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Forename(s)			
Candidate signature			

GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE: TRILOGY



Higher Tier Physics Paper 2H

Friday 14 June 2019 Morning Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a protractor
- a ruler
- a scientific calculator
- the Physics Equations Sheet (enclosed).

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

For Examiner's Use		
Question	Mark	
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
TOTAL		

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.



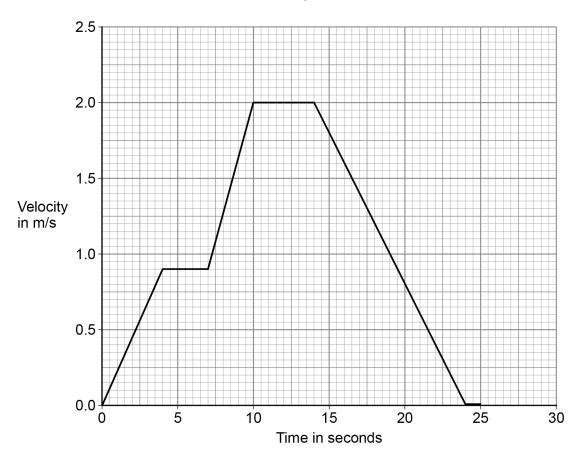
Figure 1 shows a runner using a smart watch and a mobile phone to monitor her run.

Figure 1



Figure 2 is a velocity—time graph for part of the runner's warm-up.







0 1.1	Determine the total time for which the velocity of the runner was increasing.	[2 marks]
	Time =	s
0 1.2	Determine the deceleration of the runner.	[2 marks]
	Deceleration =	m/s ²

Question 1 continues on the next page





	The smart watch and mobile phone are connected to each other by a system called Bluetooth.	
	Bluetooth is wireless and uses electromagnetic waves for communication.	
0 1.3	Suggest why the phone and watch being connected by a wireless system is an advantage when running.	
	[1	1 mark]
0 1.4	Write down the equation that links frequency, wave speed and wavelength.	1 mark]
0 1.5	The electromagnetic waves have a frequency of 2 400 000 000 Hz	
	The speed of electromagnetic waves is 300 000 000 m/s	
	Calculate the wavelength of the electromagnetic waves.	marks]
	Wavelength =	m



0 1 . 6

Table 1 shows some information about four types of Bluetooth.

Table 1

Туре	Power in milliwatts	Range in metres
1	100	100
2	2.50	10.0
3	1.00	1.00
4	0.50	0.50

Mobile phones use type 2 Bluetooth to communicate with other devices.

Suggest two reasons why.

[2 marks]

2

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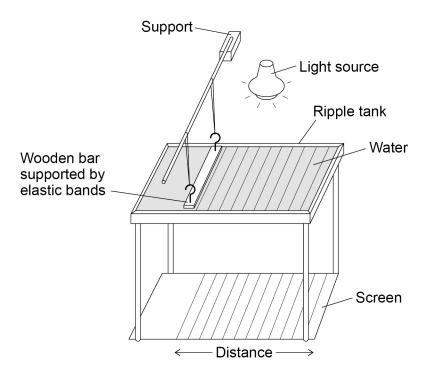
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Figure 3 shows the equipment a teacher used to determine the speed of a water wave.

The equipment includes:

- a ripple tank filled with water
- a wooden bar that creates ripples on the surface of the water
- a light source which causes a shadow of the ripples on the screen.

Figure 3



0 2 . 1	Describe how equipment in Figure 3 can be used to measure the wavelength, frequency and speed of a water wave.		
	[6 marks]		



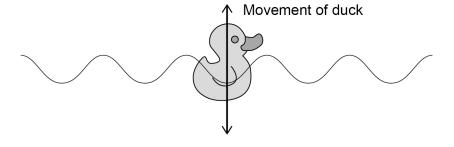
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The teacher put a plastic duck in the ripple tank as shown in Figure 4.

The plastic duck moved up and down as the waves in the water passed.

Figure 4



0 2 . 2	How does the movement of the plastic duck in Figure 4 demonstrate that waves are transverse?	it water
		[1 mark]

Question 2 continues on the next page

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0 2 . 3 The teacher measured the maximum height and the minimum height of the plastic duck above the screen as the wave passed.

The teacher repeated his measurements.

Table 2 shows the teacher's measurements.

Table 2

Maximum height in mm	509	513	511
Minimum height in mm	503	498	499

Calculate the mean amplitude of the water wave.		[3 marks]
	Mean amplitude =	mm



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Some quantities are scalars and some are vectors.	
Which of the following quantities are scalars?	[2 marks]
Tick (✓) two boxes.	[Z marks]
Displacement	
Distance	
Force	
Speed	
Velocity	
Give the difference between a vector quantity and a scalar quantity.	[1 mark]
Question 3 continues on the next page	
	Which of the following quantities are scalars? Tick (✓) two boxes. Displacement Distance Force Speed Velocity Give the difference between a vector quantity and a scalar quantity.

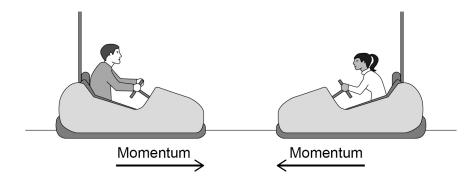


Bumper cars are a fairground ride and are designed to bump into each other.

Figure 5 shows two bumper cars moving towards each other.

The momentum of each bumper car is shown by an arrow.

Figure 5



0 3.3	Give two factors that affect the momentum of each bumper car.	[2 marks]
	1	
	2	
0 3.4	The bumper cars crash into each other and stop.	
	Explain why both bumper cars stop after the crash.	[4 marks]

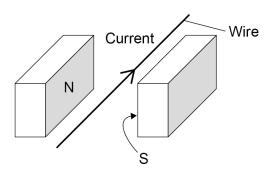
9



0 4 Figure 6 shows a wire in a magnetic field.

The direction of the current in the wire is shown.

Figure 6

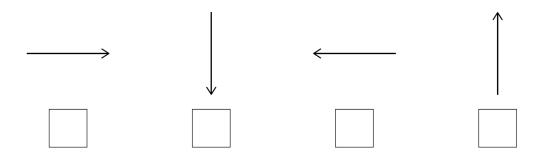


0 4 . **1** There is a force on the wire due to the current in the magnetic field.

In which direction is the force on the wire?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) one box.



0 4. 2 Give **two** ways that the direction of the force on the wire could be reversed.

[2 marks]

2

Question 4 continues on the next page



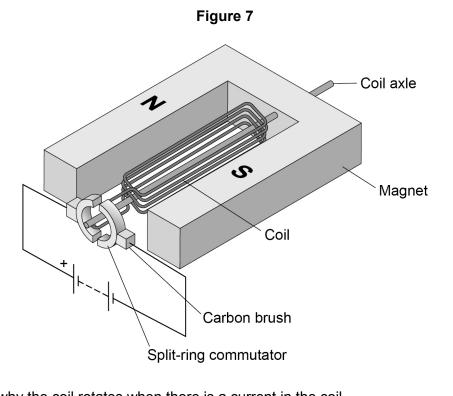


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0 4 . 3	The length of the wire in the magnetic fie	eld is 0.050 m	
	The force on the wire is 0.072 N		
	magnetic flux density = 360 mT		
	Calculate the current in the wire.		
	Use the Physics Equations Sheet.		
		[4	marks
		Current =	A



0 4 . 4 Figure 7 shows a simple motor.



[4 marks]	Explain why the conflotates when there is a current in the con.

Turn over for the next question

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0 5 Figure 8 shows some springs inside a mattress. Figure 8 Spring 0 5 Which proportionality is true when a force is applied to a spring? [1 mark] Tick (✓) one box. Force ∝ energy stored Force ∝ extension Force ∝ length Force ∝ spring constant



	A mattress contains 1200 identical springs.	
	A person lies on the mattress and the springs compress.	
	The mean force on each spring in the mattress is 0.49 N	
0 5 . 2	Calculate the mass of the person.	
	gravitational field strength = 9.8 N/kg	[4 marks]
	Mass =	kg

Question 5 continues on the next page



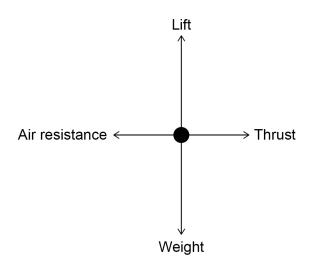
0 5.3	The mean compression of each spring is 3.5×10^{-3} m	
	Calculate the spring constant of each spring in the mattress.	
	Give the unit.	
		[4 marks]
	Spring constant =	
	Unit =	
0 5.4	For a given force, different springs compress by different amounts.	
	Explain what property of the springs would make the mattress soft.	[2 marks]



Figure 9 shows a free body diagram for an aeroplane flying at a constant speed and at a constant height.

The speed of the aeroplane is much greater than the speed at which the aeroplane lands.

Figure 9



0	6 . 1	Explain how the forces need to change so the aeroplane can land.	
			[4 marks]

Question 6 continues on the next page



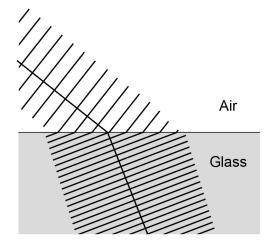
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			Do
6 . 2	The aeroplane lands at a speed of 80 m/s		out
	After landing, the aeroplane takes 28 s to decelerate to a speed of 10 m/s		
	The mean resultant force on the aeroplane as it decelerates is 750 000 N		
	Calculate the mass of the aeroplane.	[5 marks]	,
		[5 marks	1
			-
			-
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			-
			-
			_
			_
			_
			-
	Mass =	kg	-



Wave front diagrams are used to explain why light refracts when it passes from air into glass.

Figure 10



0 7 . 1	Explain why the light refracts as it passes from air into glass.	[3 marks

Question 7 continues on the next page

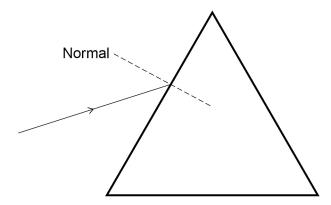


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0 7 . 2 Figure 11

Figure 11 shows a ray of red light entering a glass prism.





Complete the ray diagram to show the ray emerging from the glass prism.

[3 marks]

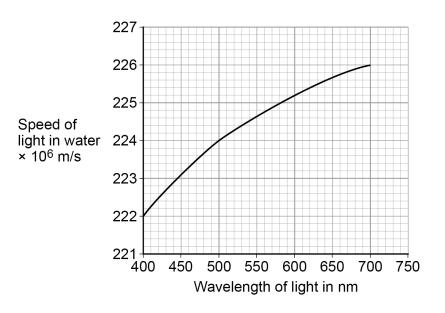


0 7 . 3 White light is made up of a continuous spectrum of different wavelengths that all travel at 3 × 10⁸ m/s in air.

Rainbows are produced because different wavelengths of light travel at different speeds in water.

Figure 12 shows the speed of different wavelengths of light in water.

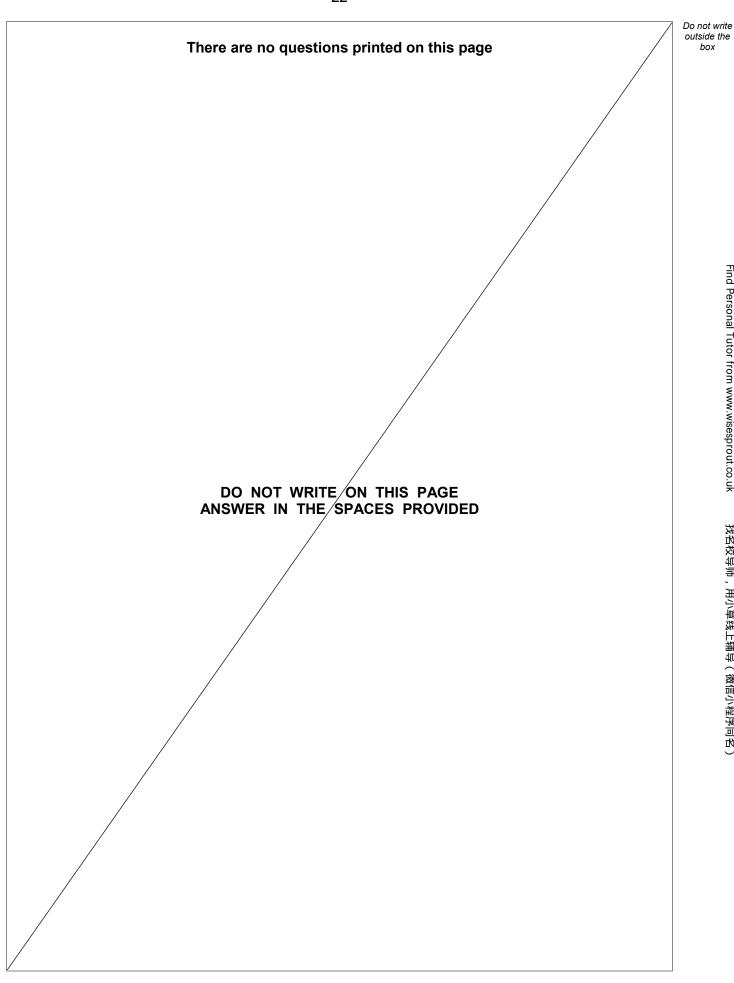
Figure 12



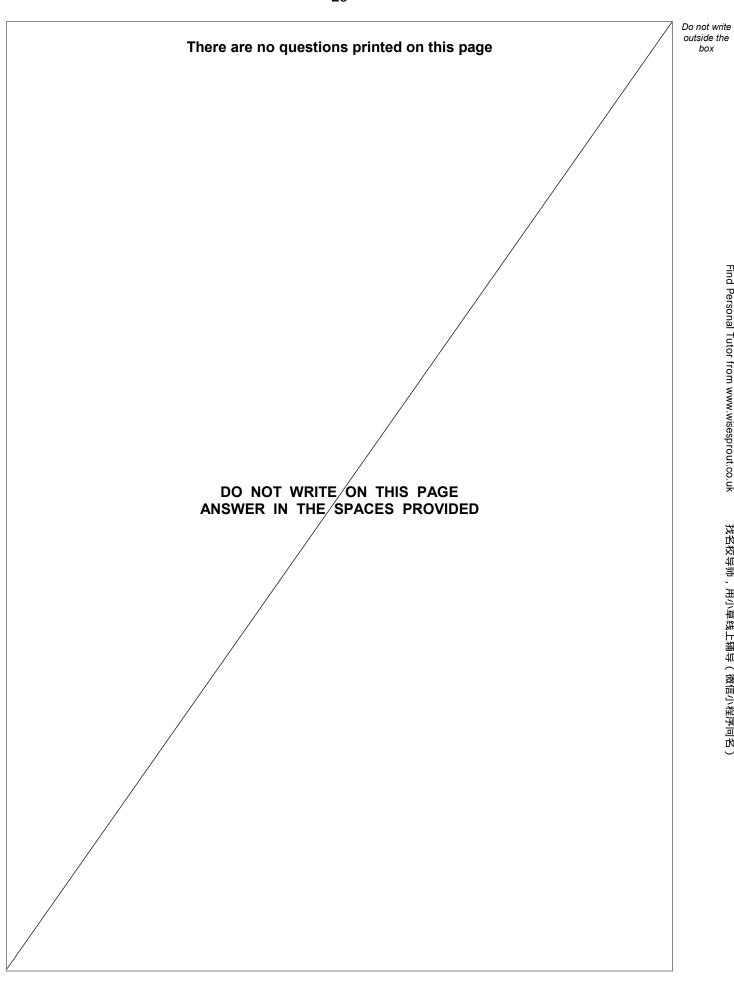
Explain why violet light is refracted the most as it enters water.	[3 marks]

END OF QUESTIONS











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