

**OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE**

A182/01

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

FRIDAY 16 JUNE 2017: 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.

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TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE DATA SHEET

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

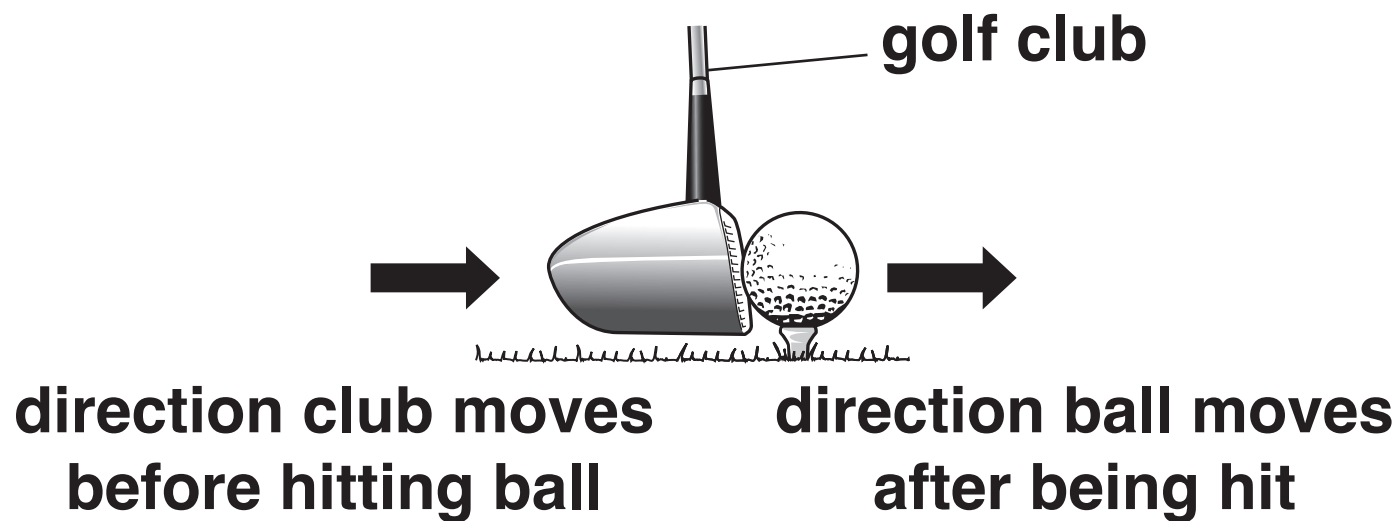
1 For each of the following situations say whether there are NO FORCES acting on the object, or there is a RESULTANT FORCE, or there are forces acting which are BALANCED.

Put a tick (✓) in the one correct box for each situation. [4]

Situation	No forces	Resultant force	Balanced forces
a ball accelerating as it falls vertically			
a person parachuting falling vertically at constant speed			
a book resting on a table			
a car moving along a straight road without accelerating			

[TOTAL: 4]

- 2 Grace is playing golf. She swings her golf club so that it hits a stationary ball.



- (a) (i) Why is the kinetic energy of the ball zero BEFORE it is hit?

_____ [1]

- (ii) The ball has mass 0.050 kg and velocity 40 m/s after it has been hit.

Calculate the kinetic energy of the ball AFTER it has been hit.

Show your working.

kinetic energy = _____ J [2]

(iii) Grace hears the club hit the ball.

How does the amount of kinetic energy gained by the ball compare with the kinetic energy of the club just before it hits the ball?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

less than

the same

more than

Justify your choice.

[2]

(b) (i) Grace calculates that the momentum of the ball changes by 2.0 kg m/s.

Explain how she got this value.

[2]

(ii) The force ON THE BALL due to the club is 4000 N.

How large is the force ON THE CLUB?

Put a ring around the correct answer below. [1]

< 4000 N

4000 N

> 4000 N

(iii) Grace hits the golf ball with a different club.

The force on the ball is the same as before, but the club and ball are in contact for a longer time.

Grace thinks this makes the ball go faster.

Do you agree with Grace?

Use ideas about momentum and time to explain your answer.

[2]

[TOTAL: 10]

3 A car travels along a straight horizontal road.

The table shows how the speed of the car varies for part of its journey.

Time (s)	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Speed (m/s)	20	20	20	20	22	24	26	28	30

Use the data in the table to describe and explain the motion of the car.

You may draw a SKETCH graph with important points clearly labelled to help you answer the question. [6]



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

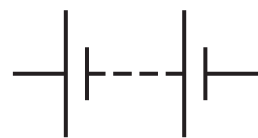
[TOTAL: 6]

4 (a) Jake is buying an electric car.

- (i) The car's source of energy is a battery, which is connected to an electric motor by metal wires.**

A voltmeter is used to measure the voltage across the battery.

Complete the circuit diagram below by connecting the battery to the motor and showing the voltmeter connected correctly. [3]



motor

- (ii) There is an electric current in the connecting wires when the motor is working.**

What moves in the wires to cause this electric current?

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

electrons and protons

☐

electrons only

☐

metal ions

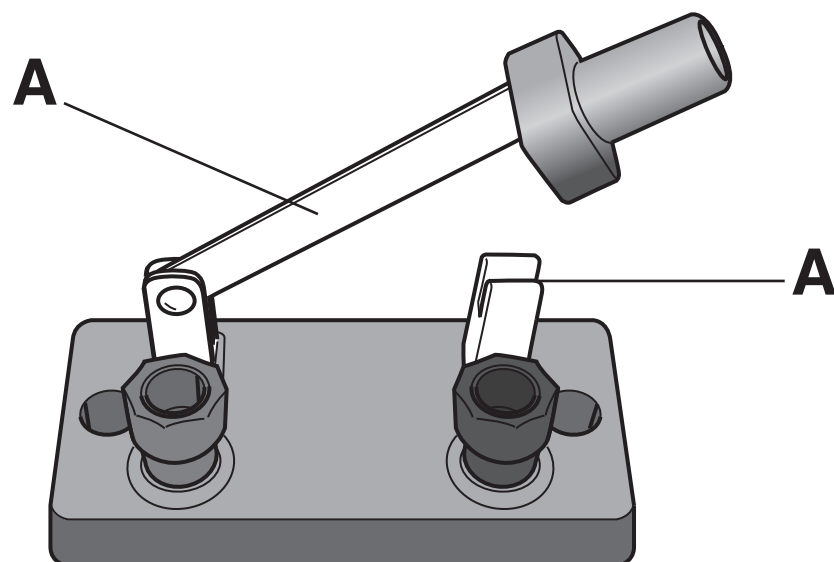
☐

protons only

☐

[1]

(iii) The diagram shows a switch which can be used to turn the motor on and off.



Which of the following materials can be used for the parts labelled A?

Put a ring around the TWO correct answers below. [1]

aluminium

copper

plastic

wood

(b) The voltage of the battery is 300 V.

Which is the correct calculation to get the power of the motor when the current is 100 A?

Put a ring around the correct answer below. [1]

(100 ÷ 300)

(300 ÷ 100)

(300 + 100)

(300 × 100)

- (c) Jake discusses with Sam the advantages and disadvantages of electric cars compared with diesel powered cars.**

Jake says ‘Although electric cars cost more to buy, they are cheaper to run than diesel cars. They are very quiet when being driven.’

Sam says ‘Electric cars don’t go very far before they need to be recharged. However, they don’t pollute the atmosphere as much as diesel cars.’

- (i) Why do diesel cars pollute the atmosphere more than electric cars?**

[1]

- (ii) Electric cars are very quiet.**

Suggest why this might be dangerous for pedestrians.

[1]

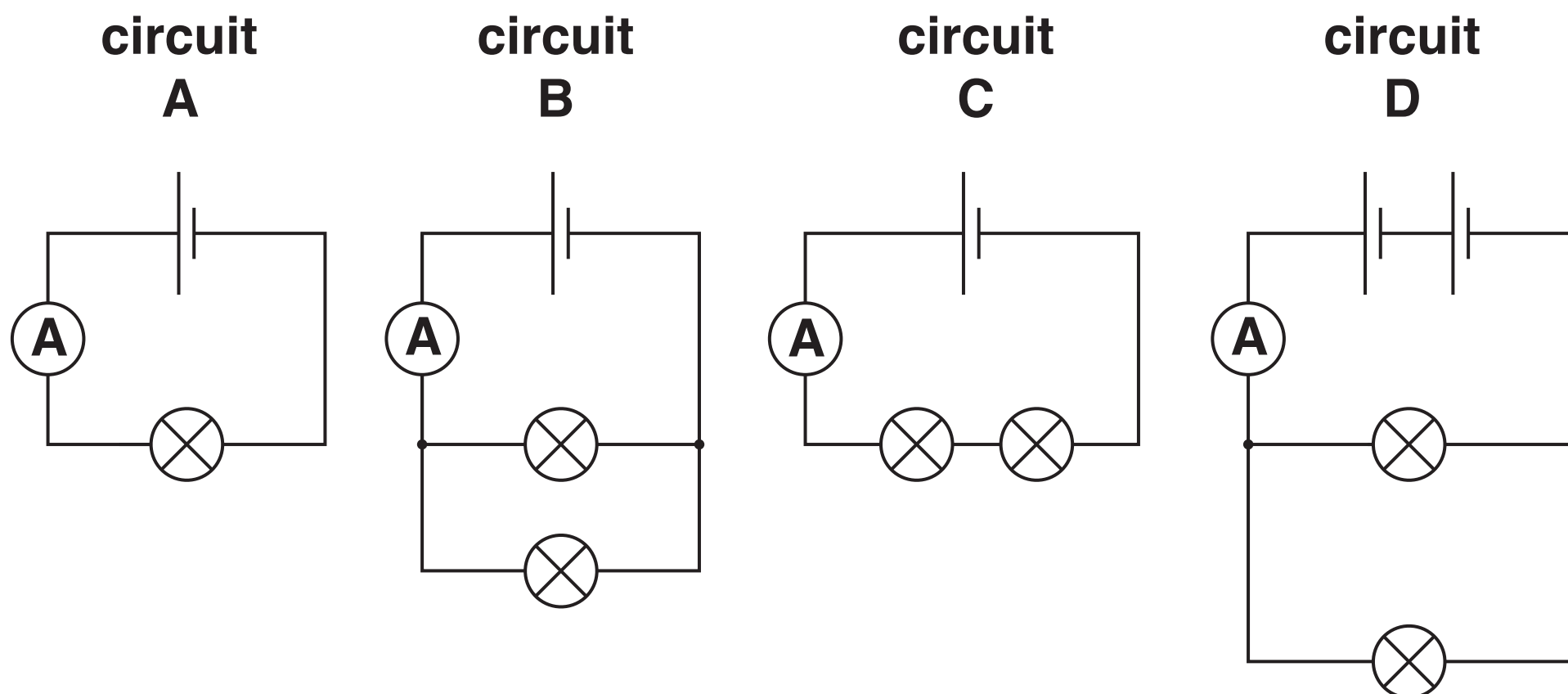
[TOTAL: 8]

5 Alyssia is doing electricity experiments.

- (a) She investigates the current in circuits made from cells and lamps.**

All the cells are alike and all the lamps are alike.

Here are four circuits she connects up. Each circuit contains an ammeter.



For each statement choose the correct circuit.

Put a letter A, B, C or D in each box to show your choice.

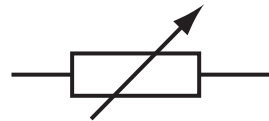
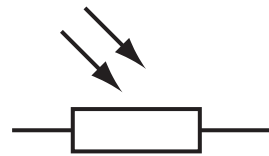
You can use each letter once, twice or not at all.

- (i) The ammeter in this circuit has the SMALLEST reading.** [1]
- (ii) The ammeter in this circuit has the GREATEST reading.** [1]
- (iii) In these TWO circuits the lamps are connected in PARALLEL.** and [1]

(b) Alyssia then uses an LDR.

Which is the symbol for an LDR?

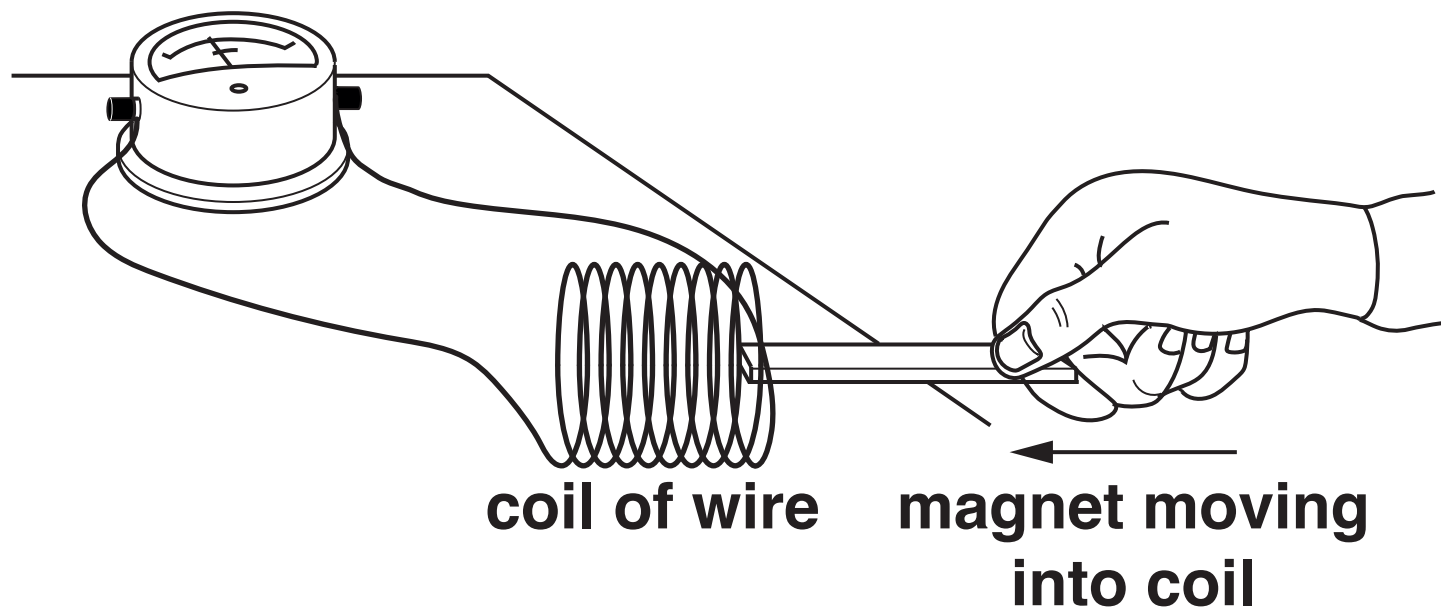
Put a ring around the correct symbol below. [1]



(c) Alyssia uses a magnet and a coil of wire to generate electricity.

The coil is connected to a sensitive voltmeter.

sensitive voltmeter



When Alyssia pushes the magnet into the coil the voltmeter reads 2 mV.

(i) What is the reading on the voltmeter when the magnet is held stationary in the coil?

_____ [1]

(ii) What can Alyssia do to generate a voltage of 2 mV in the opposite direction?

_____ [1]

[TOTAL: 6]

6 Zac and Megan are doing an experiment with a thermistor.

They use a 12 V power supply and an ammeter and voltmeter connected to the thermistor.

They put the thermistor in a beaker of water and gently heat the water.

They record the voltmeter and ammeter readings as well as the temperature of the water.

Here are their results.

Temperature (°C)	10	20	30	40
Voltage (V)	12	12	12	12
Current (mA)	0.60	1.0	1.5	2.4

Zac says: “There is no correlation between TEMPERATURE and CURRENT.”

Megan says: “The RESISTANCE of the thermistor changes as it gets warmer.”

Comment on Zac and Megan’s statements.

Use the data to justify your answer.



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

[6]

[TOTAL: 6]

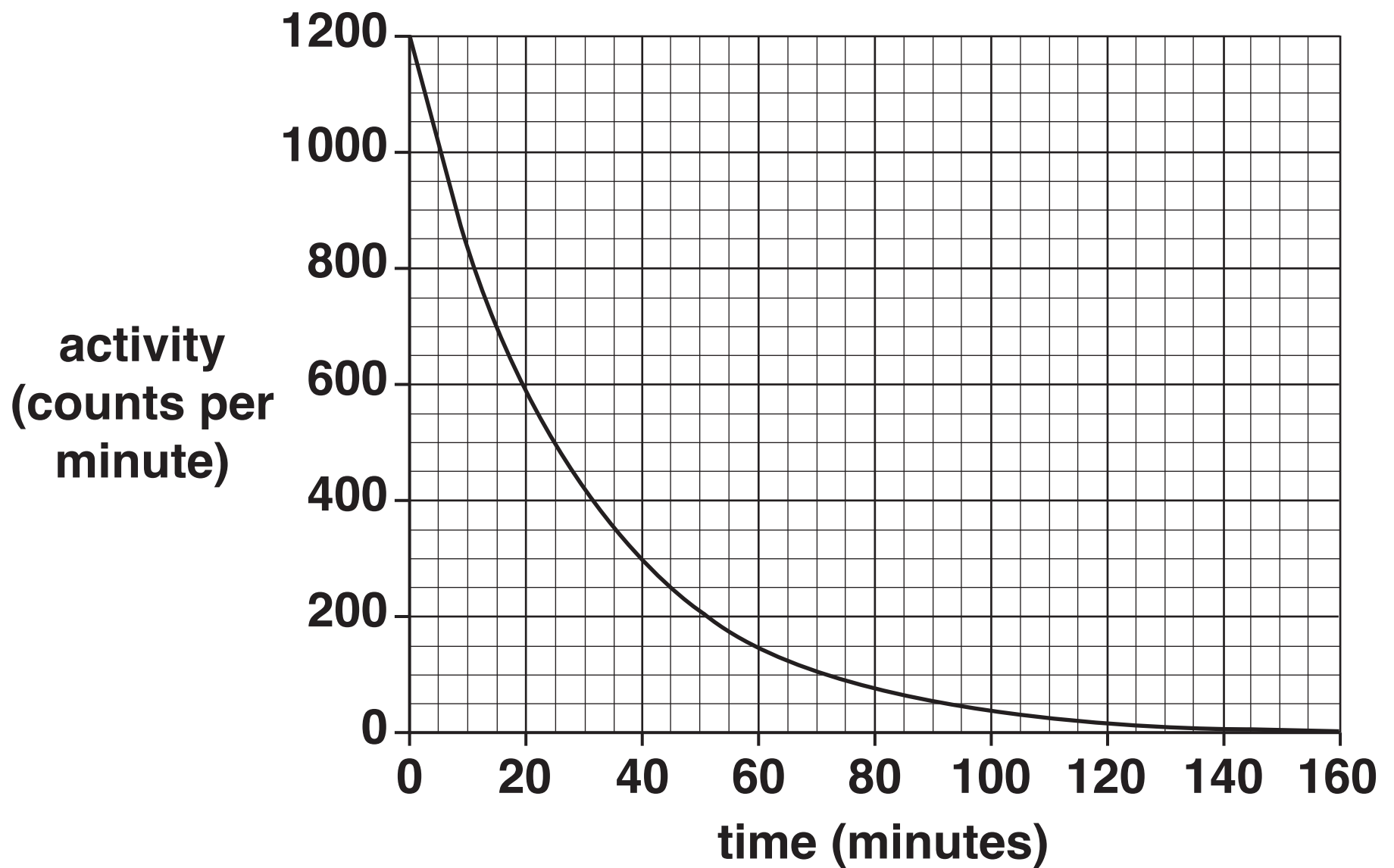
7 Draw one straight line from each WORD, on the left, to its correct MEANING, on the right, in the physics of radioactive materials. [3]

WORD	MEANING
fusion	contains protons and electrons
	gives out ionising radiation
nucleus	contains nuclei which never change
	a nucleus splits
radioactive	nuclei join
	small, massive and positive part of an atom

[TOTAL: 3]

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- 8 The graph shows how the activity of a radioactive source, X, decreases with time.



- (a) At what time is the activity 200 counts per minute?

Put a ring around the correct answer below. [1]

40 minutes

52 minutes

60 minutes

68 minutes

(b) The half-life of the source is 20 minutes.

Explain how the graph shows this.

Use data from the graph to support your answer.

[2]

(c) Another radioactive source, Y, has a starting activity of 1200 counts/minute, like X.

However, its half-life is MUCH LESS than 20 minutes.

If it is plotted on the same graph, where will the line be?

Put a ring around the correct answer below. [1]

below the line for X

same place as X

above the line for X

[TOTAL: 4]

- 9 Background radiation is slightly higher in areas of the UK where there is granite rock.**

Granite is radioactive, emitting gamma rays and radon gas.

Some of the decay products of radon are also radioactive, emitting alpha particles.

These decay products can stick to atmospheric dust. We breathe in this dust and it gets lodged in our lungs.

- (a) What is meant by background radiation?**

[1]

- (b) Use the information above about granite and radon decay products to explain the difference between CONTAMINATION and IRRADIATION.**

[3]

(c) Radioactive materials may also emit beta particles as well as alpha particles and gamma rays.

These radiations are stopped by different materials.

Complete the table by putting a tick (✓) in the box if the material STOPS the radiation passing through.

You may put more than one tick in each row. [3]

Material	Type of radiation		
	Alpha particle	Beta particle	Gamma ray
very thick lead			
3 mm of aluminium			
0.5 m of air			

[TOTAL: 7]

10 Ryan has been advised by doctors that he needs to have a full-body CT scan.

The CT scan uses ionising radiation in order to produce an image of his internal organs.

Ryan is concerned as he has heard that ionising radiation can damage the body.

He has found the following information about doses of ionising radiation.

	Dose (millisievert)
Average background dose per year	2.7
Lowest dose per year definitely linked to an increase in cancer later in life	100
Fatal dose	5000
Recommended highest dose per year	50
Chest X-ray	0.10
Dental X-ray	0.01
Eating one banana or 100 g of Brazil nuts	0.01

The doctors have told Ryan that the CT scan will give him a dose of 10 millisievert.

Describe how ionising radiation can damage the body and explain why the doctors say that the benefits of a CT scan outweigh the risks.

Use the data in your answer.



[TOTAL: 6]

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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).

[illegible]

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