

Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



GCSE

4463/02

SCIENCE A/PHYSICS

**PHYSICS 1
HIGHER TIER**

A.M. MONDAY, 16 June 2014

1 hour

Suitable for Modified Language Candidates

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	12	
2.	12	
3.	6	
4.	9	
5.	15	
6.	6	
Total	60	

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ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this paper you may require a calculator.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page.

Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

A list of equations is printed on page 2. In calculations you should show all your working.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication (QWC) used in your answers to questions **2(a)(i)** and **6**.

Equations

density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$
power = voltage \times current	$P = VI$
energy transfer = power \times time	$E = Pt$
units used (kWh) = power (kW) \times time (h) cost = units used \times cost per unit	
% efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful energy [or power] transfer}}{\text{total energy [or power] input}} \times 100$	
wave speed = wavelength \times frequency	$c = \lambda f$
speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$	

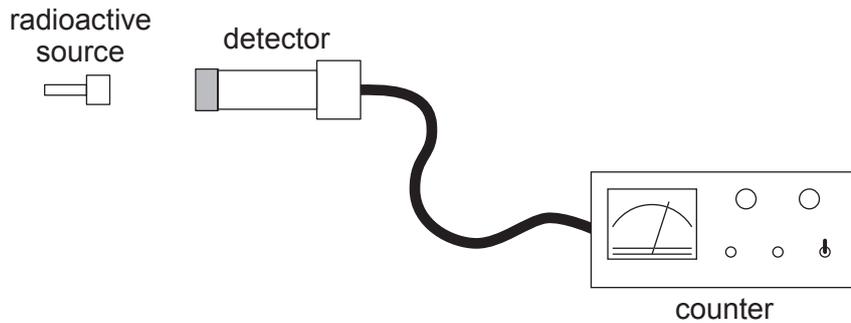
SI multipliers

Prefix	Multiplier
p	10^{-12}
n	10^{-9}
μ	10^{-6}
m	10^{-3}

Prefix	Multiplier
k	10^3
M	10^6
G	10^9
T	10^{12}

Answer all questions.

1. Many radioactive sources emit more than one kind of radiation. The apparatus below can be used to identify the radiations that a source gives out. Different absorbers are placed in turn between the source and detector and the reading on the counter is taken.



An experiment produced the following results. **All figures have been corrected for background radiation.**

Absorber placed between detector and source	Count rate (counts per minute)
No absorber	5 000
Thin card	5 000
3 mm thickness of aluminium	4 000
10 mm thickness of lead	500

- (a) (i) Name **one** radiation that is **not** given out by this source. [1]

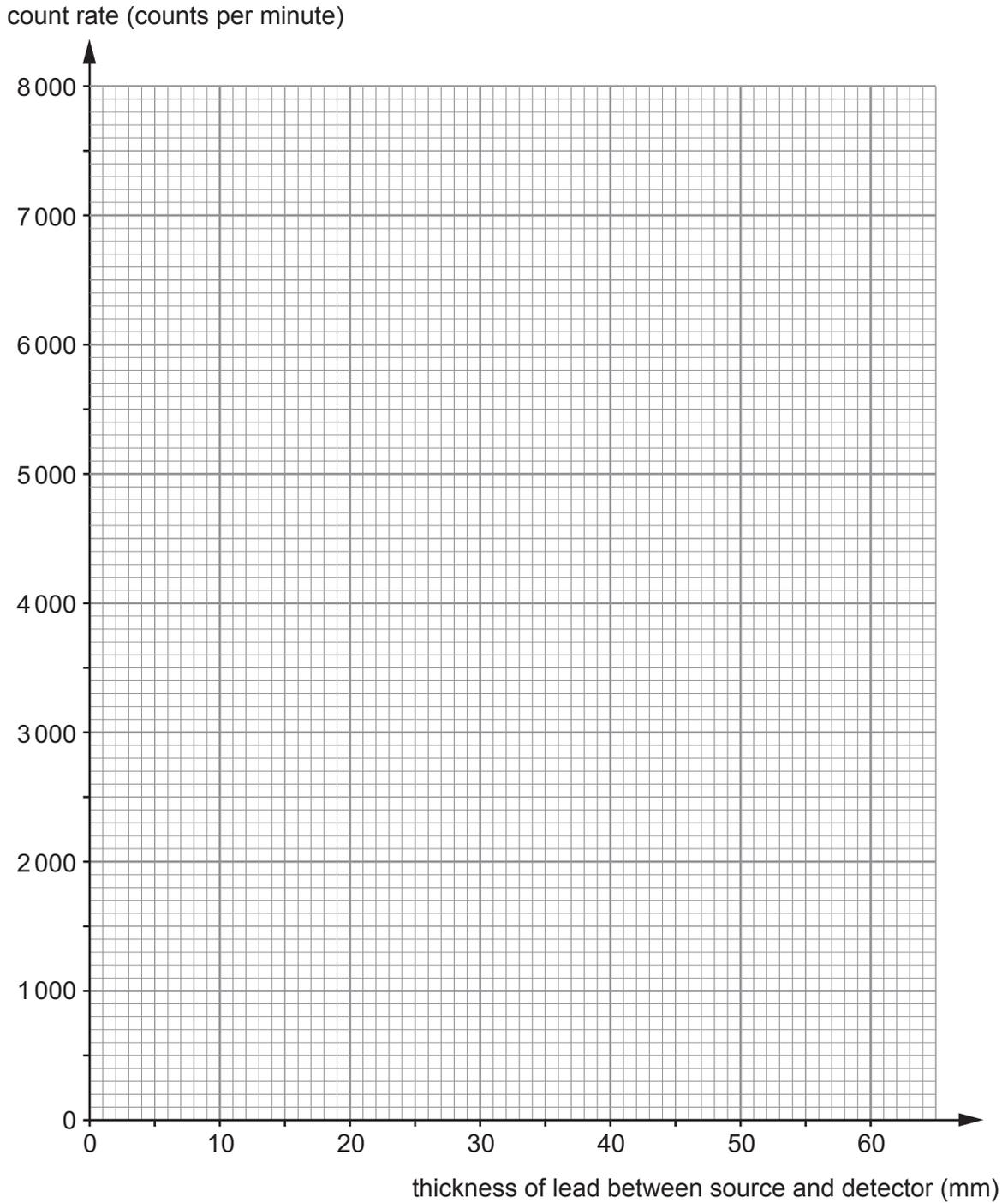
- (ii) How much of the original radiation is absorbed by the aluminium? [1]
 counts per minute
- (iii) How much of the original count rate was produced by beta radiation? [1]
 counts per minute

- (b) When gamma radiation passes through lead from a different source, the counts per minute depend on the thickness of lead between the source and the counter. This is shown in the table.

Thickness of lead between source and detector (mm)	Count rate (counts per minute)
0	8 000
10	4 000
30	1 000
40	500
50	250

(i) Plot the data on the grid below and draw a suitable line.

[3]



(ii) Use the graph to describe the relationship between the count rate and the thickness of lead. [2]

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(iii) The count rate for a 10 mm thickness of lead is 4 000 counts per minute.

(I) What **fraction** of this would be detected (found) for a 30 mm thickness of lead? [2]

fraction =

(II) What count rate would be detected (found) for a 60 mm thickness of lead?[1]

count rate = counts per minute

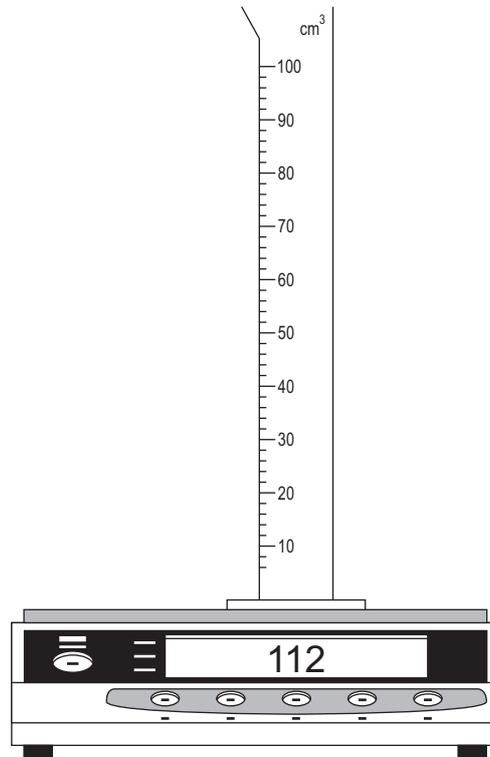
Show how you arrived at your answer. [1]

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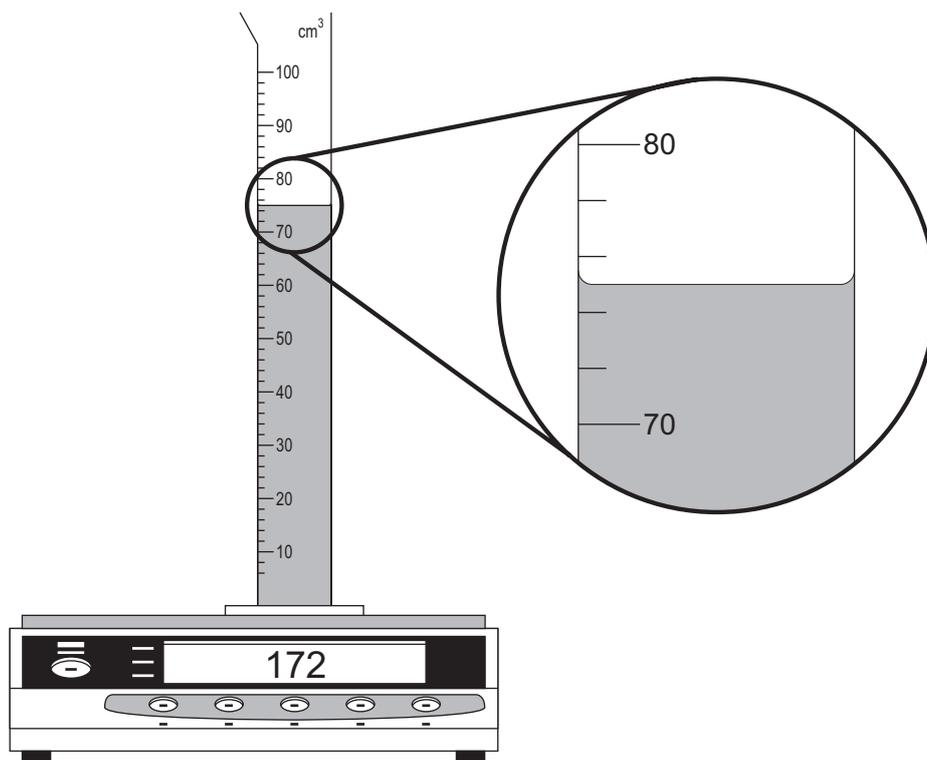
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2. A pupil wants to find the density of an oil. She uses a chemical balance which measures to the nearest gram (g). She places an empty measuring cylinder on to the balance.



She pours some oil into the cylinder. The level of oil in the measuring cylinder is shown.



(a) (i) Use this data to find the density of oil.

- Use an equation from page 2.
- Show all your workings.
- Explain each stage in your calculation.

[6 QWC]

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(ii) State **two** ways in which the density of the oil could be found to a greater accuracy. [2]

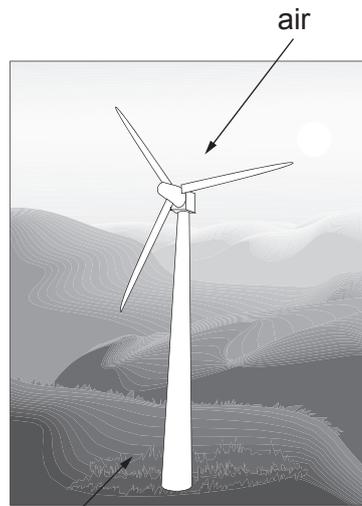
- 1.
- 2.

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(b)



tidal water turbine



wind turbine

The table below shows differences between tidal water turbines and wind turbines.

	Tidal water turbine	Wind turbine
Speed of water or wind (m/s)	5	15
Density of water or air (kg/m^3)	1 000	1
Length of blade (m)	10	35
Area swept out by blade (m^2)	314	3 850
Power output at this speed (MW)	2.9	1.5

(i) Use information from the table opposite to answer the following questions.

(I) Calculate the difference in power output between the two types of turbine.[1]

power =

unit =

(II) State **one** reason why water turbines have a bigger power output than wind turbines. [1]

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(ii) Explain **one** advantage that tidal water turbines have over wind turbines. Do not use having a larger power output as an advantage. [2]

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3. An electric heater has the following label attached to it.

Serial number A3462012	
230 V	1 500 W
50 Hz	

It is used for 8 hours each day for 2 weeks. The cost of the electricity used is £25.20.

- (a) Use equations from page 2 and this information. Calculate the cost, in pence, of 1 unit (kWh) of electricity. [4]

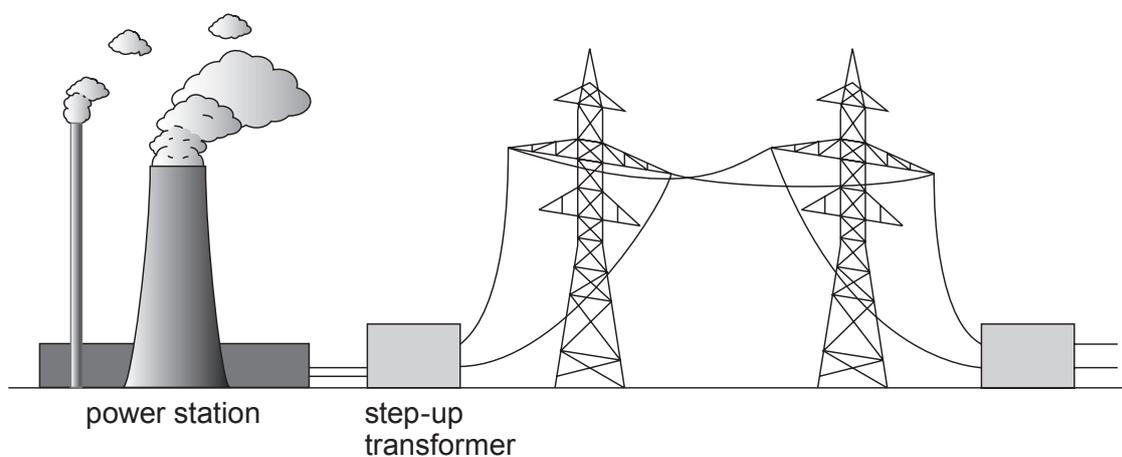
cost = p

- (b) Use an equation from page 2. Calculate the number of joules of electrical energy converted to heat and light in this 2 week period. [2]

energy = J

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4. The diagram shows part of the National Grid that delivers electrical power to homes and industry from power stations.



- (a) The power station generates $2 \times 10^9 \text{ W}$ of power, delivering it at a current of $4 \times 10^4 \text{ A}$ to the step-up transformer.

- (i) The transformer is 99% efficient. Use an equation from page 2. Calculate the output power. [1]

power = W

- (ii) The transformer steps up the voltage by a factor of 8. Use your answer to (i) and equations from page 2. Calculate the output current from this transformer. [4]

current = A

(b) Explain why it is necessary to use transformers in the transmission of electricity to homes along the National Grid. [4]

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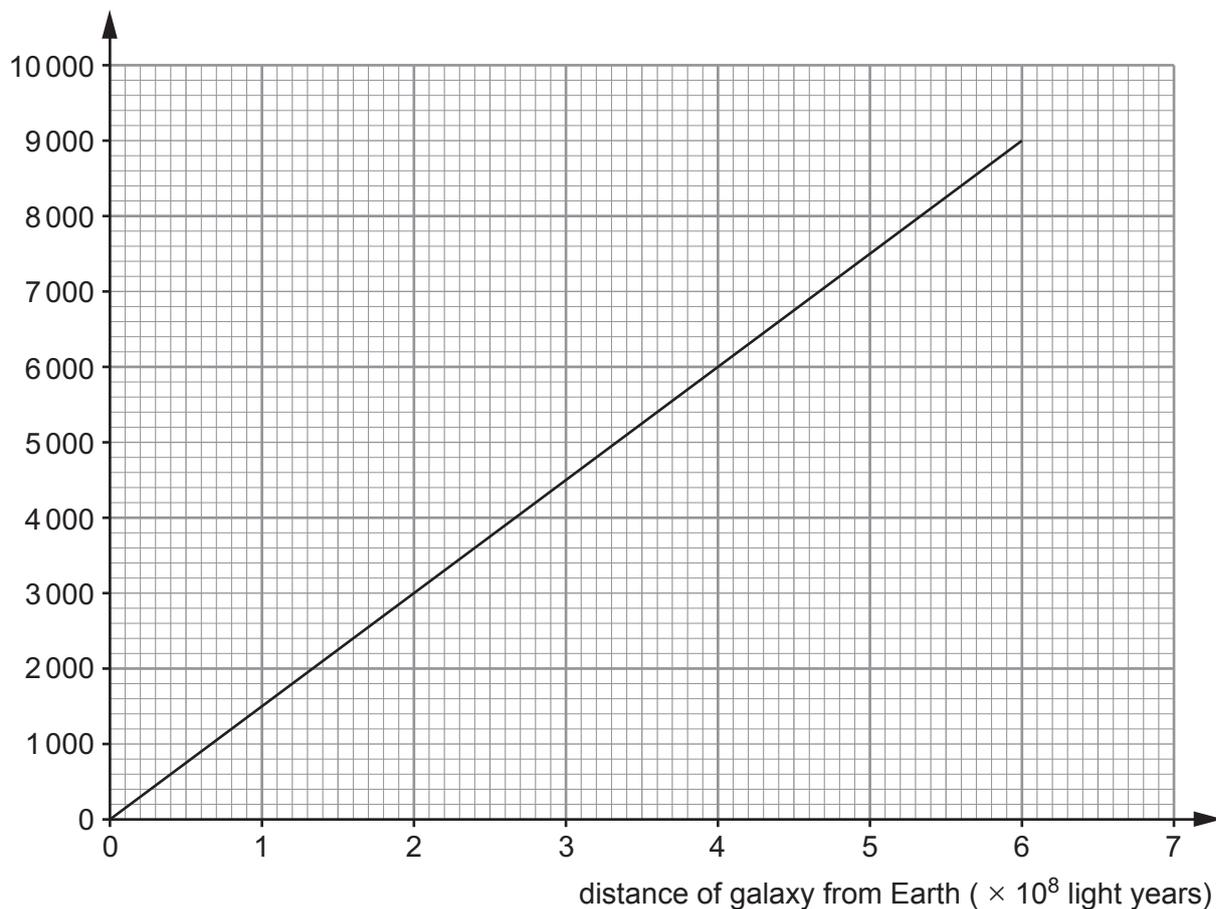
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5. The graph below shows how the velocity of galaxies moving away from the Earth (called their recession velocity) depends on their distance away from us (in light years).

recession velocity (km/s)



Sir Edwin Hubble put forward this theory.

“The recession velocity of a galaxy is directly proportional to its distance from Earth.”

- (a) (i) State how the graph supports Hubble’s theory.

[2]

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(ii) The gradient (steepness) of the graph is called the “Hubble constant”.

Its value is given by: Hubble constant = $\frac{1}{\text{age of the Universe}}$

Explain how the gradient of this line will change in the future.

[2]

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(b) The speed of recession of a distant galaxy is measured as 6 000 km/s. Use the graph to calculate the distance of this galaxy from Earth. Give your answer in km. (A light year is equivalent to 9.5×10^{12} km.)

[2]

distance = km

(c) The wavelength of a particular absorption line from the distant galaxy is measured as 669.4 nm. It is found to have been red shifted by 13.1 nm. Calculate the expected frequency of the same absorption line if measured in a laboratory experiment on Earth. You should use an equation from page 2 to obtain your answer. (Speed of light in vacuum, $c = 3 \times 10^8$ m/s.)

[5]

frequency = Hz

- (d) (i) Explain how Cosmic Microwave Background Radiation (CMBR) provides evidence that supports the Big Bang Theory. [2]

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- (ii) Space has a temperature of about -270°C (3 K) and is filled with CMBR energy. Explain why the temperature of space will decrease as the Universe continues to expand. [Note that the energy of a wave is directly proportional to its frequency.] [2]

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6. In an answer to a recent exam question, a candidate wrote: *“A SINGLE geostationary satellite stays in the same place and is the only way of relaying all electromagnetic waves around the world.”*

Explain, in detail, what is wrong with the above statement.

[6 QWC]

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END OF PAPER

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