Surname				Othe	r Names				
Centre Num	ber					Candid	ate Number		
Candidate S	Signatu	ire							



General Certificate of Secondary Education June 2006

SCIENCE: DOUBLE AWARD B (CO-ORDINATED) 3462/3F Paper 3 Foundation Tier



Friday 16 June 2006 9.00 am to 10.30 am

For this paper you must have:

• a ruler

You may use a calculator.

Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Instructions

- Use blue or black ink or ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions.
- Answer the questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want marked.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

For Examiner's Use				
Number	Mark	Number	Mark	
1		10		
2		11		
3		12		
4		13		
5		14		
6				
7				
8				
9				
Total (Column 1)				
Total (Column 2)				
TOTAL				
Examiner	's Initials			

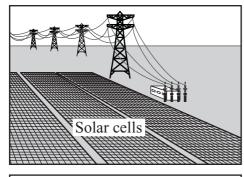
G/M151269/Jun06/3462/3F 6/6/6/6/6 **3462/3F**

Answer all questions in the spaces provided

1 (a) The diagrams show four types of power station. Each one uses a different energy resource to generate electricity.

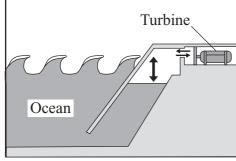
Draw straight lines to link each power station to its energy resource. Draw only **four** lines.

Power station

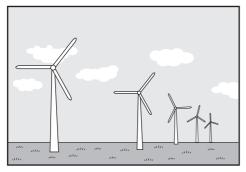


Energy resource

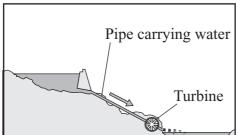
Falling water



Geothermal



Sunlight



Waves

Wind

(4 marks)

(b)		oal-burning power station generates 1000 million watts of power. A solar pon generates 250 million watts of power.	oower
	How static	many solar power stations would be needed to replace one coal-burning pon?	ower
	•••••		(1 mark)
(c)	Elec	tricity is generated at nuclear, coal or natural gas power stations.	
	(i)	Which one of these power stations does not produce any waste gases?	
			(1 mark)
	(ii)	Which one of these power stations has the shortest start-up time?	
			(1 mark)

Turn over for the next question

2 (a) The diagram shows a person using a sunbed.



(i) Which type of radiation is used in a sunbed to give a suntan?Draw a ring around your answer.

	mira red	ngnı	microwave	uitravioiet	(1 mark)
(ii)	What can a high	dose of radiat	ion from a sunbed de	o to living cells?	
					•••••
					(1 mark)

							_	
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l	1)	i ne nox	COMBINS IN	: information	SHOWH OH	The side	OLAS	annoea.
٦	\sim	1110 0011	COLLECTION CLI		DIIO WII OII	uic biac	OI a	, arroca.

230 V 1.8 kW 50 Hz 7.8 A

(i)	Which one of the following statements is true?	Put a tick (\checkmark) in the box next to
	your choice.	

The sunbed uses an alternating current (a.c.) electricity supply.	

A 5 amp fuse should be used in the plug of the sunbed.

The sunbed transfers 1.8 joules of energy every second.	
---	--

(1 mark)

(ii) In one week the sunbed is used for a total of 6 hours.

Use the following equation to calculate the number of units of energy transferred by the sunbed in 6 hours.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

Energy transferred = kWh

5

3	(a)	Read the following statements.
		J – It is made up of at least a billion galaxies.
		K – It is one of the stars in the Milky Way.

L - It is a slightly squashed circle.

 $\mathbf{M}-\mathbf{It}$ keeps the Moon in orbit around the Earth.

N – It is a large number of stars grouped together.

O – It is the explosion of a massive star.

Which statement, J, K, L, M, N or O, describes:

(i)	the force of gravity;	Letter(1 mark)
(ii)	the Sun;	Letter(1 mark)
(iii)	the Universe;	Letter(1 mark)
(iv)	a supernova?	Letter(1 mark)

(b)	The	Sun is in the main stable stag	ge of its lifecycle.
	(i)	How long will the Sun be in next to your choice.	n this stage of its lifecycle? Put a tick (\checkmark) in the box
		Hundreds of years	
		Thousands of years	
		Millions of years	
		Billions of years	
			(1 mark)
	(ii)		o the Sun after it has reached the end of the main stable aswer has been started for you.
		At the end of the stable	e stage of its lifecycle the Sun will expand
			(3 marks)

Turn over for the next question

4~ (a) The diagrams, $A,\,B$ and C, represent three different nuclei.

Diagram A	Diagram B	Diagram C
(+)	(+) (+) (+)	+ +
2 protons 🕦	3 protons 🕀	2 protons 🕦
4 neutrons 🔾	3 neutrons 🔾	2 neutrons 🔘
(ii) Which two nuc	clei are isotopes of the same element and	(1 mark)
(iii) Give a reason	for your choice of answer to part	(a)(ii).
		(1 mark)

9

(b) The tables below give examples of some stable nuclei and some unstable nuclei.

Stable nuclei	Unstable nuclei
boron-11	boron-12
carbon-12	carbon-14
oxygen-16	oxygen-15
lead-207	lead-209

(i)	Write down, from the tables, the names of two radioactive nuclei.	
	and	
		(1 mark)
(ii)	Write down, from the tables, the names of two non-radioactive nuclei.	
	and	
		(1 mark)

(c) Complete the following sentence by crossing out the **two** words in the box that are wrong.

The lungs of a person who has breathed in a radioactive gas will be most

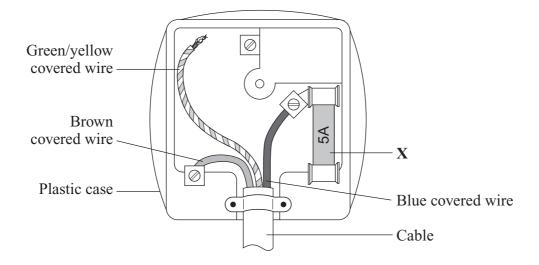
damaged if the gas gives out beta radiation.

(1 mark)

´ | |-

Turn over for the next question

5 The diagram shows a badly wired mains electricity plug.



(a)	Why is the outside case of the plug made from plastic?
	(1 mark)
(b)	What is the part labelled X called?
	(1 mark)
(c)	Describe what must be done to correctly wire the plug.
	(2 marks

4

6 Scientists would like to know if there is life, or ever has been life, on other pla

/	•	٦	1 .	.1		1	1 .	.1		1	C	. 1	1
12) (omr	Mete	the	sentence	hv	Choosir	o the	correct	Words	trom	the	$h \cap y$
(u	, .	JUIIIP		uic	Schichec	U.y	CHOOSII	ig uic	COLLECT	WOIUS	110111	uic	OUA.

Each word may be used once or not at all.

fossils gold helium sulphur water	er
-----------------------------------	----

If or were found

on a planet, it suggests that the planet was or is able to support life.

(2 marks)

(b) We know that living organisms can change the atmosphere of a planet.

Complete the following sentence by crossing out the **two** lines in the box that are

wrong.

increased not changed decreased

On Earth plants have not changed the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere.

(1 mark)

(c) Scientists working on the SETI project look for signs of intelligent life by monitoring signals from space.

Which one of the following pieces of equipment is used in the SETI project?

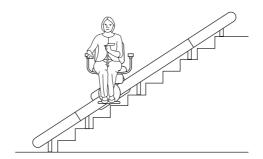
Draw a ring around your answer.

binoculars periscope radio telescope telescope

(1 mark)

Turn over for the next question

7 A person uses a stairlift to go upstairs. The stairlift is worked by an electric motor.



heat

(a) Complete the sentences by choosing the correct words from the box.

Each word may be used once or not at all.

electrical

chemical

40		
(1)	The electric motor is designed to transfer	•••••
	energy to energy.	(2 marks)

kinetic

light

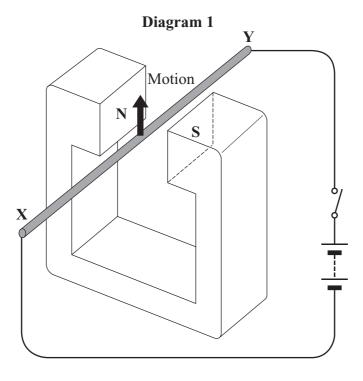
sound

(ii)	When the electric motor is working, the main energy wastages are	
	and	arks

(b)		ft the person and the conds.	chair, the electr	ic motor does 288	30 joules of work	C in
	(i)	Use the following equation motor. Show clearly	<u> </u>	-	-	e electric
			power =	k done e taken		
					•••••	
			Power	:=		J/s (2 marks)
	(ii)	The answer to part (lof the following unit			l unit for power.	Which one
		Draw a ring around	your answer.			
		coulomb (C)	joule (J)	newton (N)	watt (W)	(1 mark)
(c)	The	forces on the stairlift a	are balanced.			
		a tick (\checkmark) in the boxes d be doing.	next to the tw	o statements that	describe what th	e stairlift
	The	stairlift is not moving.				
	The	stairlift is moving at a	constant speed	d		
	The	stairlift is speeding up).			
	The	stairlift is slowing dov	wn.			
						(1 mark)

(1 mark)

8 Diagram 1 shows a metal rod, **XY**, connected to a battery. The rod is between the poles of a magnet.



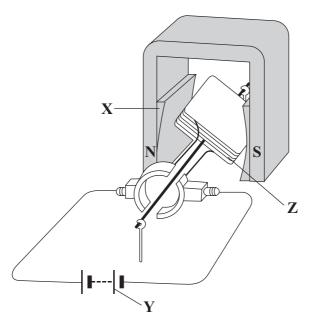
When the switch is closed the rod moves upwards.

How would the rod move if:

(i)	the current through the rod was increased;	
	(1	mark)
(ii)	the connections to the battery were reversed?	

(b) **Diagram 2** shows a simple d.c. motor.

Diagram 2



(i)	What do the letters d.c. stand for?	
(ii)	Which part of the motor, X , Y or Z , acts as an electromagnet?	(1 mark)
(11)	which part of the motor, A , T of Z , acts as an electromagnet?	Letter(1 mark)

Turn over for the next question

9 Diagram 1 shows how beta (β) and gamma (γ) radiation pass through aluminium.

Diagram 1

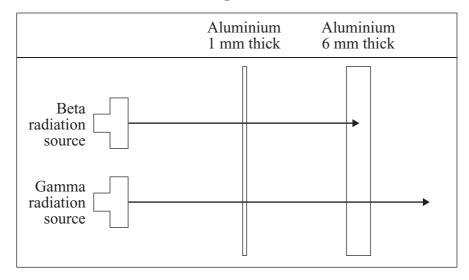
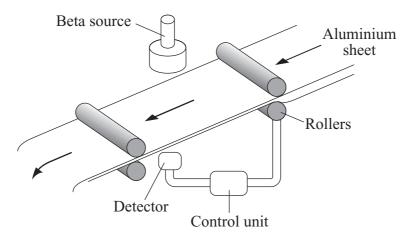


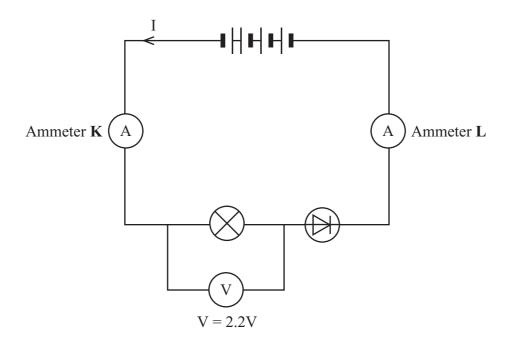
Diagram 2 shows how a beta radiation source is used to monitor and control the thickness of an aluminium sheet as it is made.

Diagram 2



(a)	_	lain why a gamma radiation source cannot be used to monitor the thickness of the ninium sheet.
	_	ain full marks in this question you should write your ideas in good English. Put into a sensible order and use the correct scientific words.
	•••••	(3 marks)
(b)	The too t	following sentences describe what happens if the aluminium sheet is being made hin.
	The	sentences are in the wrong order.
	S	The aluminium sheet absorbs less beta radiation so more reaches the detector.
	T	The gap between the rollers is increased.
	U	The gap between the rollers is too small, making the aluminium sheet too thin.
	V	The aluminium sheet is now rolled a little thicker.
	W	A signal goes from the detector to the control unit.
	Arra	nge the sentences in the right order. Start with sentence U.
		U (3 marks)

10 The diagram shows how a student joined several components, including a 6-volt lamp and four identical 1.5 volt cells, in a circuit.



(a) The reading o	on amme	ter K	is	0.05	Α.
١	u	, The reading o	<i>,</i>	tor IX	10	0.05	4 x.

What is the reading on ammeter L?

(1 mark)

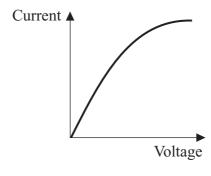
- (b) The student expected the lamp in the diagram to be much brighter and the reading on the voltmeter to be 6 volts.
 - (i) Give **two** reasons why the reading on the voltmeter is much less than 6 volts. The voltmeter is working correctly.

1				
•••••	••••••	••••••		••••••
2				
۷		•••••	•••••	••••••
				(2 marks)

(ii)	ii) The student decides that the lamp is dim because the diode is connected		
	wrong way round.	When the student reverses the connections to the diode the	
	lamp goes out.		

Explain why.			
•••••	•••••	•••••	(2 marks)

(c) The graph shows how the current through a filament lamp changes as the voltage (potential difference) across it changes.



Explain why the graph is not a straight line.

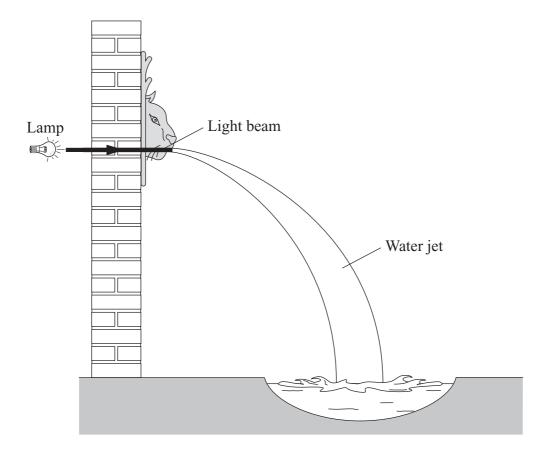
To gain full marks in this question you should write your ideas in good English. Put them into a sensible order and use the correct scientific words.			
(4 marks)			

11 (a) The diagram shows water waves made by a wave machine in a swimming pool.



	In 10 seconds 5 complete waves go past a person standing in the pool.
	Calculate the frequency of the water waves and give the unit.
	Show how you work out your answer.
	Frequency =
(b)	Water waves are transverse waves.
	Give one other example of a transverse wave.
	(1 mark)
(c)	How is a transverse wave different from a longitudinal wave? You may draw a diagram to help you with your answer.
	(2 marks)

(d) The diagram shows a garden fountain. The fountain features a light beam that is totally internally reflected by the water jet.



- (i) Draw the path of the light beam through the water jet. (1 mark)
- (ii) Complete the following sentence by crossing out the **two** lines in the box that are wrong.

For light to be totally internally reflected the angle between the light ray and the

normal must be smaller than equal to bigger than the critical angle.

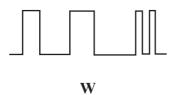
(1 mark)

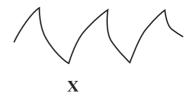
12 Converting sound waves into electrical signals allows information to be sent over long distances.

The diagram shows three analogue signals and one digital signal.









Which signal, U, V, W or X, is the digital signal?

Give a reason for your choice.

•	

(2 marks)

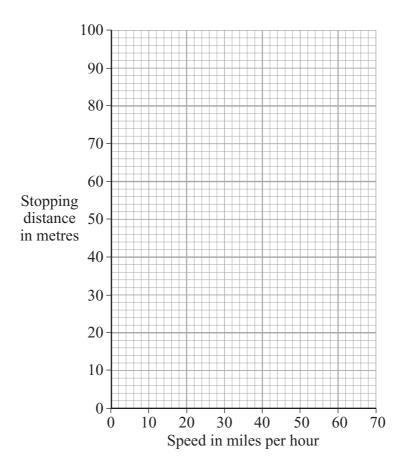
(b) Give one advantage of sending information as a digital signal instead of as an analogue signal.

(1 *mark*)

13 (a) The table shows how the stopping distance of a car, in metres (m), depends on the speed of the car, in miles per hour (mph).

Speed (mph)	20	30	40	50	60	70
Stopping distance (m)	12	23	36	53	73	96

(i) Draw a graph of stopping distance against speed.



(3 marks)

(ii) The speed limit outside a school is 20 mph.

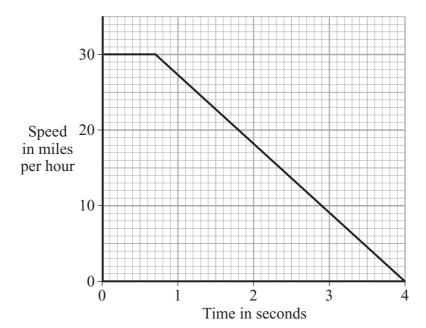
Use the graph to estimate **how much further** a car will travel before it stops when driven at 25 mph instead of 20 mph.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

(2 marks)

Question 13 continues on the next page

(b) A child ran out in front of a car causing the driver to make an emergency stop. The graph shows how the speed of the car changed from the moment the driver saw the child.



(i) What was the driver's reaction time?

(I mark)

(ii) Describe the motion of the car during the first 0.5 seconds.

(I mark)

(I mark)

(Iii) How long did it take the car to stop once the brakes were applied?

(I mark)

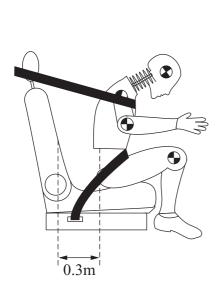
(I mark)

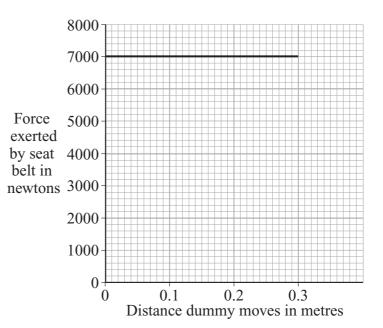
(I mark)

Explain how the stopping distance of the car would change if the driver had been

smoking cannabis.

(c) The diagram shows how far a dummy in a car crash test moves before it is stopped by the seat belt. The graph shows the force exerted by the seat belt on the dummy during the crash.





(i) Write down the equation that links distance moved, force applied and work done.

(1 mark)

(ii) Calculate the work done to stop the dummy.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

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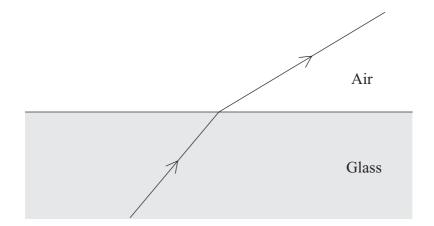
Work done =joules (2 marks)

(iii) How much energy is transferred from the dummy during the crash?

(1 mark)

14

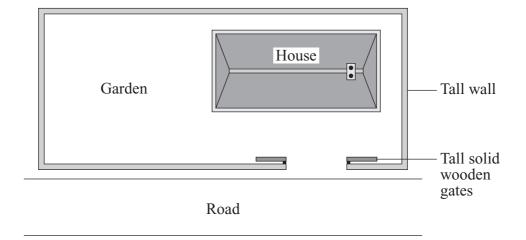
14 (a) The diagram shows a ray of light changing direction as it goes from glass into air.



- (ii) Why does light change direction when it goes from glass into air?

 (1 mark)

(b) The diagram, drawn from above, shows the position of a house next to a busy road.



(i)	Explain why traffic noise is heard in the garden.
	(2 marks)
(ii)	The tall solid gates are closed. The traffic noise heard in the garden is quieter.
	Explain why.
	(1 mark)

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page