

A

AQA 

Surname _____

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I declare this is my own work.

GCSE

COMBINED SCIENCE: TRILOGY

Foundation Tier

Physics Paper 1F

F

8464/P/1F

Wednesday 20 May 2020

Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

At the top of the page, write your surname and other names, your centre number, your candidate number and add your signature.

[Turn over]



J U N 2 0 8 4 6 4 P 1 F 0 1

For this paper you must have:

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

INSTRUCTIONS

- **Use black ink or black ball-point pen.**
- **Pencil should only be used for drawing.**
- **Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided.**
- **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 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.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO



0 1

A student investigated how the resistance of a wire varies with the length of the wire.

FIGURE 1, on the opposite page, shows the circuit used.

0 1 . 1

4

The symbols for the voltmeter and ammeter in FIGURE 1 are NOT complete.

Complete the symbols for the voltmeter and ammeter in FIGURE 1. [1 mark]

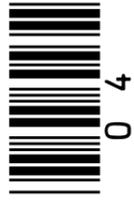
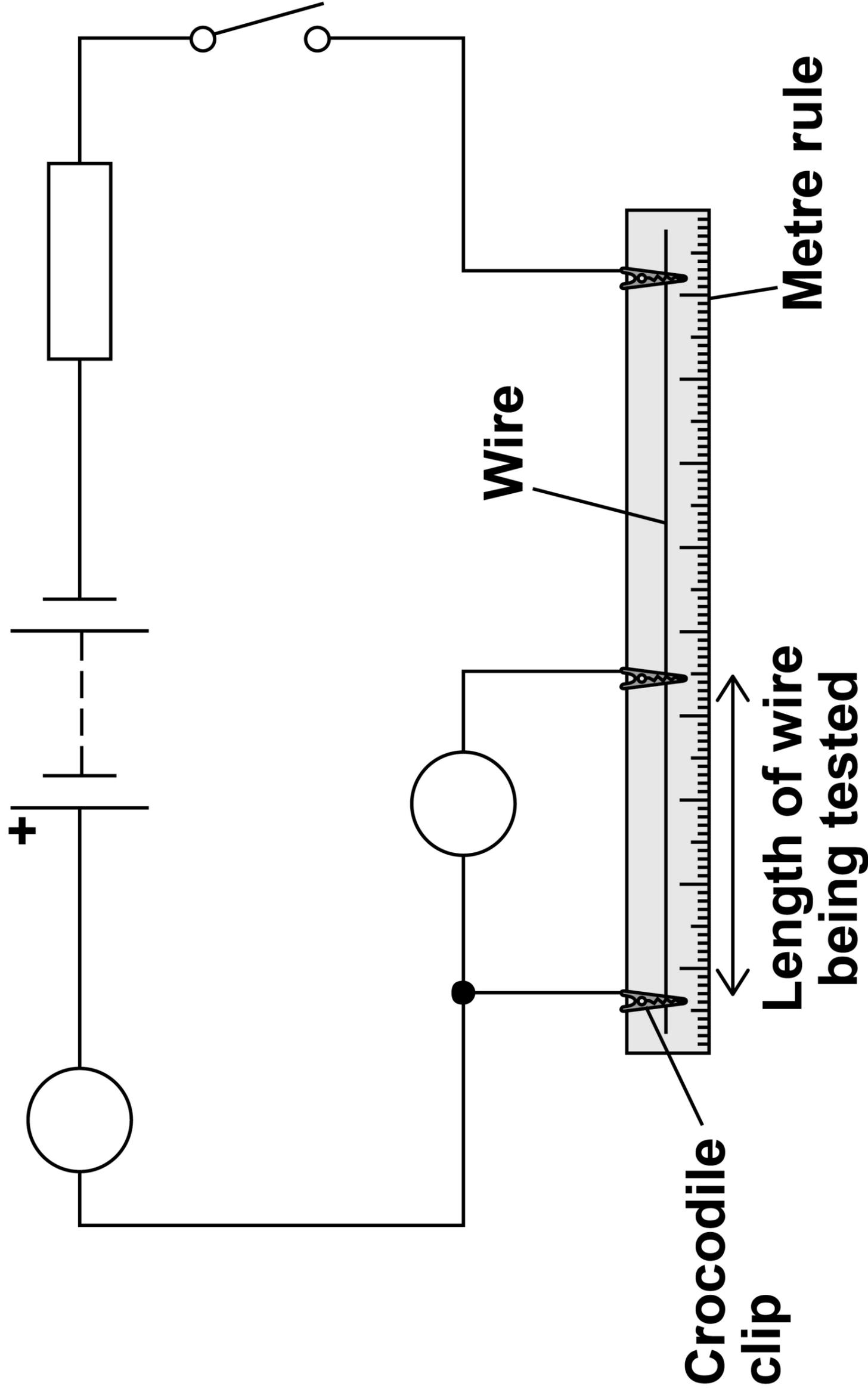
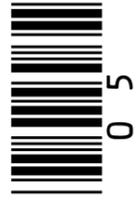


FIGURE 1



[Turn over]



0	1	.	2
---	---	---	---

Which variable is the independent variable? [1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

The current in the wire

The length of the wire being tested

The resistance of the wire

The thickness of the wire



0	1	.	3
---	---	---	---

Which variable is the dependent variable? [1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

The current in the wire

The length of the wire being tested

The resistance of the wire

The thickness of the wire

[Turn over]



0	1	.	4
---	---	---	---

The student took repeat readings of potential difference for a 30 cm length of the wire.

The readings were:

0.16 V

0.17 V

0.15 V

Calculate the mean potential difference.
[2 marks]

Mean potential difference = _____ V



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[Turn over]



The length of the wire was increased to 60 cm

The current in the wire was 0.50 A

The mean potential difference across the wire was 0.32 V

0 1 . 5

Calculate the resistance of the 60 cm length of wire.

Use the equation:

$$\text{resistance} = \frac{\text{potential difference}}{\text{current}}$$

[2 marks]



Resistance = _____ Ω

[Turn over]



0	1	.	6
---	---	---	---

Calculate the power dissipated in the 60 cm length of wire.

Use the equation:

power = potential difference \times current

[2 marks]

Power = _____ W



0	1	.	7
---	---	---	---

Calculate the charge flow when there is a current of 0.50 A in the wire for 17 s

Use the equation:

charge flow = current \times time

[2 marks]

Charge flow = _____ C

[Turn over]

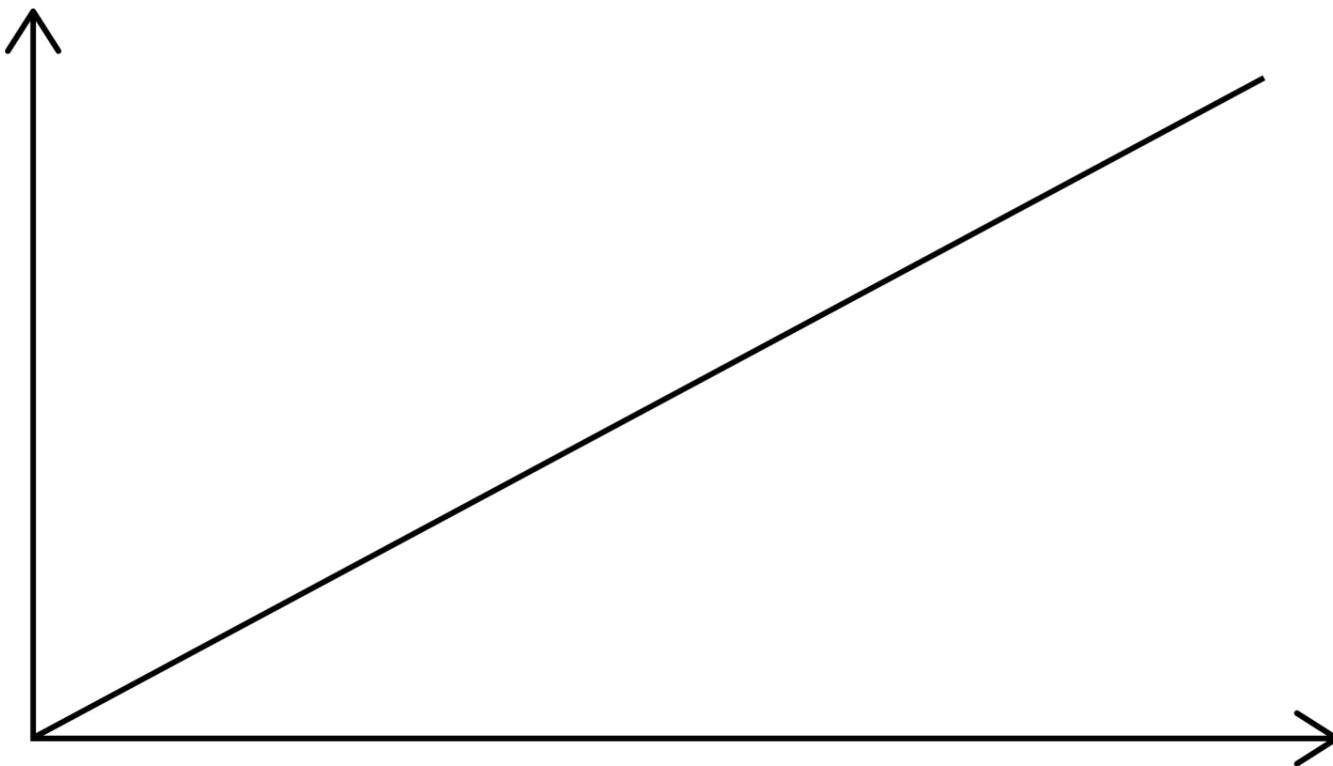


0	1	.	8
---	---	---	---

FIGURE 2 is a sketch graph of the results.

FIGURE 2

Resistance



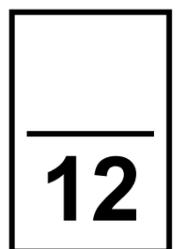
Length of wire



The student repeated the investigation using a thicker wire made from the same metal. For the same length, the thicker wire has a lower resistance.

Draw a line on FIGURE 2, on the opposite page, to show how the resistance of the thicker wire varies with length. [1 mark]

[Turn over]



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0	2
---	---

Between 1951 and 1992 the USA tested nuclear weapons in a desert.

0	2	.	1
---	---	---	---

Complete the sentence.

Choose the answer from the list.

[1 mark]

- **contamination**
- **irradiation**
- **ionisation**
- **decay**

Radioactive dust from the nuclear weapons testing settled on the desert.

This is called radioactive _____.

[Turn over]



The desert now contains radioactive tritium.

FIGURE 3, on the opposite page, shows how the activity of the tritium in a sample taken from the desert changed with time.

0 2 . 2

The sample was collected from the desert in 1992.

Determine the activity of the tritium in the sample in 2007. [2 marks]

Activity = _____ Bq



FIGURE 3

Activity in becquerels

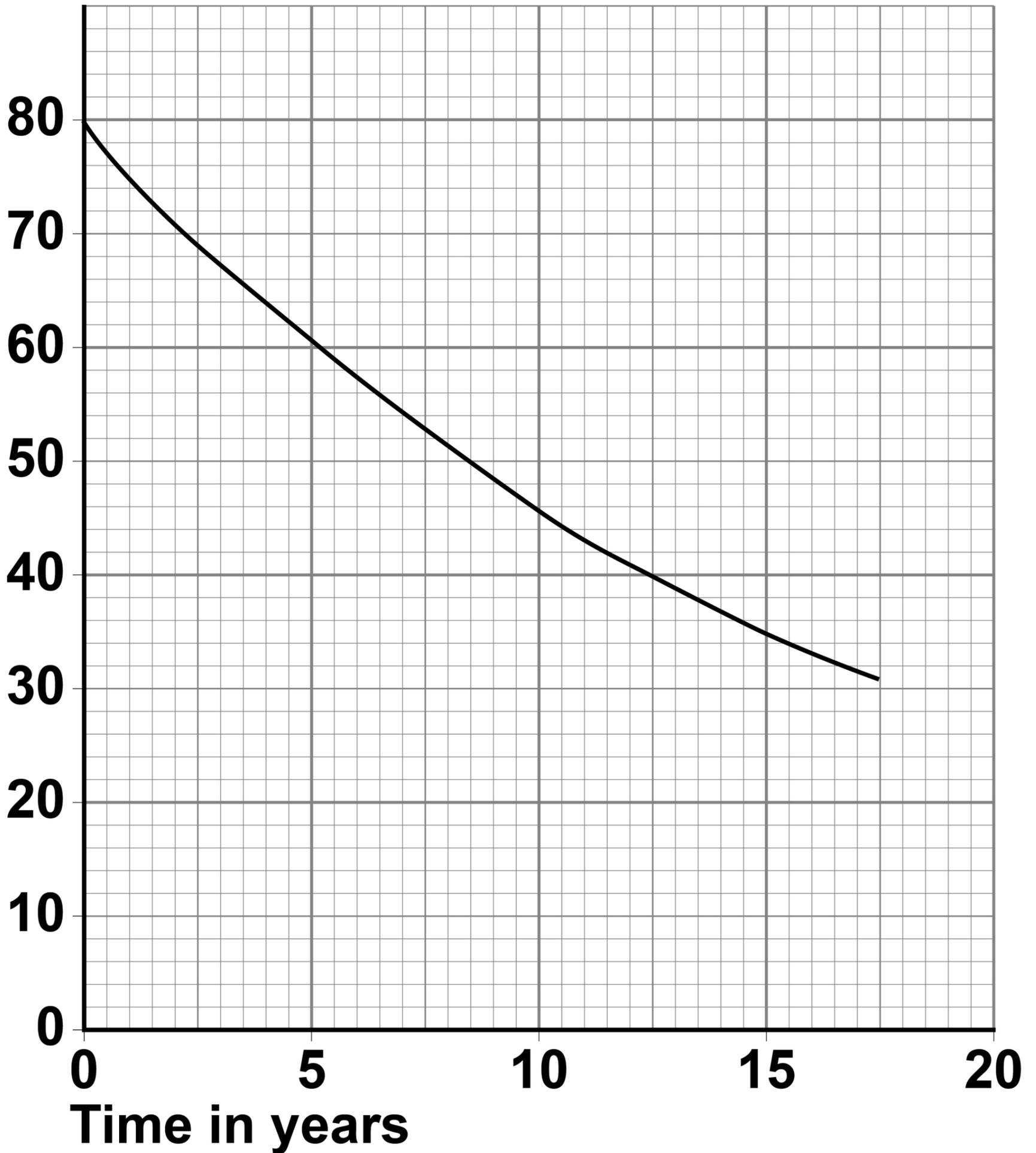


[Turn over]



REPEAT OF FIGURE 3

Activity in becquerels



0	2	.	3
---	---	---	---

How much time did it take for the activity of the tritium in the sample to decrease from 80 Bq to 40 Bq? [1 mark]

Time = _____ years

0	2	.	4
---	---	---	---

What is the half-life of tritium? [1 mark]

Half-life = _____ years

[Turn over]



0	2	.	5
---	---	---	---

The sample started with 45 billion atoms of tritium.

After 4 years the sample had 36 billion atoms of tritium.

**Calculate the percentage of the tritium in the sample that remained after 4 years.
[2 marks]**

Percentage of tritium remaining =
_____ %



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[Turn over]



0 2 . 6

A scientist determined the activity of a sample of tritium every minute for 3 minutes.

TABLE 1 shows the results.

TABLE 1

Time in minutes	Activity in Bq
0	149
1	151
2	148
3	152



Why do the activity readings in TABLE 1 vary? [1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

Radioactive decay is a random process.

Temperature changes affect the radioactive decay.

The number of radioactive nuclei keeps increasing and decreasing.

[Turn over]



0 2 . 7

**What safety precaution should scientists take when working with radioactive materials in a laboratory?
[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) ONE box.

Tie long hair back before handling the materials.

Use long tongs to handle the materials.

Wear safety goggles when handling the materials.



0 2 . 8

Studies show that children born near the area of the desert containing tritium were more likely to develop cancer.

It is important that the results from these studies are checked by other scientists.

What is this process called? [1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

Experiment review

Peer review

Results review

Test review

[Turn over]

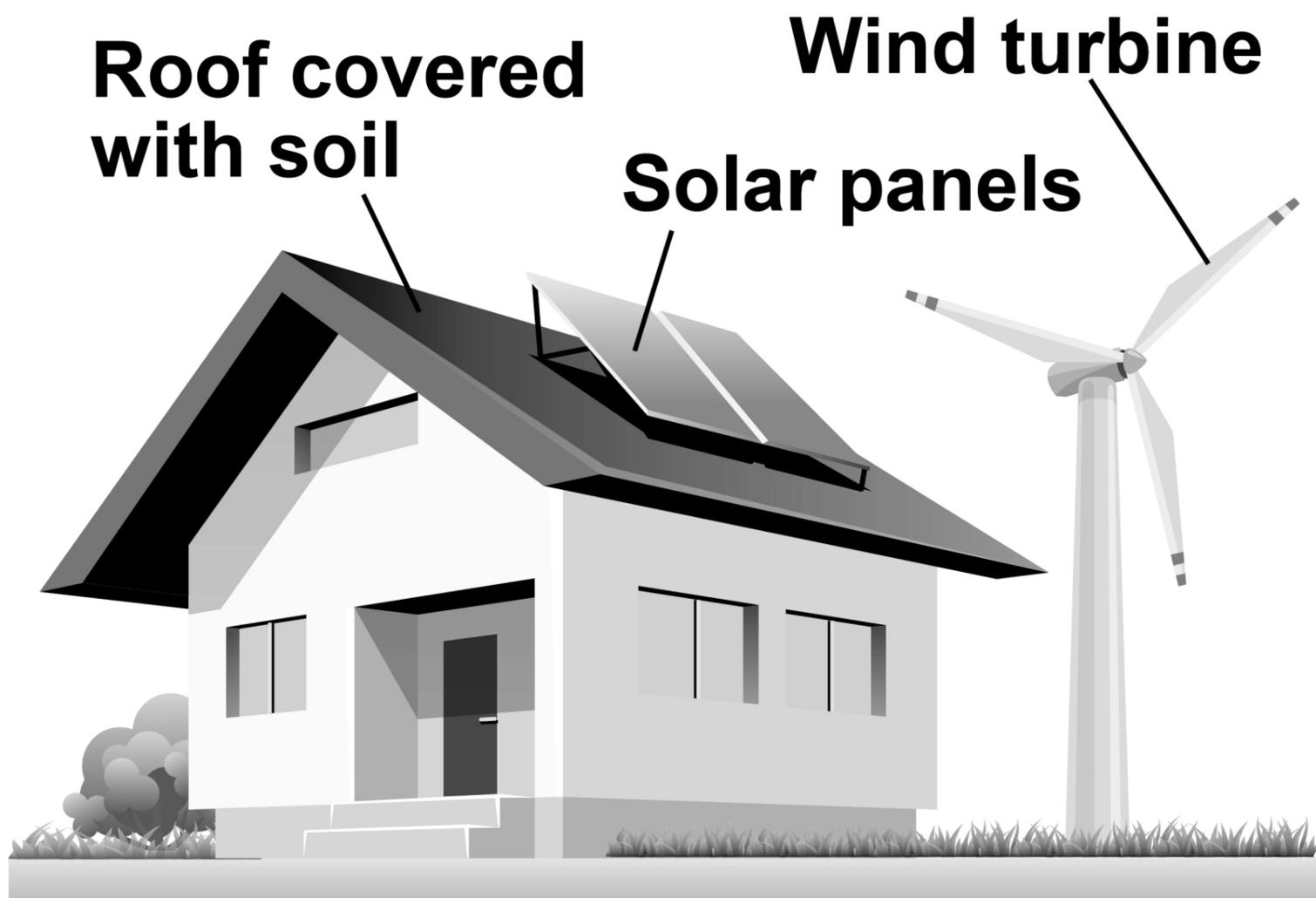


03

An eco-house is designed to be environmentally friendly.

FIGURE 4 shows a picture of an eco-house.

FIGURE 4



03.1

The solar panels and a wind turbine are used to generate electricity for the eco-house.



Solar and wind are both renewable energy resources.

What does renewable energy resource mean? [1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

It can be replenished as it is used.

It is unreliable.

It has no fuel costs.

It produces no greenhouse gases.

[Turn over]



03.2

Biomass, nuclear and natural gas are three other energy resources.

Complete the table to show whether each energy resource is renewable or non-renewable. [2 marks]

Tick (✓) ONE box for EACH energy resource.

Energy resource	Renewable	Non-renewable
Biomass		
Nuclear		
Natural gas		



BLANK PAGE

[Turn over]



0	3	.	3
---	---	---	---

Moving air makes the wind turbine spin.

The wind turbine generates electricity which is used to charge a battery.

Complete the sentences on the opposite page.

**Choose answers from the list.
[2 marks]**

- **chemical**
- **electrical**
- **gravitational**
- **kinetic**



When the wind turbine spins faster there is an increase in its _____ energy.

Charging the battery increases the _____ store of energy of the battery.

[Turn over]



0	3	.	4
---	---	---	---

The roof of the eco-house is covered with soil.

Covering the roof with soil decreases the thermal conductivity of the roof.

**What are the advantages of having a roof with a lower thermal conductivity?
[2 marks]**

Tick (✓) TWO boxes.

Less energy is needed to heat the house.

The rate of energy transfer by conduction is greater.

The roof is a better insulator.

The roof is less likely to leak.

Weather will have a greater effect on the temperature of the house.



0	3	.	5
---	---	---	---

The average power transferred to the solar panels by sunlight is 26 000 W

Calculate the average energy transferred to the solar panels in 30 seconds.

Use the equation:

energy transferred = power \times time

[2 marks]

Average energy transferred to solar panels = _____ J

[Turn over]



0	3	.	6
---	---	---	---

Write down the equation that links efficiency, total power input and useful power output. [1 mark]

0	3	.	7
---	---	---	---

The solar panels on the roof of the eco-house have an efficiency of 0.15

The average power input to the solar panels is 26 000 W

Calculate the average useful power output from the solar panels. [3 marks]



03.8

Explain why it is a good idea for the eco-house to have both a wind turbine and solar panels. [2 marks]

15

0	4
---	---

A scientist had a balloon which was filled with air.

0	4	.	1
---	---	---	---

Which statement describes how air particles move? [1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

At random speeds in random directions

At random speeds in the same direction

At the same speed in random directions

At the same speed in the same direction

[Turn over]



The temperature of the air was $19\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

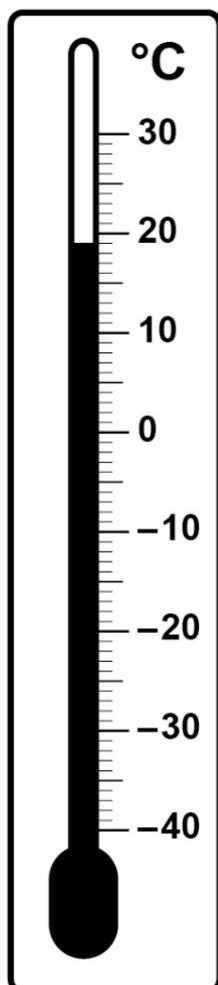
The scientist dipped the balloon into liquid nitrogen.

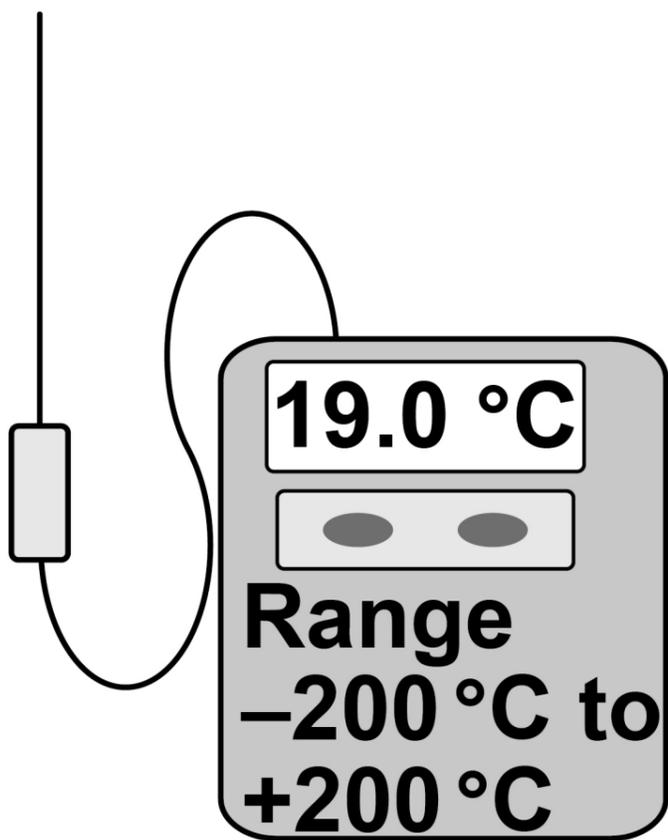
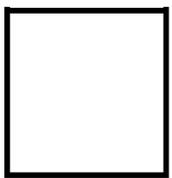
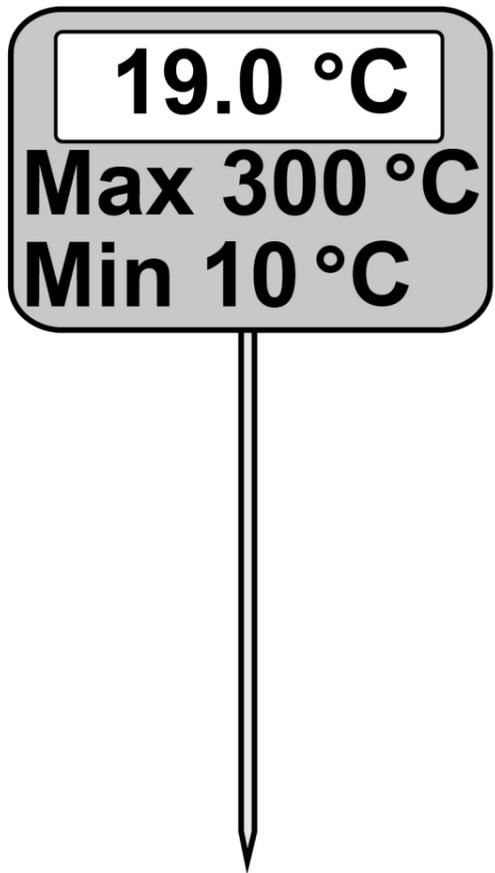
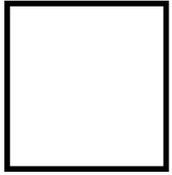
The temperature of the liquid nitrogen was $-196\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$

0 4 . 2

Which thermometer could be used to measure the temperature of the liquid nitrogen? [1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.





[Turn over]



0	4	.	3
---	---	---	---

The scientist wore special insulating gloves when putting the balloon into the liquid nitrogen.

Suggest why. [1 mark]

0	4	.	4
---	---	---	---

When the balloon was put into liquid nitrogen the temperature of the air in the balloon decreased.

Complete the sentences on the opposite page.



Choose answers from the list.

Each answer may be used once, more than once or not at all. [2 marks]

- **decreased**
- **stayed the same**
- **increased**

**As the air in the balloon cooled down,
the speed of the particles**

_____ .

**This is because the kinetic energy of the
particles** _____ .

[Turn over]



0	4	.	5
---	---	---	---

The air in the balloon had a mass of 0.00320 kg

The temperature of the air in the balloon decreased by 215 °C

The change in thermal energy of the air in the balloon was 860 J

Calculate the specific heat capacity of the air in the balloon.

Use the Physics Equations Sheet.
[3 marks]



Specific heat capacity = _____ J/kg °C

[Turn over]

0	4	.	6
---	---	---	---

The liquid nitrogen boiled.

What happens to the temperature of nitrogen as it boils? [1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

Temperature decreases

Temperature increases

Temperature stays the same



The scientist recorded measurements to calculate the specific latent heat of vaporisation of nitrogen.

0 4 . 7

**What is meant by vaporisation?
[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) ONE box.

A change of state from liquid to gas

A change of state from solid to gas

A change of state from solid to liquid

[Turn over]



0 4 . 8

The mass of nitrogen that vaporised was 0.0072 kg

1440 J of energy was transferred to the nitrogen as it vaporised.

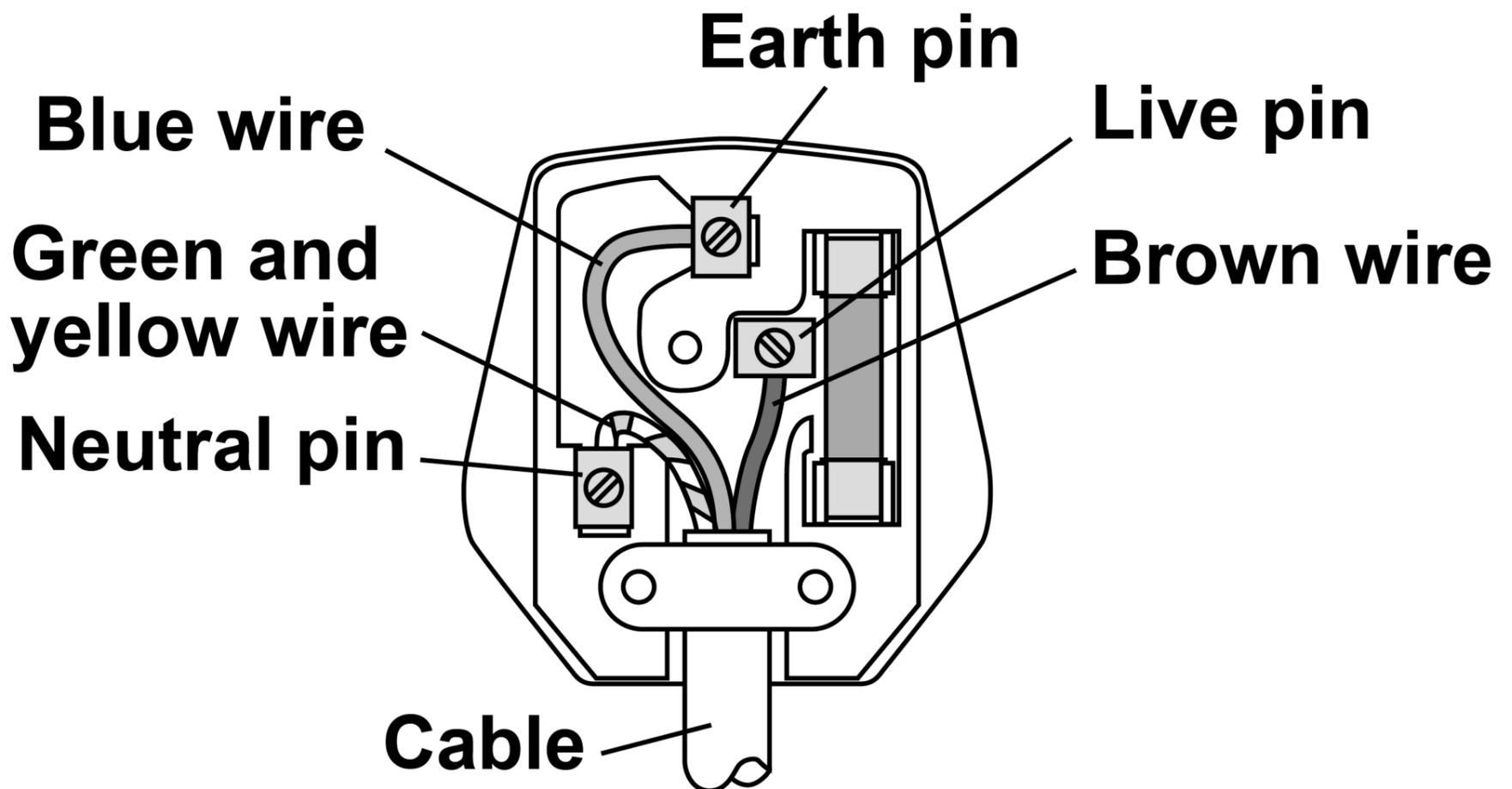
Calculate the specific latent heat of vaporisation of nitrogen.

Use the Physics Equations Sheet.
[3 marks]

05

FIGURE 5 shows the inside of a plug.

FIGURE 5



05.1

The plug is NOT wired correctly.

What should be done to connect the wires in the plug correctly? [1 mark]



The correctly wired plug and cable connects a washing machine to the mains electricity supply.

0 5 . 2

Give the potential difference and frequency of the mains electricity supply in the UK. [2 marks]

The potential difference is _____ V

The frequency is _____ Hz

0 5 . 3

The washing machine is switched on.

What is the potential difference between the neutral wire and the earth wire?

[1 mark]

Potential difference = _____ V

[Turn over]



0	5	.	4
---	---	---	---

The plug has a fuse.

Draw the circuit symbol for a fuse in the space below. [1 mark]



The washing machine has a metal case.

A fault causes the live wire to make an electrical connection with the metal case of the washing machine.

0 5 . 5

The earth wire is NOT connected to the metal case of the washing machine.

Explain why it would not be safe for a person to touch the metal case.

[2 marks]



[Turn over]

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[Turn over]

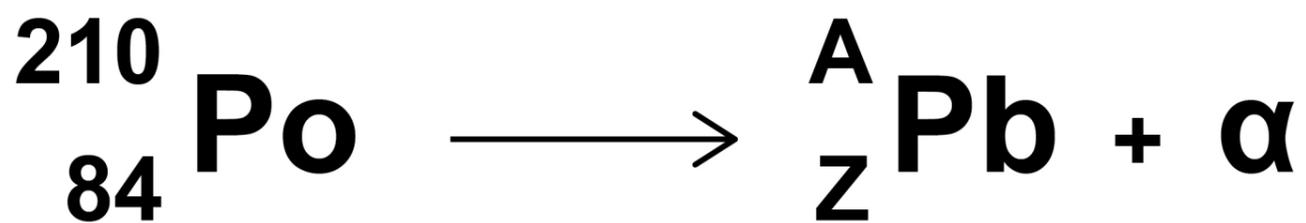


0	6
---	---

Different radioactive isotopes emit different types of nuclear radiation.

A polonium-210 (Po) nucleus emits an alpha particle (α) and turns into a lead (Pb) nucleus.

This can be represented by the equation:



0	6	.	1
---	---	---	---

What is the value of A in the equation?
[1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

A = 206

A = 208

A = 210

A = 211

[Turn over]



0	6	.	2
---	---	---	---

What is the value of Z in the equation?
[1 mark]

Tick (✓) ONE box.

Z = 80

Z = 82

Z = 85

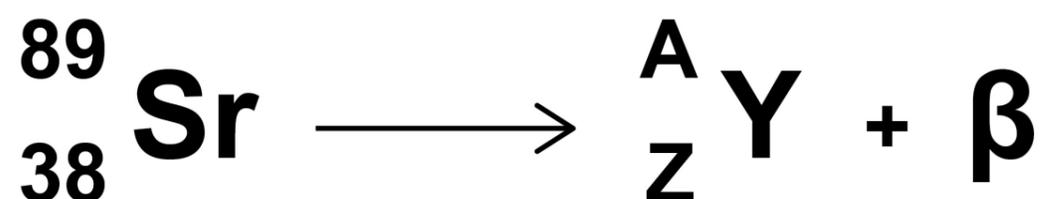
Z = 86



0	6	.	3
---	---	---	---

A strontium-89 nucleus (Sr) emits a beta particle (β) and turns into an yttrium nucleus (Y).

This can be represented by the equation:



What are the values of A and Z in the equation? [2 marks]

A = _____

Z = _____

[Turn over]



0	6	.	4
---	---	---	---

Gamma radiation is another type of nuclear radiation.

**What does gamma radiation consist of?
[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) ONE box.

High energy neutrons

Electromagnetic waves

Particles with no charge

Positively charged ions



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Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
TOTAL	

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