



General Certificate of Secondary Education  
2016–2017

Centre Number

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Candidate Number

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# Science: Single Award

Unit 3 (Physics)  
Foundation Tier



[GSS31]

FRIDAY 11 NOVEMBER 2016, AFTERNOON

## TIME

1 hour, plus your additional time allowance.

## 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 nine** questions.

## INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total mark for this paper is 60.

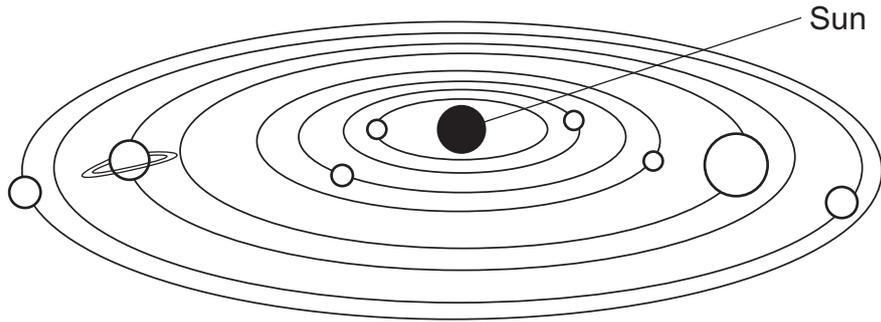
Figures in brackets printed down the right-hand side of pages indicate the marks awarded to each question or part question.

Quality of written communication will be assessed in Question **9(a)**.

For Examiner's use only	
Question Number	Marks
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	

<b>Total Marks</b>	
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- 1 The diagram below shows the Sun and its eight planets.



Source: Principal Examiner

- (a) What name is given to this model of the Solar System?

Put a circle around the correct answer.

**geocentric**

**heliocentric**

**concentric**

[1]

- (b) Fill in the missing word in each of the sentences below.

Choose your answers from:

**moon**

**galaxy**

**star**

A huge collection of stars is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

An object that orbits a planet is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

[2]

- (c) Put a tick (✓) beside the sentence that best describes the movement of most galaxies.

They are moving closer to each other

They are moving but staying the same distance apart

They are moving away from each other

[1]

Examiner Only

Marks

Remark



- 2 (a) The information below shows some of the stages in the production of fossil fuels but they are not in the correct order.

<b>A</b>	buried by sediments
<b>B</b>	high pressure and heat
<b>C</b>	the remains of dead plants and animals

- (i) Put the stages in the correct order.  
Use the letters **A**, **B**, **C** to do this.

\_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ → \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (ii) Fill in the missing word in the sentence below.

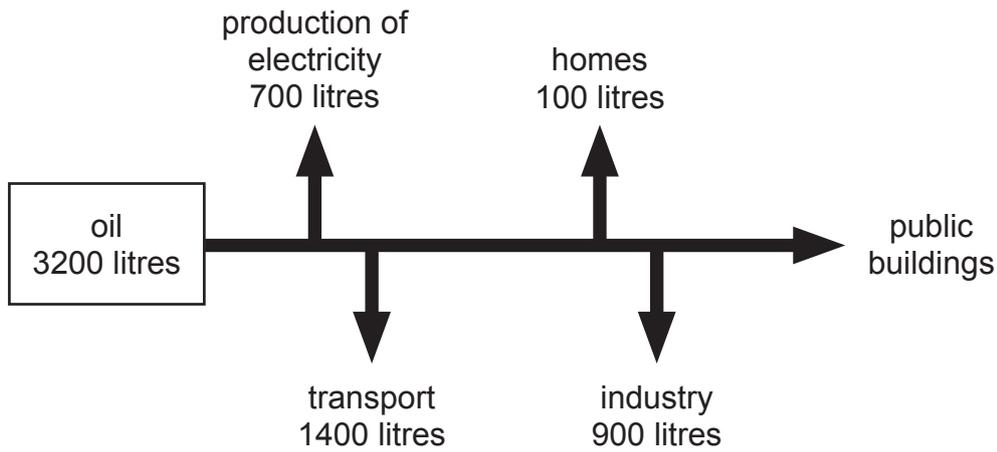
Choose your answer from:

**tens**                      **hundreds**                      **millions**

It takes \_\_\_\_\_ of years to produce  
fossil fuels. [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(b) The diagram below shows how a small town used 3200 litres of oil.

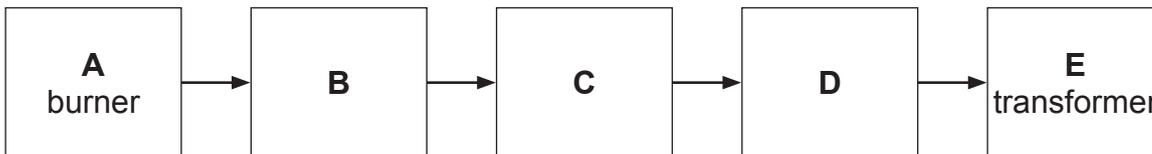


Calculate the number of litres of oil that were used in **public buildings**.

(Show your working out.)

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ litres [2]

(c) The flow chart below represents the parts found within an oil-burning power station.



Write down the names of parts **B**, **C** and **D** that are shown in the diagram.

Choose your answers from:

**generator**

**boiler**

**turbine**

**B** \_\_\_\_\_

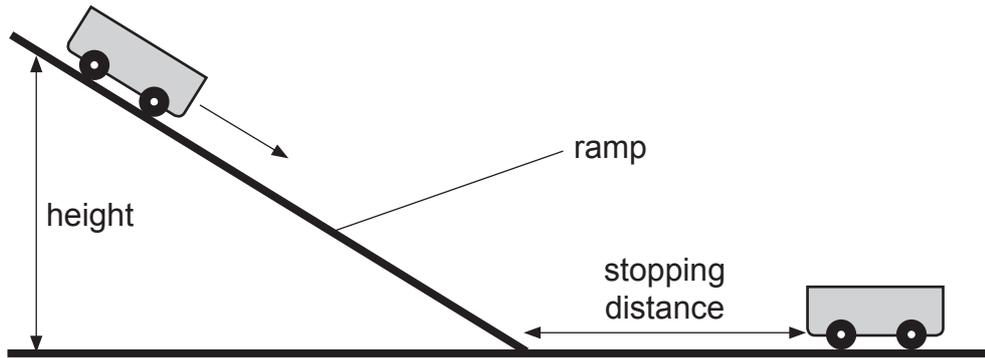
**C** \_\_\_\_\_

**D** \_\_\_\_\_

[2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- 3 (a) Adam investigated how height affects the stopping distance of a trolley using the apparatus shown below.



Source: Principal Examiner

He changed the height of the ramp and measured how far the trolley travelled from the end of the ramp.

- (i) Write down **one** thing that Adam could have done to make the results more reliable.

Put a circle around the correct answer.

**used the same trolley**

**repeated and averaged the results**

**used the same ramp**

[1]

- (ii) Write down the name of the force that opposes the movement of the trolley.

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

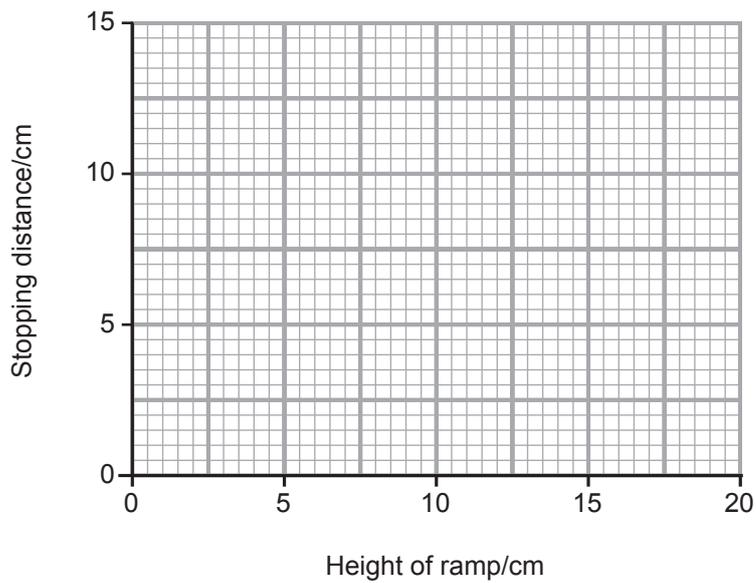
- (iii) Adam's results are shown in the table below.

Height of ramp/cm	Stopping distance/cm
5	0
10	5
15	10
20	15

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

Draw a **line graph** of Adam's results.  
Do this on the grid below.



[3]

- (b) Adam set the height of the ramp at 20 cm to investigate if adding mass affects the stopping distance of the trolley.

His results are shown below.

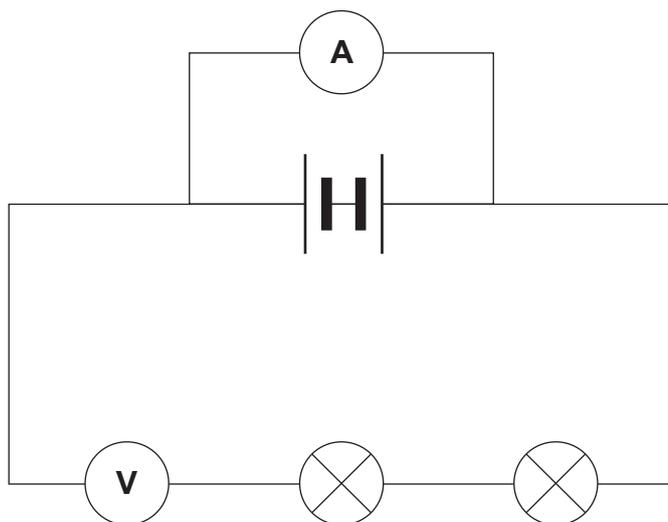
Mass added to trolley/g	Stopping distance/cm
0	15
100	18
200	21
300	25
400	30

Complete the sentence below to give the trend shown by these results.

As the mass added to the trolley \_\_\_\_\_

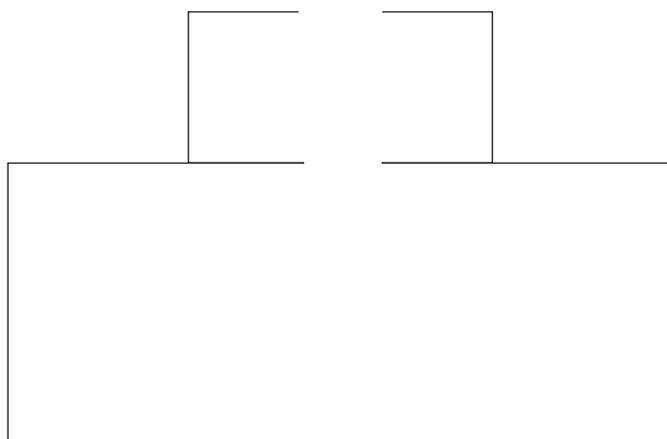
\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- 4 James set up the circuit below to measure the voltage produced by two cells (batteries) and the current through two bulbs. However it contains some mistakes.



Source: Principal Examiner

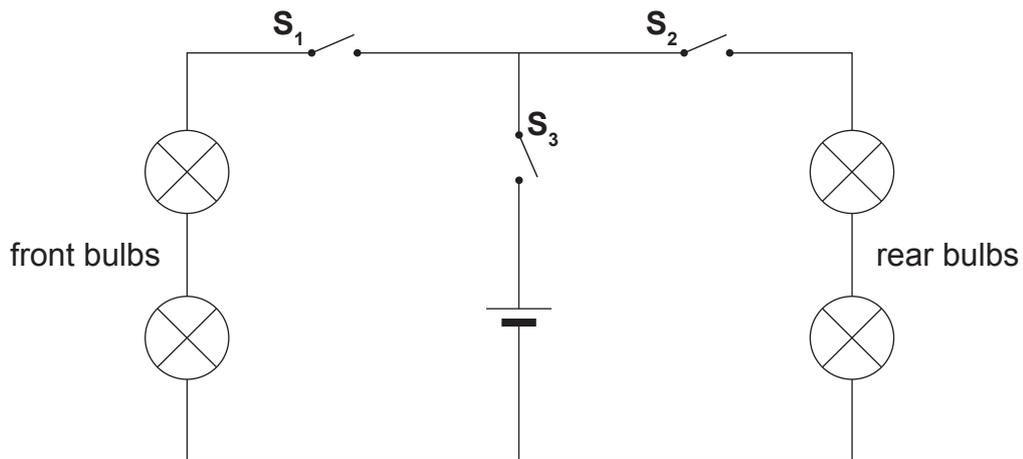
- (a) Complete the diagram below to show the correct circuit. Use the same electrical symbols as above.



[2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

The circuit diagram below shows how the lights of a model car are controlled.



- (b) 1. Which switches ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  or  $S_3$ ) should be closed to **only** turn on the front bulbs?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

2. Which switches ( $S_1$ ,  $S_2$  or  $S_3$ ) should be closed to turn on **all** the bulbs?

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

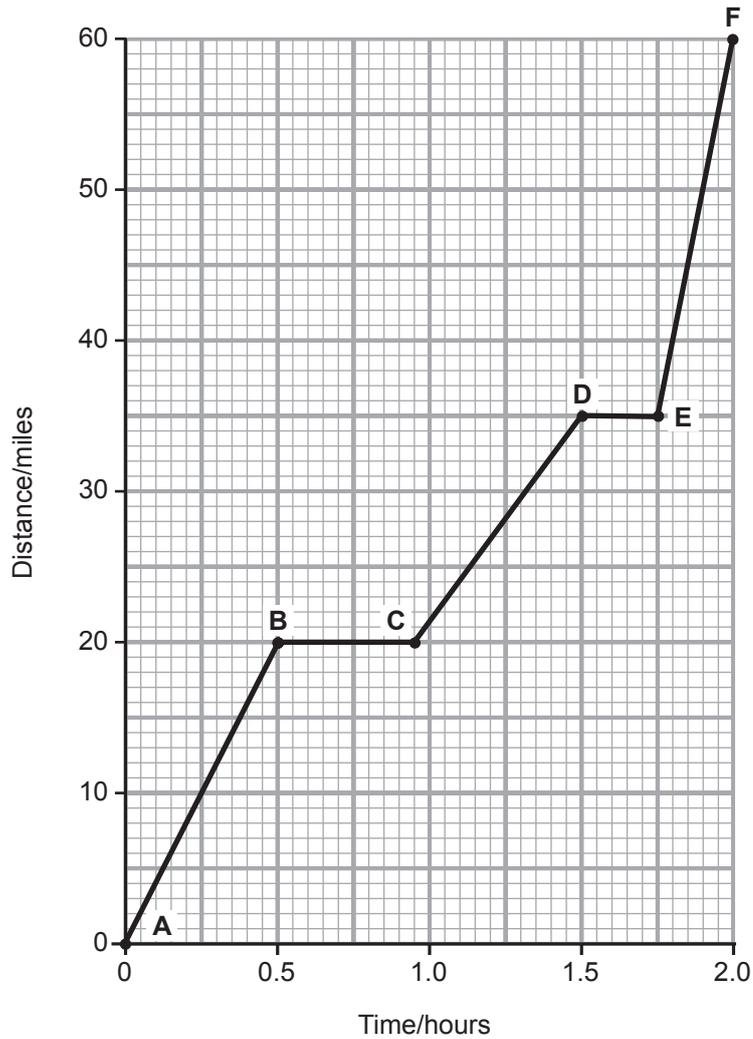
Examiner Only

Marks Remark



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**(Questions continue overleaf)**

- 6 (a) Shown below is a distance–time graph for a van.



- (i) Describe the motion of the van from **D** to **E**.

Put a circle around the correct answer.

**stopped**      :      **steady speed**      :      **slowing down**

[1]

- (ii) Between which two points is this van travelling the fastest?

Choose your answer from:

**A–B**

**C–D**

**E–F**

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(iii) Use the equation:

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

to calculate the average speed of the van between **A** and **F**.

(Show your working out.)

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ mph [2]

The table below shows the results for a different journey by the van.

Time/hours	Distance/miles
0	0
0.5	15
1.0	30
1.5	45
2.0	60

(b) Over the two hours of this journey, is the average speed more than, less than, or the same as the previous journey from **A** to **F** on the graph opposite?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- (c) The table below shows the thinking and braking distances at 20 mph and 50 mph for a car on different road conditions.

Speed/ mph	Road conditions	Thinking distance/ m	Braking distance/ m
20	dry	6	6
	snow	6	24
	ice	6	60
50	dry	15	38
	snow	15	152
	ice	15	395

- (i) What effect, if any, does speed have on the thinking distance?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (ii) What effect, if any, do road conditions have on the thinking distance?

\_\_\_\_\_ [1]

- (iii) Calculate the stopping distance for a car travelling at 20 mph on a road covered with ice.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ m [1]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

(d) The photograph below shows a crash test dummy after a collision.



© Jim West / Science Photo Library

Write down **two** features shown in the photograph that will reduce the risk to drivers in an accident.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ [2]

Examiner Only	
Marks	Remark

- 7 (a) The table below shows the lowest and highest frequencies that some sea animals can hear.

Sea animal	Lowest frequency/ Hz	Highest frequency/ Hz
Porpoise	75	150 000
Beluga whale	1000	123 000
Dolphin	40 000	100 000
Seal	300	56 000

- (i) Many sea animals can hear ultrasound. What is meant by the term 'ultrasound'?

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (ii) Write down the name of the sea animal that can **only** hear ultrasound.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

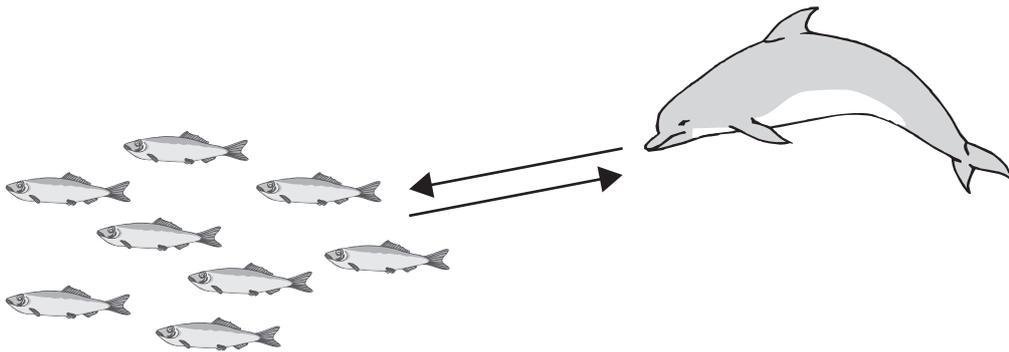
- (iii) Write down the name of the sea animal that can hear the greatest range of frequencies.

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

(b) The diagram below shows a dolphin using ultrasound to hunt fish.



Source: Principal Examiner

The dolphin sends out an ultrasound pulse and the echo returns 0.04 seconds later. Ultrasound travels at 1500 m/s in water.

Use the equation:

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

to calculate the distance between the dolphin and the fish.

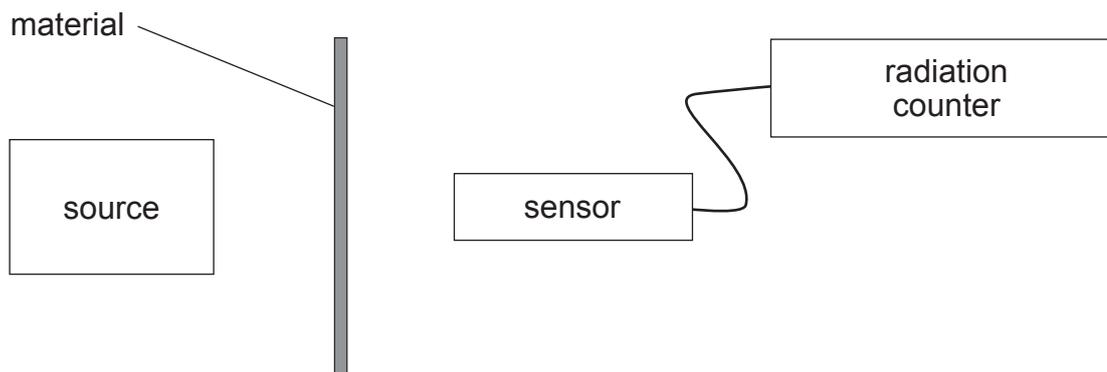
(Show your working out.)

Answer \_\_\_\_\_ m [3]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

- 8 The apparatus below was used to investigate the type(s) of radiation emitted from a source.



The table below shows the results obtained when different materials were used.

Material	Radiation/cpm
None	1000
1 mm paper	800
5 mm aluminium	800
30 mm lead	15

- (a) Write down the names of **two** types of radiation that are produced by this source.  
Explain your answer.

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[3]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

- (b) Radioactive tracers are used to examine organs inside the body. The tracer is put into the patient's body and followed by sensors outside the body.

The table below gives information about three isotopes of iodine that could be used as tracers.

Isotope	Radiation emitted	Half-life
Iodine-128	beta	25 minutes
Iodine-129	beta and gamma	25 000 000 years
Iodine-131	beta and gamma	8 days

- (i) Explain fully what is meant by the term 'half-life'.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (ii) Which isotope of iodine would be the best to use as a radioactive tracer? Explain your answer fully.

Isotope \_\_\_\_\_ [1]

Explanation \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

- (iii) Explain fully why some nuclei are radioactive.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

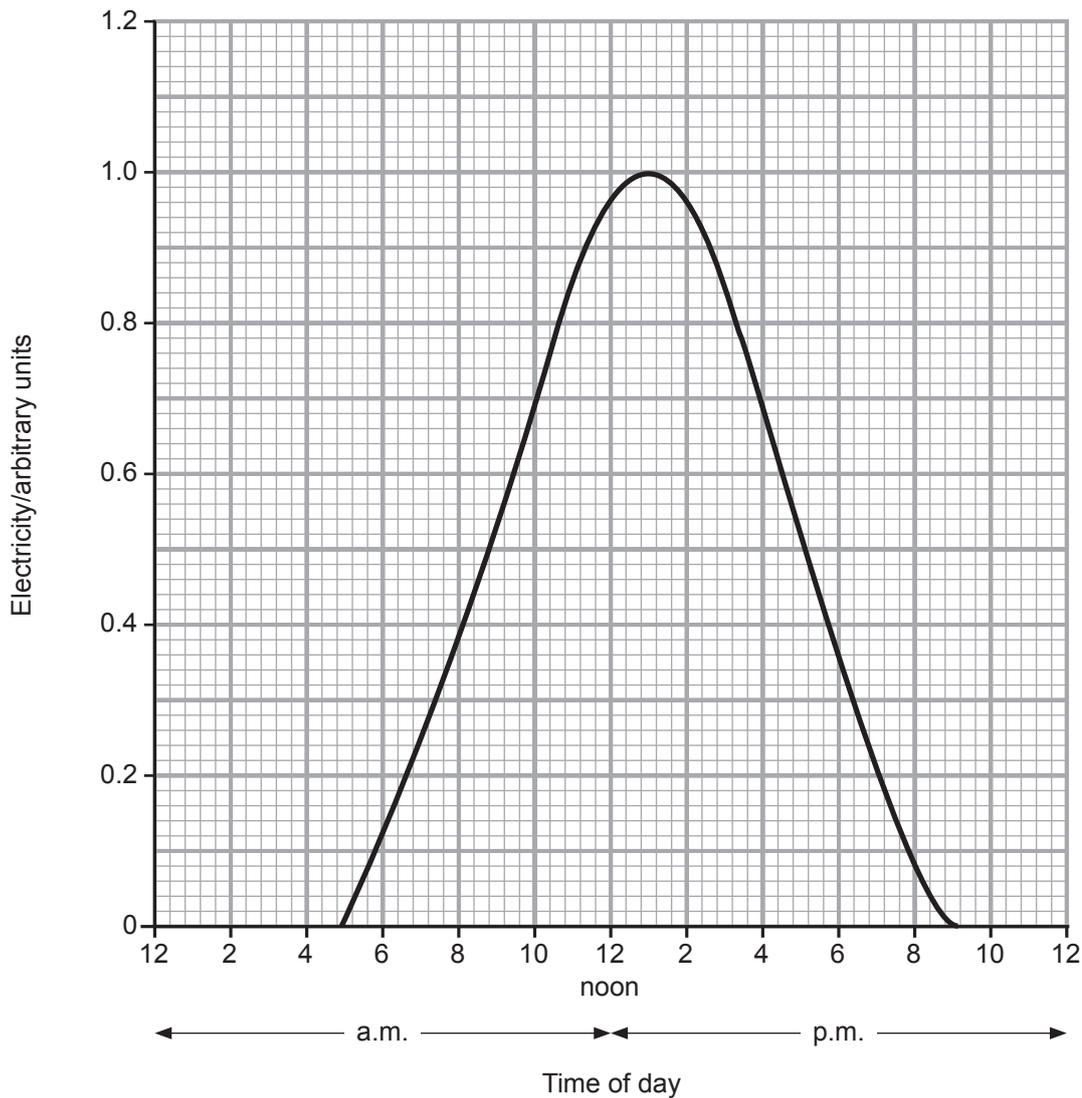
\_\_\_\_\_ [2]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark



Solar cells can also be used to produce electricity. The graph below shows the amount of electricity produced by a solar cell over a 24 hour period in summer.



- (b) Draw the curve you would expect for a 24 hour period in winter.  
Do this on the same axes.

[2]

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**THIS IS THE END OF THE QUESTION PAPER**

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