- 2 (d) (i) Electricity costs 12 p per kilowatt-hour (kWh).  
The temperature setting is turned down from 40 °C to 30 °C.

Use the graph and equation in the box to calculate the money saved each wash cycle.

$$\text{total cost} = \text{number of kilowatt-hours} \times \text{cost per kilowatt-hour}$$

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....  
.....

Money saved = ..... p  
(2 marks)

- 2 (d) (ii) Suggest why reducing the amount of energy used by washing machines could reduce the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere.

.....  
.....

(1 mark)





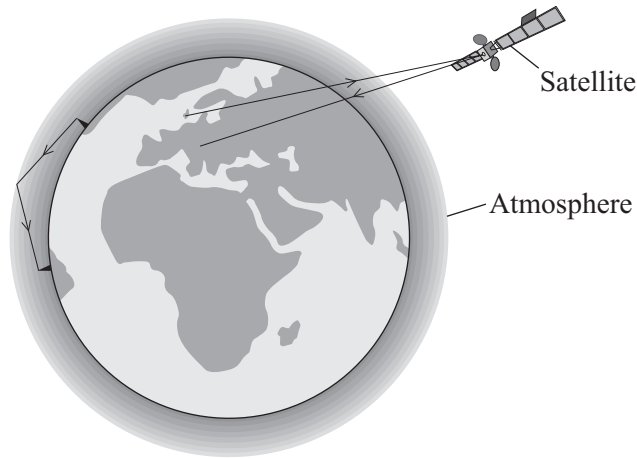
**Turn over for the next question**

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE  
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

**Turn over ▶**



3 (a) Electromagnetic waves have many uses. The diagram shows two ways of sending information using electromagnetic waves.



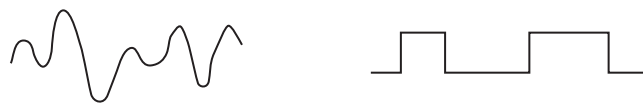
3 (a) (i) What type of wave is used to send information to and from satellites?

.....  
(1 mark)

3 (a) (ii) What property of this type of wave makes it suitable for satellite communications?

.....  
(1 mark)

3 (b) The diagram shows two types of signal that can be used to send information. One of the signals is an analogue signal. The other is a digital signal.



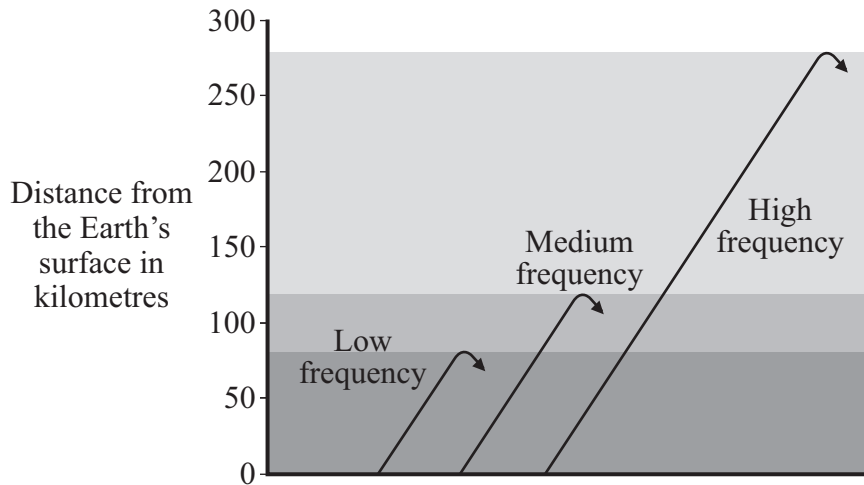
Describe the differences between an analogue signal and a digital signal.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....

(2 marks)



- 3 (c) Different frequency radio waves travel different distances through the atmosphere before being reflected.



Use the information in the diagram to describe the connection between the frequency of a radio wave and the distance the radio wave travels through the atmosphere before it is reflected.

.....  
 .....

(1 mark)

- 3 (d) Electromagnetic waves travel at a speed of 300 000 000 m/s.

A radio station transmits waves with a wavelength of 20 metres.

Use the equation in the box to calculate the frequency, in kilohertz (kHz), of these waves.

$\text{wave speed} = \text{frequency} \times \text{wavelength}$
-----------------------------------------------------------------

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....  
 .....

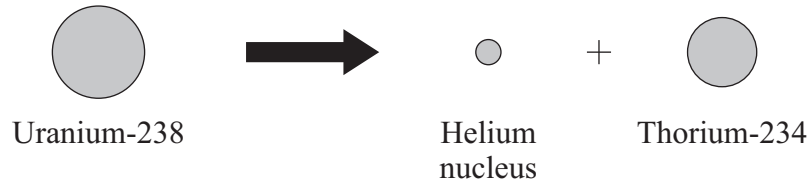
Frequency = ..... kHz  
 (2 marks)

7

Turn over ▶



- 4 (a) Some rocks inside the Earth contain uranium-238, a radioactive isotope of uranium. When an atom of uranium-238 decays, it gives out radiation and changes into a thorium-234 atom.



- 4 (a) (i) What type of radiation is emitted when a uranium-238 atom decays?

.....  
(1 mark)

- 4 (a) (ii) From which part of a uranium-238 atom is the radiation emitted?

.....  
(1 mark)

- 4 (a) (iii) Uranium-235 is another isotope of uranium.

How is an atom of uranium-235 similar to an atom of uranium-238?

.....  
(1 mark)

- 4 (b) Uranium-238 has a half-life of 4500 million years.

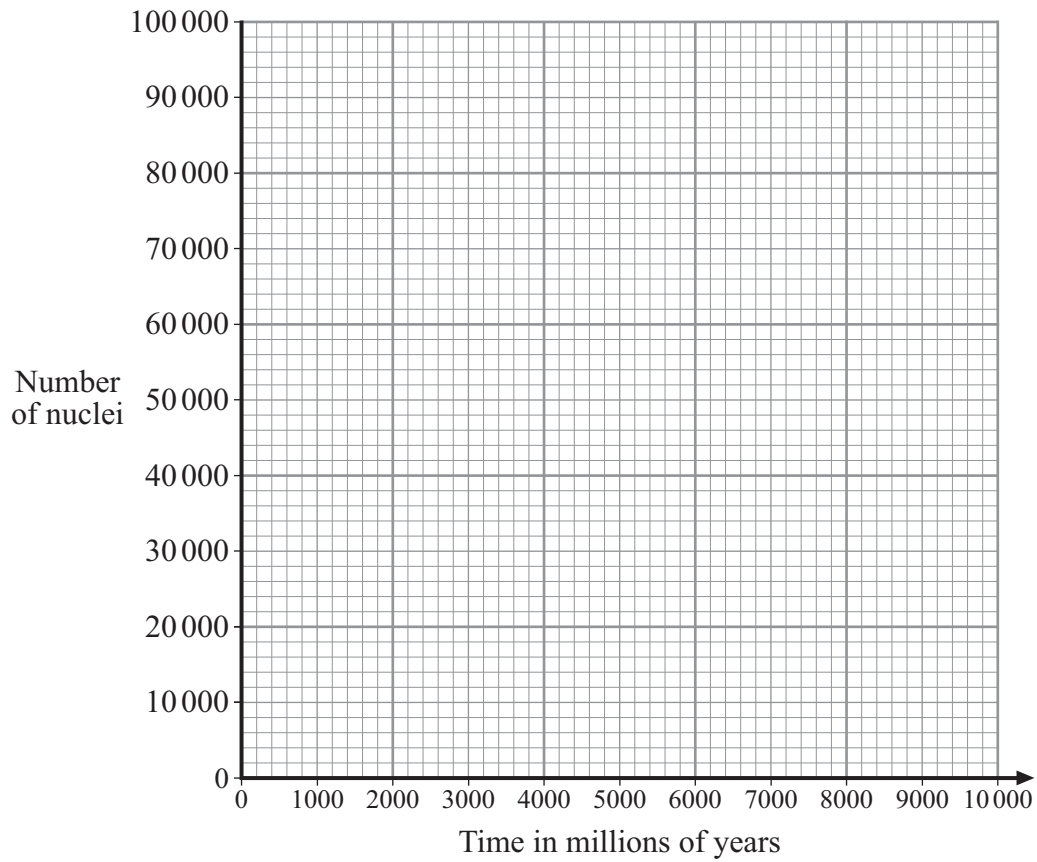
- 4 (b) (i) When the Earth was formed, there was twice as much uranium-238 in the rocks as there is now.

What is the age of the Earth?

.....  
(1 mark)



- 4 (b) (ii) Complete the graph to show how the number of nuclei in a sample of uranium-238 will change with time.  
Initially, there were 100 000 nuclei in the sample.



(2 marks)

6

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



5 Over the next 15 years, some of the older nuclear power stations will be closed down, and the process of *decommissioning* will start. In the same period, several countries plan to build a number of new nuclear power stations.

5 (a) (i) What does it mean to *decommission* a nuclear power station?

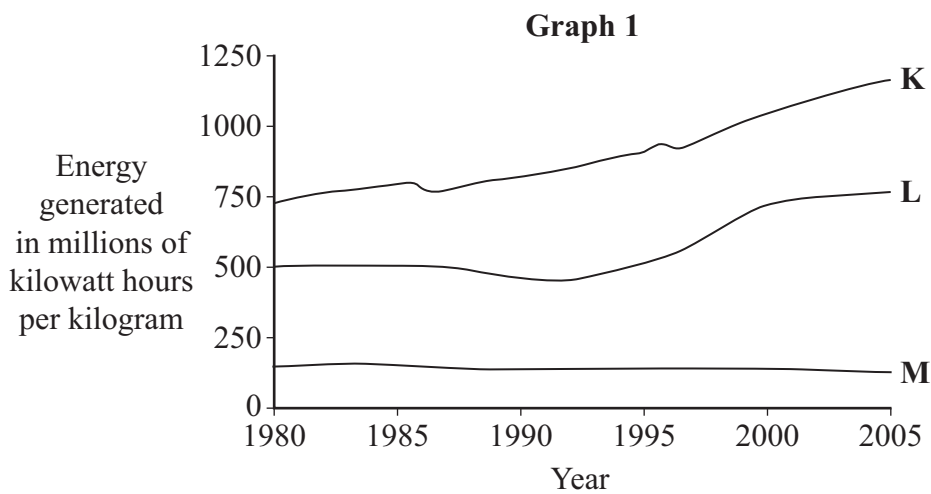
.....  
 .....  
 (1 mark)

5 (a) (ii) How does *decommissioning* affect the overall cost of electricity generated using nuclear fuels?

.....  
 .....  
 (1 mark)

5 (b) Uranium is a fuel used in nuclear power stations to generate electricity.

**Graph 1** compares how the electricity generated from one kilogram of nuclear fuel changed between 1980 and 2005 in three different types of nuclear power station.

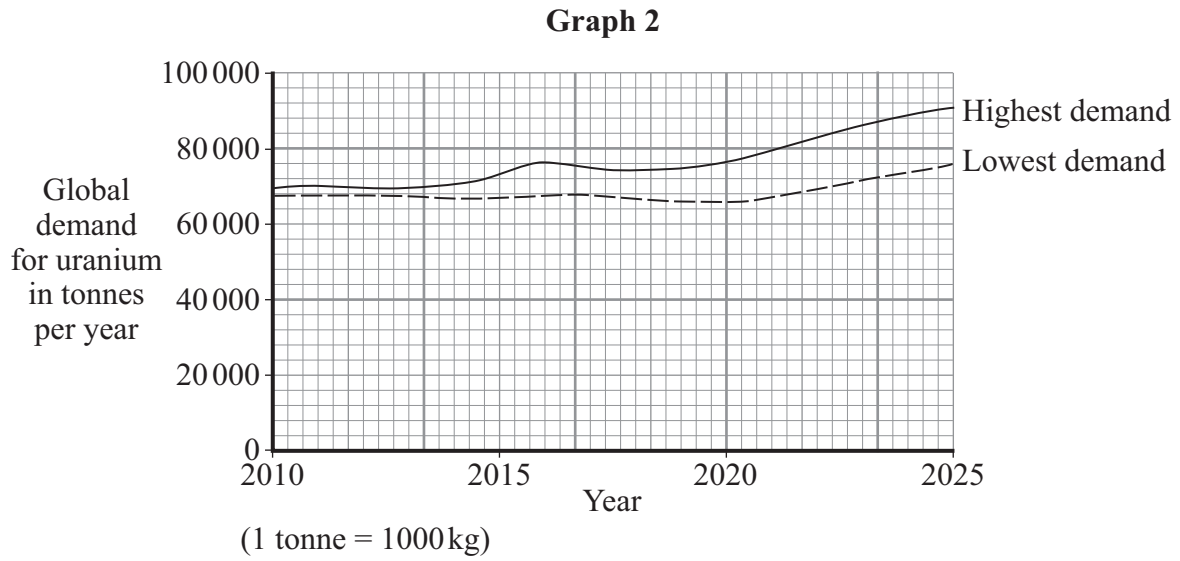


5 (b) (i) Compare the efficiency of the three types of power station, **K**, **L** and **M**, between 1980 and 2005.

.....  
 .....  
 .....  
 .....  
 (2 marks)



**Graph 2** shows two different predictions for the global growth in uranium demand over the next 15 years.



- 5 (b) (ii) Suggest reasons why it is **not** possible to predict accurately how much uranium will be needed in 2025.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2 marks)

6
---

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ▶**



6 The 'Big Bang' theory is one theory of the origin of the Universe.

6 (a) (i) Explain what is meant by the 'Big Bang' theory.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(2 marks)

6 (a) (ii) The light arriving from distant galaxies provides scientists with evidence to support the 'Big Bang' theory.

Explain how.

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(2 marks)

6 (b) At a meeting held in 2005, a group of scientists claimed that new data had been collected that showed the 'Big Bang' theory to be wrong. Other scientists said that there was no reason to doubt the 'Big Bang' theory.

What should scientists do when a theory does **not** appear to be supported by new data?

.....  
.....  
.....  
.....

(2 marks)





- 6 (c) Scientists can answer many questions about the Universe, but not the question:

*Why was the Universe created?*

Suggest a reason why this question **cannot** be answered by scientists.

.....  
.....

(1 mark)

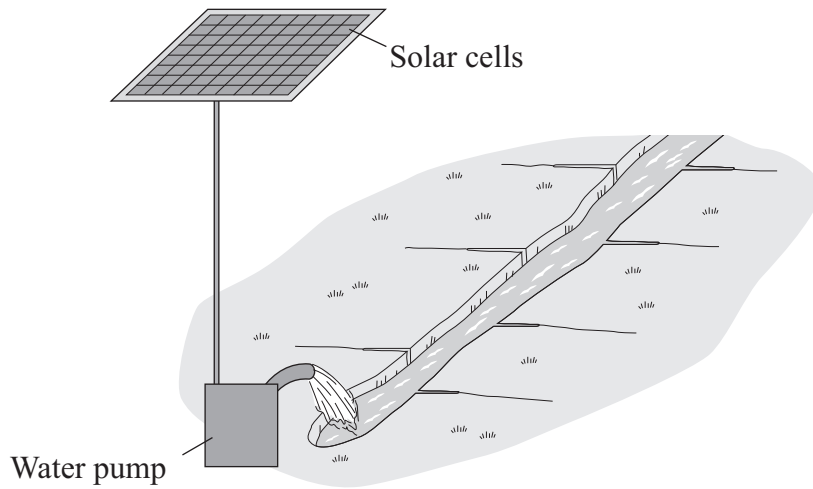
7

**Turn over for the next question**

**Turn over ►**



7 The farmers in a village in India use solar powered water pumps to irrigate the fields.



On average, a one square metre panel of solar cells receives 5 kWh of energy from the Sun each day.

The solar cells have an efficiency of 0.15

7 (a) (i) Use the following equation to calculate the electrical energy available from a one square metre panel of solar cells.

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy transferred by the device}}{\text{total energy supplied to the device}}$$

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....  
 .....

Electrical energy = ..... kWh  
 (2 marks)

7 (a) (ii) On average, each solar water pump uses 1.5 kWh of energy each day.

Calculate the area of solar cells required by one solar water pump.

Area = ..... square metres  
 (1 mark)



- 7 (b) Give **one** reason why the area of solar cells needed will probably be greater than the answer to part (a)(ii).

.....

.....

(1 mark)

4

**END OF QUESTIONS**



**There are no questions printed on this page**

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE  
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

