Paper Reference 1SC0/2PF
Pearson Edexcel Level 1/Level 2 GCSE (9–1)

Combined Science

PAPER 6

Foundation Tier

Friday 14 June 2024 – Afternoon

Time: 1 hour 10 minutes

Equation Booklet

DO NOT RETURN THIS BOOKLET WITH THE QUESTION PAPER.

Pearson

If you're taking GCSE (9–1) Combined Science or GCSE (9–1) Physics, you will need these equations:

HT = higher tier

distance travelled = average speed × time
acceleration = change in velocity ÷ time taken $a = \frac{(v - u)}{t}$
force = mass × acceleration **F = m × a**
weight = mass × gravitational field strength **W = m × g**
HT **momentum = mass × velocity** **p = m × v**
change in gravitational potential energy = mass × gravitational field strength × change in vertical height $\Delta GPE = m \times g \times \Delta h$
kinetic energy = 1/2 × mass × (speed)^2 $KE = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$
efficiency = $\frac{\text{(useful energy transferred by the device)}}{\text{(total energy supplied to the device)}}$
wave speed = frequency × wavelength $v = f \times \lambda$

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wave speed = distance ÷ time $v = \frac{x}{t}$
work done = **force × distance moved in the direction of the force** $E = F \times d$
power = work done ÷ time taken $P = \frac{E}{t}$
energy transferred = charge moved × potential difference $E = Q \times V$
charge = current × time $Q = I \times t$
potential difference = current × resistance $V = I \times R$
power = energy transferred ÷ time taken $P = \frac{E}{t}$
electrical power = current × potential difference $P = I \times V$
electrical power = (current)^2 × resistance $P = I^2 \times R$
density = mass ÷ volume $\rho = \frac{m}{V}$

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force exerted on a spring = spring constant × extension $F = k \times x$
(final velocity)^2 – (initial velocity)^2 = 2 × acceleration × distance $v^2 - u^2 = 2 \times a \times x$
HT force = change in momentum ÷ time $F = \frac{(mv - mu)}{t}$
energy transferred = current × potential difference × time $E = I \times V \times t$
HT force on a conductor at right angles to a magnetic field carrying a current = magnetic flux density × current × length $F = B \times I \times l$
For transformers with 100% efficiency, potential difference across primary coil × current in primary coil = potential difference across secondary coil × current in secondary coil $V_P \times I_P = V_S \times I_S$
change in thermal energy = mass × specific heat capacity × change in temperature $\Delta Q = m \times c \times \Delta\theta$

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thermal energy for a change of state = mass × specific latent heat $Q = m \times L$
energy transferred in stretching = 0·5 × spring constant × (extension)^2 $E = \frac{1}{2} \times k \times x^2$

If you're taking GCSE (9–1) Physics, you also need these extra equations:

moment of a force =
force × distance normal to the direction of the force

pressure = force normal to surface ÷ area of surface

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

HT

$$\frac{\text{potential difference across primary coil}}{\text{potential difference across secondary coil}} = \frac{\text{number of turns in primary coil}}{\text{number of turns in secondary coil}}$$

$$\frac{V_p}{V_S} = \frac{N_p}{N_S}$$

to calculate pressure or volume for gases of fixed mass at constant temperature

$P_1 \times V_1 = P_2 \times V_2$

HT

pressure due to a column of liquid =
height of column × density of liquid × gravitational field strength

$P = h \times \rho \times g$

END OF EQUATION LIST