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Centre number						Candidate number				
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**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE**

A332/01

**TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
PHYSICS A**

Unit 2: Modules P4 P5 P6 (Foundation Tier)

THURSDAY 2 FEBRUARY 2012: Morning

DURATION: 40 minutes

SUITABLE FOR VISUALLY IMPAIRED CANDIDATES

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
A calculator may be used for this paper.**

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

Pencil

Ruler (cm/mm)

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

- **Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.**
- **Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.**
- **Answer ALL the questions.**
- **Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.**
- **Write your answer to each question in the space provided. Additional paper may be used if necessary but you must clearly show your candidate number, centre number and question number(s).**

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

- **The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.**
- **A list of physics equations is printed on pages 4 and 5.**
- **The total number of marks for this paper is 42.**

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TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE EQUATIONS

USEFUL RELATIONSHIPS

EXPLAINING MOTION

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance travelled}}{\text{time taken}}$$

$$\text{momentum} = \text{mass} \times \text{velocity}$$

$$\text{change of momentum} = \text{resultant force} \times \text{time for which it acts}$$

$$\text{work done by a force} = \text{force} \times \text{distance moved in the direction of the force}$$

$$\text{change in energy} = \text{work done}$$

$$\text{change in GPE} = \text{weight} \times \text{vertical height difference}$$

$$\text{kinetic energy} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{mass} \times [\text{velocity}]^2$$

ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

$$\text{resistance} = \frac{\text{voltage}}{\text{current}}$$

$$\frac{\text{voltage across primary coil}}{\text{voltage across secondary coil}} = \frac{\text{number of turns in primary coil}}{\text{number of turns in secondary coil}}$$

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

$$\text{power} = \text{potential difference} \times \text{current}$$

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{energy usefully transferred}}{\text{total energy supplied}} \times 100\%$$

THE WAVE MODEL OF RADIATION

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

Answer ALL the questions.

1 This question is about a wind turbine.



(a) The turbine blades are attached to a generator.

In the generator there is a magnet inside a coil of wire.

Here are four statements about how the generator works.

They are in the WRONG ORDER.

A A voltage is induced across the ends of the coil.

B The magnet rotates inside the coil.

C There is a current in the wire.

D The wind turns the turbine blades.

Fill in the boxes with the letters A, B, C and D to show the correct order.

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[2]

(b) What would INCREASE the size of the voltage produced by the generator?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the TWO correct answers.

turning the magnet faster

heating the wire

having more turns on the coil

placing a wooden core inside the coil

using a weaker magnet inside the coil

[2]

(c) The generator produces alternating current (a.c.).

Which of the statements about alternating current are TRUE?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the TWO correct statements.

Alternating current...

... does not need a closed circuit.

... can be used with transformers.

... is only made in wind turbines.

... does not transfer energy.

... changes direction.

[2]

(d) Brian has a model wind turbine.

The blades of the model turbine are made of plastic.

If the blades are rubbed with a cloth, bits of dust get stuck to them.

Use words from this list to complete the sentences to explain why.

attracted

conducted

electrons

negatively

neutrally

photons

positively

protons

repelled

When a plastic blade is rubbed with a cloth,

_____ are transferred from the blade

to the cloth.

The blade then becomes _____ charged.

Dust is _____ to the charged blade. [3]

[Total: 9]

2 Barry decorates his house with Christmas lights.



(a) Barry uses an LDR in the circuit so that the lights switch on automatically at night.

(i) One property of an LDR changes when it gets dark.

Put a ring around the property that changes when it gets dark.

efficiency

resistance

temperature

Put a ring around the correct option to show how this property changes when the light intensity decreases.

increases

decreases

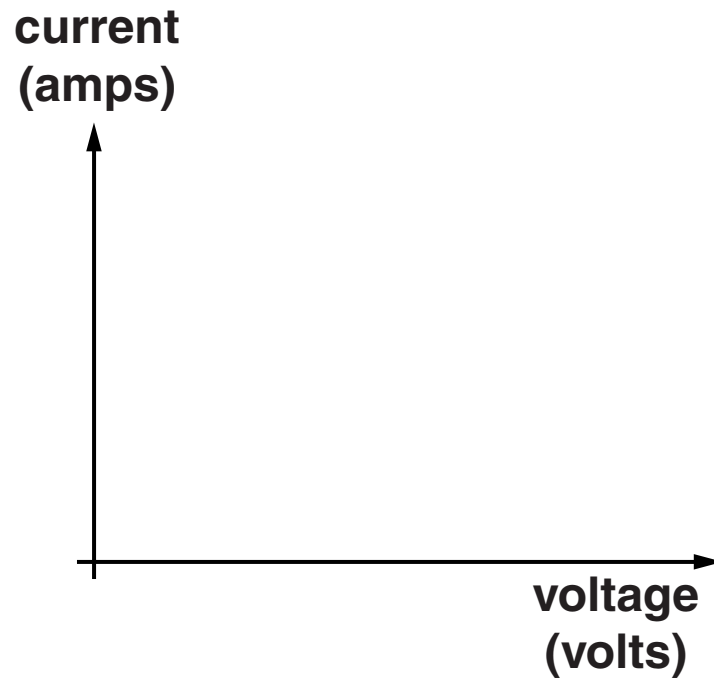
stays the same

[1]

(ii) The circuit also contains fixed resistors.

Sketch a graph on the axes below to show how the current varies with voltage for a fixed resistor.

The temperature of the resistor does not change.



[1]

(b) Each of the light bulbs on Barry's house has a value of **15W**.

What does this mean?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

The bulb...

... has an efficiency of **15%**.

... uses **15** amps of current.

... uses a potential difference of **15** volts.

... transfers **15** joules of energy every second.

[1]

(c) Each light bulb has a filament inside.

Explain why the filament glows when the light bulb is switched on.

[2]

(d) Barry used the lights for **20** nights, for **10** hours each night.

The total power used by the light bulbs was **1.5 kW**.

The cost per kWh was **10p**.

How much does Barry have to pay for the electricity used by the lights?

Put a **ring** around the correct answer.

£0.30

£30.00

£300.00

£30 000.00

[1]

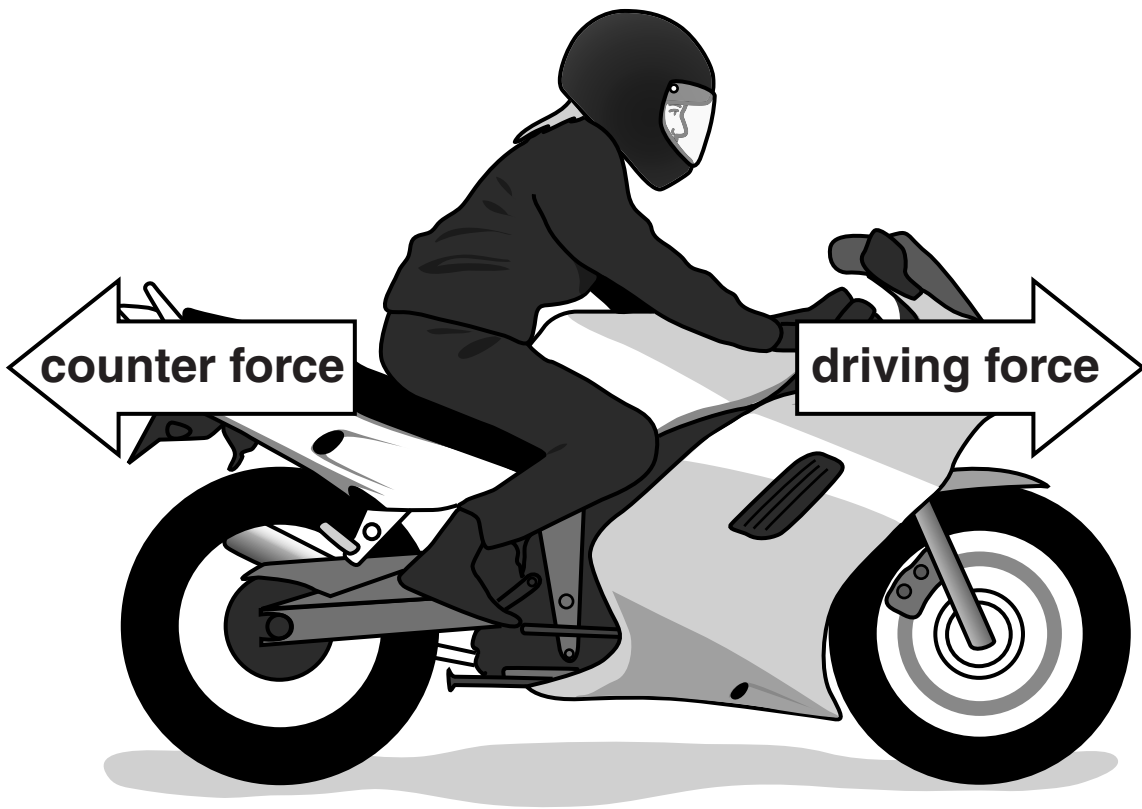
[Total: 6]

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Question 3 starts on page 16

3 Nadia rides a motorbike.

(a) The picture shows two of the forces acting on Nadia's motorbike.



The motion of the motorbike depends on the size of each force.

- (i) Draw **THREE** straight lines to show **WHAT HAPPENS** to the motorbike as the **FORCES** change.

WHAT HAPPENS

The motorbike
SPEEDS UP when...

The motorbike
SLOWS DOWN
when...

The motorbike moves
at a **CONSTANT**
SPEED when...

FORCES

...the driving force
is **THE SAME AS**
the counter force.

...the driving force
is **GREATER THAN**
the counter force.

...the driving force
is **SMALLER THAN**
the counter force.

[2]

(ii) What happens to the momentum of the motorbike in each of the following situations?

Put a tick (✓) in the correct box for each situation.

SITUATION	MOMENTUM		
	INCREASES	DECREASES	STAYS THE SAME
the motorbike moves at a steady speed			
the motorbike slows down			
the motorbike speeds up			

[1]

(b) The total mass of Nadia and the motorbike is 250 kg.

The speed of the motorbike is 20 m/s.

Calculate the kinetic energy of Nadia and the motorbike.

Show your working.

kinetic energy = _____ J [2]

(c) Nadia slows down and stops on a flat and level road.

Describe the energy transfers that take place when she slows down and stops.

[2]

[Total: 7]

4 Emily uses an exercise bike in her gym.



The exercise bike uses friction against a rotating wheel to make it feel like the rider is cycling along a road.

(a) The friction force is 50 N.

The display on the bike tells Emily that she has travelled 100 m after 10 s.

How much work is done by Emily during this time?


Show your calculation.

work done = _____ J [2]


(b) Emily and her friends discuss the energy transfers that take place when she uses the exercise bike.

Only one of them is correct.

EMILY
I am not travelling forwards, so I am not using energy.

A line drawing of a woman with short hair, looking slightly to the right.

BRONWYN
The energy Emily is using will all end up as sound energy.

A line drawing of a woman with long hair, looking forward.

TONY
Some of the energy will be destroyed by the bike.

A line drawing of a man with short hair, looking slightly to the right.

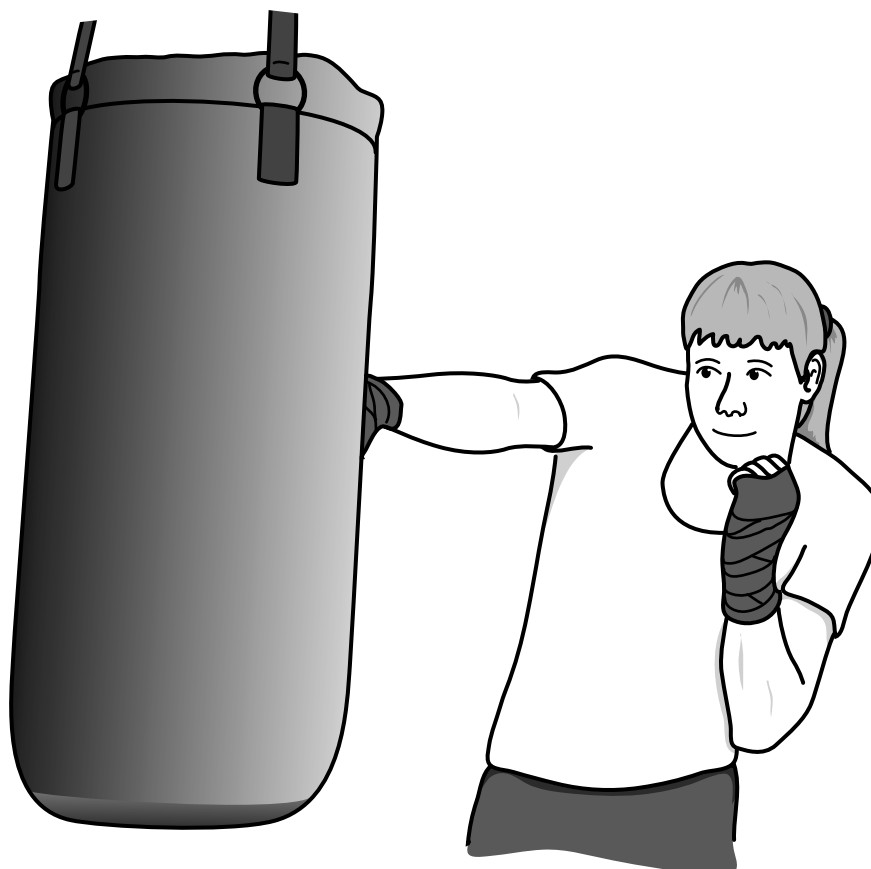
DARRELL
Energy can not be created, only transferred.

A line drawing of a man with short hair, looking forward.

Which person is making a **CORRECT** statement?

answer = _____ [1]

(c) Emily uses a punch bag.



(i) When Emily hits the bag, it gains kinetic energy.

Which factors affect how much kinetic energy the bag gains?

Put ticks (✓) in the boxes next to the TWO correct answers.

the amount of light hitting the bag

the amount of work done on the bag

the colour of the bag

the force with which Emily hits the bag

the height of the bag above the floor

[2]

(ii) The straps holding the bag break.

The bag falls.

Which of the following describes the energy transfer that takes place?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

kinetic energy → gravitational potential energy

sound energy → kinetic energy

gravitational potential energy → light energy

gravitational potential energy → kinetic energy

[1]

[Total: 6]

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Question 5 starts on page 26

5 Lucas shines a laser through two narrow slits onto a wall.

He notices that there are lighter and darker patches in the light on the wall.

He writes an explanation.

Complete the explanation by filling in the missing words.

Use words from this list.

amplitudes

constructive

destructive

diffraction

frequencies

refraction

reflection

wavelengths

The light from the laser travels as waves.

As the light passes through the slits, it spreads out. This is called _____ .

Where two waves meet, their _____ add and this is called interference.

When two waves arrive in step they reinforce.

This is called _____ interference.

When two waves arrive out of step they cancel out.

Darker patches are caused when there is _____ interference.

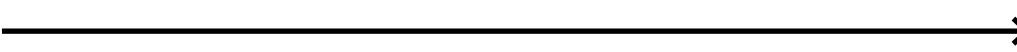
[3]

[Total: 3]

6 Kim lists the parts of the electromagnetic spectrum.

(a) She misses out some of the parts.

	X-rays		visible light	infrared	microwaves	radio waves
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smallest  biggest

- (i) Add the missing parts of the spectrum to the list. [2]
- (ii) Going from left to right, what property is **INCREASING** in Kim's list?

Put a **ring** around the correct answer.

energy

frequency

wavelength

wave speed

[1]

(b) Different parts of the electromagnetic spectrum are used for different purposes.

Draw straight lines to link each PART OF THE ELECTROMAGNETIC SPECTRUM to its USE.

**PART OF THE
ELECTROMAGNETIC
SPECTRUM**

USE

X-rays

**to produce
shadow pictures
of bones**

microwaves

**to carry
information along
optical fibres**

visible light

**to carry satellite
signals**

[2]

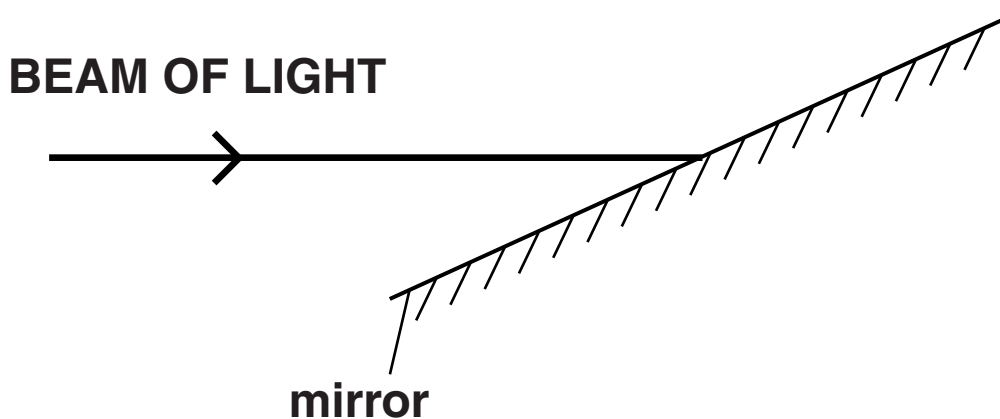
[Total: 5]

7 Light sometimes changes direction when it hits different objects.

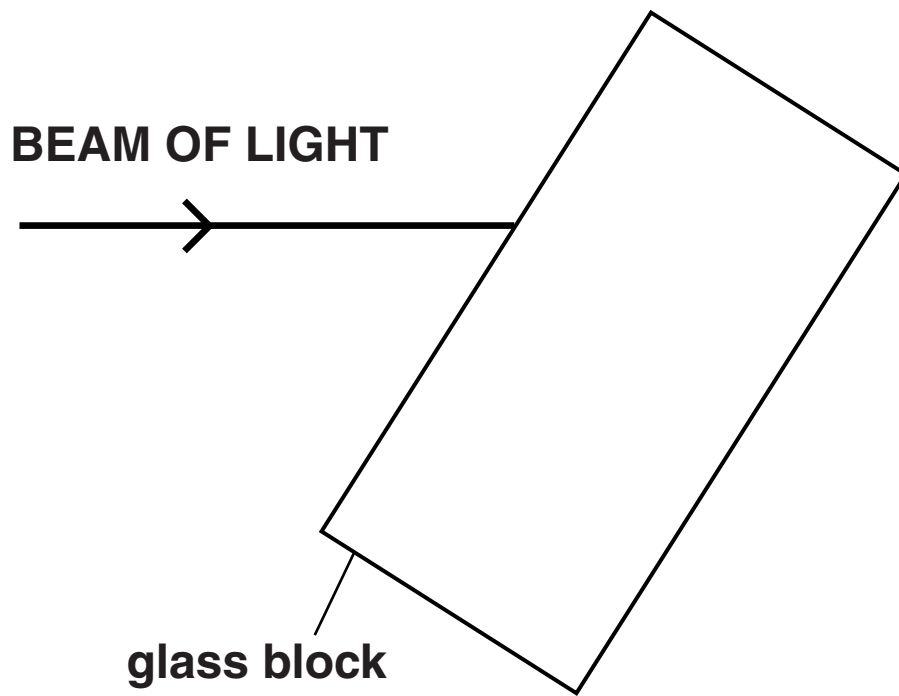
For each diagram below

- **complete the diagram to show where the BEAM OF LIGHT travels after hitting the object**
- **write down the name of the PROCESS involved. Choose from the options in the box below.**

DIFFRACTION
INTERFERENCE
REFLECTION
REFRACTION
TOTAL INTERNAL REFLECTION



PROCESS = _____



PROCESS = _____ [6]

[Total: 6]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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