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GCSE PHYSICS

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Higher Tier Paper 2

Friday 12 June 2020

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

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

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer all questions in the spaces provided.
- Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- 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.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- 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.

For Examiner's Use						
Question	Mark					
1						
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TOTAL						

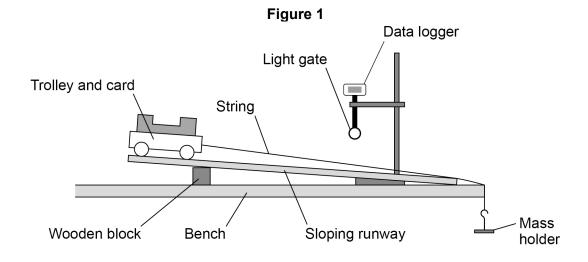


Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Do not write outside the box

0 1 A student investigated the acceleration of a trolley.

Figure 1 shows how the student set up the apparatus.



0 1. 1 Before attaching the mass holder the student placed the trolley at the top of the runway. The trolley rolled down the runway without being pushed.

What change to the apparatus in **Figure 1** could be made to prevent the trolley from starting to roll down the runway?

[1 mark]

Move the wooden block to the left.	
Shorten the length of the runway.	
Use a taller wooden block.	

0	1	-	2	The student a	attached	the	mass	holder	to	the	string
---	---	---	---	---------------	----------	-----	------	--------	----	-----	--------

Tick (✓) one box.

The string rubbed along the edge of the bench as the mass holder fell to the floor.

Suggest what the student could do to prevent the string from rubbing.

[1 mark]



The light gate and data logger were used to determine the acceleration of the trolley.

The student increased the resultant force on the trolley and recorded the acceleration of the trolley.

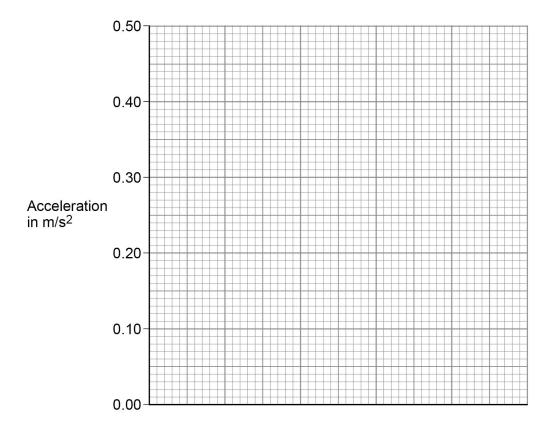
Table 1 shows the results.

Table 1

Resultant force in newtons	Acceleration in m/s ²
0.05	0.08
0.10	0.18
0.15	0.25
0.20	0.32
0.25	0.41

Figure 2 is an incomplete graph of the results.

Figure 2



Resultant force in newtons

0 1 . 3 Complete Figure 2.

- Choose a suitable scale for the x-axis.
- Plot the results.
- Draw a line of best fit.

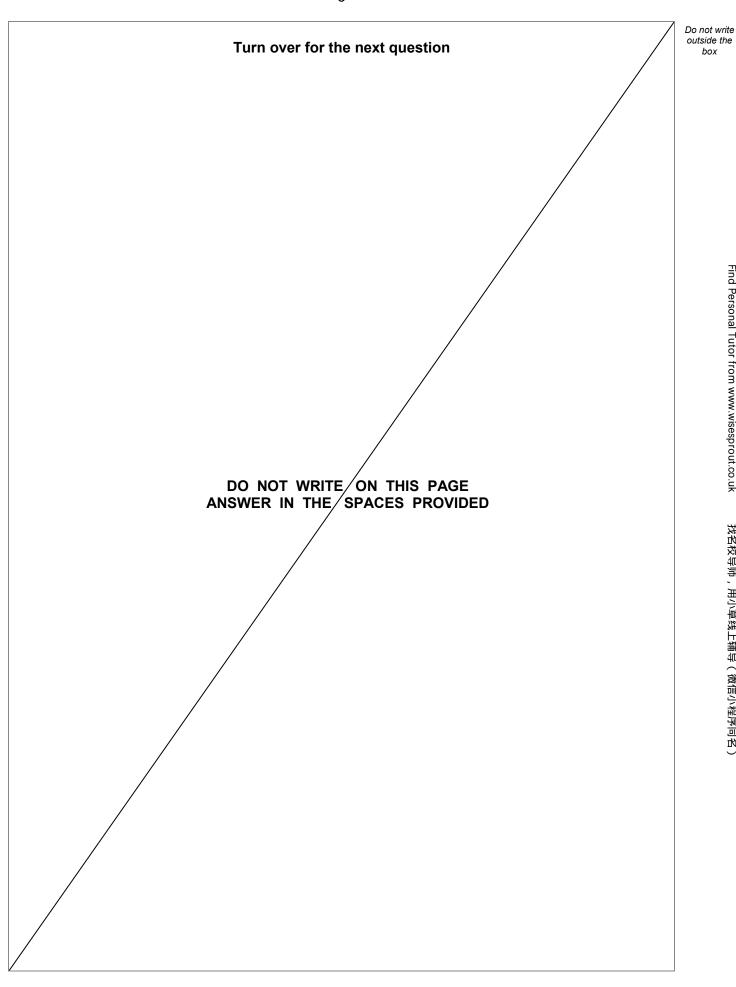
[4 marks]



Turn over ▶

0 1.4	Describe the relationship between the resultant force on the trolley and the acceleration of the trolley.	[1 mark]
0 1.5	Describe how the investigation could be improved to reduce the effect of rar errors.	ndom
0 1.6	Write down the equation that links acceleration (a), mass (m) and resultant	force (<i>F</i>). [1 mark]
0 1.7	The resultant force on the trolley was 0.375 N. The mass of the trolley was 0.60 kg. Calculate the acceleration of the trolley. Give your answer to 2 significant figures.	[4 marks]
	Acceleration (2 significant figures) =	m/s²







0 2.1	Complete the sentences. [2 marks]
	The Sun is a stable star. This is because the forces pulling inwards caused by
	are in equilibrium with the forces pushing outwards caused
	by the energy released by nuclear
0 2.2	Write down the equation that links distance travelled (s), speed (v) and time (t). [1 mark]
0 2.3	The mean distance between the Sun and the Earth is 1.5×10^{11} m.
	Light travels at a speed of 3.0 × 10 ⁸ m/s.
	Calculate the time taken for light from the Sun to reach the Earth. [3 marks]
	Time = s



0 2.4	Some stars are much more massive than the Sun.	Do not writ outside the box
	Describe the life cycle of stars much more massive than the Sun, including the formation of new elements.	
	[6 marks]	
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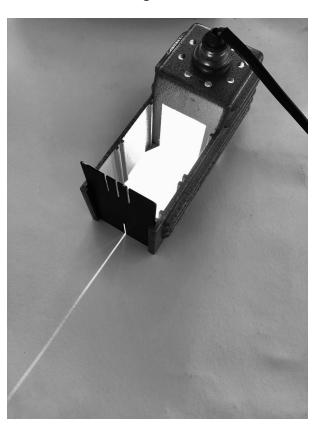
0 2 . 5	Stars emit radiation with a range of wavelengths.	Do not write outside the box
	Which property of a star does the range of wavelengths depend on?	БОХ
	[1 mark] Tick (✓) one box.	
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	Mass	
	Temperature	rina re
	Volume	13
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A student investigated the refraction of light at the boundary between air and glass.

Figure 3 shows the ray box used.

Figure 3



0	3	.	1	The ray	of light fr	om the	ray box	should	be as	narrow	as possib	ole.
---	---	---	---	---------	-------------	--------	---------	--------	-------	--------	-----------	------

Explain why using a wider ray would give less accurate results than using a narrower ray.

[2 marks]

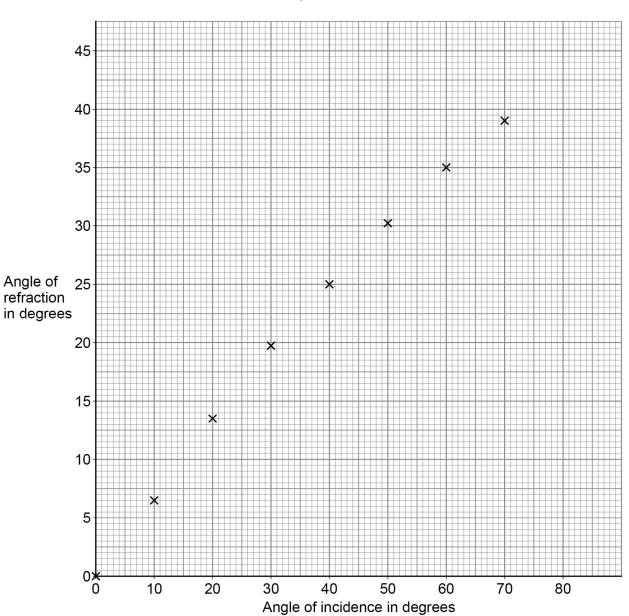
Question 3 continues on the next page



box

Figure 4 shows the results.





0 3 . 2 Estimate the angle of refraction when the angle of incidence is 80°.

Show on Figure 4 how you obtained your answer.

[2 marks]

Angle of refraction =

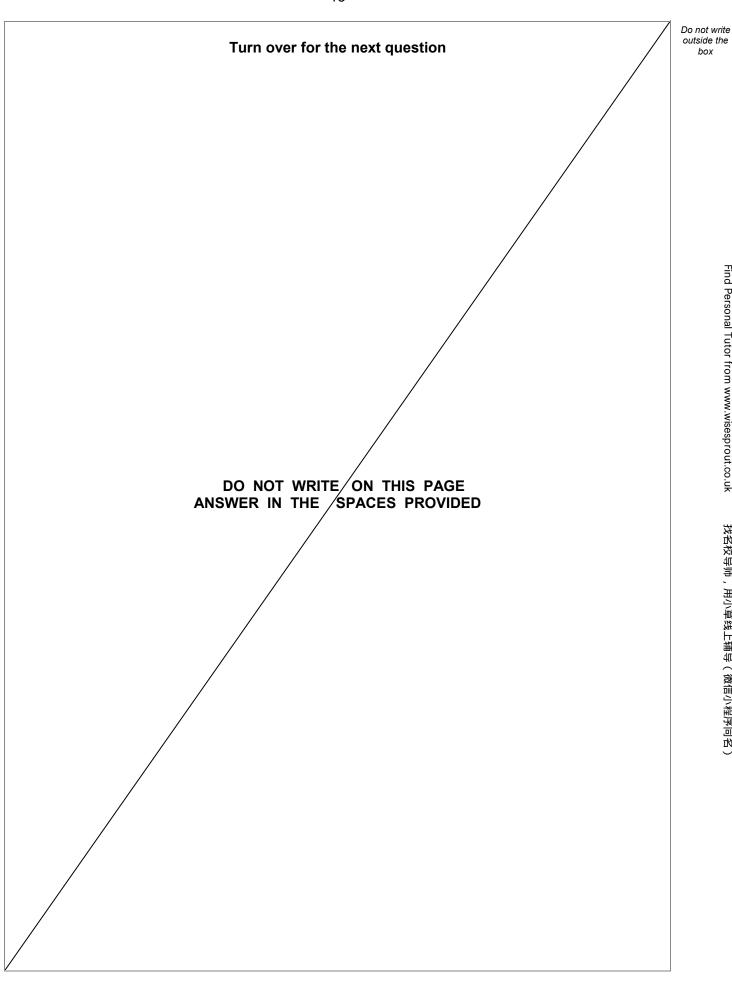


0 3.3	Describe a method the student could have used to obtain the results shown in
	Figure 4. [6 marks]
0 3.4	The student repeated each measurement three times.
	When the angle of incidence was 40° the three measured values for the angle of refraction were
	28° 25° 22°
	Estimate the uncertainty in the angle of refraction when the angle of incidence was 40° .
	Show how you determine your estimate. [2 marks]
	Uncertainty = ±°



0 3.5	What property of the light wave	changes when it is refracted?		Do not write outside the box
	Tick (✓) one box.		[1 mark]	
	Colour			
	Frequency			
	Velocity			13
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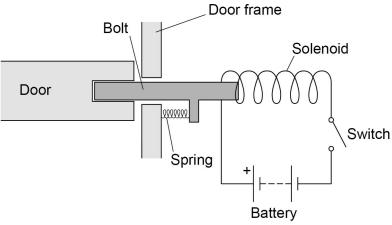


0 4	A door is fitted with a security lens and a lock.	
	The security lens allows a person to see a visitor before opening the door.	
	The security lens is concave.	
0 4.1	Figure 5 is an incomplete ray diagram representing a visitor standing near the security lens.	Э
	Complete Figure 5 to show how an image of the visitor is formed by the conc	ave lens.
	Draw an arrow to represent the image.	3 marks]
	Figure 5	3 marksj
0 4.2	The visitor moves further away from the security lens in the door. How does the size of the image change? Tick (✓) one box.	[1 mark]
	Increases Stays the same	



Figure 6 shows a diagram of the lock. The door unlocks when the switch is closed.

Figure 6

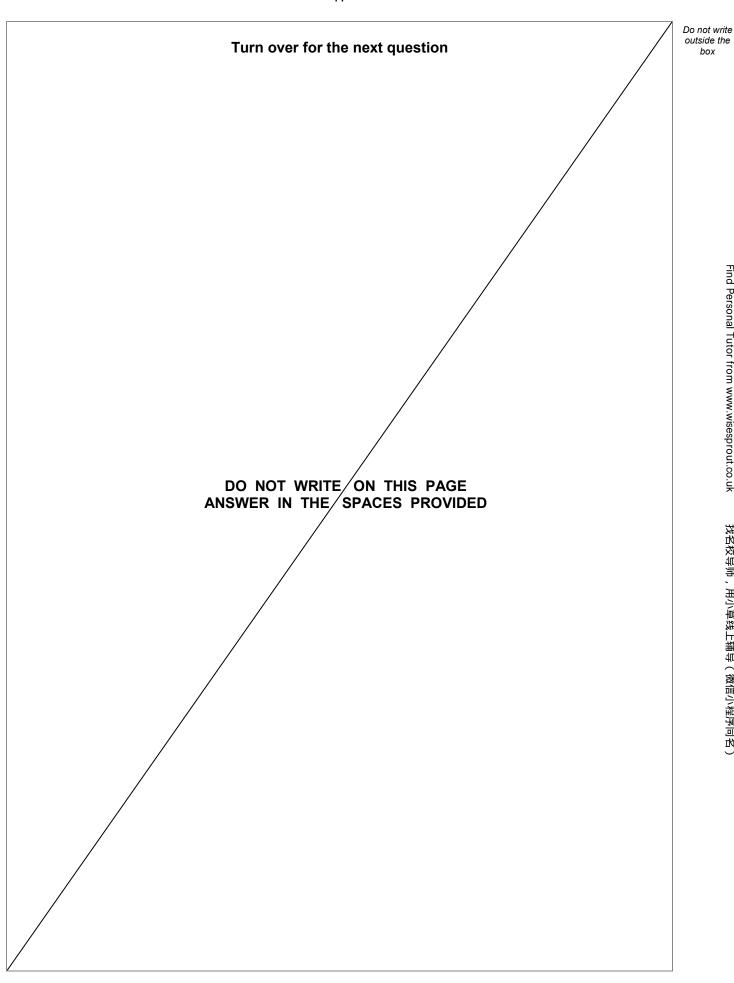


		Battery	
0 4.3	Which material should the box.	oolt be made from?	[1 mark]
	Aluminium		
	Brass		
	Copper		
	Iron		
0 4.4	Explain why the door unlock	rs when the switch is closed.	[3 marks]



			Do not we
0 4.5	When the door unlocks, a force of 2.88 N is applied to the spring.		Do not wr outside the box
	The spring extends by 1.50 cm.		
	Calculate the spring constant of the spring.		
		[4 marks]	
	Spring constant -		
	Spring constant =	IN/III	
0 4 . 6	Give two ways the resultant force on the bolt could be increased.		
	and the majo the recultant relies on the settle settle settle settle	[2 marks]	
	1		
	2		14
			14







box

0 5

Figure 7 shows two ice hockey players moving towards each other.

They collide and then move off together.

Figure 7

Before the collision



Player A
Mass = 78 kg
Velocity = +7.5 m/s



Player B
Mass = 91 kg
Velocity = -5.5 m/s

During the collision, the total momentum of the players is conserved.

0	5		1	What is meant by	'momentum is	conserved'?
---	---	--	---	------------------	--------------	-------------

[1 mark]

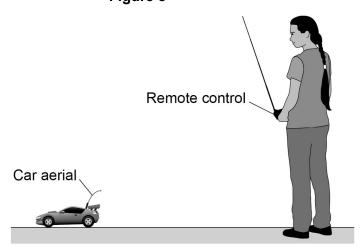


0 5.2	Immediately after the collision the two players move together to the right. Calculate the velocity of the two players immediately after the collision. [4 marks]	Do not write outside the box
	Velocity = m/s	Hind Personal Tutor from www.wisesprout.co.uk
0 5.3	The ice hockey players wear protective pads filled with foam.	Ę
	Explain how the protective pads help to reduce injury when the players collide. [3 marks]	找名校导师,用小早线上辅导(微信小程序问
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Do not write

0 6 Figure 8 shows a student playing with a remote-controlled car. **Figure 8**



0 6 . 1	The remote control transmits radio waves to the car aerial.

The transmitted radio waves have a frequency of 320 MHz.

speed of radio waves = 3.0×10^8 m/s

Calculate the wavelength of the radio waves.

Give the unit.

Wavelength =	Unit



[5 marks]

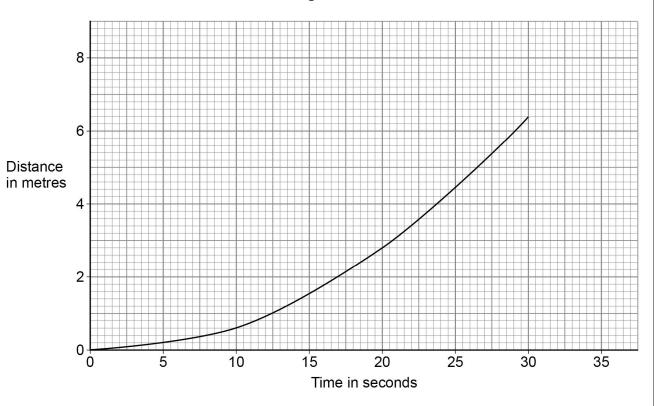
0 6.2	The car aerial is connected to an electrical circuit in the car.	
	Describe what happens in the electrical circuit when the car aerial absorbs waves.	radio
	maree.	[2 marks]
0 6.3	The car produces sound waves.	
	Give two ways in which radio waves are different to sound waves.	[2 marks]
	1	
	2	
		I

Question 6 continues on the next page



Figure 9 shows the distance-time graph for the first 30 seconds of the car's motion.

Figure 9



0 6 . 4 Describe the motion of the car during the first 30 seconds.

[1 mark]

0 6. 5 Determine the speed of the car 20 seconds after it started to move.

[4 marks]

Speed = m/s



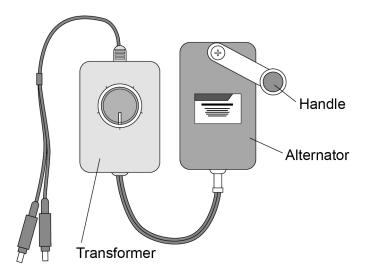
	A different con accelerated from 0.40 m/s to 0.50 m/s		Do n
6 . 6	A different car accelerated from 0.12 m/s to 0.52 m/s.		
	The acceleration of the car was 0.040 m/s ² .		
	The work done to accelerate the car was 0.48 J.		
	Calculate the resultant force needed to accelerate the car.	[6 marks]	
	Resultant force =	N	
6.7	Explain why the car has a maximum speed.		
6 . 7	Explain why the our has a maximum speed.	[4 marks]	



box

0 7 Figure 10 shows a portable power supply.

Figure 10



0 7. 1 The portable power supply has an alternator connected to a transformer.

The transformer can be adjusted to have different numbers of turns on the secondary coil.

Suggest why.	[2 marks



0 7.2	A lamp is connected to the power supply.	
	The lamp requires an input potential difference of 5.0 V.	
	The alternator generates a potential difference of 1.5 V.	
	The primary coil of the transformer has 150 turns.	
	Calculate the number of turns needed on the secondary coil.	[3 marks]
	Number of turns on the secondary coil =	

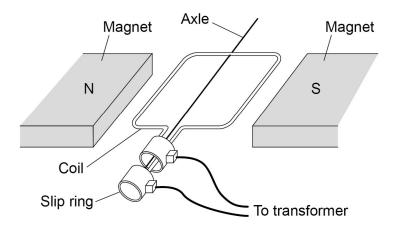
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Figure 11 shows the inside parts of the alternator.

Figure 11



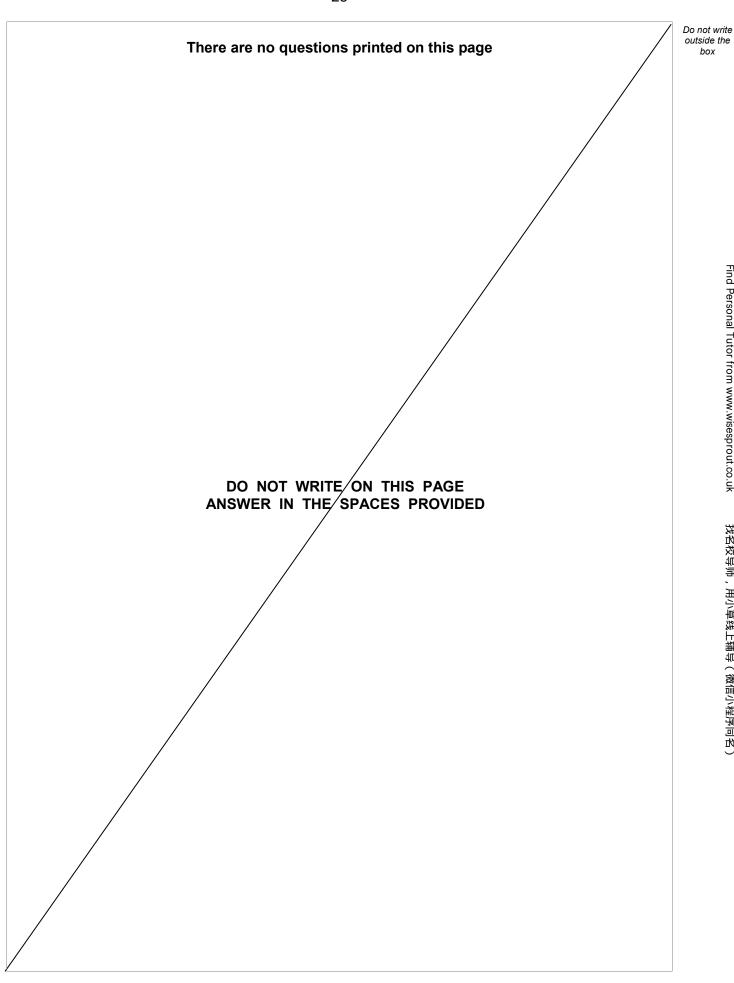
0 7 . 3	The handle of the alternator is turned, causing the coil to rotate.
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Explain why an alternating current is induced in the coil.	[5 marks]



The alternator from the portable power supply is disconnected from the transformer and lamp. Explain why the handle of the alternator becomes much easier to turn. [3 marks]	
and lamp. Explain why the handle of the alternator becomes much easier to turn.	
Explain why the handle of the alternator becomes much easier to turn. [3 marks]	1
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