A

AQA

Surname _____

Other Names _____

Centre Number _____

Candidate Number _____

Candidate Signature _____

GCSE
PHYSICS

F

Foundation Tier Paper 1
8463/1F

Wednesday 23 May 2018 Afternoon

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 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]

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.**
- **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.**

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.**

DO NOT TURN OVER UNTIL TOLD TO DO SO

0 1 **FIGURE 1 shows a cyclist riding along a flat road.**

FIGURE 1

0 1 . 1 **Complete the sentence.**

Choose answers from the list.
[2 marks]

chemical

elastic potential

gravitational potential

kinetic

As the cyclist accelerates, the _____ energy store in the cyclist's body decreases and the _____ energy of the cyclist increases.

[Turn over]

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0 1 . 2 **The mass of the cyclist is 80 kg. The speed of the cyclist is 12 m/s.**

Calculate the kinetic energy of the cyclist.

Use the equation:

kinetic energy = 0.5 × mass × (speed)^2

[2 marks]

Kinetic energy = _____ J

[Turn over]

0 1 . 3 When the cyclist uses the brakes, the bicycle slows down.

This causes the temperature of the brake pads to increase by 50 °C.

The mass of the brake pads is 0.040 kg.

The specific heat capacity of the material of the brake pads is 480 J/kg °C.

Calculate the change in thermal energy of the brake pads.

Use the equation:

change in thermal energy = mass × specific heat capacity × temperature change

[2 marks]

Change in thermal energy = _____ J

[Turn over]

BLANK PAGE

0 1 . 4 **How is the internal energy of the particles in the brake pads affected by the increase in temperature?**

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

☐ **Decreased**

☐ **Increased**

☐ **Not affected**

7

0 2 **FIGURE 2 shows how the current through a filament lamp changes after the lamp is switched on.**

FIGURE 2

0 2 . 1 **The normal current through the filament lamp is 1.5 A.**

For how many seconds is the current through the filament lamp greater than 1.5 A?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

☐ **0.01 s**

☐ **0.08 s**

☐ **0.09 s**

☐ **0.14 s**

[Turn over]

0 2 . 2 **Why might the filament inside a lamp melt when the lamp is first switched on? [1 mark]**

_____

_____

_____

0 2 . 3 **The lamp is connected to a 24 V power supply. The current through the lamp is 1.5 A.**

Calculate the power of the lamp.

Use the equation:

power =
potential difference × current
[2 marks]

Power = _____ W

0 2 . 4 **LED lamps are much more efficient than filament lamps.**

What does this statement mean?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

☐ **LED lamps have a similar power output to filament lamps.**

☐ **LED lamps waste a smaller proportion of the input energy than filament lamps.**

☐ **LED lamps have a higher power input than filament lamps.**

☐ **LED lamps waste a larger proportion of the input energy than filament lamps.**

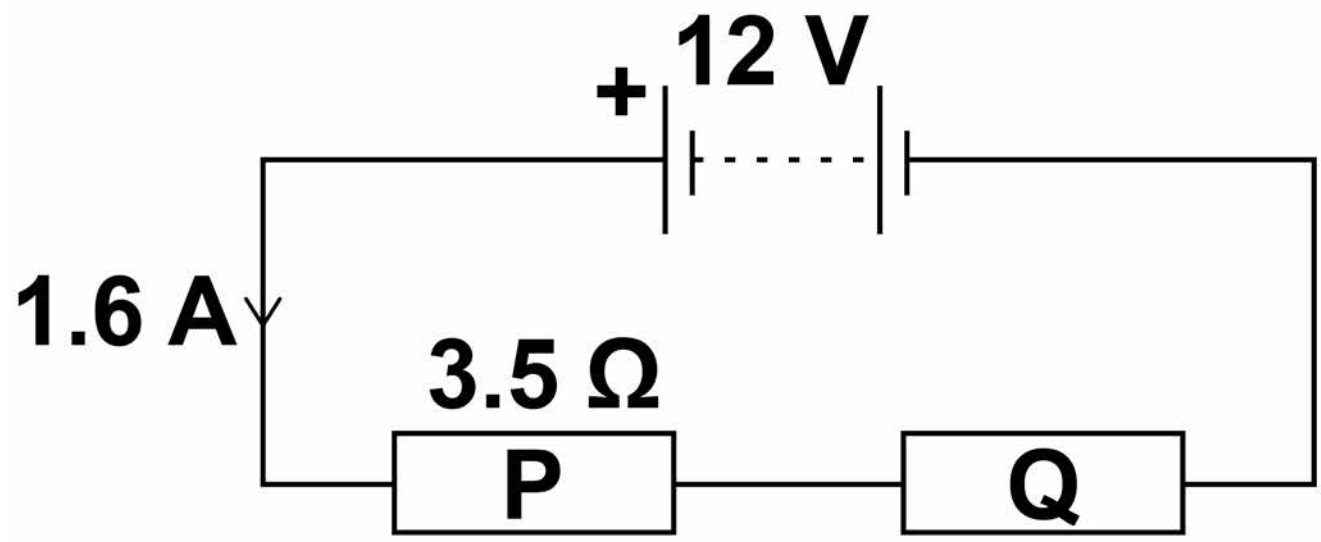
5

0 3 . 1 **Draw a diagram to show how 1.5 V cells should be connected together to give a potential difference of 4.5 V.**

Use the correct circuit symbol for a cell. [2 marks]

A student built the circuit shown in FIGURE 3.

FIGURE 3



0 3 . 2 Calculate the total resistance of the circuit in FIGURE 3.
[2 marks]

Use the equation:

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

Total resistance = _____ Ω

[Turn over]

BLANK PAGE

0 3 . 3 **The resistance of P is 3.5 Ω.**

Calculate the resistance of Q.
[1 mark]

Resistance of Q =

Ω

[Turn over]

0 3 . 4 **The student connects the two resistors in FIGURE 3, on page 18, in parallel.**

What happens to the total resistance of the circuit?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

☐ **It decreases**

☐ **It increases**

☐ **It does not change**

Give a reason for your answer. [1 mark]

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

7

0 4 **A student wanted to determine the density of a small piece of rock.**

0 4 . 1 **Describe how the student could measure the volume of the piece of rock. [4 marks]**

[Turn over]

0 4 . 2 **The volume of the piece of rock was 18.0 cm^3.**

The student measured the mass of the piece of rock as 48.6 g.

Calculate the density of the rock in g/cm^3.

Use the equation:

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

[2 marks]

Density = _____ g/cm^3

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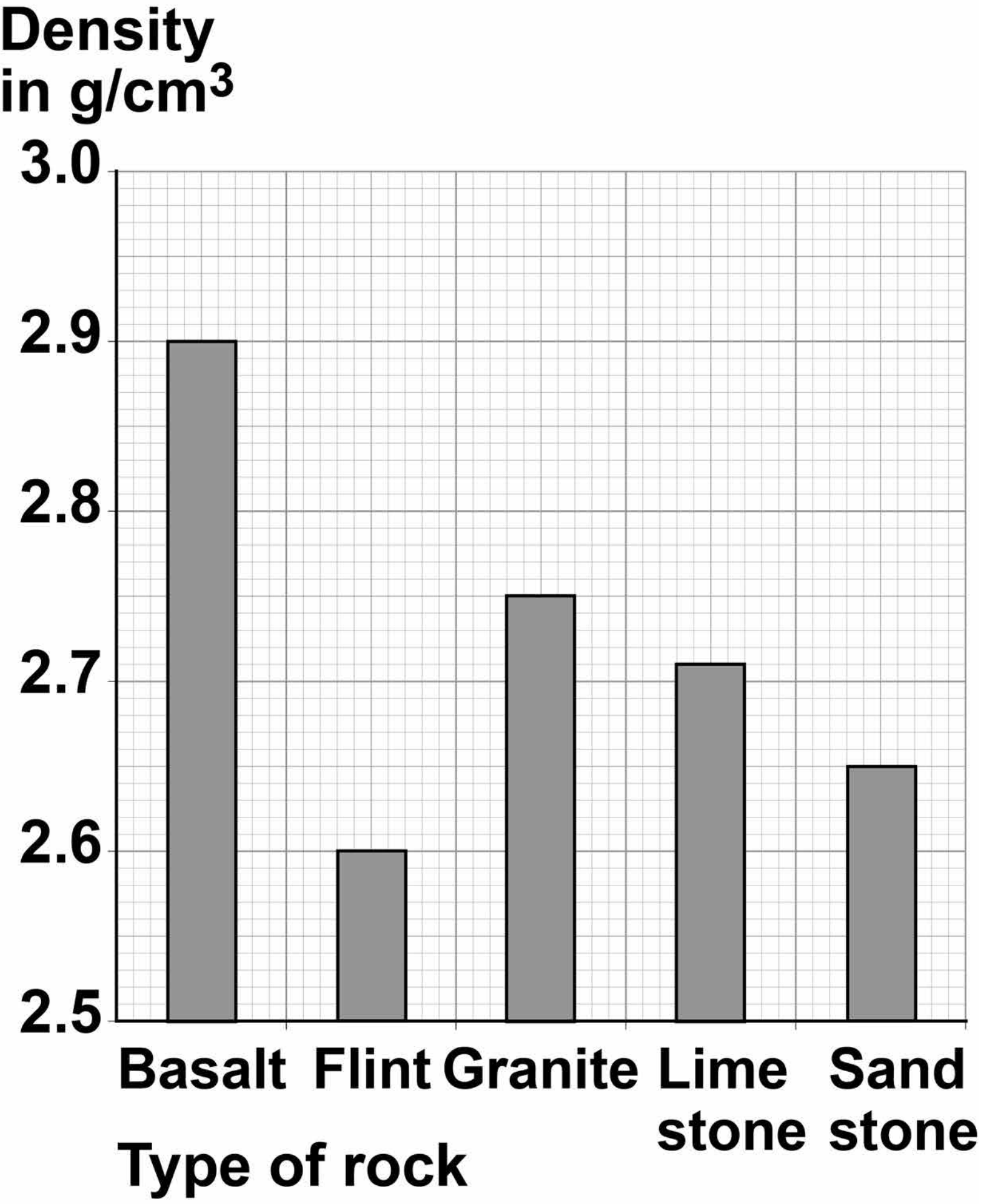
[Turn over]

FIGURE 4 shows the densities of different types of rock.

FIGURE 4



0 4 . 3 **What is the most likely type of rock that the student had?**

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

- ☐ **Basalt**
- ☐ **Flint**
- ☐ **Granite**
- ☐ **Limestone**
- ☐ **Sandstone**

[Turn over]

BLANK PAGE

0 4 . 4 Give ONE source of error that may have occurred when the student measured the volume of the rock. [1 mark]

0 4 . 5 How would the error you described in question 04.4 affect the measured volume of the rock? [1 mark]

9

0 5 Americium-241 $\left({}^{241}_{95}\mathrm{Am}\right)$ is an isotope of americium.

0 5 . 1 Which of the isotopes given in TABLE 1 is NOT an isotope of americium? [2 marks]

TABLE 1

Isotope	Mass number	Atomic number
A	243	95
B	243	94
C	242	95

Isotope _____

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

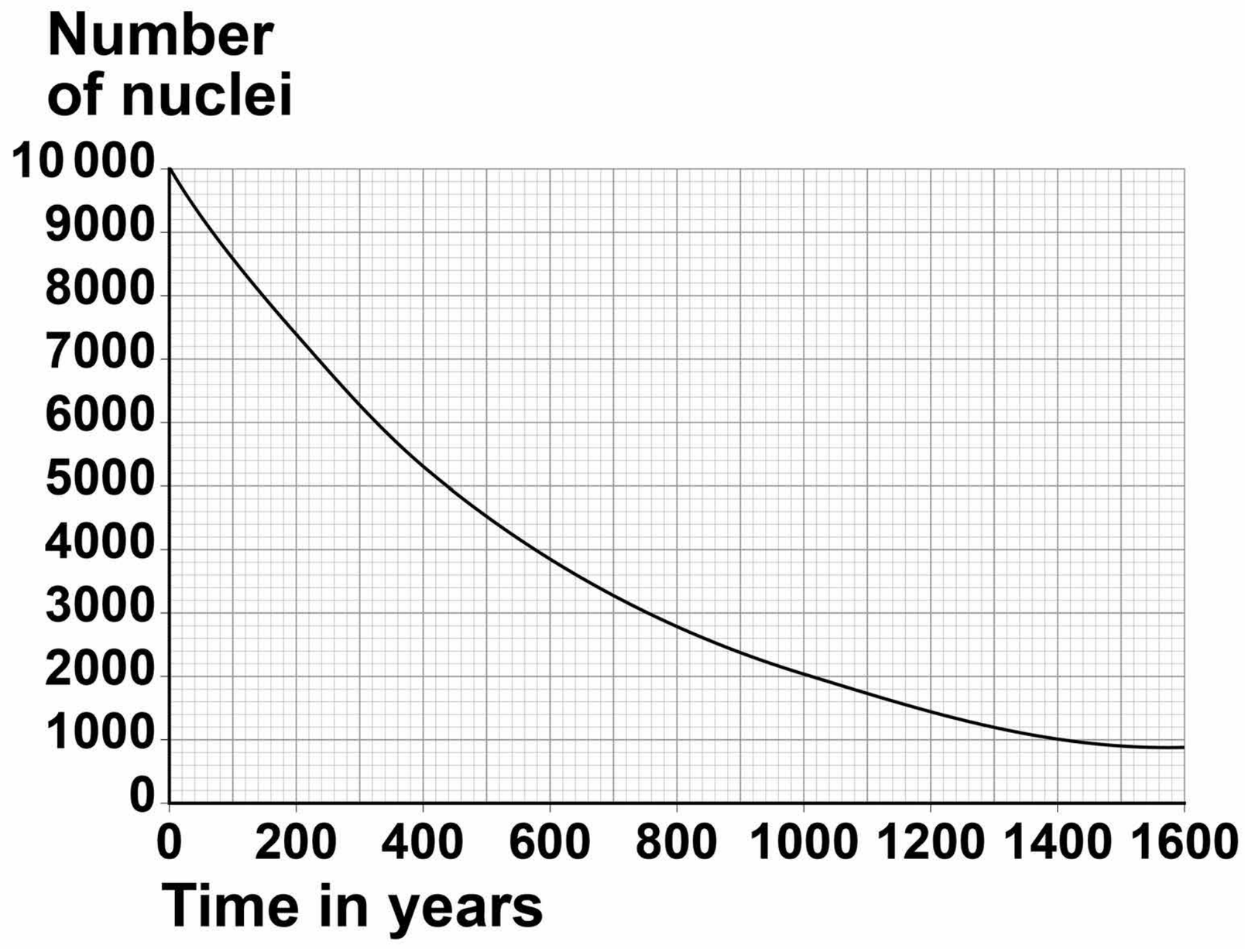
_____

_____

[Turn over]

FIGURE 5 shows how the number of americium-241 nuclei in a sample changes with time.

FIGURE 5



0 5 . 2 How many years does it take for the number of americium-241 nuclei to decrease from 10 000 to 5000? [1 mark]

Time = _____ years

0 5 . 3 What is the half-life of americium-241? [1 mark]

Half-life = _____ years

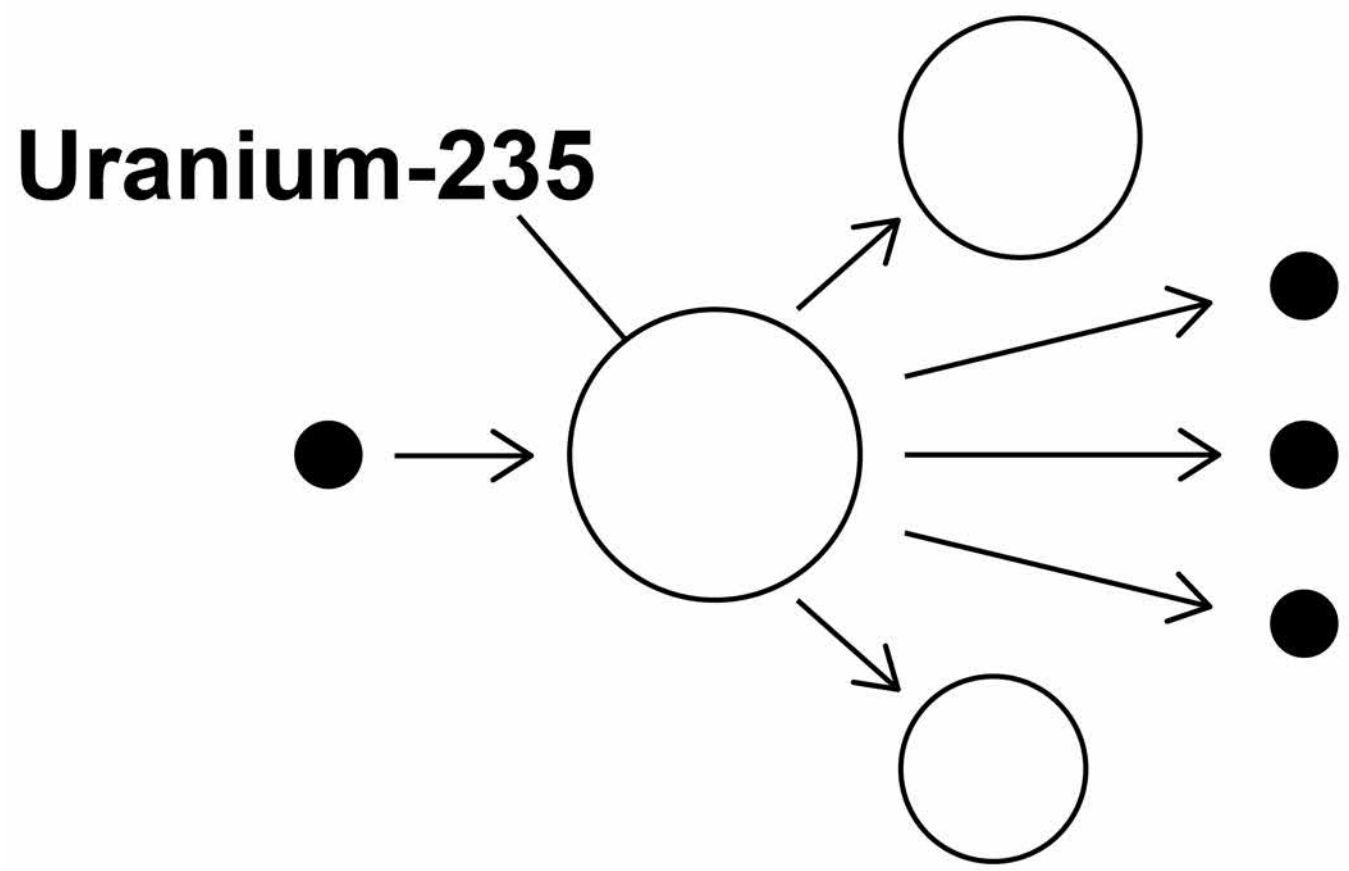
[Turn over]

4

0 6 **Nuclear power can be used to generate electricity through nuclear fission.**

FIGURE 6 shows the process of nuclear fission.

FIGURE 6



0 6 . 1 **Complete the sentences.**

Choose answers from the list.
[3 marks]

gamma rays

light rays

proton

neutron

nucleus

X-rays

During the process of nuclear fission a uranium _____ absorbs a _____. Electromagnetic radiation is released in the form of _____.

[Turn over]

0 6 . 2 **The UK needs at least 25 000 000 kW of electrical power at any time.**

A nuclear power station has an electrical power output of 2 400 000 kW

Calculate how many nuclear power stations are needed to provide 25 000 000 kW of electrical power. [2 marks]

Number of nuclear power stations = _____

0 6 . 3 **State TWO environmental issues caused by generating electricity using nuclear power stations. [2 marks]**

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

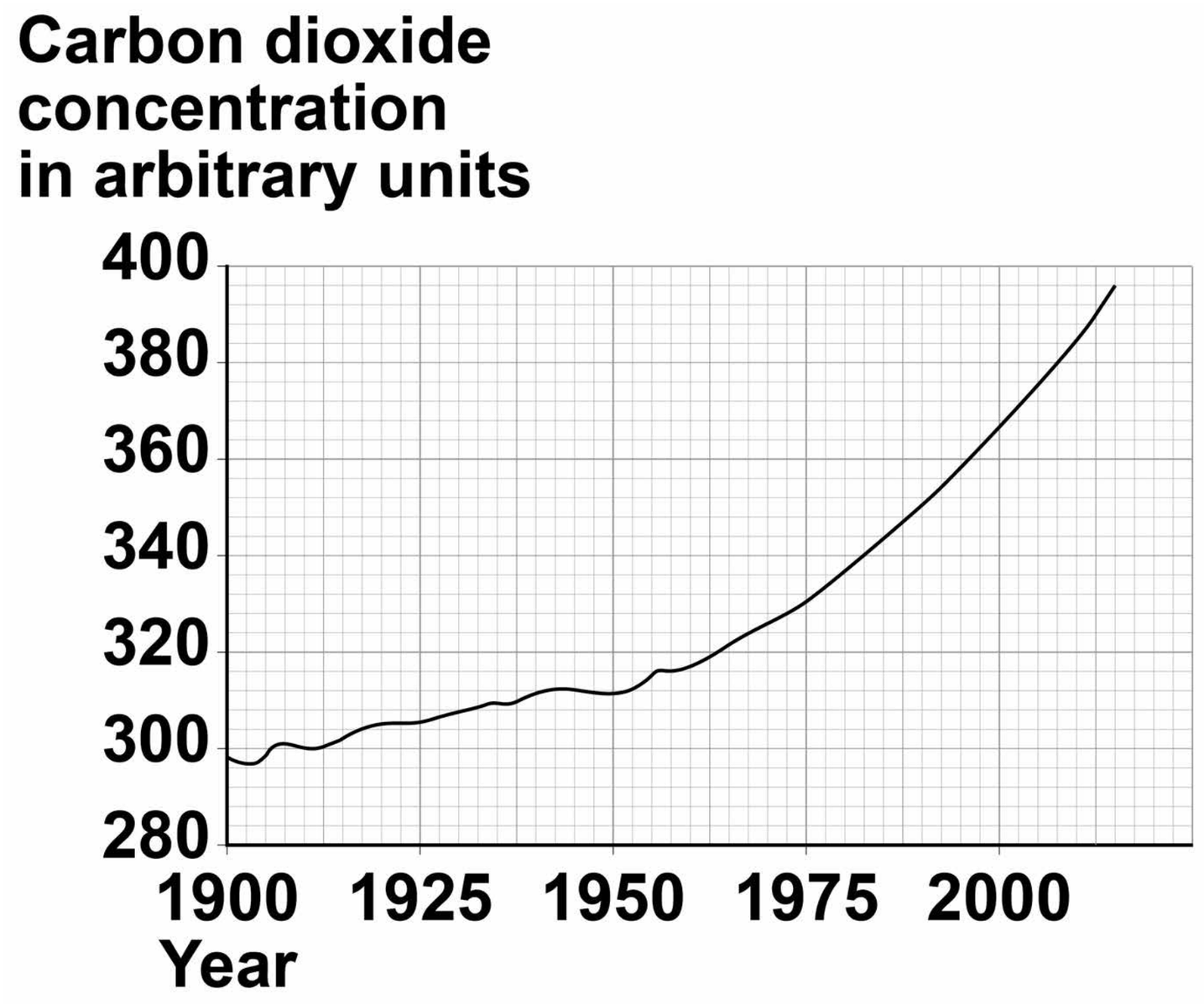
_____

[Turn over]

0 6 . 4 **The UK currently generates a lot of electricity by burning natural gas. This process releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.**

FIGURE 7, on the opposite page, shows how the concentration of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere has changed over the past 115 years.

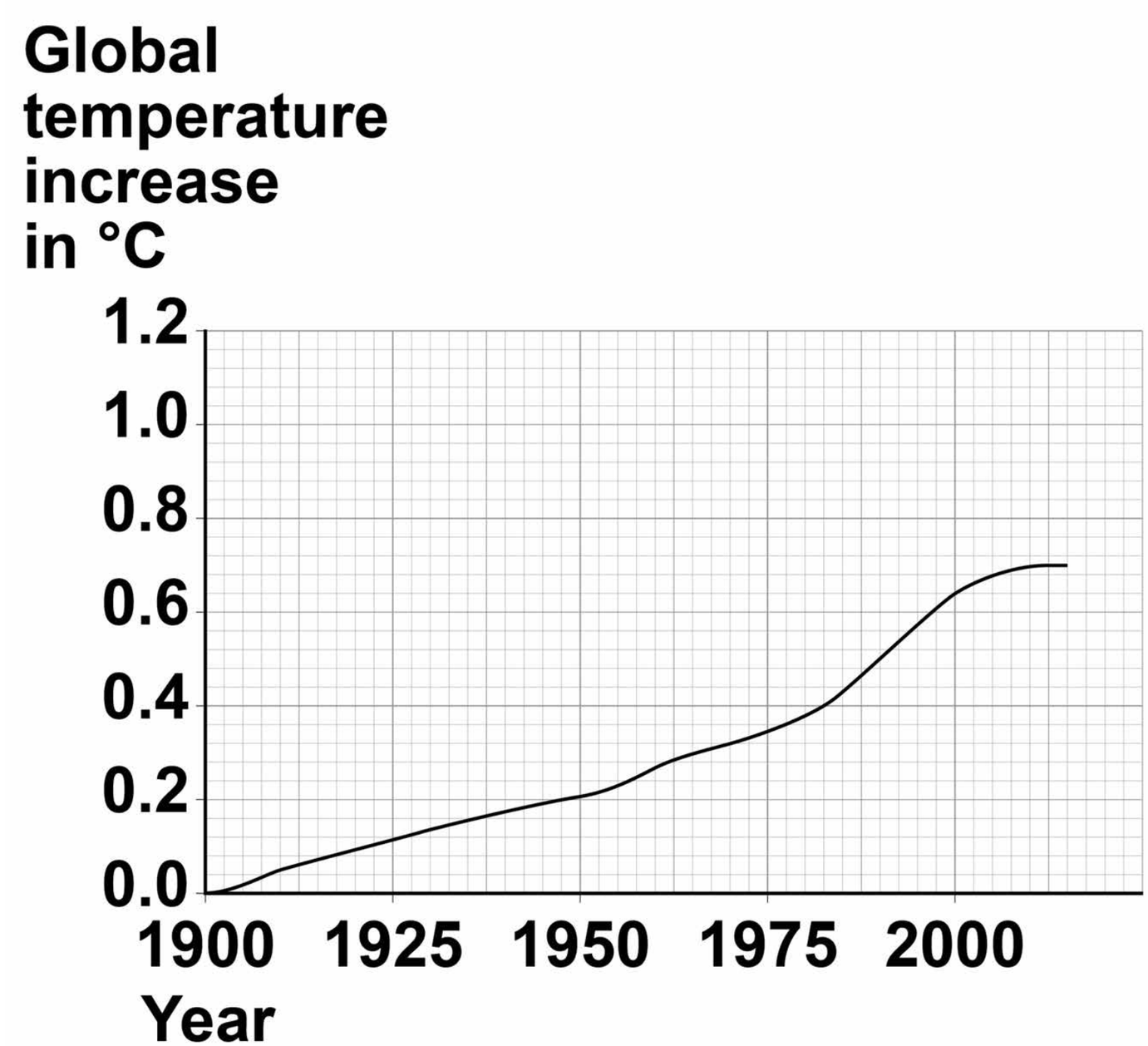
FIGURE 7



[Turn over]

FIGURE 8 shows how the global temperature has changed over the past 115 years.

FIGURE 8



Give ONE similarity and ONE difference between the data in FIGURE 7, on page 41, and FIGURE 8, on page 42. [2 marks]

Similarity _____

_____

_____

Difference _____

_____

_____

_____

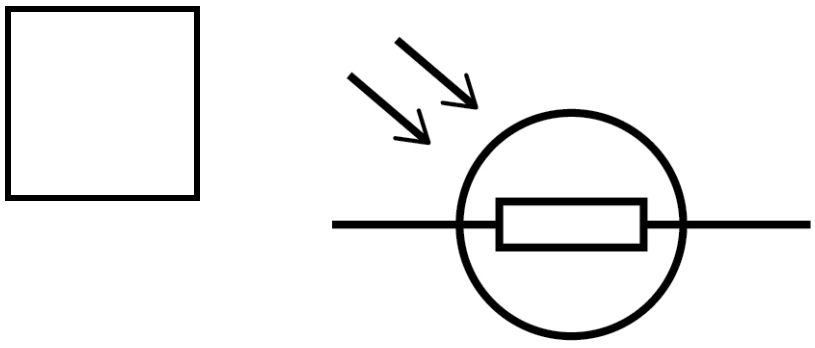
9

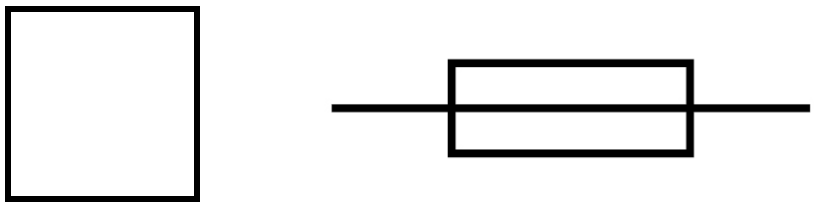
[Turn over]

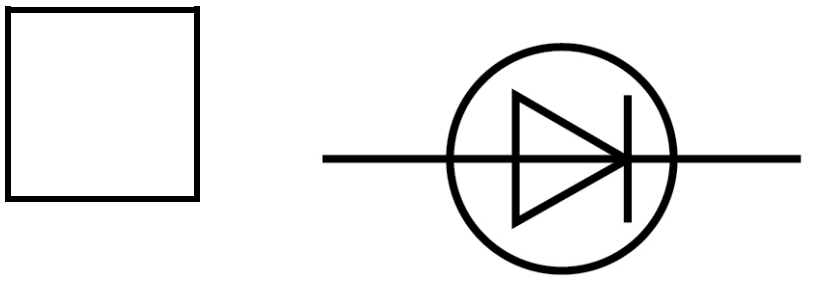
0 7 **The plug of an electrical appliance contains a fuse.**

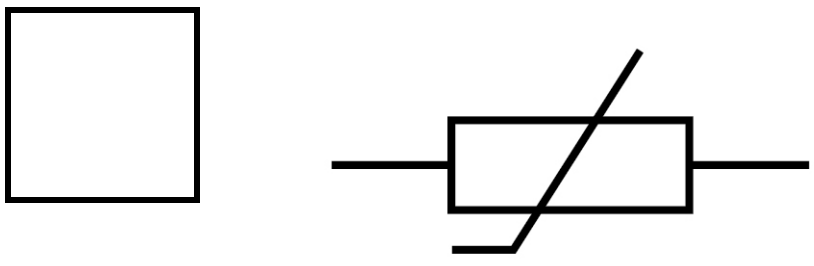
0 7 . 1 **What is the correct circuit symbol for a fuse?**

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]









0 7 . 2 The appliance is connected to the mains electrical supply. The mains potential difference is 230 V.

Calculate the energy transferred when 13 C of charge flows through the appliance. [2 marks]

Use the equation:

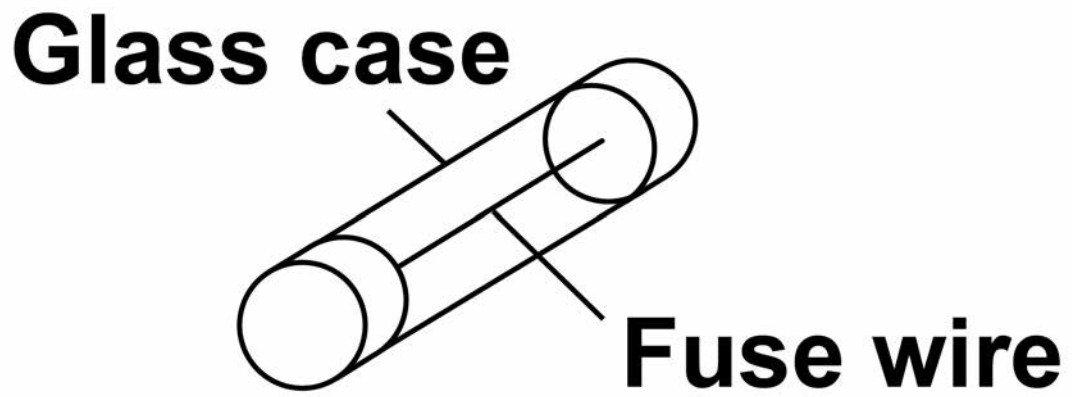
energy transferred = charge flow × potential difference

Energy transferred =

J

FIGURE 9 shows the structure of a fuse.

FIGURE 9



0 7 . 3 Write down the equation that links charge flow, current and time. [1 mark]

_____

_____

0 7 . 4 **The fuse wire melts when 1.52 coulombs of charge flows through the fuse in 0.40 seconds.**

Calculate the current at which the fuse wire melts. [3 marks]

Current = _____ A

[Turn over]

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0 7 . 5 **The mass of the fuse wire is 0.00175 kg. The specific latent heat of fusion of the fuse wire is 205 000 J/kg.**

Calculate the energy needed to melt the fuse wire.

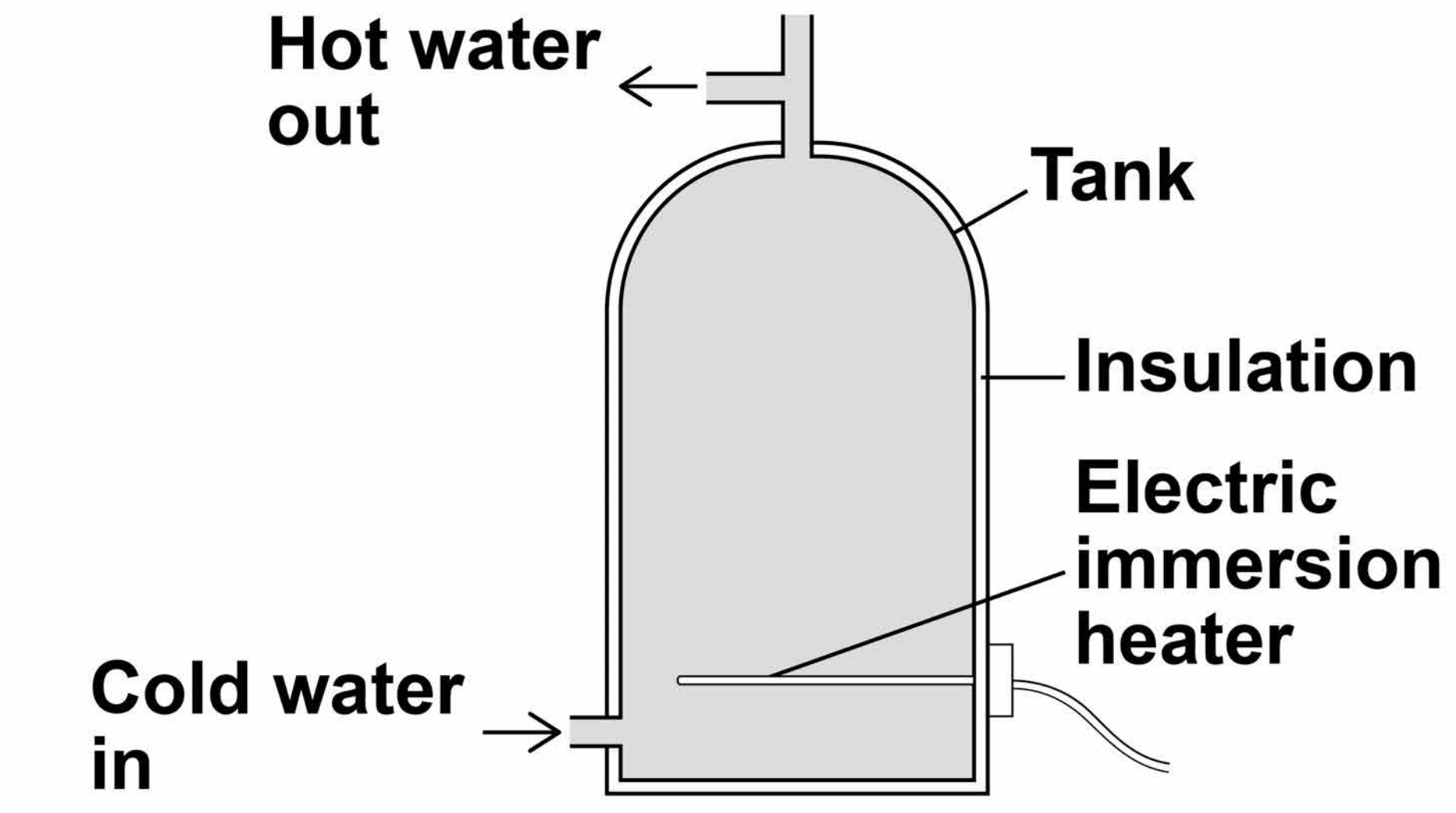
Use the Physics Equations Sheet. [2 marks]

Energy = _____ J

9

0 8 **FIGURE 10 shows a hot water tank made of copper.**

FIGURE 10



0 8 . 1 **Copper has a higher thermal conductivity than most metals.**

How does the rate of energy transfer through copper compare with the rate of energy transfer through most metals?

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

☐ **Higher**

☐ **Lower**

☐ **The same**

[Turn over]

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0 8 . 2 **The tank is insulated. When the water is hot, the immersion heater switches off.**

Complete the sentences.
[2 marks]

Compared to a tank with no insulation, the rate of energy transfer from the water in an insulated tank is

_____ .

This means that the water in the insulated tank stays

_____ for longer.

[Turn over]

FIGURE 11 shows how temperature varies with time for water in a tank heated with an immersion heater.

FIGURE 12, on the opposite page, shows how temperature varies with time for water in a tank heated with a solar panel.

FIGURE 11

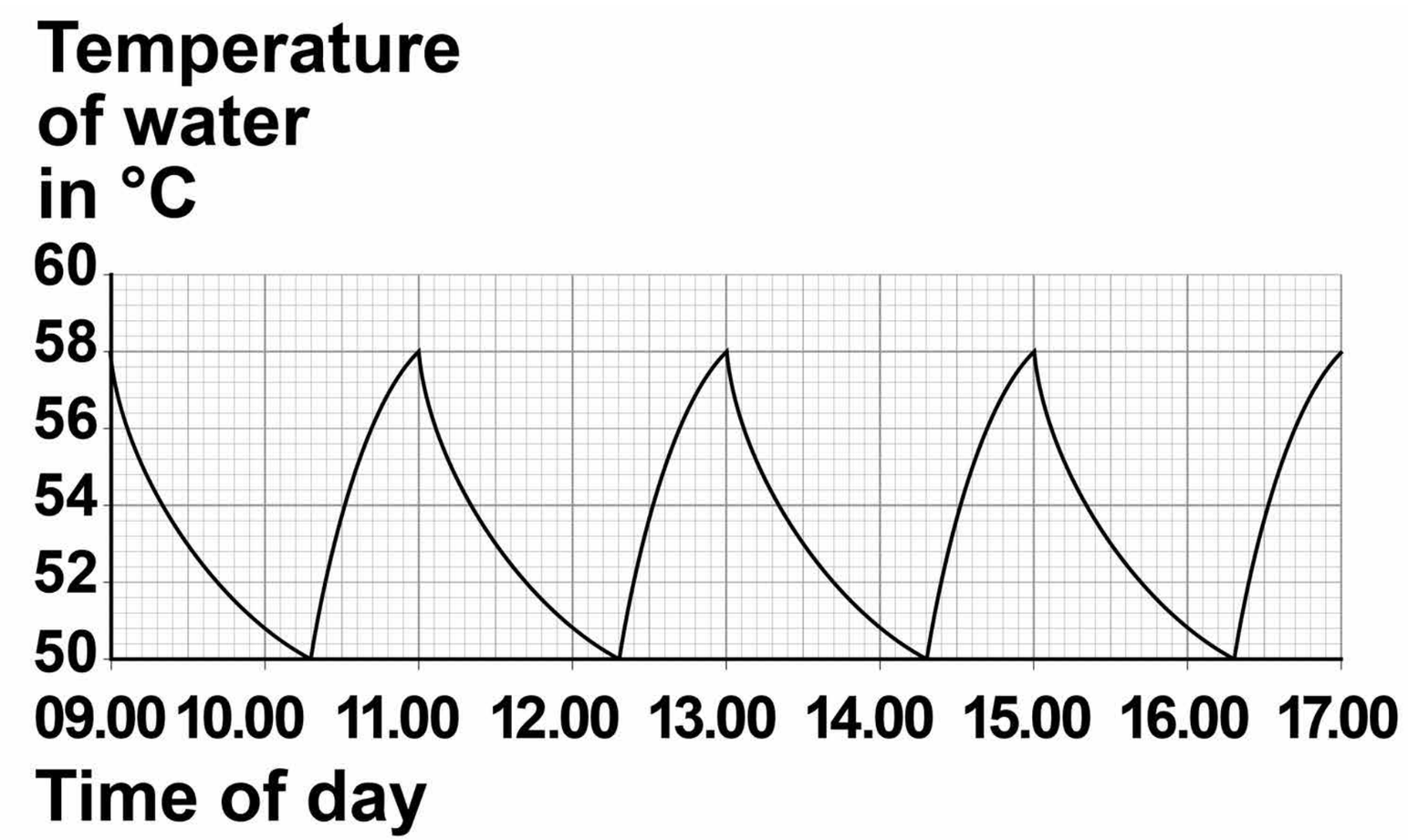
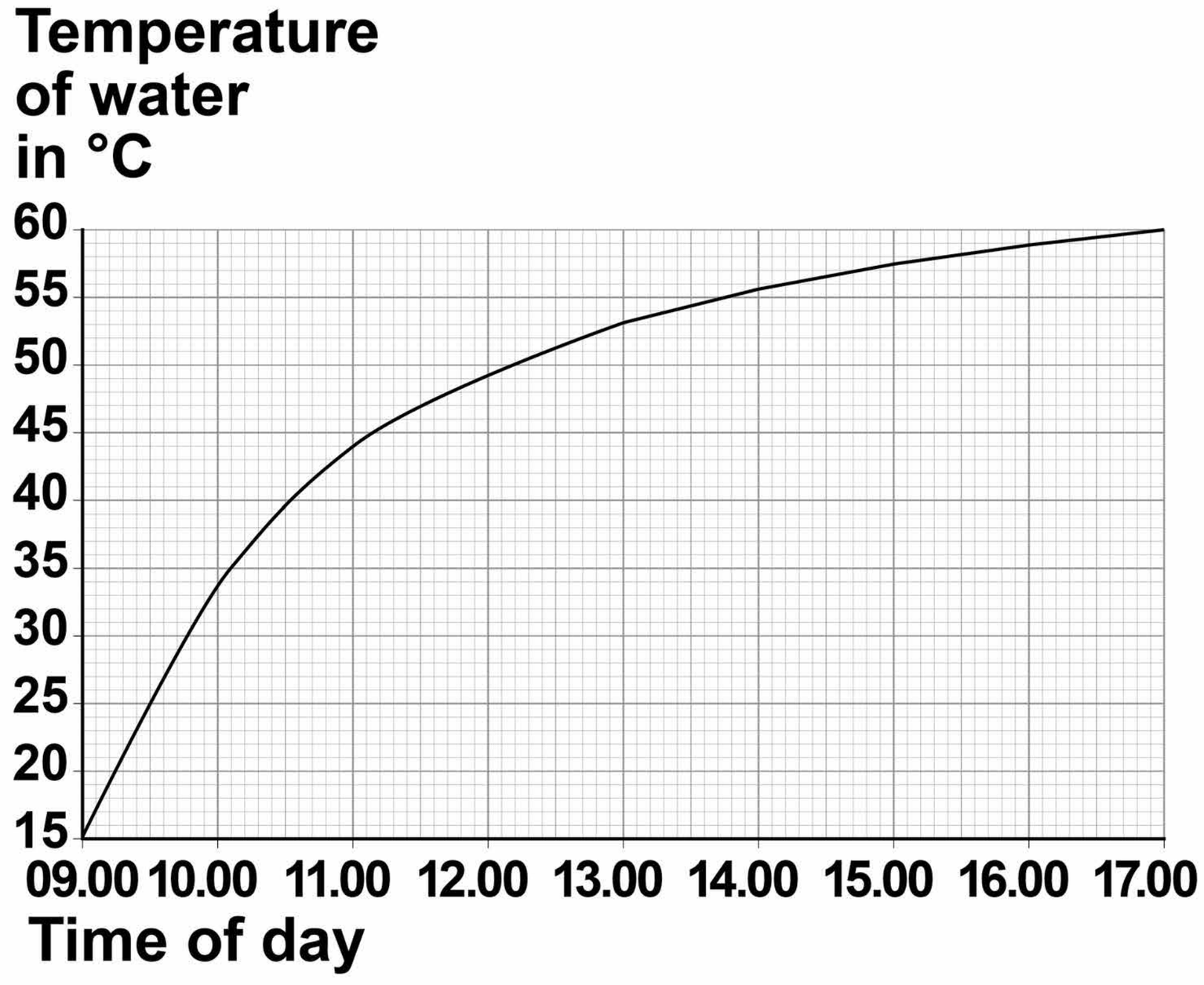


FIGURE 12



[Turn over]

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0 8 . 3 **Give ONE advantage and ONE disadvantage of heating the water using solar panels rather than an immersion heater.**

Use only information from FIGURE 11, on page 54, and FIGURE 12, on page 55. [2 marks]

Advantage of solar panels _____

_____

_____

Disadvantage of solar panels _____

_____

_____

[Turn over]

0 8 . 4 During one morning, a total of 4 070 000 J of energy is transferred from the electric immersion heater.

4 030 000 J of energy are transferred to the water.

Calculate the proportion of the total energy transferred to the water. [2 marks]

Proportion of total energy =

0 8 . 5 **Write down the equation that links energy transferred, power and time. [1 mark]**

0 8 . 6 **The power output of the immersion heater is 5000 W.**

Calculate the time taken for the immersion heater to transfer 4 070 000 J of energy.

Give the unit. [4 marks]

Time =

Unit

0 9 **FIGURE 13 shows a lift inside a building.**

FIGURE 13

0 9 . 1 **The motor in the lift does 120 000 J of work in 8.0 seconds.**

Calculate the power output of the motor in the lift. [2 marks]

Use the equation:

$$\text{Power output} = \frac{\text{work done}}{\text{time}}$$

Power output = _____ W

0 9 . 2 **The power input to the motor is greater than the power output.**

Tick TWO reasons why.
[2 marks]

- ☐ **Energy is transferred in heating the surroundings.**
- ☐ **Friction causes energy to be transferred in non-useful ways.**
- ☐ **The motor is connected to the mains electricity supply.**
- ☐ **The motor is more than 100% efficient.**
- ☐ **There are only four people in the lift.**

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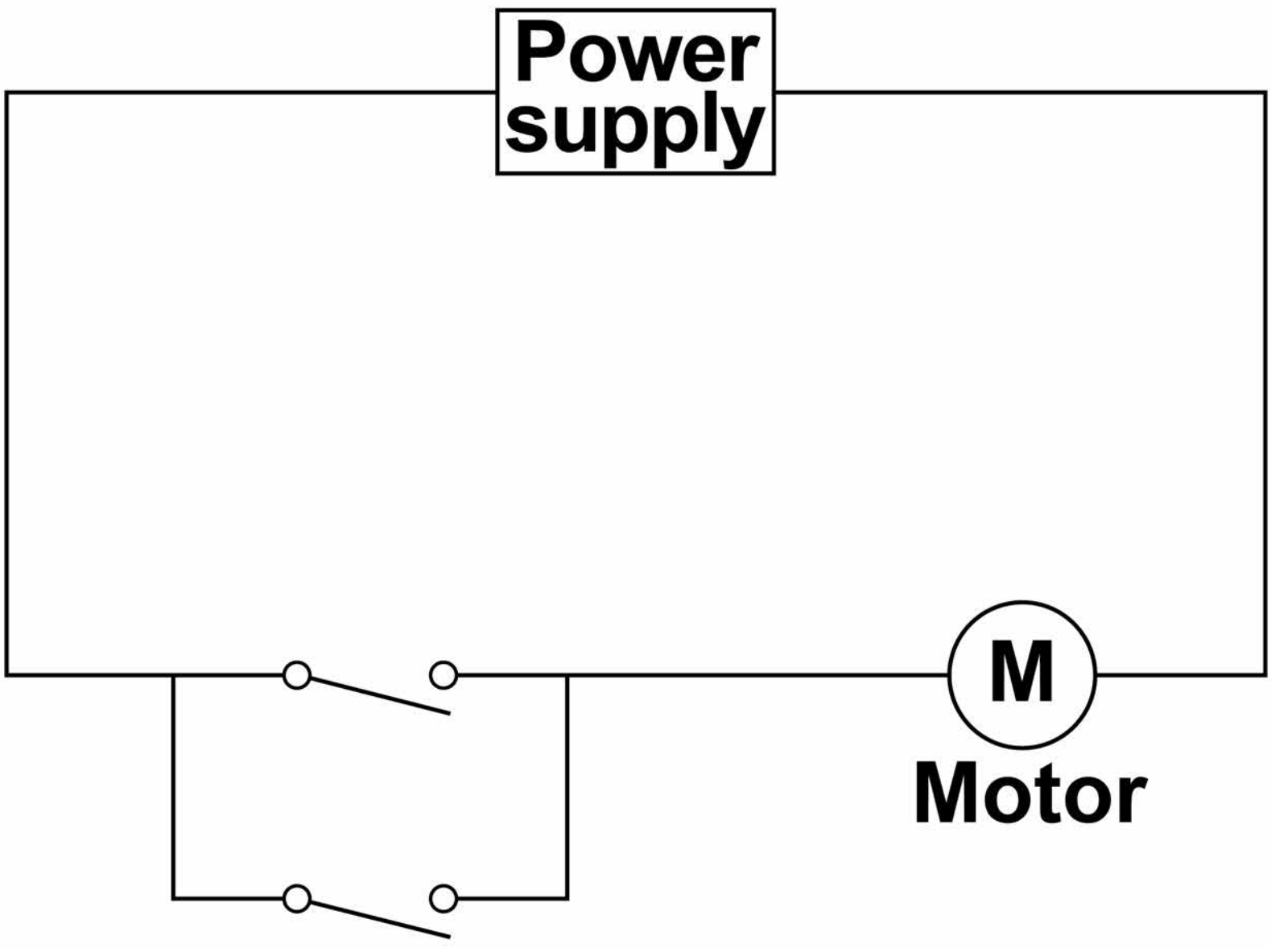
[Turn over]

0 9 . 3 **FIGURE 14 shows part of the circuit that operates the lift motor.**

FIGURE 14



The lift can be operated using either of the two switches.

Explain why. [2 marks]

0 9 . 4 Write down the equation that links gravitational field strength, gravitational potential energy, height and mass. [1 mark]

0 9 . 5 The lift goes up 14 m. The total mass of the people in the lift is 280 kg.

gravitational field strength = 9.8 N/kg

Calculate the increase in gravitational potential energy of the people in the lift.

Give your answer to 2 significant figures. [3 marks]

Increase in gravitational potential energy =

J

10

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[Turn over]

1 0 **FIGURE 15 shows a student walking on a carpet.**

FIGURE 15

1 0 . 1 **The student becomes negatively charged because of the friction between his socks and the carpet.**

Explain why the friction causes the student to become charged. [2 marks]

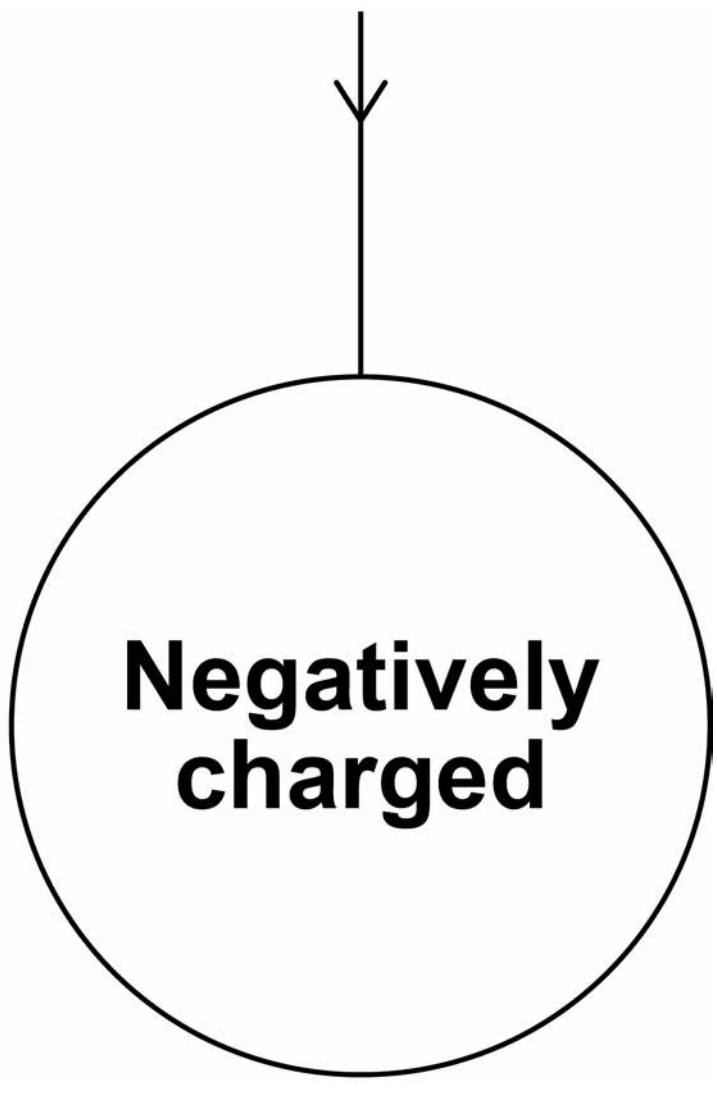
[Turn over]

1 0 . 2 **The student's head is represented by the sphere in FIGURE 16.**

The student is negatively charged. The arrow shows part of the electric field around the student's head.

Draw THREE more arrows on FIGURE 16 to complete the electric field pattern. [1 mark]

FIGURE 16



1 0 . 3 **The negatively charged student touches a metal tap and receives an electric shock.**

Explain why. [3 marks]

1 0 . 4 **Some carpets have thin copper wires running through them. The student is less likely to receive an electric shock after walking on this type of carpet.**

Suggest why. [2 marks]

8

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[Turn over]

1 1 **A teacher used a Geiger-Muller tube and counter to measure the number of counts in 60 seconds for a radioactive rock.**

1 1 . 1 **The counter recorded 819 counts in 60 seconds. The background radiation count rate was 0.30 counts per second.**

Calculate the count rate for the rock. [3 marks]

Count rate =

_____ per second

1 1 . 2 **A householder is worried about the radiation emitted by the granite worktop in his kitchen.**

1 kg of granite has an activity of 1250 Bq. The kitchen worktop has a mass of 180 kg.

Calculate the activity of the kitchen worktop in Bq.
[2 marks]

Activity = _____ Bq

[Turn over]

11.3 The average total radiation dose per year in the UK is 2.0 millisieverts.

TABLE 2 shows the effects of radiation dose on the human body.

TABLE 2

Radiation dose in millisieverts	Effects
10 000	Immediate illness; death within a few weeks
1000	Radiation sickness; unlikely to cause death
100	Lowest dose with evidence of causing cancer

The average radiation dose from the granite worktop is 0.003 millisieverts per day.

Explain why the householder should NOT be concerned about his yearly radiation dose from the granite worktop.

One year is 365 days.
[2 marks]

1 1 . 4 **Bananas are a source of background radiation. Some people think that the unit of radiation dose should be changed from sieverts to Banana Equivalent Dose.**

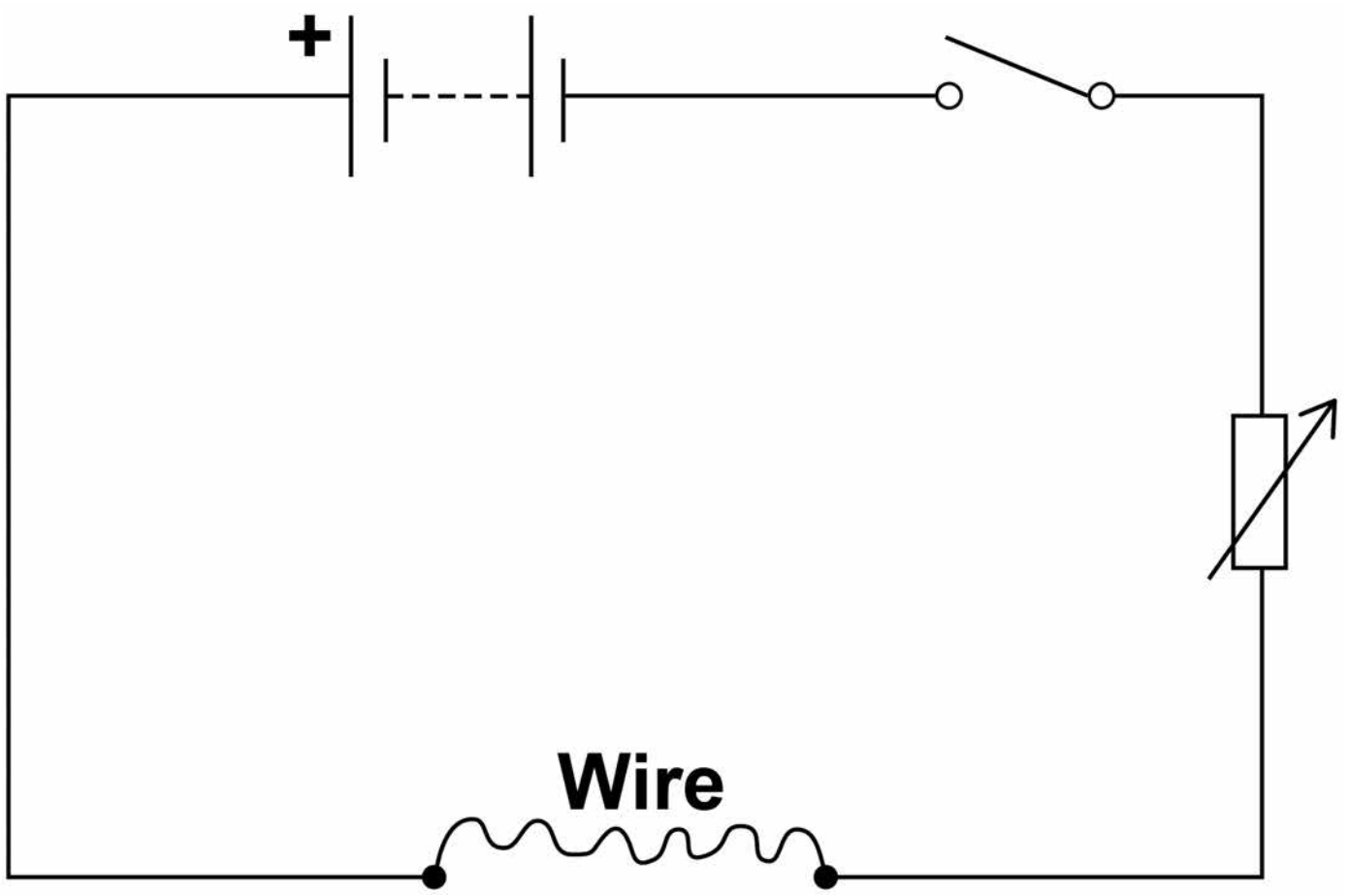
Suggest ONE reason why the Banana Equivalent Dose may help the public be more aware of radiation risks. [1 mark]

8

1 2 **A student investigated how the resistance of a piece of nichrome wire varies with length.**

FIGURE 17 shows part of the circuit the student used.

FIGURE 17



1 2 . 1 **Complete FIGURE 17 by adding an ammeter and a voltmeter.**

Use the correct circuit symbols. [3 marks]

[Turn over]

1 2 . 2 **Describe how the student would obtain the data needed for the investigation.**

Your answer should include a risk assessment for ONE hazard in the investigation.
[6 marks]

[Turn over]

1 2 . 3 **Why would switching off the circuit between readings have improved the accuracy of the student's investigation?**

Tick ONE box. [1 mark]

☐ **The charge flow through the wire would not change.**

☐ **The potential difference of the battery would not increase.**

☐ **The power output of the battery would not increase.**

☐ **The temperature of the wire would not change.**

1 2 . 4 **The student used crocodile clips to make connections to the wire.**

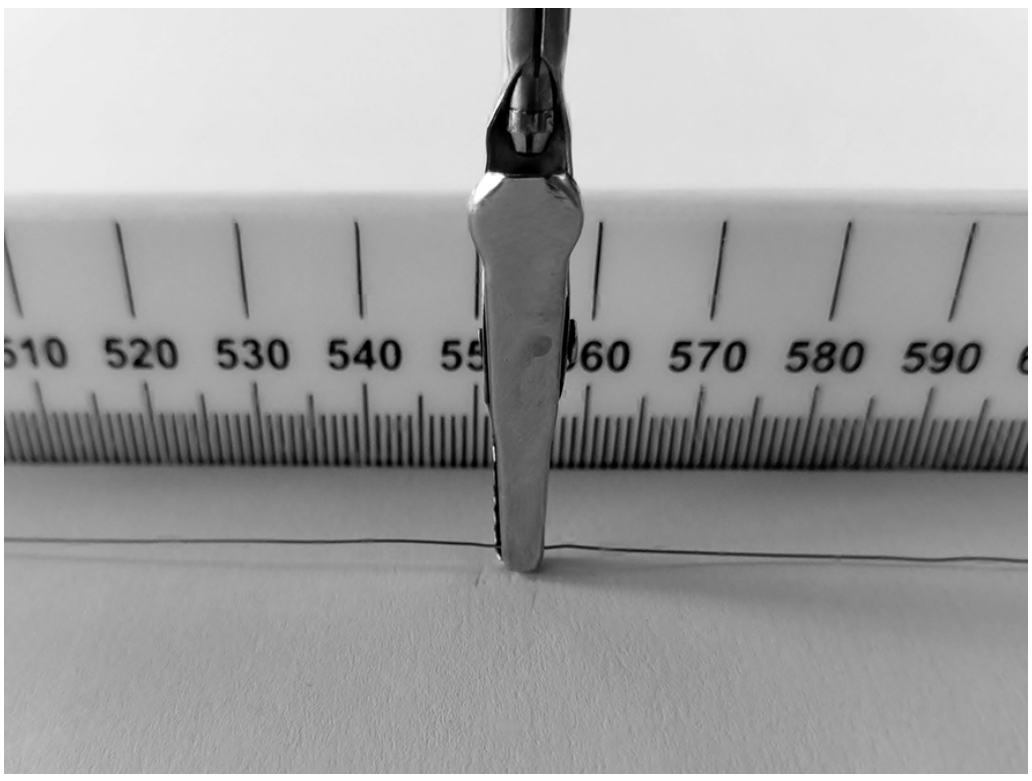
They could have used a piece of equipment called a ‘jockey’.

FIGURE 18, on page 84, shows a crocodile clip and a jockey in contact with a wire.

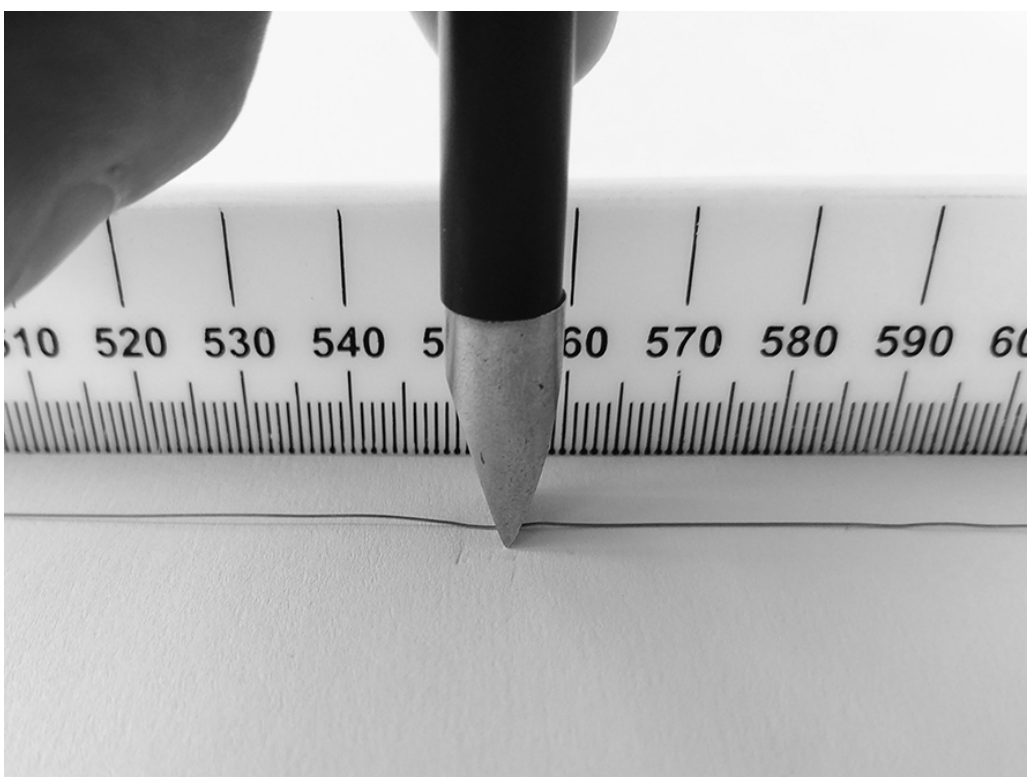
[Turn over]

FIGURE 18

Crocodile clip



Jockey



How would using the jockey have affected the accuracy and resolution of the student's results compared to using the crocodile clip?

Tick TWO boxes. [2 marks]

- ☐ The accuracy of the student's results would be higher.
- ☐ The accuracy of the student's results would be lower.
- ☐ The accuracy of the student's results would be the same.
- ☐ The resolution of the length measurement would be higher.
- ☐ The resolution of the length measurement would be lower.
- ☐ The resolution of the length measurement would be the same.

END OF QUESTIONS

There are no questions printed on this page

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
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12	
TOTAL	