MARKING KEY

PHYSICS
SECTION ONE: SHORT ANSWER

Question 1(a)
Heat vs. temperature

Description	Mark
Heat is thermal or internal energy being transferred because of a difference in temperature.	1
Temperature is the average kinetic energy of the molecules that a substance is made of.	1

Question 1(b)
Effects of heat

Description	Mark
NO	1
Temperature rise is determined by $Q = mc\Delta T$	1
Both m and c differ in this case.	1

Question 2
Kinetic energy

Description	Mark
E_p on roof = E_k at ground	1
$E_p = mg\Delta h$ $= (2\,\text{kg})(9.8\,\text{m s}^{-2})(4.5\,\text{m})$	1
$E_k = 88.2\,\text{J}$.	1

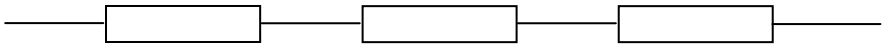
Question 3
Galaxy distance

Description	Mark
$v = \frac{s}{t}$	1
$s = v.t = (3 \times 10^8)(3600 \times 24 \times 365) = 9.46 \times 10^{15}$ m.	1

Question 4
Lamps in a room

Description	Mark
All will be the correct brightness.	1
If one fails, the others keep working.	1

Question 5
Series resistors

Description	Mark
	1

Question 6
Nuclear equation

Description	Marks
${}^{10}_{5}B + {}^{1}_{0}n \rightarrow {}^{4}_{2}\alpha + {}^{11}_{3}Li$	1

Question 7
Resistance calculation

Description	Mark
$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{R_1} + \frac{1}{R_2}$	1
$\frac{1}{R_T} = \frac{1}{5} + \frac{1}{2} = \frac{7}{10}$	1
$R_T = \frac{10}{7}\Omega = 1.43\,\Omega$.	1

Question 8
Half-life

Description	Mark
n^o of half lives $= \frac{\text{age of Earth}}{\text{half life}}$.	1
$\frac{5 \text{ x } 10^9}{7 \text{ x } 10^8} =$ about 7 half lives.	1

Question 9
Geiger counter

Description	Mark
Radiation spreads out from the source.	1
Beta radiation is absorbed (attenuated) by air.	1

Question 10(a)
Total energy radiated

Description	Mark
Energy radiated remains constant over one year $E = 10^{-9}$ x 3600 x 24 x 365 = 0.0315 J.	1

Question 10(b)
Absorbed dose

Description	Mark
absorbed dose $= \frac{\text{energy absorbed}}{\text{body mass}}$.	1
absorbed dose $= \frac{0.031536\text{ J}}{75\text{ kg}} = 4.20 \text{ x } 10^{-4}\text{ J kg}^{-1}$	1

Question 11(a)
Volt definition

Description	Mark
Volt.	1
The potential difference between two points is one volt if one joule of energy is needed to move one coulomb of charge from one point to the other.	1

Question 11(b)
Emf calculation

Description	Mark
$\text{emf} = \frac{\text{energy}}{\text{charge}}$	1
$\text{emf} = \frac{15\ \text{J}}{2.5\ \text{C}} = 6.00\ \text{volt}$.	1

Question 12(a)
Reflective insulation

Description	Mark
Silver surfaces reflect emr well.	1
This would insulate against radiant heat such as infrared.	1

Question 12(b)
Batt-type insulation

Description	Mark
Glass is a poor thermal conductor	1
The trapped air is also a poor thermal conductor	1

Question 13(a)
Melting ice

Description	Mark
Must convert mass into kilograms m=0.360 kg	1
$Q = mL$	1
$Q = (0.36)(3.34\text{x}10^5) = 1.20\text{x}10^5\ \text{J}$	1

Question 13(b)
Energy transfer

Description	Mark
INTO	1

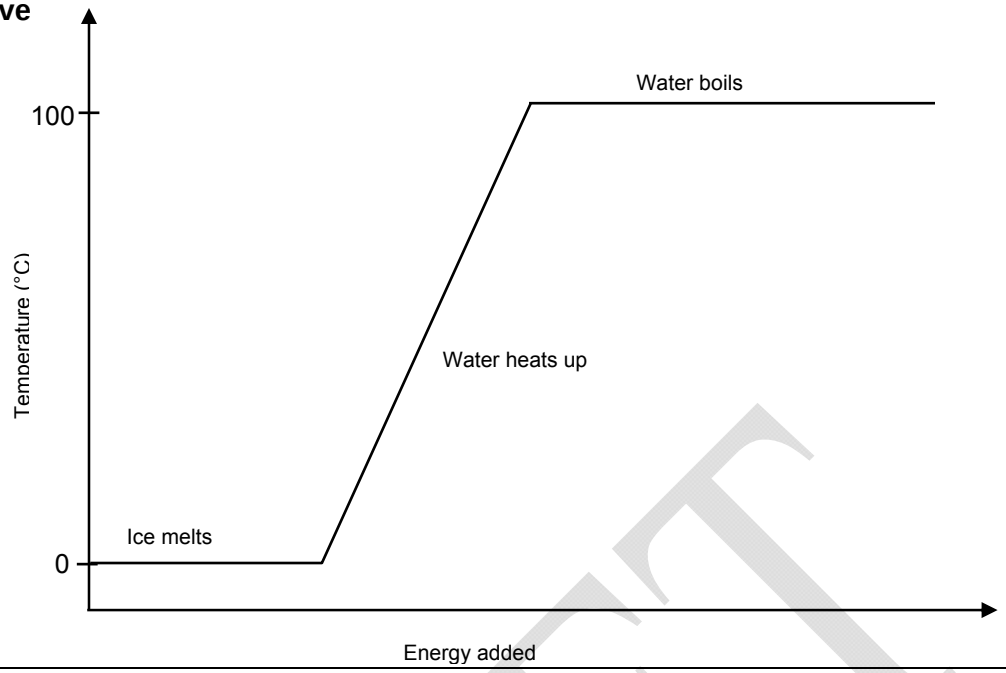
Question 14
Hypothesis test

Description	Mark
B: Weighing the toast before and after it was on the plate.	1

Question 15
Water heaters

Description	Mark
Heat spreads through water by convection	1
Convection works best when the heat source is at the base of the convection cell.	1

Question 16
Heating curve



Description	Mark
Shape of graph	1
Melting section smaller than boiling section	1
Caption: Ice melts (or equivalent)	1
Caption: Water heats up (or equivalent)	1
Caption: Water boils (or equivalent)	1

Question 17
Properties of radiation

	ALPHA	**BETA**	**GAMMA**
Formula	${}^{4}_{2}\alpha$	${}^{0}_{-1}\beta$	${}^{0}_{0}\gamma$
Ability to ionise matter	High	Moderate	Low
Ability to penetrate matter	Low	Moderate	High

Description	Mark
Formula of beta is ${}^{0}_{-1}\beta$	1
Ionising ability of gamma is **low**	1
Penetrating ability of beta is **moderate**	1
Penetrating ability of gamma is **high**	1

Question 18
Write and balance a nuclear equation

$$^{238}_{92}U + {}^{1}_{0}n \rightarrow {}^{239}_{94}Pu + 2{}^{0}_{-1}\beta$$

Description	Mark
Neutron included on left	1
Betas shown as products on right	1

Question 19
Density of water

Description	Mark
C: 277 K	1

SECTION TWO: PROBLEM-SOLVING

Question 20(a)
Maximum height

Description	Mark
At max height, v = 0	1
If direction of u (upwards) is positive, then g (downwards) is negative.	1
$v^2 = u^2 + 2gs$	1
$s = \frac{v^2 - u^2}{2g} = \frac{0 - 10.24}{2(-9.8)} = \frac{10.24}{19.6} = 0.522\,\text{m}$ above Geraldine's hand.	1

Question 20(b)
Final velocity

Description	Mark
$v^2 = u^2 + 2gs$	1
Since s = 0, $v^2 = u^2$ Thus, final velocity = 3.20 m s^{-1} downwards.	1

Question 20(c)
Momentum explained

Description	Mark
Momentum is the product of an object's mass and its velocity.	1

Question 20(d)
Momentum calculation

Description	Mark
$p = mv$.	1
$p = (2.2\,\text{kg})(3.2\,\text{m s}^{-1})$	1
Momentum = 7.04 kg m s^{-1}.	1
Direction is upwards.	1

Question 21(a)
Power output

Description	Mark
$P = VI$	1
$P = (250)(4.2) = 1050\,\text{W}$	1

Question 21(b)
Energy transferred

Description	Mark
Must convert time taken = 10 minutes = 600 seconds	1
$P = \frac{\Delta E}{t}$	1
$\Delta E = Pt$	1
$E = (1050)(600) = 6.30 \text{x} 10^5\,\text{J}$	1

Question 21(c)
Temperature rise

Description	Mark
$Q = mc\Delta T$	1
$\Delta T = \frac{Q}{mc}$	1
$\Delta T = \frac{6.3x10^5}{(2)(4180)} = 75.4°C$	1

Question 22(a)
Velocity from graph

Description	Mark
12 m s^{-1}.	1

Question 22(b)
Acceleration from graph

Description	Mark
$\text{gradient} = \frac{\text{rise}}{\text{run}}$	1
$\text{gradient} = \frac{10-0}{3-0} = 3.3$	1
Acceleration is 3.3 m s^{-2}.	1

Question 22(c)
Displacement from graph

Description	Mark
displacement from 0 to 4s = area of triangle = ½(base x height) $= (0.5)(4)(12)\,\text{m} = 24\,\text{m}$	1
displacement from 4 to 10s = area of rectangle = (base x height) $= (4)(12)\,\text{m} = 48\,\text{m}$	1
Total displacement = displacement (0 to 4s) + displacement (4 to 8s) Total displacement = 24 m + 48 m = 72 m.	1

Question 22(d)
Direction of travel

Description	Mark
No.	1

Question 23(a)
Bequerel

Description	Mark
1.03 x 10^{15} Bq	1

Question 23(b)(i)
Mass defect

Description	Mark
Difference between the mass of a nucleus and the masses of its components.	1

Question 23(b)(ii)
Binding energy

Description	Mark
Energy released when the components of a nucleus come together; OR energy needed to break up a nucleus into its components.	1

Question 23(b)(iii)
Relationship between mass defect and binding energy

Description	Mark
Binding energy is the potential energy decrease when the parts of a nucleus come together.	1
Energy and mass are equivalent through the relationship $\Delta E = (\Delta m)c^2$.	1
Mass therefore decreases when the potential energy of a nucleus decreases.	1

Question 23(c)
Decay releases energy

Description	Mark
Mass LHS = 31.973 907 u	1
Mass RHS = 31.972 071 + 0.000 549 u = 31.972 620 u	1
Mass LHS > mass RHS.	1
The 'lost' mass is replaced by energy.	1

Question 24(a)
Weight of lift

Description	Mark
$F_w = mg$	1
$\text{weight} = (2000\ \text{kg})(9.8\ \text{m s}^{-2}) = 19.6\ \text{kN}$.	1

Question 24(b)
Tension when moving at constant speed

Description	Mark
19.6 kN.	1

Question 24(c)
Free body diagram—moving

Description	Mark
Upward force.	1
Downward force.	1
Same size (19.6 kN).	1

Question 25(a)
Resistance of hot lamp

Description	Mark
$P = \frac{V^2}{R}$	1
$R = \frac{V^2}{P} = \frac{240^2}{60}$	1
R = 960 Ω.	1

Question 25(b)
Resistance of cold lamp

Description	Mark
$R_{cold} = \frac{R_{hot}}{10} = \frac{(\text{answer from } 21a)}{10} = 96\,\Omega$.	1

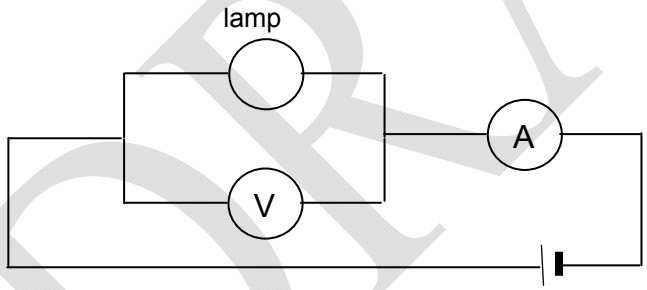
Question 25(c)
Ohmic vs non-ohmic conductors

Description	Mark
Resistance is constant in ohmic conductors.	1
Resistance changes with current (or temperature) in non-ohmic conductors.	1

Question 25(d)
Lamps

Description	Mark
No.	1

Question 25(e)
Measuring resistance

Description	Mark
	1
Turn on and allow the lamp to heat up.	1
Measure V and I.	1
Use Ohm's law to calculate resistance.	1

SECTION THREE: Comprehension section

Question 26(a)
Variables

Description	Mark
They measured: thinking time OR braking distance.	1
They controlled: [any two of] type of vehicle, daylight, condition of road, stimulus.	2

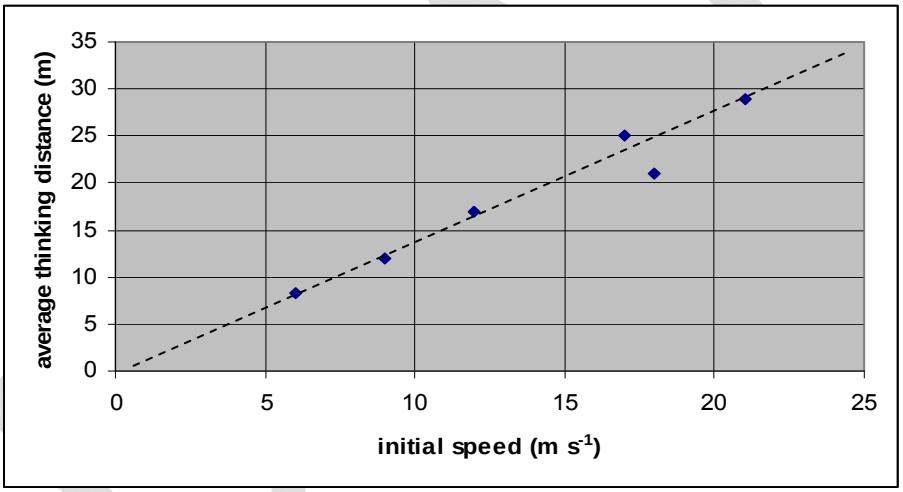
Question 26(b)
Experimental design

Description	Mark
This would reduce the uncertainty in their measurements.	1
By averaging out human errors by any one driver.	1

Question 26(c)
Error reduction

Description	Mark
Having trials for each driver at each speed reduces possible errors/uncertainties.	1
By allowing for people applying the brakes differently at different speeds (and so biasing the data).	1

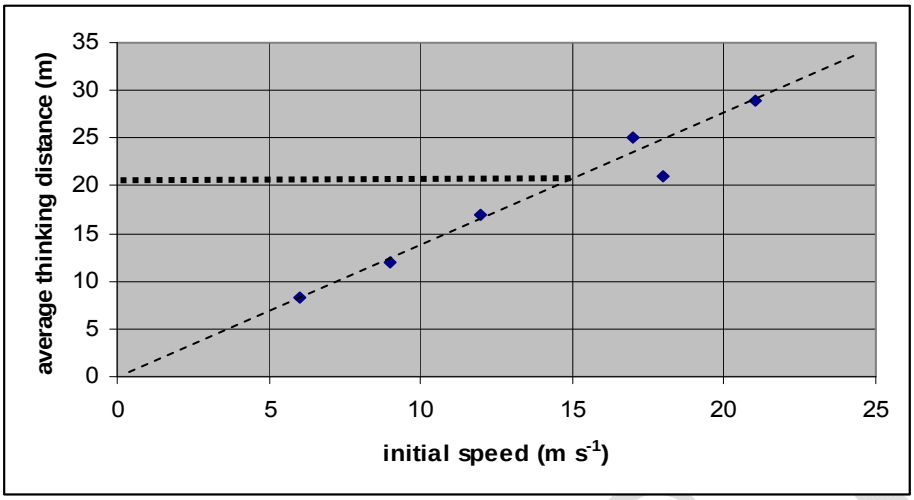
Question 26(d)(i)
Line of best fit

Mark	Description
1	

Question 26(d)(ii)
Thinking distance and initial speed

Description	Mark
Thinking distance increases regularly as the initial speed increases.	1

Question 26(d)(iii)
Thinking distance from graph

Mark	Description
1	About 20.5 m.
1	

Question 26(e)
Conclusion

Description	Mark
The distance required to stop increases as the initial speed increases.	1
The stopping distance increases faster than the initial speed increases.	1
There would probably be fewer accidents if people drove more slowly.	1

Physics Stage 2 exam

	2A				2B		
	Working in physics	**Motion and forces**	**Nuclear physics**		**Working in physics**	**Heating and cooling**	**Electrical fundamentals**
SECT A							
1						**X**	
2		**X**					
3		**X**					
4							**X**
5							**X**
6			**X**				
7							**X**
8			**X**				
9			**X**				
10			**X**				
11							**X**
12						**X**	
13						**X**	
14					**X**	**X**	
15						**X**	
16					**X**	**X**	
17			**X**				
18			**X**				
19	**X**						
SECT B							
20		**X**					
21						**X**	
22	**X**	**X**					
23			**X**	**X**			
24		**X**		**X**			
25				**X**			**X**
SECT C							
26	**X**	**X**					