Rewarding Learning

General Certificate of Secondary Education 2015–2016

Double Award Science: Physics

Unit P1 Higher Tier

[GSD32] FRIDAY 26 FEBRUARY 2016, MORNING

TIME

1 hour.

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 70. 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 Questions **2** and **7(a)**.

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







1 (a) Three types of radiation, alpha, beta and gamma, may be emitted from radioactive sources.

Complete the table below by writing alpha, beta or gamma in the second column.

Can penetrate several cm of lead	
Consists of four particles	
Is a wave	
Comes from the nucleus and has a negative charge	

(b) (i) Explain, in detail, what is meant by half-life.

(ii) When a radioactive substance is delivered to a laboratory its activity is 6000 counts per minute.

Complete the table below.

Activity/counts per minute	Number of half-lives
6000 (arrives)	0
	1
1500	
	4

[3]

[4]

[3]

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

2 Describe, in detail, the process of nuclear fission.

Your answer must include:

- the name of the fuel used;
- the name of the particle which starts the process;
- what happens in the fission process.

In this question you will be assessed on your written communication skills including the use of specialist scientific terms.

[6]

Examiner Only Marks Remark **3** When an object falls through the air a drag force, F, acts on the object.



The size of the drag force, F, depends on the speed, v, of the falling object.

A scientist suggests that the drag force is proportional to the speed.

This suggestion may be written:

$$F = kv$$
 Equation 3.1

where k is a constant.

To test her theory she obtains a set of results and these are shown.

F/N	0.0	0.5	2.0	4.5	8.0	12.5
v/ m/s	0	1	2	3	4	5

You are asked to plot a graph of drag force F against speed, v.

(i) Choose a suitable horizontal scale and label the horizontal axis. [2]





Nuclear fusion could help solve our energy needs. 4 Examiner Only Marks Remar (a) (i) Give one technical difficulty which must be overcome if we are to make use of fusion to supply energy. ___ [1] (ii) Where does fusion occur naturally? [1] This part of the question is about a nuclear disintegration involving alpha (α) decay. (b) Thorium undergoes alpha decay to radium. Complete the nuclear equation for this disintegration. Alpha decay 232 Ra + Τh α 90 [4]

Frank is driving a van at a constant velocity of 20 m/s and after Examiner Only Marks Remar 20 seconds he applies the brakes until the vehicle comes to rest. 30 25 20 Velocity/ m/s 15 10 5 0 0 10 20 30 40 50 Time/s (i) Calculate the displacement of the van from the instant the brakes are applied until it comes to rest. You are advised to show your working out. Displacement = _____ m [3] (ii) State the acceleration of the van during the time interval 0 to 20 s. m/s² [1] (iii) Calculate the acceleration of the van during the 20 to 35 s time interval. You are advised to show your working out. Acceleration = m/s^2 [3]

5

6 In an experiment with an electric motor, the apparatus below was set up.



As the rod turns, a mass of 300 g moves upwards at a steady speed.

(a) Find the tension in the string.

You are advised to show your working out.

Tension = _____ N [2]

Examiner Only Marks Remark

(b) (i) Calculate the change in the potential energy of the 300 g mass as it rises through 150 cm, from marker A to marker B.

You are advised to show your working out.

	(ii) How much work is done in raising this mass from marker A to marker B?	Examiner Only Marks Remark
	Work done = J [1]	
(c)	The output power of a different motor is 0.9 W.	
	Calculate the time taken for this motor to do 36 J of work.	
	You are advised to show your working out.	
	Time = s [3]	

7	(a)	Describe an experiment to measure the density of a stone. In your description you must:	Examiner Only Marks Remark
		 list the apparatus you would use; state what you would do; state what measurements you need to take. 	
		In this question you will be assessed on your written communication skills including the use of specialist scientific terms.	
		[6]	
	(b)	Calculate the mass of a 1.60 m ³ block of iron, the density of which is 7.95×10^3 kg/m ³ .	
		You are advised to show your working out.	
		Mass = kg [3]	

7

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(Questions continue overleaf)

average speed is 19 m/s. Marks Remark (a) How far does the skydiver fall during this 4 second interval? You are advised to show your working out. Distance = _____ m [3]

A skydiver falls from a very tall building and during the first 4 seconds his

Examiner Only

8

Examiner Only

Marks Remark

- drag force 600 N © joggiebotma / iStock / Thinkstock (i) Why does the skydiver accelerate downwards? _____ [1] (ii) The skydiver, who has a mass of 60 kg, accelerates downwards at 8 m/s^2 . Calculate the size of the drag force. You are advised to show your working out. Drag force = _____ N [4]
- (b) The skydiver accelerates downwards. The forces on the skydiver are shown in the diagram below.

9 A quarry worker has to lift a marble slab of weight W, so that it is level with a platform.

Examiner Only Marks Remark



The quarry worker can exert a maximum force of 300 N, as shown in the diagram above.

(a) Calculate the maximum moment, about the pivot, that the quarry worker can produce with this 300 N force. Include the unit in your answer.

You are advised to show your working out.

Maximum moment = _____ [3]



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