

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE**

A182/01

**TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
PHYSICS A/ADDITIONAL SCIENCE A
Modules P4 P5 P6 (Foundation Tier)**

FRIDAY 17 JUNE 2016:

Morning

DURATION: 1 hour

plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED 24pt

Candidate forename						Candidate surname				
Centre number						Candidate number				

**Candidates answer on the Question Paper.
A calculator may be used for this paper.**

OCR SUPPLIED MATERIALS:

None

OTHER MATERIALS REQUIRED:

Pencil

Ruler (cm/mm)

READ INSTRUCTIONS OVERLEAF



INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the boxes on the first page. Please write clearly and in capital letters.

Use black ink. HB pencil may be used for graphs and diagrams only.

Answer ALL the questions.

Read each question carefully. Make sure you know what you have to do before starting your answer.

Write your answer to each question in the space provided. If additional space is required, you should use the lined page(s) at the end of this booklet. The question number(s) must be clearly shown.

INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The quality of written communication is assessed in questions marked with a pencil ().

A list of useful relationships is printed on pages 4–6.

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

The total number of marks for this paper is 60.

Any blank pages are indicated.

TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE EQUATIONS

USEFUL RELATIONSHIPS

THE EARTH IN THE UNIVERSE

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

$$\text{wave speed} = \text{frequency} \times \text{wavelength}$$

SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

$$\text{energy transferred} = \text{power} \times \text{time}$$

$$\text{power} = \text{voltage} \times \text{current}$$

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{energy usefully transferred}}{\text{total energy supplied}} \times 100\%$$

EXPLAINING MOTION

$$\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance travelled}}{\text{time taken}}$$

$$\text{acceleration} = \frac{\text{change in velocity}}{\text{time taken}}$$

$$\text{momentum} = \text{mass} \times \text{velocity}$$

$$\text{change of momentum} = \text{resultant force} \times \text{time for which it acts}$$

$$\text{work done by a force} = \text{force} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{distance moved in} \\ \text{the direction of the} \\ \text{force} \end{array}$$

$$\text{amount of energy transferred} = \text{work done}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{change in} \\ \text{gravitational} \\ \text{potential energy} \end{array} = \text{weight} \times \begin{array}{l} \text{vertical} \\ \text{height} \\ \text{difference} \end{array}$$

$$\text{kinetic energy} = \frac{1}{2} \times \text{mass} \times [\text{velocity}]^2$$

ELECTRIC CIRCUITS

$$\text{power} = \text{voltage} \times \text{current}$$

$$\text{resistance} = \frac{\text{voltage}}{\text{current}}$$

$$\frac{\text{voltage across primary coil}}{\text{voltage across secondary coil}} = \frac{\text{number of turns in primary coil}}{\text{number of turns in secondary coil}}$$

RADIOACTIVE MATERIALS

$$\text{energy} = \text{mass} \times [\text{speed of light in a vacuum}]^2$$

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Answer ALL the questions

1 Beth is doing some experiments with electricity.

(a) She rubs a plastic rod with a cloth.

The rod becomes negatively charged.

Which statement explains how the rod gains the negative charge?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

Electrons move from the cloth on to the rod.

☐

Electrons move from the rod on to the cloth.

☐

Molecules move from the cloth on to the rod.

☐

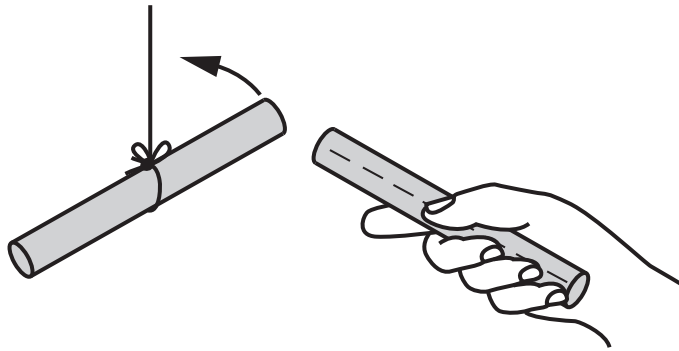
Molecules move from the rod on to the cloth.

☐

[1]

- (b) Beth brings the negatively charged rod towards another rod that is hung from a string.

The rods **REPEL** each other.



- (i) What is the charge on the rod that is hung from the string?

Draw **ONE** straight line from the correct **CHARGE** on the left to the **EXPLANATION** on the right.

CHARGE	EXPLANATION
negative	like charges repel
neutral	unlike charges attract
positive	

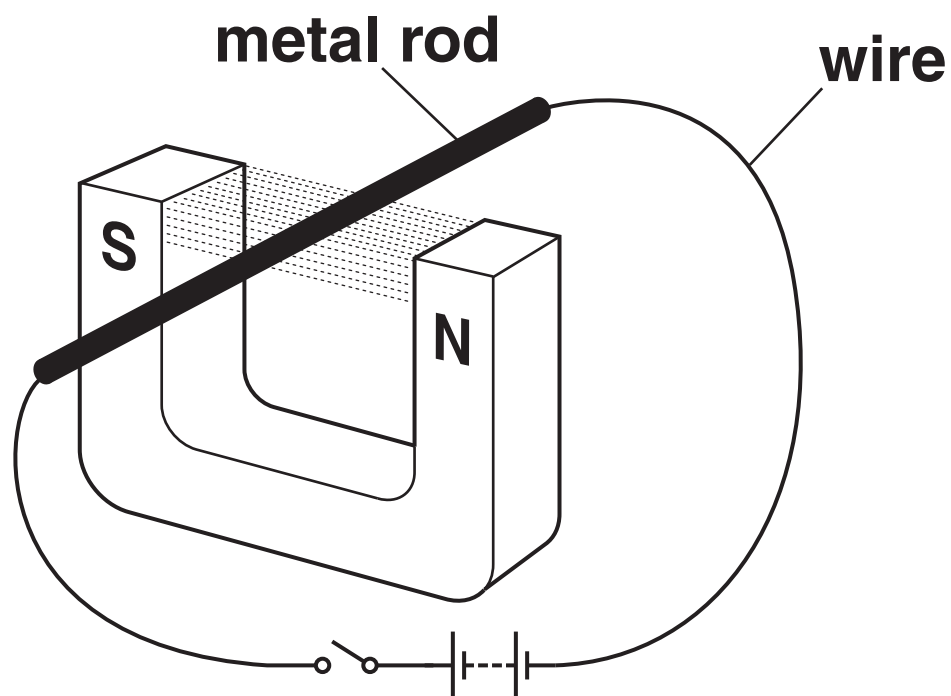
[1]

- (ii) Beth thinks the charge on the rod she is holding will leak away because the rod is a conductor.

Is Beth correct?
Justify your answer.

_____ [2]
[TOTAL: 4]

- 2 In another experiment Beth sets up a wire between the poles of a magnet.



- (a) When she closes the switch the metal rod experiences a force.

ON THE DIAGRAM draw an arrow to show the direction of this force. [1]

- (b) State ONE change Beth can make so that the force is in the opposite direction.

_____ [1]

- (c) Which device below makes use of the effect described in (a)?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct device.

motor

☐

lamp

☐

kettle

☐

thermometer

☐

[1]

[TOTAL: 3]

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3 This question is about electric lamps.

(a) The table gives information about different types of lamps.

The information is stated on the lamp and refers to its normal operating conditions.

TYPE OF LAMP	INFORMATION
fluorescent	230 V, 8 W
spiral	110 V, 11 W
filament	3 V, 2 W
LED	1.5 V, 1 W

(i) Which lamp uses most electrical energy every second when operating normally?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

fluorescent

spiral

filament

LED [1]

(ii) Which lamp is designed to be connected to the mains supply in a house in the UK?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

fluorescent

spiral

filament

LED [1]

(iii) The filament lamp can be powered by cells.

How many 1.5 V cells need to be connected in series so the lamp lights normally?

Put a **ring** around the correct answer.

one

two

three

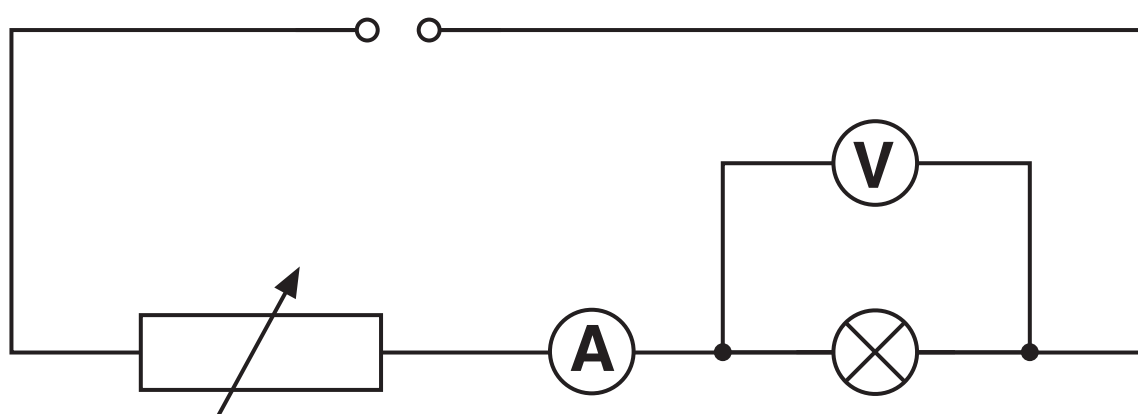
four

[1]

(b) Jason is investigating how the resistance of a filament lamp changes with the current through it.

He connects the lamp to a power supply and a variable resistor.

He uses an ammeter to measure the current through the lamp and a voltmeter to measure the voltage across it.



(i) On the diagram put a **ring** around the symbol for the ammeter.

[1]

(ii) These are Jason’s results.

VOLTAGE (V)	1.0	3.0
CURRENT (A)	0.10	0.20

**How does the resistance of the lamp change as the current increases?
Justify your conclusion by doing calculations with Jason’s results.**

_____ **[3]**

(iii) Suggest what Jason can do to ensure his results are accurate.

_____ **[1]**

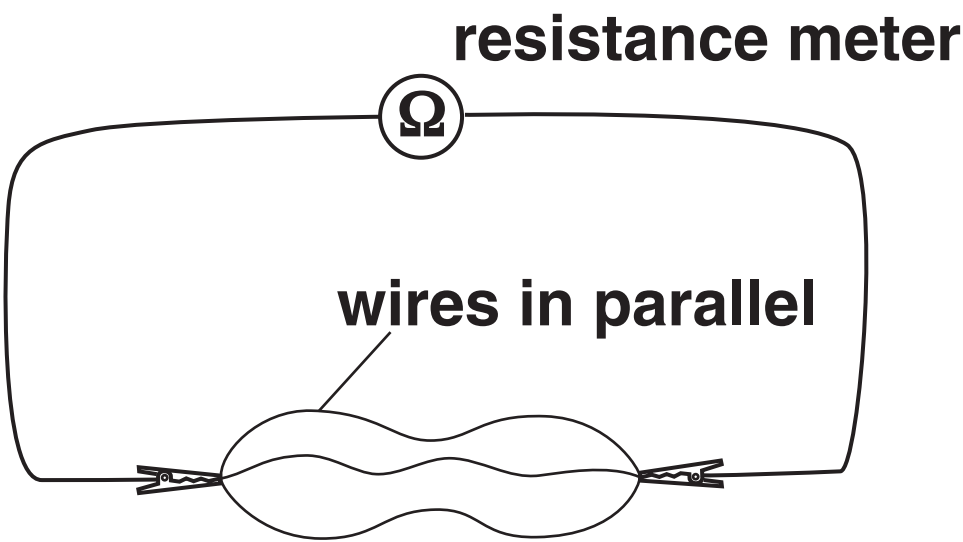
[TOTAL: 8]

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4 Sarah is investigating the resistance of wires connected in parallel.

She uses three wires that are all the same as each other.

She connects the three wires in parallel and uses a resistance meter to measure the resistance.



Sarah does this again for two wires in parallel.

These are her results:

Number of wires in parallel arrangement	Resistance (Ω)
2	6
3	4

Sarah thinks that there is a correlation between the number of wires and the resistance of the parallel arrangement.

Explain the correlation in Sarah’s results and describe ways she could improve this investigation.



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer.

[6]

[TOTAL: 6]

5 Radioactive materials are used in hospitals.

Radioactive tracers allow the doctor to investigate organs in a patient's body without surgery.

The radioactive tracer can be injected into a patient's vein.

- (a) The doctor has this information about the activity from three radioactive tracers that emit gamma rays.**

Tracer	ACTIVITY (COUNTS PER MINUTE)		
	At start	After 1 hour	After 2 hours
A	1000	700	500
B	1000	500	250
C	1000	250	60

The doctor wants to use a tracer with a half-life of 1 hour.

**Which tracer should the doctor choose?
Justify your choice.**

[2]

(b) The doctor wants Sally to be investigated using this radioactive tracer. Sally is anxious about this. She knows that gamma rays can cause cancer.

Suggest what the doctor might say to Sally to reassure her.

[3]

[TOTAL: 5]

6 Kal lives near to a site where it is proposed to build a new nuclear power station.

(a) Which process describes how energy is released from the nuclear fuel in the power station?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the correct answer.

burning ☐

changes in the nucleus ☐

chemical reaction ☐

ionisation ☐

[1]

(b) Nuclear power stations produce waste.

Kal is concerned because he has heard about the dangers of such waste materials.

The waste is categorised as high level, intermediate level and low level.

(i) High level waste is

stored in water for many years

then sealed in steel canisters

then buried deep underground.

Explain the reasons for this method of disposal. [3]

(ii) Low level waste is put in landfills.

Give ONE reason why low level waste does not need the same disposal method as high level waste.

[1]

(c) Kal discusses his concerns with his friend Mary.

Kal says, ‘I’m very worried about the risk of something happening. I didn’t choose to live near to a nuclear power station.’

Suggest some ideas that Mary could use to reassure Kal.

[3]

[TOTAL: 8]

7 Mike works in a laboratory where there are radioactive materials.

He must not touch these materials.

Some emit beta particles, others emit alpha particles.

He has to stand behind a shield when dealing with beta particles.

He does not need the shield when dealing with alpha particles.

Explain the need for these safety precautions and why they are different for alpha and beta particles.



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer.

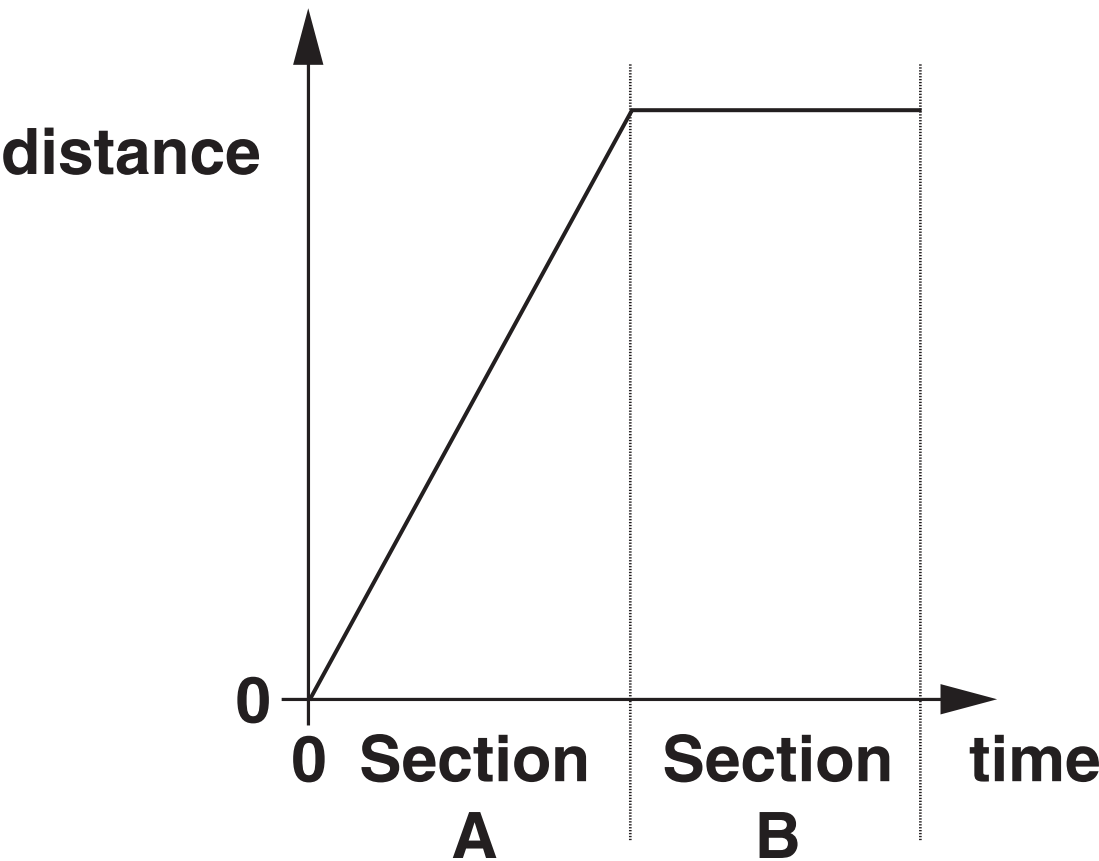
[6]

[TOTAL: 6]

8 Lorries are fitted with tachometers that automatically record their speed and distance travelled.

The data from the tachometer is used to produce graphs.

(a) This graph shows the distance-time graph for part of a journey.



How is the lorry moving during sections A and B of its journey?

Draw one straight line from each SECTION on the left to its correct MOTION on the right.

SECTION

MOTION

A

moving at constant speed

slowing down

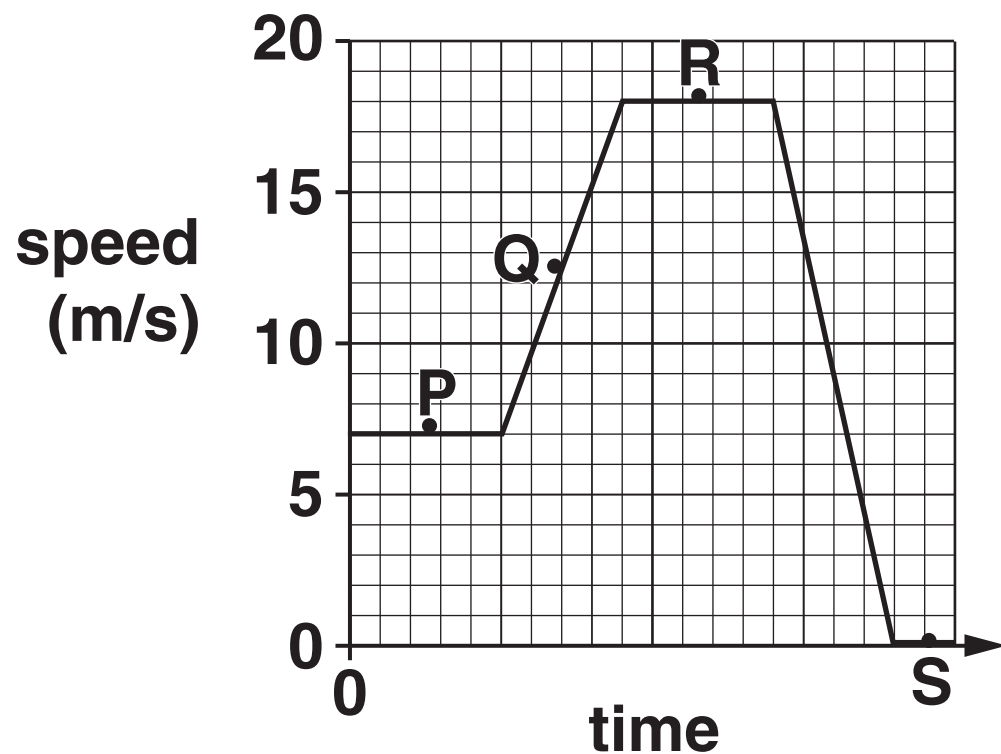
B

speeding up

not moving

[2]

- (b) This graph shows the **SPEED-TIME** graph for part of another journey.



- (i) What is the maximum speed of the lorry shown on the graph?

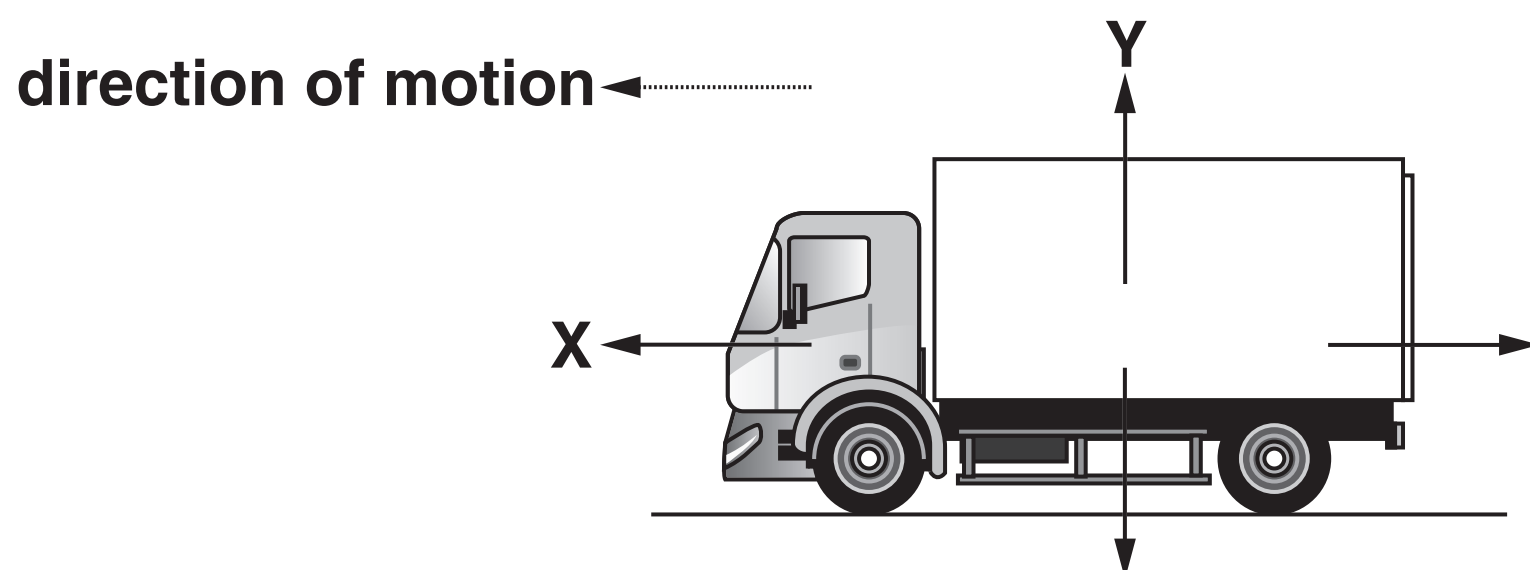
maximum speed = _____ m/s [1]

- (ii) At which point on the graph is the lorry not moving?
Put a **ring** around the correct answer.

P Q R S

[1]

- (c) The diagram shows the four forces acting on the lorry as it moves at constant speed along a straight, horizontal road.



(i) What are the names of the forces labelled X and Y on the diagram?

Draw one straight line from each FORCE on the left to its correct NAME on the right.

FORCE	NAME
	counter force
X	driving force
Y	reaction
	weight

[2]

(ii) The lorry is moving at constant speed.

Explain how this is shown by the two horizontal arrows on the diagram.

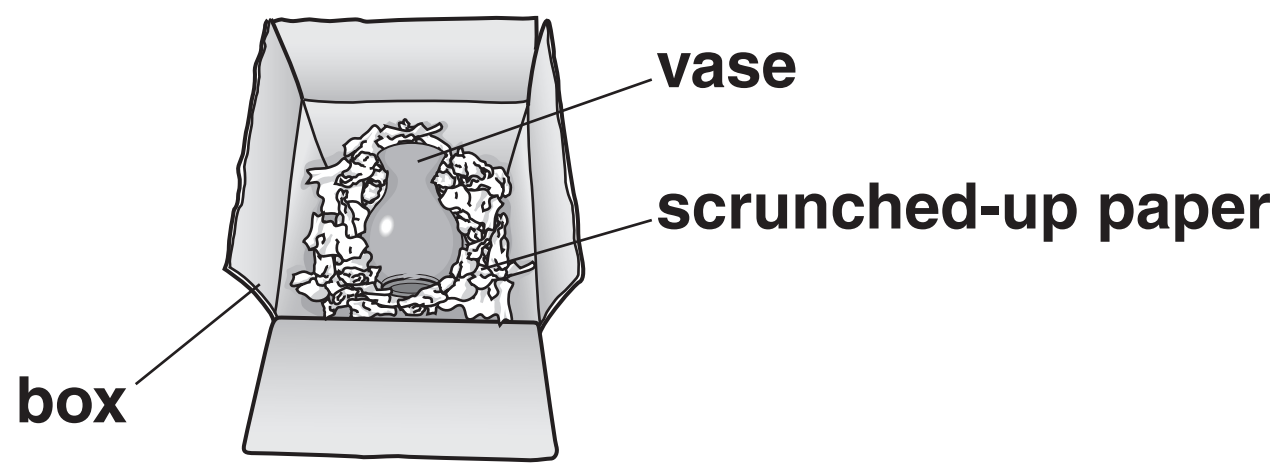
[2]

[TOTAL: 8]

9 Tina wants to mail a box to a friend.

The box contains a fragile glass vase.

The mail company advises that a fragile item should be wrapped in crumpled-up newspaper to prevent it breaking if the box is dropped.



Explain to Tina how the crumpled-up paper protects the vase if the box is dropped.

Use ideas about forces in your answer. [6]



The quality of written communication will be assessed in your answer.

[TOTAL: 6]

10 Roy is stacking shelves at the supermarket.

He lifts boxes of tins from the floor to the shelves.

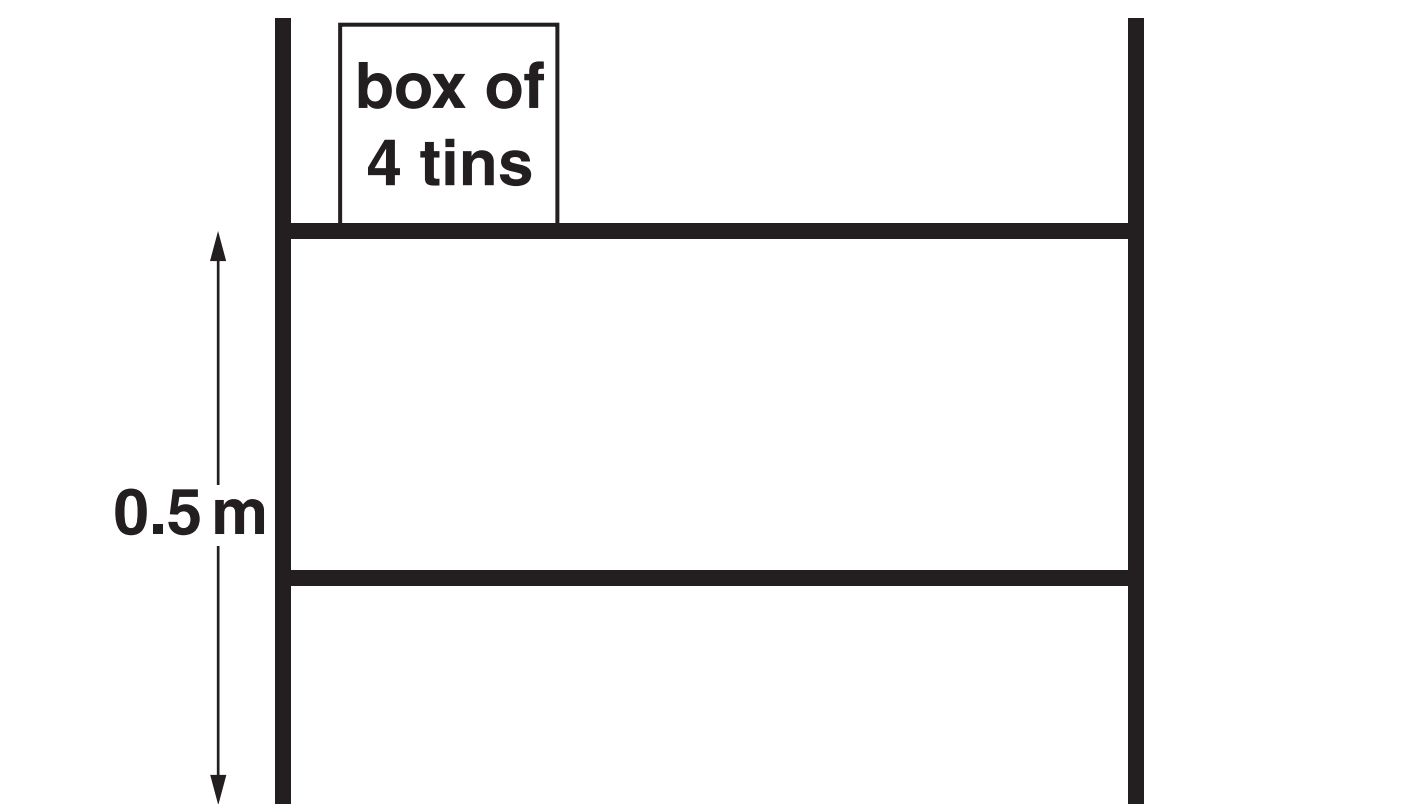
(a) Each tin weighs 5 N.

An empty box weighs 2 N.

(i) What is the smallest force that Roy has to pull on a BOX OF 4 TINS when lifting it?

force = _____ N [1]

(ii) Roy lifts a box of 4 tins from the floor to a shelf 0.5 m above the floor.



**Calculate how much gravitational potential energy the box gains.
Include the correct unit in your answer.**

gain in gravitational potential energy

= _____ unit _____ [2]

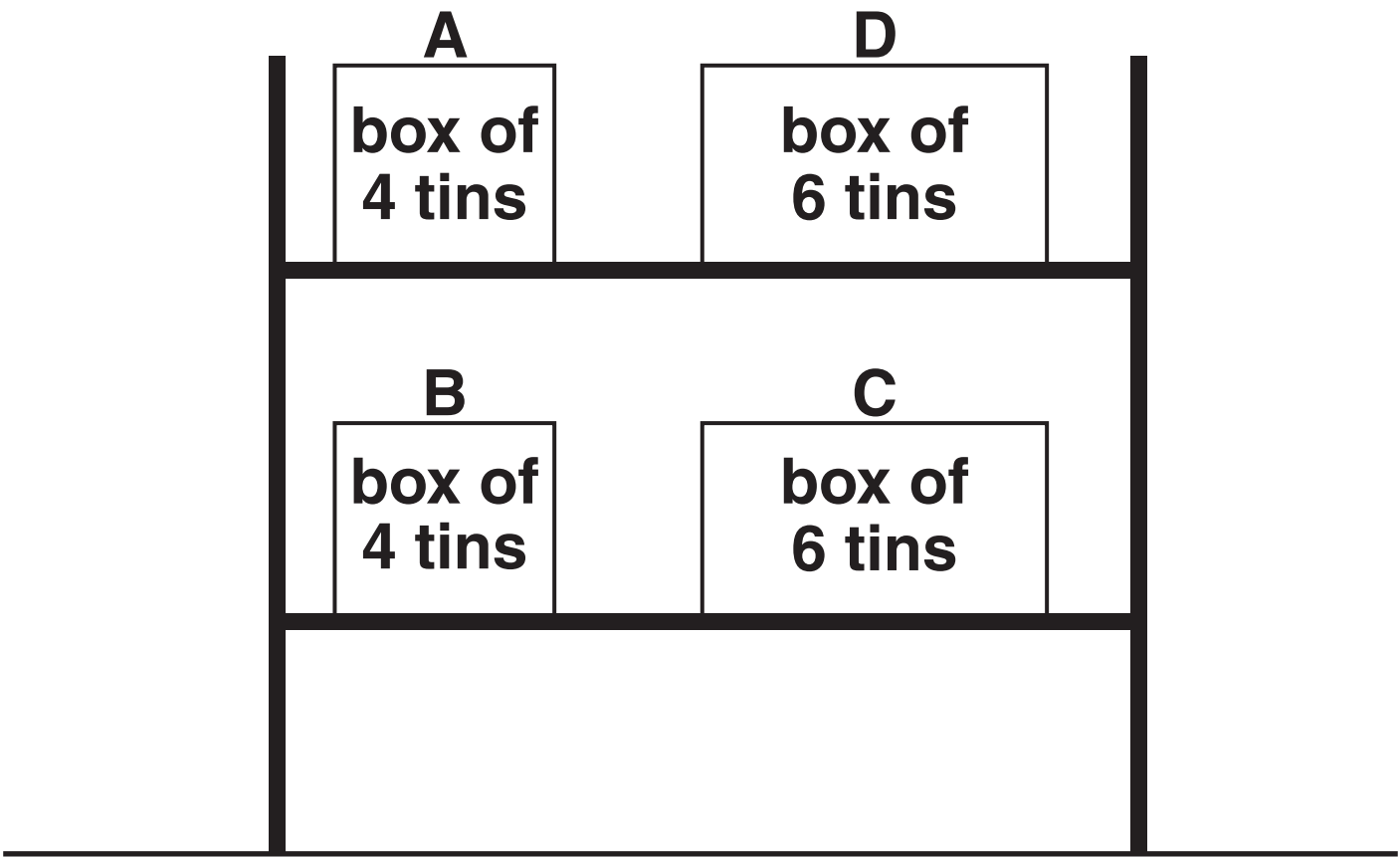
(iii) Roy says, ‘I get hot when lifting the tins. I must be using more energy than the tins gain.’

**State what is meant by CONSERVATION OF ENERGY
and explain how it applies to Roy.**

[2]

(b) Roy lifts boxes of 4 tins and boxes of 6 tins from the floor onto the shelves.

He puts a box of 4 tins and a box of 6 tins on each shelf, as shown in the diagram.



Which box gains the most gravitational potential energy?
Put a ring around the correct answer.

A B C D [1]

[TOTAL: 6]

END OF QUESTION PAPER

ADDITIONAL ANSWER SPACE

If additional space is required, you should use the following lined page(s). The question number(s) must be clearly shown in the margin(s).

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