

OXFORD CAMBRIDGE AND RSA EXAMINATIONS
GCSE

A181/01

TWENTY FIRST CENTURY SCIENCE
PHYSICS A/SCIENCE A

Modules P1 P2 P3 (Foundation Tier)

WEDNESDAY 24 MAY 2017: Afternoon

DURATION: 1 hour
plus your additional time allowance

MODIFIED ENLARGED

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 physics equations is printed on pages 4 and 5.

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.

BLANK PAGE

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

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

Answer ALL the questions.

1 The table below shows four different ages.

A	the age of the Sun
B	the age of the Earth
C	the age of the Universe
D	the age of the Milky Way

(a) Which one of these is the OLDEST?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

The oldest of the four ages is

A B C D. [1]

(b) Which one of these is the YOUNGEST?

Put a ring around the correct answer.

The youngest of the four ages is

A B C D. [1]

[TOTAL: 2]

2 Liz is very interested in the possibility of life on other planets.

Liz says ‘I heard on the television that scientists have found hundreds of new planets around distant stars. I can’t understand why they haven’t found out if there’s life on one of them.’

Explain to Liz why it is very hard to find out if there is anything living on these new planets.

[2]

[TOTAL: 2]

- 3 Below are four statements, W, X, Y and Z, about earthquake P-waves and S-waves.**

Each statement is true.

Use these four statements to answer parts (a), (b) and (c).

W	P-waves move faster than S-waves.
X	Both P-waves and S-waves can travel through the Earth's mantle.
Y	P-waves can travel through the Earth's core, but S-waves cannot.
Z	Both P-waves and S-waves can be detected by seismometers on the surface of the Earth.

(a) Which one statement, W, X, Y or Z, shows that the Earth's core is liquid?
_____ **[1]**

(b) Which one statement, W, X, Y or Z, shows that the Earth's mantle is solid?
_____ **[1]**

(c) P-waves travel at a speed of 8000 m/s.

Which ONE of the following could be the speed of S-waves?

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

4000 m/s

☐

8000 m/s

☐

12 000 m/s

☐

[1]

[TOTAL: 3]

- 4 The stars are tiny points of light. Since the beginning of the 19th century scientists have discovered what they are and how far away they are.**

There are also faint smudges of light in the night sky called galaxies, but no-one knew what they were until less than a hundred years ago.

Explain what stars and galaxies are, and how the information about them was discovered.



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

[6]

[TOTAL: 6]

BLANK PAGE

5 This question is about earthquakes in Turkey.

- (a) P-waves travel at 8000 m/s from a small earthquake in Usak in Turkey. They are detected in Bursa 21 seconds later.**



Calculate the distance from Usak to Bursa.

distance = _____ m [2]

(b) Earthquakes are common in Turkey but are very rare in Britain.

Which of the following statements is the best explanation for this difference?

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

There are no volcanoes in Britain.

☐

Turkey is at the edge of a tectonic plate.

☐

Britain is surrounded by sea on all sides.

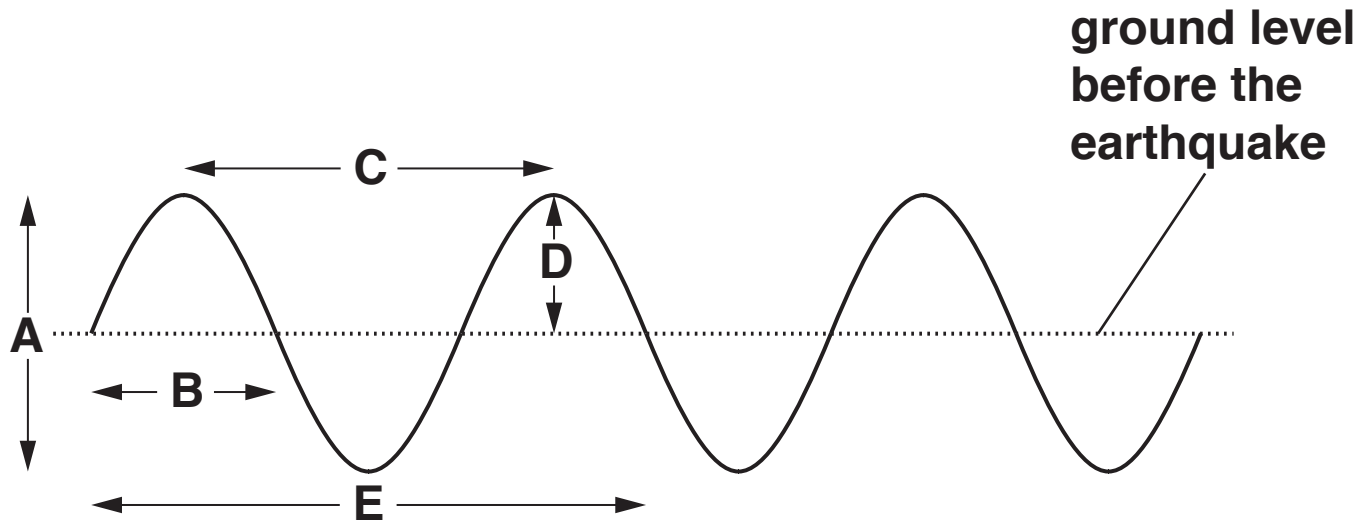
☐

Turkey is nearer to the equator than Britain.

☐

[1]

- (c) The diagram below shows the ground moving when an earthquake wave passes. The dotted line shows the ground level before the earthquake arrived.



The wave diagram has five different arrows labelled A, B, C, D and E.

- (i) Which arrow, A, B, C, D or E, shows the **AMPLITUDE** of the wave?

the amplitude is shown by arrow _____ [1]

- (ii) Which arrow, A, B, C, D or E, shows the **WAVELENGTH** of the wave?

the wavelength is shown by arrow _____ [1]

- (iii) The wave in the diagram has a wavelength of 1 km and a frequency of 2 Hz.

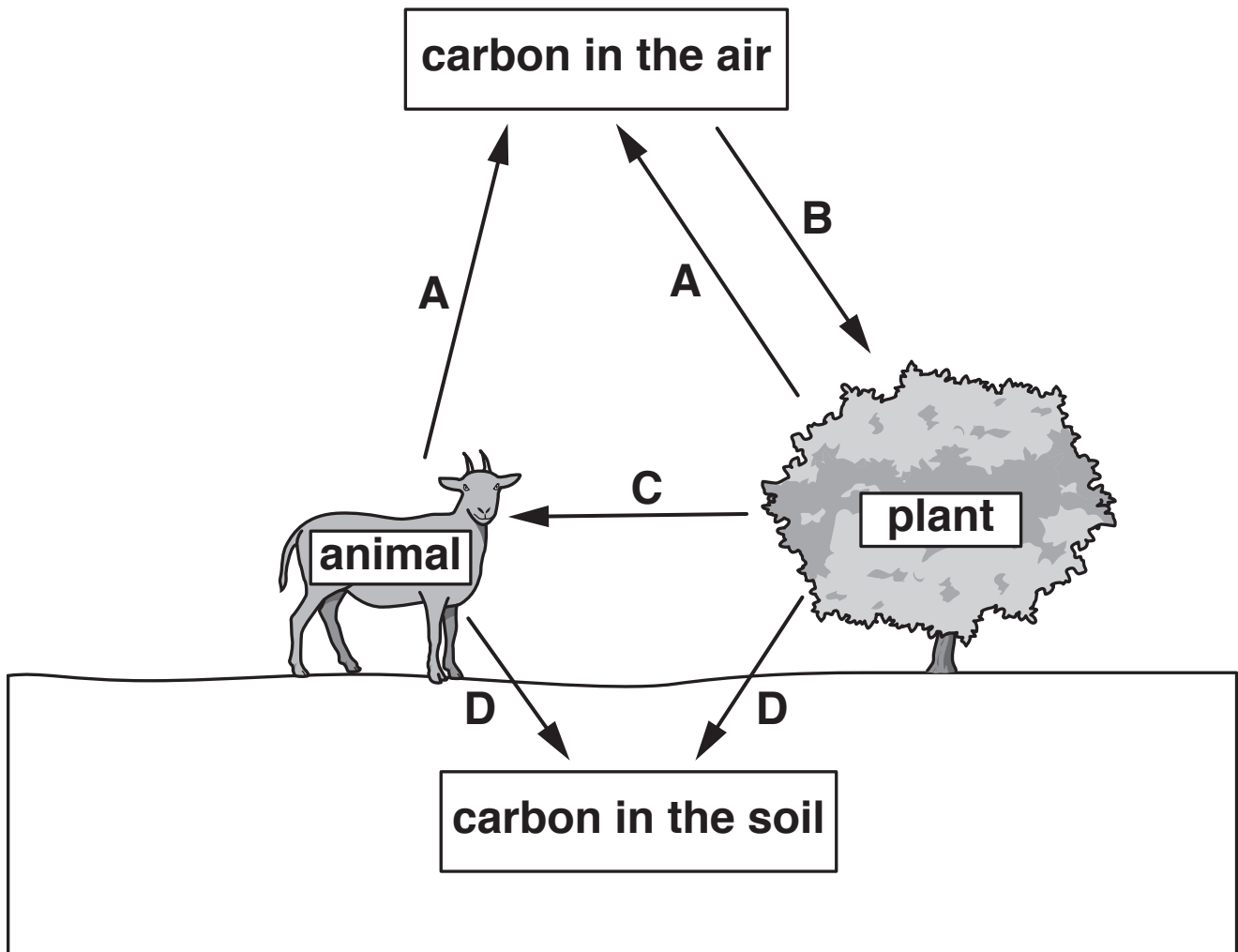
Calculate the speed of the wave in m/s.

Show your working.

speed = _____ m/s [2]

[TOTAL: 7

6 The diagram below shows part of the carbon cycle.



(a) For each of the following, the answer is one of the processes A, B, C and D in the diagram above.

(i) Which one is photosynthesis?

answer _____ [1]

(ii) Which one is respiration?

answer _____ [1]

- (b) The amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere stayed constant for a very long time.**

Use the correct scientific terms to explain why the amount of carbon dioxide did not change.

[2]

- (c) Over the last two hundred years, the amount of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has increased steadily.**

Write down TWO reasons for this increase.

1

2

[2]

[TOTAL: 6]

- 7 This table shows the radiations of the electromagnetic spectrum.
Two of the radiations are labelled A and B instead of using their correct names.**

radio waves	A	infra-red	visible	B	X-rays	gamma rays
--------------------	----------	------------------	----------------	----------	---------------	-------------------

(a) What are radiations A and B?

A is _____

B is _____ [2]

(b) Which of the radiations in the table has the highest frequency?

The highest frequency radiation is

_____ [1]

(c) Write down the name of TWO radiations which are ionising.

_____ and

_____ are both ionising radiations. [1]

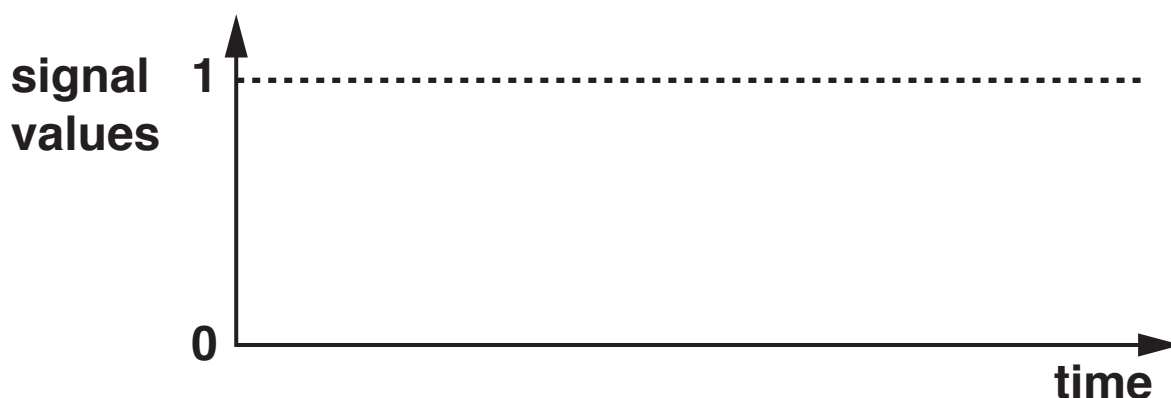
(d) Write down the name of ONE radiation in the table which is used to carry information along optical fibres.

_____ is used in optical fibres. [1]

[TOTAL: 5]

8 This question is about digital signals.

- (a) On the graph axes below, sketch a graph to show how a digital signal changes with time. [1]**



- (b) Radio and television are now both sent as digital signals.**

Explain why a half-hour television programme and a half-hour radio programme need different numbers of bytes of information.

[2]

[TOTAL: 3]

BLANK PAGE

9 Read this article about a danger to life on Earth.

Ultraviolet radiation from the Sun can be very dangerous to living things. In the 1970s, it was found that a natural layer of the atmosphere which blocks ultraviolet was getting very thin. This was caused by chemicals released when spray cans and fridges were thrown away.

Action has been taken around the world to change the chemicals used in spray cans and fridges. This has helped to reduce the danger.

Using the correct scientific terms, describe the danger to life mentioned in the article, and the way in which it has been reduced.



[TOTAL: 6]

**10 Complete the sentences below.
Use the best words from the list.**

fossil primary secondary solar

**Energy sources, such as coal, are used to make
electricity, so electricity is called a**

_____ energy source.

Coal is the remains of long-dead plants, so it is called

a _____ fuel.

[2]

[TOTAL: 2]

BLANK PAGE

- 11 A small hydroelectric power station is generating electricity.**

For every 2000 J of total energy input, the energy wasted is 1200 J.

- (a) Calculate the energy usefully transferred.**

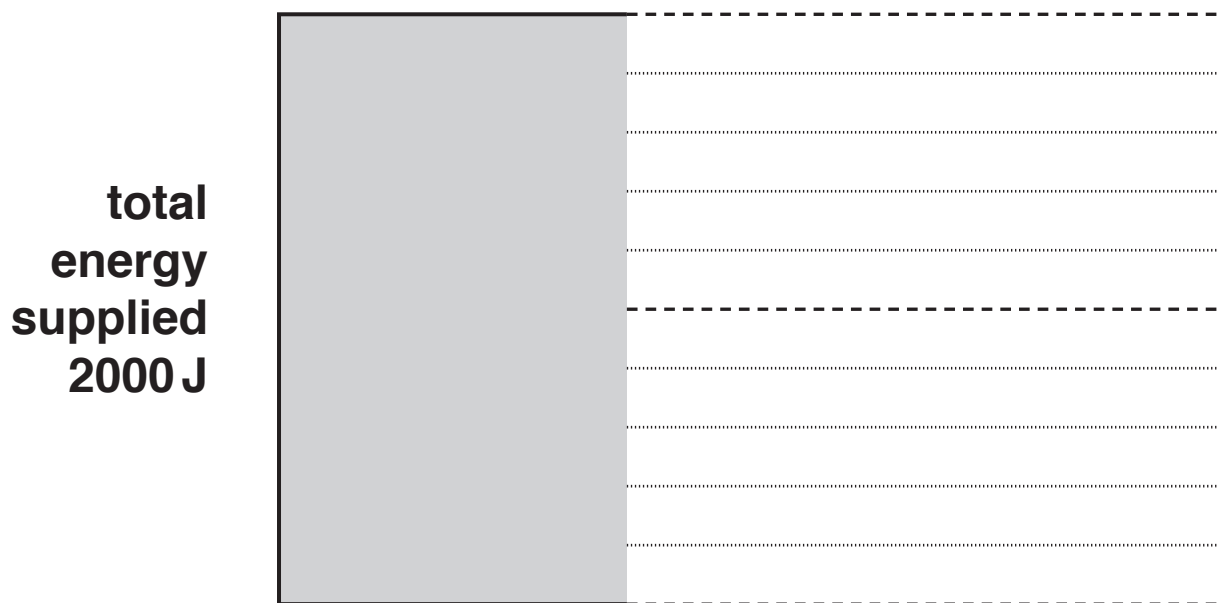
energy usefully transferred = _____ J [1]

- (b) Calculate the efficiency of the power station expressed as a percentage.**

efficiency = _____ % [2]

(c) Complete the following Sankey diagram (energy flow diagram) for the 2000 J supplied to this power station.

Make sure the output energies are drawn to the same scale as the energy supplied and are correctly labelled. The dotted lines are included to help you draw the energy outputs correctly. [2]



[TOTAL: 5]

12 (a) A washing machine, of power 2 kW, is being used all day.

(i) How many kWh of electrical energy are transferred in 12 hours?

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

2

6

12

24

(ii) On a different day, the washing machine transfers 18 kWh of electrical energy.

Each kilowatt hour costs 15 p.

What is the cost of the electrical energy transferred on this day?

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

£1.20

£2.70

£120

£270

- (b) A heater draws a current of 10 A from the 230 V mains electricity supply.**

Calculate the energy transferred IN KILOWATT HOURS (kWh) when the heater is left on for 30 minutes.

energy transferred = _____ kWh [3]

- (c) The lamp in a torch draws a current of 0.6 A from a 3.0 V battery.**

Calculate the energy transferred IN JOULES (J) when the torch is left on for 5 minutes.

energy transferred = _____ J [2]

[TOTAL: 7]

- 13 New providers of electricity are attempting to gain customers who are concerned about the environment.**

Here is the advertisement for one provider:

OCR Green Energy – the way forward

Change to our company, and we can guarantee that all your electricity will come from renewable sources – wind, solar, water and biofuel.

Do your bit to combat global warming!

And that's not all – we're cheaper than the big energy suppliers, too!

**For more information, see our website
www.OCRGreen.com**



A householder is thinking about changing to this energy provider.

Discuss the advantages and disadvantages, for the householder and for the country as a whole, of making this change.



[TOTAL: 6]

31

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]

BLANK PAGE

Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact the Copyright Team, First Floor, 9 Hills Road, Cambridge CB2 1GE.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge.