

Paper Reference(s) 1PH0/1H
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Physics
PAPER 1
Higher Tier

Total Marks

Time: 1 hour 45 minutes

In the boxes below, write your name, centre number and candidate number.

Surname					
Other names					
Centre Number					
Candidate Number					

YOU MUST HAVE

Calculator, ruler, Equation Booklet

YOU WILL BE GIVEN

Diagram Booklet, Additional Equations Insert

INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ALL questions.

Answer the questions in the space provided in this Question Paper or in the separate Diagram Booklet – there may be more space than you need.

INFORMATION

The total mark for this paper is 100.

The marks for EACH question are shown in brackets – use this as a guide as to how much time to spend on each question.

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

INFORMATION continued.

In questions marked with an *ASTERISK* (*), marks will be awarded for your ability to structure your answer logically, showing how the points that you make are related or follow on from each other where appropriate.

Lists of equations are provided as a separate booklet and as an additional insert.

There may be spare copies of some diagrams.

ADVICE

Read each question carefully before you start to answer it.

Try to answer every question.

Check your answers if you have time at the end.

Answer ALL questions. Write your answers in the spaces provided.

Some questions must be answered with a cross in a box ☐. If you change your mind about an answer, put a line through the box ☒ and then mark your new answer with a cross ☐.

- 1 (a) Look at the diagrams for Question 1(a) in the Diagram Booklet. Which ray diagram shows total internal reflection at an air and glass boundary?
(1 mark)**

☐ **A Diagram A**

☐ **B Diagram B**

☐ **C Diagram C**

☐ **D Diagram D**

(continued on the next page)

1 continued.

(b) Look at FIGURE 1 for Question 1(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It is a ray diagram for a converging lens when used as a magnifying glass.

(continued on the next page)

1 continued.

- (i) Using information from Figure 1,
determine the magnification of
the virtual image.
(2 marks)**

Use the equation

$$\text{magnification} = \frac{\text{height of image}}{\text{height of object}}$$

magnification = _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

1 continued.

**(ii) Describe ONE way the magnification of the image could be increased.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

1 continued.

(c) Look at FIGURE 2 for Question 1(c) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a converging lens used to produce a real image on a screen.

The apparatus is used to find the focal length, f , of the lens.

The screen is moved to give a clear image of the object.

The distance from the OBJECT to the LENS, $a = 20$ cm.

The distance from the IMAGE to the LENS, $b = 40$ cm.

**Calculate the focal length, f , of the lens.
(3 marks)**

Use the equation

$$\frac{1}{f} = \frac{a + b}{a \times b}$$

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

1 continued.

focal length f = _____ cm

(Total for Question 1 = 8 marks)

**2 (a) Which statement describes conservation of energy in a closed system?
(1 mark)**

- ☐ **A when there are energy transfers, the total energy reduces**
- ☐ **B when there are energy transfers, the total energy does not change**
- ☐ **C when there are no energy transfers, the total energy reduces**
- ☐ **D when there are no energy transfers, the total energy increases**

(continued on the next page)

2 continued.

(b) Look at FIGURE 3 for Question 2(b) in the Diagram Booklet.

A student uses the apparatus in Figure 3 to find out which of two materials, sand or sawdust, is the better insulator.

The student also has a kettle to boil water, a thermometer and a stop clock.

**(i) On page 13 draw a labelled diagram to show how the student should set up the equipment to investigate which material is the better insulator.
(3 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

2 continued.

2 continued.

**(ii) Give THREE factors that the student must control in this investigation.
(3 marks)**

1 _____

2 _____

3 _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

2 continued.

(c) Expanded polystyrene, used to insulate buildings, has different densities.

Look at FIGURE 4 for Question 2(c) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows how the thermal conductivity of expanded polystyrene changes with the density of expanded polystyrene.

Using the graph in Figure 4, describe how the thermal conductivity of expanded polystyrene changes with the density of expanded polystyrene. (2 marks)

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

2 continued.

(Total for Question 2 = 9 marks)

- 3 (a) Look at FIGURE 5 for Question 3(a) in the Diagram Booklet. It is a speed limit sign from a European motorway.**

The speeds shown are in km/h (kilometres per hour).

- (i) The sign tells drivers to drive at a slower speed in wet weather.**

**Explain why it is safer for drivers to drive at a slower speed in wet weather.
(2 marks)**

3 continued.

**(ii) Show that a speed of 31 m/s is less than a speed of 130 km/h .
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

3 continued.

(iii) The driver's reaction time is the time between the driver seeing an emergency and starting to brake.

A car is travelling at a speed of 31 m/s.

The car travels 46 m between the driver seeing an emergency and starting to brake.

Calculate the driver's reaction time.

**Give your answer to 2 significant figures.
(3 marks)**

(begin your answer on the next page)

Turn over

3 continued.

driver's reaction time _____ s

(Total for Question 3 = 7 marks)

- 4 (a) Radioactive tracers can be used when scanning a person's kidneys.**

A radioactive isotope is injected into a person's blood stream.

The isotope emits radiation.

As the blood flows through the kidneys, this radiation is detected outside the body by a scanner.

- (i) What type of radiation travels from the kidney to the scanner?
(1 mark)**

☐ **A alpha**

☐ **B beta plus**

☐ **C beta minus**

☐ **D gamma**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

4 continued.

- (ii) During the scan, a technician needs to take readings for about 30 minutes.**

The half-life of the isotope used is about 6 hours.

- 1. State why an isotope with a half-life of about 6 minutes is NOT suitable.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

4 continued.

- 2. State why an isotope with a half-life of about 6 days is NOT suitable.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

4 continued.

**(iii) State TWO ways of reducing the radiation risks to the technician.
(2 marks)**

1 _____

2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

4 continued.

(b) Look at FIGURE 6 for Question 4(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It is a diagram of a nuclear reactor.

**(i) Explain how pushing the control rods further into the reactor slows down the nuclear chain reaction.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

4 continued.

(ii) The moderator in a nuclear reactor slows down the neutrons so that the neutrons are more likely to start other fission reactions.

In a nuclear reactor,

- the average speed of the fast neutrons is $3.0 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$**
- the average speed of the slow neutrons is $4.0 \times 10^3 \text{ m/s}$**

**Calculate the average speed of the slow neutrons as a percentage of the average speed of the fast neutrons.
(2 marks)**

_____ %

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

4 continued.

(iii) The nuclear reaction is the first stage in the process of generating electricity.

**Describe how energy is transferred from the nuclear reaction to the next stage in the process.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

4 continued.

(Total for Question 4 = 11 marks)

- 5 (a) (i) An aircraft starts from rest and accelerates along the runway for 36 s to reach take-off velocity.**

Take-off velocity for this aircraft is 82 m/s.

Show that the acceleration of the aircraft along the runway is about 2 m/s^2 .

**Assume the acceleration is constant.
(2 marks)**

5 continued.

- (ii) Calculate the distance the aircraft travels along the runway before take-off.
(3 marks)**

Use the equation

$$v^2 - u^2 = 2ax$$

distance = _____m

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

5 continued.

**(iii) Suggest ONE reason why the length of the runway used is always much longer than the calculated distance that the aircraft travels along the runway before take-off.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

5 continued.

(b) (i) The aircraft lands with a velocity of 71 m/s.

The mass of the aircraft is 3.6×10^5 kg.

**Calculate the kinetic energy of the aircraft as it lands.
(2 marks)**

kinetic energy of aircraft =

_____ J

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

5 continued.

(ii) When the aircraft has come to a stop, all the kinetic energy has been transferred to the surroundings.

**Give ONE way that the energy has been transferred to the surroundings.
(1 mark)**

(Total for Question 5 = 9 marks)

- 6 (a) The Big Bang and Steady State are two theories of the origin of the Universe.

Red shift and cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation have been discovered by observing the Universe.

Which line of the table links the evidence to the theory it supports?
(1 mark)

		evidence	
	theory	red shift	CMB
<input type="checkbox"/> A	Big Bang	Yes	No
<input type="checkbox"/> B	Steady State	Yes	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> C	Big Bang	Yes	Yes
<input type="checkbox"/> D	Steady State	No	Yes

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

6 continued.

(b) Look at FIGURE 7 for Question 6(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows two hydrogen spectra.

One spectrum is taken from a source on Earth.

The other spectrum is taken from a source on a distant galaxy.

The spectral lines in the spectrum from the distant galaxy are shifted towards the red end of the spectrum.

**The wavelength of line X on Earth,
 $\lambda_o = 6.56 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$**

The wavelength of line X from the distant galaxy, $\lambda_g = 6.72 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}$

The red shift (z) is given by the equation

$$z = \frac{(\lambda_g - \lambda_o)}{\lambda_o}$$

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

6 continued.

- (i) Show that the red shift for the light from the distant galaxy is about 0.025
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

6 continued.

(ii) The galaxy is moving away from the Earth at velocity, v (recession velocity).

**The velocity of light,
 $c = 3.00 \times 10^8 \text{ m/s}$**

The recession velocity is given by the equation

$$v = z \times c$$

**Calculate the recession velocity of the distant galaxy.
(2 marks)**

recession velocity = _____ m/s

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

6 continued.

(iii) The wavelength of the spectral line X measured for a more distant galaxy was 6.92×10^{-7} m.

**Explain how this provides evidence that the Universe is expanding.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

6 continued.

(c) Observations of the Universe can be made using telescopes on Earth.

**Explain why some telescopes are located on satellites that orbit the Earth.
(2 marks)**

(Total for Question 6 = 9 marks)

Turn over

**7 (a) Which of these is a unit of momentum?
(1 mark)**

☐ **A kg m/s**

☐ **B kg/m/s**

☐ **C kg m/s^2**

☐ **D kg/m/s^2**

(continued on the next page)

7 continued.

(b) Look at FIGURE 8 for Question 7(b) in the Diagram Booklet.

Students investigate conservation of momentum using two identical trolleys.

A card is then added to trolley A.

Some of the apparatus is set up as shown in Figure 8.

(continued on the next page)

7 continued.

- (i) Describe an investigation the students could carry out to show that momentum is conserved when these two trolleys collide.**

**You may add to the diagram to help with your answer.
(4 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

7 continued.

(continued on the next page)

7 continued.

**(ii) Give a reason for the runway
being at a slope.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

7 continued.

(c) Look at FIGURE 9 for Question 7(c) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows a racket and a tennis ball.

The tennis ball is travelling towards the racket at a velocity of 8.2 m/s .

The ball is hit back in the opposite direction at a velocity of 15 m/s .

The ball has a mass of 0.075 kg .

The ball is in contact with the racket for 12 ms .

(continued on the next page)

7 continued.

- (i) Calculate the average force exerted by the ball on the racket. (3 marks)**

Use the equation

$$F = \frac{mv - mu}{t}$$

force = _____ N

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

7 continued.

- (ii) Describe how Newton's Third Law of Motion applies to the collision between the racket and the ball.
(2 marks)**

(Total for Question 7 = 11 marks)

Turn over

- 8 (a) Rutherford devised an experiment to fire alpha particles at thin gold foil.

It was found that alpha particles were scattered by the gold foil.

The gold foil was about 4.0×10^{-7} m thick.

A gold atom has a diameter of about 0.15 nm.

Estimate how many gold atoms would fit across this thickness of gold foil.
(2 marks)

number of atoms = _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

8 continued.

(b) Look at FIGURE 10 for Question 8(b) in the Diagram Booklet. The apparatus that was used in the experiment is shown.

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

- (i) Look at FIGURE 11 for Question 8(b)(i) in the Diagram Booklet. The number of particles detected at each angle in a given time is shown on the graph.**

Use information from the graph.

**Estimate the ratio of the number of particles scattered through 5° to the number of particles scattered through 100° .
(2 marks)**

ratio = _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

8 continued.

- (ii) Explain how the difference in the number of particles scattered at different angles gives evidence for the current model of the structure of the atom.
(4 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

8 continued.

(continued on the next page)

8 continued.

(c) Look at FIGURE 12 for Question 8(c) in the Diagram Booklet. Students are given the apparatus shown in Figure 12 and a protractor.

**(i) Describe how the students could use the apparatus to model the scattering of alpha particles.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

8 continued.

**(ii) Give ONE limitation of
this model.
(1 mark)**

(Total for Question 8 = 11 marks)

Turn over

9 This question is about waves in the electromagnetic (e.m.) spectrum.

**(a) The potential danger associated with the waves of the e.m. spectrum increases as
(1 mark)**

☐ **A frequency decreases**

☐ **B frequency increases**

☐ **C velocity decreases**

☐ **D velocity increases**

(continued on the next page)

9 continued.

(b) (i) A microwave oven uses waves of frequency 2.45 GHz.

Calculate the wavelength of the microwaves.

**The velocity of light is
 3.00×10^8 m/s.
(3 marks)**

wavelength = _____ m

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

9 continued.

- (ii) The microwave oven is 55% efficient and transfers 42 000 J of energy to some food when it is heated.**

**Calculate the total amount of energy that must be supplied to the oven.
(3 marks)**

energy supplied to oven =

_____ J

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

9 continued.

***(c) X-rays and radio waves are part of the electromagnetic spectrum and have different uses.**

These radiations are produced in different ways.

X-rays are emitted when electrons within an atom go through energy changes.

Radiowaves are produced by electrons in circuits.

Compare X-rays with radio waves.

Your answer should refer to

- **the uses of both types of radiation**
- **the different ways that electrons are involved in producing X-rays and radio waves.**

(6 marks)

(begin your answer on the next page)

Turn over

9 continued.

(continued on the next page)

9 continued.

(Total for Question 9 = 13 marks)

10 (a) The human ear can only detect frequencies below ultrasound and above infrasound.

**(i) Which of these gives the approximate range of frequencies for the human ear?
(1 mark)**

☐ **A 2 kHz to 2 Hz**

☐ **B 20 kHz to 20 Hz**

☐ **C 2 000 kHz to 2 kHz**

☐ **D 200 kHz to 20 kHz**

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

- (ii) Suggest TWO reasons why there are limits to the frequencies that a human ear can detect.
(2 marks)

1 _____

2 _____

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

10 continued.

(b) Ultrasound can be used to find cracks in metals.

Look at FIGURE 13A for Question 10(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the signals emitted and received when the metal bar has no cracks.

Look at FIGURE 13B for Question 10(b) in the Diagram Booklet. It shows the signals emitted and received when the metal bar has a crack.

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

- (i) Explain how the signals in Figure 13a and Figure 13b show that there is a crack in the metal bar in Figure 13b.
(2 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

10 continued.

- (ii) Suggest ONE reason why the amplitude of signal R in Figure 13b is smaller than the amplitude of signal P shown in Figure 13a.
(1 mark)**

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

***(c) Look at FIGURE 14 for Question 10(c) in the Diagram Booklet. The table in Figure 14 gives information about seismic waves, S waves and P waves, produced by an earthquake.**

**Look at FIGURE 15 for Question 10(c) in the Diagram Booklet.
It shows**

- **the paths of some S waves and P waves coming from an earthquake**
- **the types of wave detected in different regions (A, B and C) of the Earth's surface.**

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

Explain what the diagram in Figure 15 shows about the density of the Earth and the nature of the Earth's core.

**Use information from the table in Figure 14 and the diagram in Figure 15 in your answer.
(6 marks)**

(continued on the next page)

Turn over

10 continued.

(continued on the next page)

10 continued.

[illegible]

(Total for Question 10 = 12 marks)

TOTAL FOR PAPER = 100 MARKS
END OF PAPER