Centre No.				Pape	er Refer	ence			Surname	Initial(s)
Candidate No.		7	5	4	0	/	0	1	Signature	

7540/01

London Examinations GCE Physics

\mathbf{O}	rdinary	Level
	i willal y	

Paper 1

Friday 9 January 2009 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 15 minutes

Materials required for examination	Items included with question papers
Nil	Nil

Instructions	to	Candi	dates

In the boxes above, write your centre number, candidate number, your surname, initial(s) and signature. Check that you have the correct question paper.

Answer ALL the questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided in this question paper.

Information for Candidates

Calculators may be used.

Where necessary, assume the acceleration of free fall, $g = 10 \text{ m/s}^2$.

The total mark for this paper is 70. The marks for parts of questions are shown in round brackets:

This paper has 11 questions. All blank pages are indicated.

Advice to Candidates

Write your answers neatly and in good English. In calculations, show all the steps in your working.

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Question Number

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

Examiner's use only

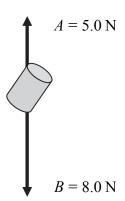
Turn over

Total

(2)

Answer ALL the questions.

1. The diagram shows an object falling through air. The object is acted on by two forces A and B whose directions are shown by the arrows. The value of each force is shown.



(a) Name the type of force represented by:

(i)) A	
		(1)

(ii) I	B	 	 	
				(1)

(b) Give **two** reasons why the forces A and B are not a Newton's Third Law pair.

1	 						
2	 						

(c) State the size and direction of the resultant of forces A and B.

Size(1)

Direction (1)

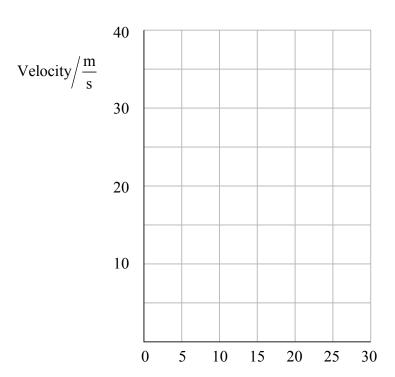
(d) The mass of the falling object is 6.0 kg. Calculate its acceleration.

(2)

(e) After some time the object falls with a steady speed. Draw an arrow on the diagram below to show the direction of each of the two forces acting on the object. Next to each arrow write the value of the force that it represents.	Leave blank
(2)	Q1
(Total 10 marks)	

2. (a) A train moves with a constant velocity of 30 m/s for 10 s before decelerating uniformly to rest in a further 15 s.

Draw a velocity-time graph on the axes below.



Time / s

(2)

(b) State the property of a velocity–time graph that can be used to determine the distance travelled by the train.

(1)

(c) Calculate the distance travelled by the train.

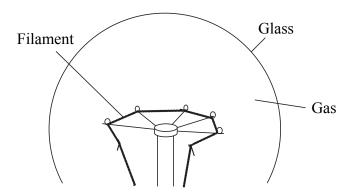
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Q2

(3)

(Total 6 marks)

3. (a) The diagram shows part of a light bulb.



In normal operation the heat produced by the filament is transferred by convection.

Explain the process of convection.

(3)

(b) Light bulbs eventually fail when the filament evaporates. Experiments in 'weightless' conditions show that light bulbs fail sooner than they do in normal conditions.

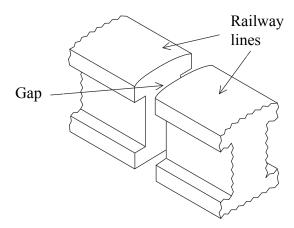
Explain why this is so.

Q3

(2)

(Total 5 marks)

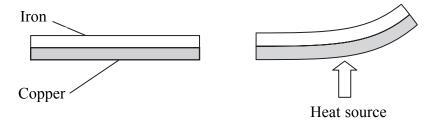
4. (a) The diagram shows two steel railway lines and the gap between them.



Explain why the gap becomes smaller as the temperature of the railway lines increases.

(1)

(b) In the diagram below a bimetallic strip, made of iron and copper welded together, bends when heated.



Explain why the strip bends upwards as shown.

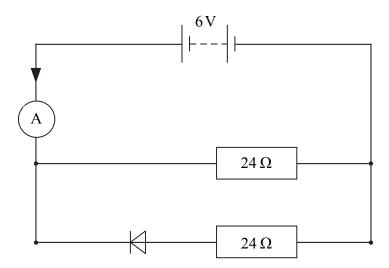
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(2)

Leave blank (c) The diagram shows part of an electric heater where a bimetallic strip controls the heater temperature. The adjustable contact can be moved vertically up or down. When the bimetallic strip touches the adjustable contact the heater switches off. Adjustable contact Iron Bimetallic strip Copper To increase the temperature setting of the heater, should the adjustable contact be moved up or down? **(1) Q4** (Total 4 marks)

(b) The graph shows how air pressure varies with height. Air pressure/kPa 80 60 40 20 Height/km A mountaineer on the top of Mount Everest seals some air in a plastic bag volume of the plastic bag is 0.00060 m ³ . The height of Mount Everest is 9.0 km. (i) What is the air pressure at a height of 9.0 km?
Air pressure /kPa 100 80 60 40 20 Height/km A mountaineer on the top of Mount Everest seals some air in a plastic bag. To volume of the plastic bag is 0.00060 m³. The height of Mount Everest is 9.0 km.
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(ii) The air pressure at sea level is 100 kPa. Calculate the volume of the plastic by when the mountaineer returns to sea level.
(iii) State two assumptions that you have made in your calculation.

7. Two identical resistors and a diode are connected as shown in the circuit below.



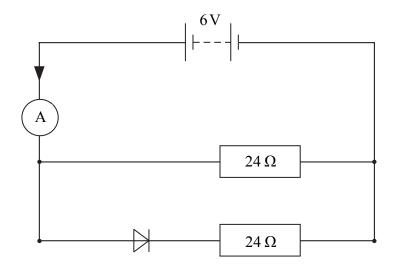
(a) What assumption can be made about the resistance of the diode when it is connected as shown?

(1)

(b) Show, by calculation, that the reading on the ammeter is 0.25 A.

	(1)

(c) The diode is reversed as shown in the circuit below. The reading on the ammeter is now $0.45\,\mathrm{A}.$



(i)	What is the	current	through	the	diode?
-----	-------------	---------	---------	-----	--------

(1)

(ii)	Calculate the resistance of the diode when connected in this circuit.	Show your
	working.	

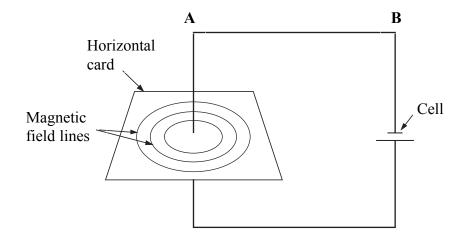
(3)

(d)	What	effect	does	a	diode	have	when	connected	in	an	a.c.	(alternating	current)
	circuit	t?											

(1)	Q7

(Total 7 marks)

8. The diagram shows a cell connected to a copper wire which passes vertically through a horizontal card. When the current is turned on, magnetic field lines are produced around the wire.



- (a) (i) Add an arrow to the wire **AB** to show the direction of the conventional current.
 - (ii) Add an arrow to one of the magnetic field lines to show the direction of the magnetic field.

(1)

(1)

(ii) How can the shape and direction of one of the field lines on the horizontal card be demonstrated?

Q8

(4)

(Total 7 marks)

(a)	Why is it not possible to see an alpha particle?
(b)	The diagram shows the tracks produced by an alpha source placed in a cloud chamber.
	Radioactive source holder Radioactive source
	(i) What are the tracks made from?
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	(i) What are the tracks made from? (1) (ii) What property of radioactive particles is responsible for the production of the tracks? (1) (iii) List two features of the tracks shown that can be used to confirm that they were produced by alpha particles.

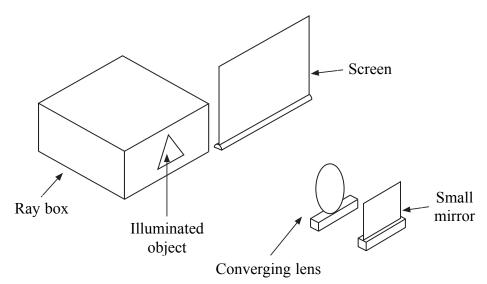
Q9

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Are radio waves transverse or longitudinal?	(i)
Calculate the wavelength of the radio waves used if the frequency is 5.0 MI	(ii)
$(5.0 \times 10^6 \text{ Hz}).$ [Speed of radio waves = $3.0 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$]	
ne satellite transmits a short pulse of radio waves towards the surface. A reflection to the pulse returns to the getallite effort $1.0 \text{ mg} (1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ s})$	
The pulse returns to the satellite after 1.9 ms $(1.9 \times 10^{-3} \text{s})$.	
	(i)
Calculate the distance from the satellite to the surface of Mars.	(i)
Calculate the distance from the satellite to the surface of Mars.	(i)
Calculate the distance from the satellite to the surface of Mars.	(i)
Calculate the distance from the satellite to the surface of Mars. [Speed of radio waves = 3.0×10^8 m/s]	•
Calculate the distance from the satellite to the surface of Mars. [Speed of radio waves = 3.0 × 10 ⁸ m/s]	•
Calculate the distance from the satellite to the surface of Mars. [Speed of radio waves = 3.0 × 10 ⁸ m/s]	•

11. The diagram shows an arrangement that can be used to measure the focal length of a converging lens by making a single measurement. The screen is level with the front of the ray box.



(a) Describe the adjustment needed before making the measurement.

(b) What is the single measurement needed?

(c) The image produced on the screen is real. List two other properties of this image.

(2) Q11

(Total 5 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER: 70 MARKS

END



