

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE

B751/02

GATEWAY SCIENCE
PHYSICS B

Physics modules P1, P2, P3
(Higher Tier)

TUESDAY 22 JANUARY 2013: Morning

DURATION: 1 hour 15 minutes
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED 18pt

Candidate forename		Candidate surname	
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Centre number						Candidate number				
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Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
A calculator may be used for this paper.

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

Insert A: A3 sheet
Insert booklet

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

- Your quality of written communication is assessed in questions marked with a pencil (✎).
- A list of equations can be found on pages 3, 4 and 5.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.
- The total number of marks for this paper is 75.

EQUATIONS

$$\text{energy} = \text{mass} \times \text{specific heat capacity} \times \begin{matrix} \text{temperature} \\ \text{change} \end{matrix}$$

$$\text{energy} = \text{mass} \times \text{specific latent heat}$$

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy output} (\times 100\%)}{\text{total energy input}}$$

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

$$\text{power} = \text{voltage} \times \text{current}$$

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

$$\text{average speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{distance} = \text{average speed} \times \text{time}$$

$$s = \frac{(u + v)}{2} \times t$$

$$\text{acceleration} = \frac{\text{change in speed}}{\text{time taken}}$$

$$\text{force} = \text{mass} \times \text{acceleration}$$

$$\text{weight} = \text{mass} \times \text{gravitational field strength}$$

$$\text{work done} = \text{force} \times \text{distance}$$

$$\text{power} = \frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{power} = \text{force} \times \text{speed}$$

$$\text{KE} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

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

$$\text{force} = \frac{\text{change in momentum}}{\text{time}}$$

$$\text{GPE} = mgh$$

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

$$v = u + at$$

$$v^2 = u^2 + 2as$$

$$s = ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$$

$$m_1u_1 + m_2u_2 = (m_1 + m_2)v$$

$$\text{refractive index} = \frac{\text{speed of light in vacuum}}{\text{speed of light in medium}}$$

$$\text{magnification} = \frac{\text{image size}}{\text{object size}}$$

$$I_e = I_b + I_c$$

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

$$\text{power loss} = (\text{current})^2 \times \text{resistance}$$

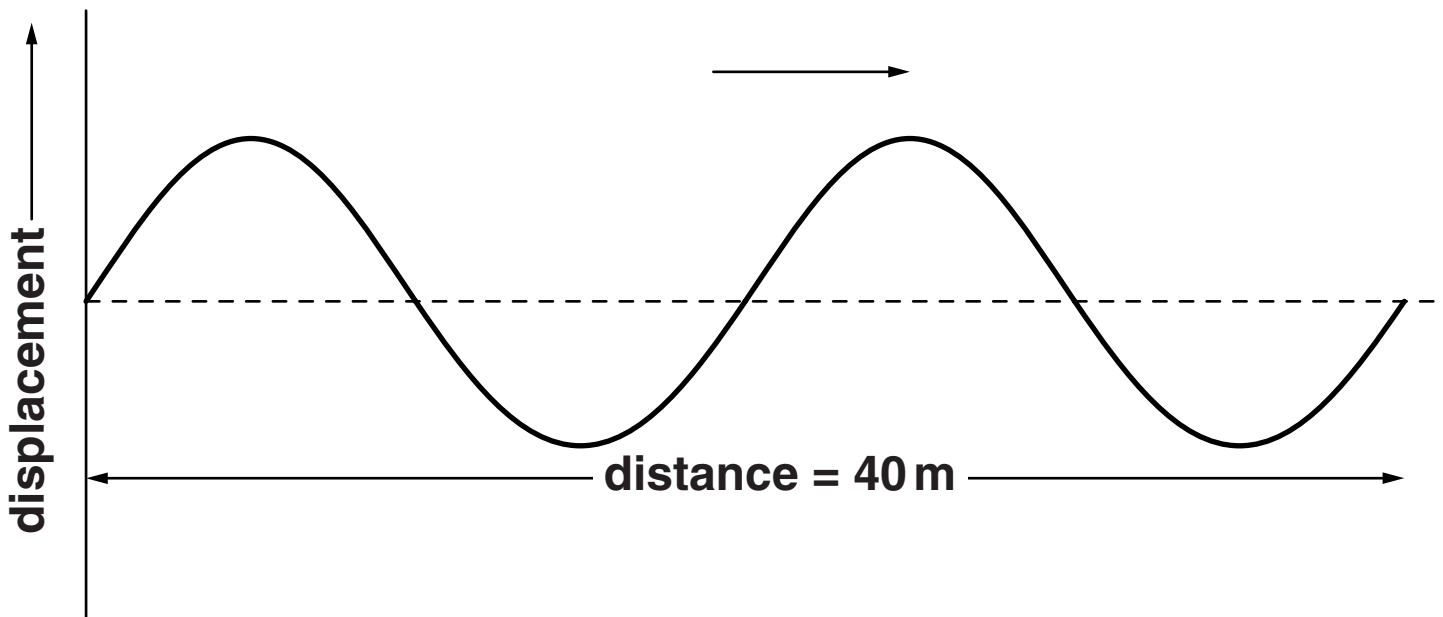
$$V_p I_p = V_s I_s$$

Answer ALL the questions.

SECTION A – MODULE P1

1 Surfers use water waves on the sea to move fast.

Look at the diagram of the water waves on the sea.



The surfer travels at the same speed as the water waves.

The water waves have a frequency of 0.25 Hz.

Use the information in the diagram to find the wavelength of the waves and calculate the speed of the surfer.

answer _____ m/s

[2]

[TOTAL: 2]

2 Dave experiments heating different materials.

(a) He needs to choose a heater to warm some water.

The table shows how much energy different heaters supply in 600 seconds.

HEATER	ENERGY SUPPLIED IN JOULES
A	5000
B	10 000
C	20 000
D	25 000
E	35 000

Dave needs to increase the temperature of 0.6 kg of water by 12°C in 600 seconds.

Water has a specific heat capacity of $4200\text{ J/kg}^{\circ}\text{C}$.

Do a calculation to find out which heater Dave needs. Show your working.

_____ J

The heater Dave needs for this is _____ [2]

(b) Dave's teacher gives him two different liquids to boil.

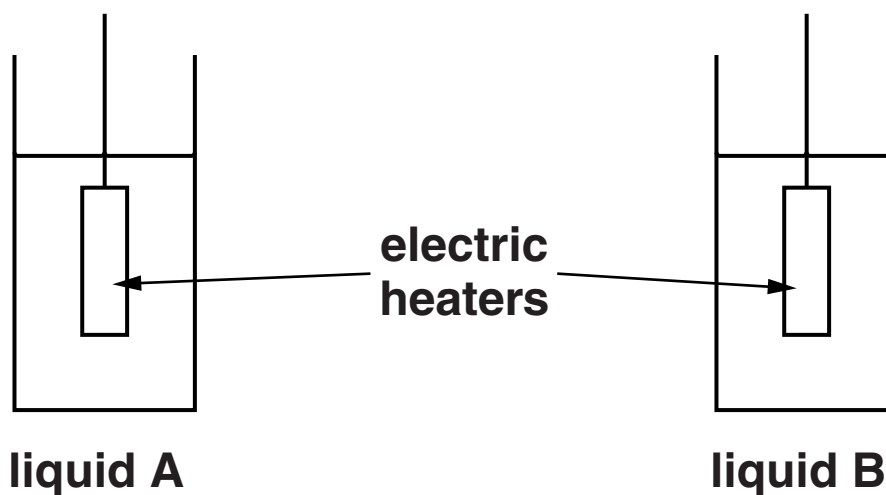
They have different specific latent heats.

Specific latent heat of WATER = 2260 J/g

Specific latent heat of ETHANOL = 850 J/g

Unfortunately, he gets the two liquids confused.
He cannot tell which liquid is which.

He heats up both liquids until they start to boil.



Dave then measures how much mass is lost from each liquid when he heats them for the same time.

Look at his results.

LIQUID	ENERGY SUPPLIED FOR BOILING IN J	MASS OF LIQUID LOST IN g
A	48 000	20
B	48 000	53

- (i) Use a calculation to show which liquid is water.

[2]

- (ii) When liquids boil, energy is transferred but there is no temperature change.

Write down the name of ANOTHER process in which this happens.

[1]

[TOTAL: 5]

- 3 Sam has a microwave oven and a convection oven in her kitchen.

She is going to cook a ready meal for her dinner.

Look at the cooking instructions.

MICROWAVE OVEN HEATING

Pierce the lid several times.

Place on a microwaveable plate and cook on full power (850W) for 3 minutes. Remove lid and stir. Cook on full power for a further 1 minute. Leave to stand for 1 minute before serving.

ENJOY

CONVECTION OVEN HEATING

Pierce the lid several times.

Place in the centre of a preheated oven (200 °C) for 25 minutes.

ENJOY

Explain why MICROWAVE cooking is quick and why the food is stirred and allowed to stand before it is ready.



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer to this question.

[6]

[TOTAL: 6]

4 The ozone layer protects us from harmful UV radiation.

This radiation can cause health problems.

- (a) Data on ozone concentration in parts per million (ppm) is displayed using deciles.**

Look at the graph (Insert A) of ozone concentration in the USA from 1980 to 2009.

The data was collected from 255 different sites.

Using data from the graph describe the trends in the data from 1980 to 2009.

[2]

- (b) The Antarctic OZONE HOLE was discovered in 1985 by British scientists.**

This led to changes in people's behaviour across many countries.

Describe and explain these changes.

[2]

(c) Skin cancers have increased since 1984.

Some scientists think that this is due to the depletion of the ozone layer.

Other scientists think that there may be other factors involved.

(i) Suggest another factor which could have led to this increase in skin cancer.

[1]

(ii) People from hot countries such as India, have a LOWER risk of skin cancer.

Explain how DARKER skins can reduce cancer risk.

[2]

[TOTAL: 7]

5 ANALOGUE and DIGITAL signals are used for communications.

(a) Analogue radios have been used for many years.

DAB radios have become more popular. They use digital signals.

(i) Each analogue radio station in a town must broadcast at a different frequency.

Several DAB radio stations in the town can broadcast at the same frequency.

Explain why these DAB radio stations do not need to broadcast at different frequencies.

[2]

(ii) Digital and analogue signals become weaker the further they travel and therefore need to be amplified.

Explain why the AMPLIFIED signals remain high quality for digital signals, but decrease in quality for analogue signals.

[2]

(b) Mike has a TV which is controlled using a remote control handset.

On the handset, each button controls a different function on the TV.

Explain how each button controls a different function.

[1]

[TOTAL: 5]

SECTION B – MODULE P2

- 6 John investigates the current produced by a photocell.

Look at the circuit he uses (Insert B in the booklet).

John moves the torch away from the photocell.

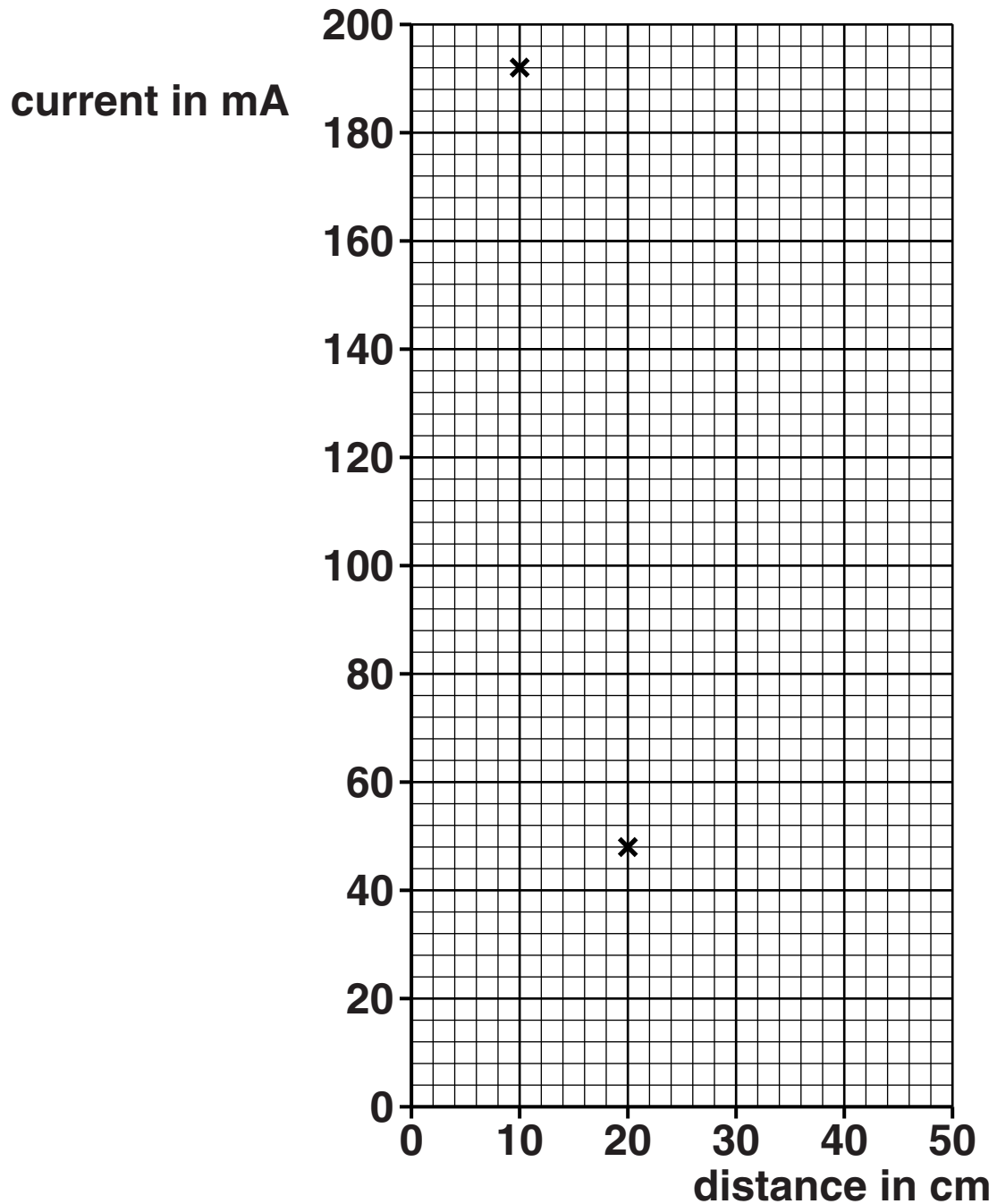
This changes the current through the ammeter.

Look at his results.

DISTANCE BETWEEN TORCH AND PHOTOCELL IN cm	10	20	30	40	50
CURRENT IN mA	192	48		12	8

- (a) (i) Use the graph to help predict the current in mA for a distance of 30 cm.

The first two results in the table have been plotted for you.



Current for a distance of 30 cm = _____ mA
[2]

- (ii) Write a detailed conclusion about the relationship between the current and the distance between the torch and the photocell.**

[2]

- (iii) Explain why this trend happens.**

[1]

- (b) Light is absorbed by photocells and electricity is produced.**

Explain how a photocell produces electricity.

[2]

[TOTAL: 7]

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- 7 Amy wants to reduce the cost of using electricity in her flat.**

She is thinking of changing electricity supplier to a cheaper one.

**DISTAS
ELECTRICITY
COMPANY**

COST PER UNIT = 16p

**SKINNER
ELECTRICITY
COMPANY**

COST PER UNIT = 14p

- (a) Her main use for electricity is her central heating.**

The average power of her central heating is 6500W.

It is on for 4 hours each day.

She changes her supply from Distas to Skinner Electricity Company.

The cost per unit is the cost for one kilowatt hour of energy.

How much money will she save each day on her central heating costs?

[3]

(b) Amy has a TV. It has a label on it, but it does not tell her about the power in kW.

Look at the label.

current = 3 A

voltage = 230V

Calculate the power of the TV in kW.

answer _____ kW

[2]

(c) Amy reads about using OFF-PEAK ELECTRICITY in her home. This will be cheaper.

Give one disadvantage to Amy of changing to off-peak electricity.

[1]

[TOTAL: 6]

8 Ian is learning about power transmission and the National Grid.

His teacher demonstrates how power loss can be reduced in a model transmission line. Look at the two circuits (Insert C and Insert D in the booklet) his teacher has set up.

Explain these observations, and how this type of arrangement is used to reduce energy losses in the National Grid.



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer to this question.

[6]

[TOTAL: 6]

9 Our understanding of the Solar System has developed over centuries.

ASTRONOMER	DATES	
PTOLEMY	87 to 150 AD	He believed the EARTH was the centre of the Universe.
COPERNICUS	1473 to 1543 AD	He believed the SUN was the centre of the Solar System.
GALILEO	1564 to 1642 AD	He showed that Copernicus' model was right and that Ptolemy's was wrong.

(a) (i) What did Copernicus do to develop his theory?

[1]

(ii) How was Galileo able to support Copernicus' theory?

[1]

**(iii) Why were Copernicus' and Galileo's ideas
CONTROVERSIAL at the time?**

[1]

**(b) The Big Bang Theory, developed in 1949, states
that the Universe began with an 'explosion'.**

This made the Universe expand.

**What can we conclude about the movement of
galaxies from the Big Bang Theory?**

[2]

(c) The Big Bang Theory has been accepted by many scientists.

The theory might be changed by future scientists.

Explain why.

[1]

[TOTAL: 6]

SECTION C – MODULE P3

- 10 Samuel is investigating the movement and forces in tall buildings (skyscrapers).

Skyscrapers have lifts or elevators to transport people up and down.

Look at the speed-time graph (Insert E in the booklet) for PART of the journey of a lift up a skyscraper.

- (a) The lift travels 30 m before it reaches its cruising speed (at point X).

Samuel thinks that the cruising speed is 5 m/s.
Use a calculation to explain if he is correct.

calculation _____

answer _____ m/s

How does this compare to what Samuel thinks?

[3]

- (b) The lift begins to slow down at point Y on the graph.

Compare the acceleration between points 0 and X with the acceleration between points Y and Z.

[2]

- (c) (i) When the lift is moving at its **CRUISING SPEED** work is done by the motor pulling the lift.

There are 8 people in the lift. The average weight of **EACH** person is 600 N.

The weight of the lift is 6000 N.

Calculate the power needed to move the lift and the 8 people at cruising speed.

_____ W [2]

- (ii) Calculate the total MASS of the lift and the people in it.

The value of gravitational field strength = 9.8 N/kg .

Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

answer _____ kg

[2]

[TOTAL: 9]

- 11 Look at the extract from a newspaper article promoting electric cars.**

Will electric cars take over our roads?

no need for fuel

no emissions

silent

economic to purchase

easy to charge batteries

Electric cars could become more popular than petrol and diesel cars.

Use the points raised in the extract to identify the arguments FOR and AGAINST increasing the use of electric cars.



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer to this question.

[6]

[TOTAL: 6]

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12 Susie is a skydiver.

Look at the graph (Insert F in the booklet).

It shows her speed after she has jumped from an aeroplane.

There are four sections of the graph, labelled A, B, C and D.

Susie opened her parachute at point X shown on the graph.

(a) Write about the forces acting on Susie during her descent to explain the different speeds she travels at.

[4]

(b) Susie practises her landings by jumping from a low platform (diagram opposite).

She is attached to straps which act like a parachute.

Look at the statements about Susie's energy as she does her practice fall.

Put a tick (✓) in the box beside any correct statement and a cross (X) beside any incorrect statement.

The first one has been done for you.

At A all of Susie's energy is GPE.

☒

Between A and B Susie gains BOTH GPE and KE.

☐

Between A and B Susie gains ONLY KE.

☐

At B her KE is EXACTLY half her GPE at A.

☐

Just before touching the ground at C Susie has her maximum KE.

☐

On the ground at C Susie has zero KE.

☐

On the ground at C Susie has her maximum GPE.

☐

[3]

[TOTAL: 7]

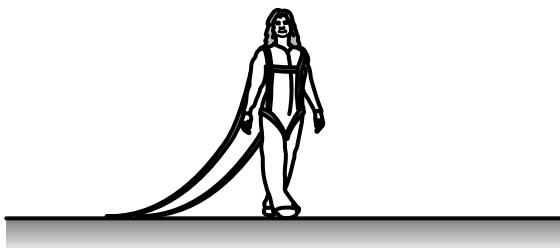
platform



**A Susie STANDING
STILL on platform.**

**B Susie is EXACTLY
HALF WAY down.**

ground



**C Susie is ON the
ground.**

13 Rufus is driving to work in his car.

In the first part of his journey he drives at a speed of 10 m/s on a dry road.

In the second part of his journey he drives at a speed of 20 m/s and it starts to rain.

Explain how the higher speed and the wet road affect:

Rufus’ thinking distance;

the car’s braking distance.

[3]

[TOTAL: 3]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

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