

| Centre Number 71 | | |
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| Cano | didate Number | |

General Certificate of Secondary Education 2010–2011

Science: Single Award (Modular)

Road Safety, Radioactivity and Earth in Space Module 6 Foundation Tier [GSC61]

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| | GSCG |
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FRIDAY 25 FEBRUARY 2011, MORNING



45 minutes.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your Centre Number and Candidate Number in the spaces provided at the top of this page. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper. Answer **all six** questions.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 45. Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

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| For Examiner's use only | | |
|----------------------------|-------|--|
| Question Number | Marks | |
| 1 | | |
| 2 | | |
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| 6 | | |
| Total | | |

Marks

| The diagram below shows the Sun and its eight planets. | Examiner Only Marks Remark |
|--|-------------------------------|
| | |
| | |
| | |
| | |
| (a) (i) What name is given to the Sun and its eight planets? | |
| | [1] |
| | _ ['] |
| (ii) Name the planets labelled A and B. | |
| A is | |
| B is | [2] |
| | |
| (b) Complete the following sentences. | |
| Choose from: | |
| Universe : Milky Way : Same | |
| Opposite : Orbit : Square | |
| Each planet moves in an around the Sun. Al | I |
| the planets go round the Sun in the direction | ı. |
| Our Sun and its planets are part of a galaxy called | |
| the | [3] |
| | [0] |
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| | |

Examiner Only Marks Remark © NASA http://rst.gsfc.nasa.gov/Sect18/Barringercrater.jpg (i) Name the type of object which collided with Earth to make a crater like this. _ [1] (ii) What might happen to plants and animals if a similar object was to collide with the Earth in the future? _ [1]

2 (a) The statements below describe how fossil fuels are made.

| Α | become buried by sediment |
|---|------------------------------|
| В | remain for millions of years |
| С | plants and animals die |

Using the letters **A**, **B** and **C** put the statements in the correct order for producing fossil fuels.

(b) The diagram shows how 3000 kg of oil is used in a small town.



industry.

Show your working out.

_____ kg [2]

Examiner Only Marks Remark

[1]

| (c) | Oil is a fossil fuel. Name another fossil fuel. | | Examir | ner Only |
|-----|--|-----|--------|----------|
| | | [1] | Marks | Remark |
| (d) | Name a fossil fuel found in large amounts in Northern Ireland. | [1] | | |
| (e) | Why is it important to develop alternatives for fossil fuels? | | | |
| | | [1] | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |

Lynda carried out an experiment to find out how the sole of a sports shoe affected its grip on different surfaces.



| | newtonmeter |
|---------|---|
| carpet | |
| | |
| (a) (i) | What is the reading on the newtonmeter? |
| | N [1] |
| (ii) | Name the force which makes it difficult to move the shoes in this experiment. |
| | [1] |

These are Lynda's results.

| Type of aboa | Force needed to move shoe/N | | | |
|--------------|-----------------------------|--------------|------|--|
| Type of shoe | Carpet | Wooden floor | Sand | |
| Rugby boot | 1.4 | 0.2 | 1.5 | |
| Running shoe | 1.6 | 0.1 | 1.7 | |
| Tennis shoe | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | |
| Trainers | 0.9 | 0.6 | 0.8 | |

| | [2] | |
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The table below shows both the thinking and braking distance at different Examiner Only speeds. The tests were carried out on a dry day. Marks Rem Speed/mph Thinking distance/m Braking distance/m (a) (i) Calculate the stopping distance at 40 mph. m [1] (ii) Draw a bar chart for braking distance on the grid below. Braking distance/m Speed/mph [2]

| | (iii) What difference, if any, would you expect in the thinking distance if the test had been carried out on a wet day? | Examiner Only Marks Remark |
|-----|--|-------------------------------|
| | Choose from: | |
| | no effect : a decrease : an increase | |
| | [1] | |
| (b) | The diagram below shows how crash test dummies are used to test the safety of cars. | |
| | <image/> | |
| | a car and explain why they reduce injury. | |
| | Name | |
| | Explanation [2] | |
| | Name | |
| | Explanation [2] | |
| | | |
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| 1. | knocked dow | in by a car. | ins can reduce | e the lisk of being | Exami Marks | Re |
|--|---------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------|----|
| 2. [2] Explain fully how speed-bumps can help improve road safety for pedestrians. | 1 | | | | | |
| 2 | 0 | | | | [0] | |
| Explain fully how speed-bumps can help improve road safety for pedestrians. | Ζ | | | | [2] | |
| Explain fully how speed-bumps can help improve road safety for pedestrians. | | | | | | |
| | Explain fully | how speed-bumps ca | an help improv | e road safety for | | |
| | peuestilaris. | | | | | |
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5 An oil tanker is leaking oil. The drops of oil hit the ground at a regular time interval of 2 seconds as shown in the diagram below.



Examiner Only

Marks Remark

levels of radon in different council areas. **Highest radon** Number of concentration level/ Council area houses tested Bq/m³ Carrickfergus 30 62 3950 Down 38 Derry 1343 4900 Newtownabbey 75 130 Fermanagh 549 3900 (a) Radon gas is a source of background radiation. What is meant by the term background radiation? _____ [1] (b) Explain fully why a nucleus may be radioactive. [2] (c) (i) Use the information in the table to suggest how the results for Carrickfergus could be made more reliable. _____[1] (ii) The government has set an action level of **200 Bg/m³**. Below this level there is little harm done to humans. Name the council areas which have high enough levels of radon to damage humans. _____ [1] (iii) Explain fully how radioactive radon can harm humans. _____[2]

Radon is a naturally occurring radioactive gas. The table below shows the

Examiner Only

Marks Remar

6

(d) You have been given a radioactive sample. You are provided with Examiner Only sheets of aluminium, paper and lead. You also have a radiation Marks Remark counter. Describe a simple experiment to show which type of radiation (alpha, beta or gamma) is emitted. Include in your answer one way to keep your results valid. _____[4] THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

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