Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		0



New GCSE

4463/01

### SCIENCE A FOUNDATION TIER PHYSICS 1

P.M. THURSDAY, 17 January 2013

l hour

For Examiner's use only		
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded
1.	2	
2.	3	
3.	3	
4.	6	
5.	3	
6.	8	
7.	9	
8.	7	
9.	6	
10.	13	
Total	60	

### ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this paper you may require a calculator.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES

Use black ink or black ball-point pen.

Write your name, centre number and candidate number in the spaces at the top of this page. Answer **all** questions.

Write your answers in the spaces provided in this booklet.

#### **INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES**

The number of marks is given in brackets at the end of each question or part-question.

You are reminded of the necessity for good English and orderly presentation in your answers.

A list of equations is printed on page 2. In calculations you should show all your working.

You are reminded that assessment will take into account the quality of written communication (QWC) used in your answer to question 10(a).

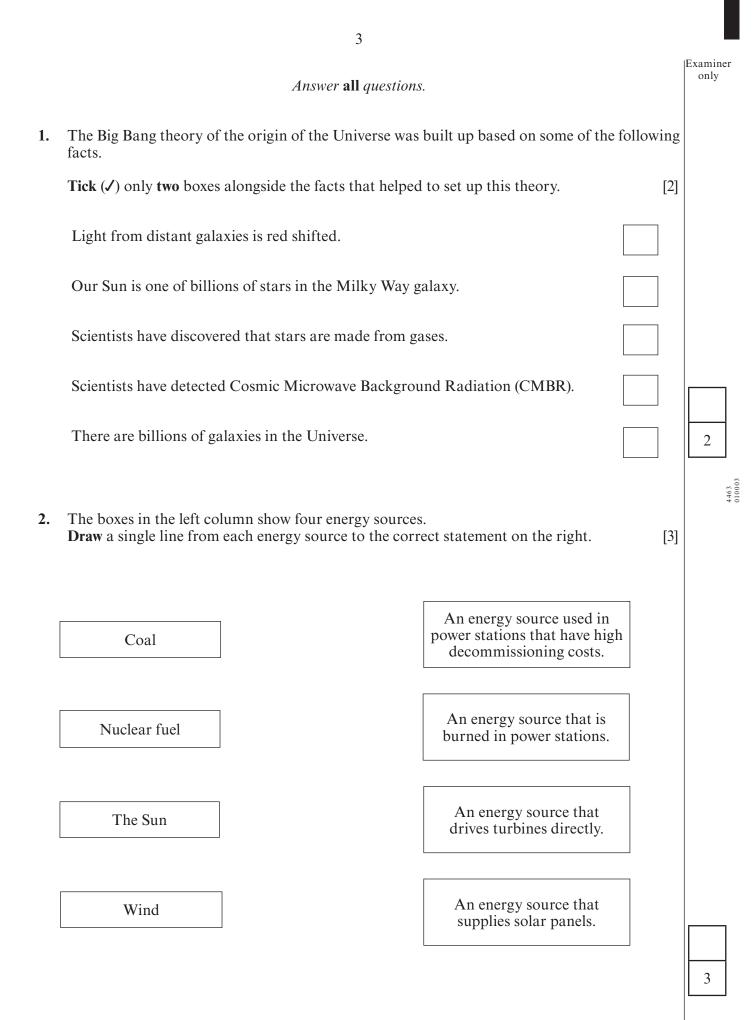
PMT

### Equations

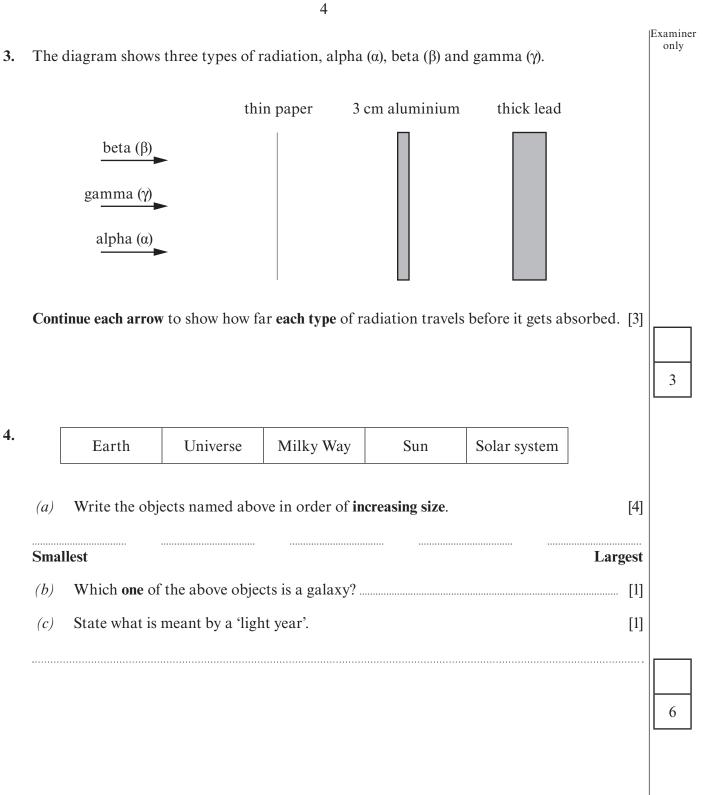
density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$	$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$
energy transfer = power × time	E = Pt
units used (kWh) = power (kW) × time (h) cost = units used × cost per unit	
% efficiency = $\frac{\text{useful energy [or power] transfer}}{\text{total energy [or power] input}} \times 100$	
wave speed = wavelength $\times$ frequency	$c = \lambda f$
speed = $\frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$	

### SI multipliers

Prefix	Multiplier
m	10 <sup>-3</sup>
k	10 <sup>3</sup>
М	10 <sup>6</sup>







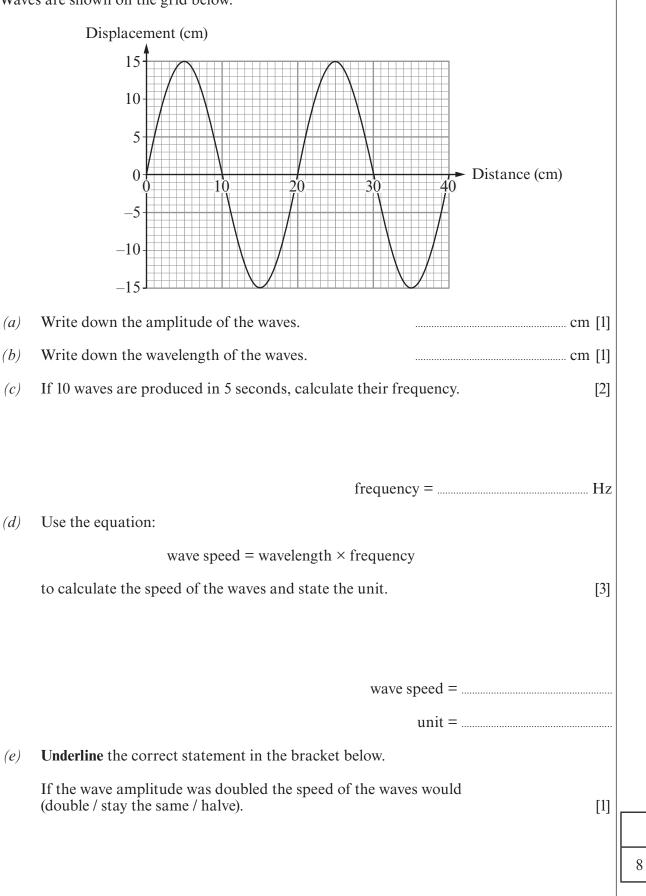
(4463-01)

Examiner

only Background radiation is all around us. The pie chart shows the main sources of this radiation 5. in one area of the U.K. nuclear industry  $\frac{1}{1}$ gases in the air 15% rocks medical 50% 13% food and water 11% cosmic rays 10% 4463 010005 Name a radioactive gas that is released from the ground. [1] (a)The background count rate in the area concerned was 30 counts per minute (cpm). *(b)* Calculate the count rate due to rocks alone. [1] The government is considering doubling the number of nuclear power stations in the (c)country. State why this would not significantly change the pie chart. [1] 3

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6. Waves are shown on the grid below.





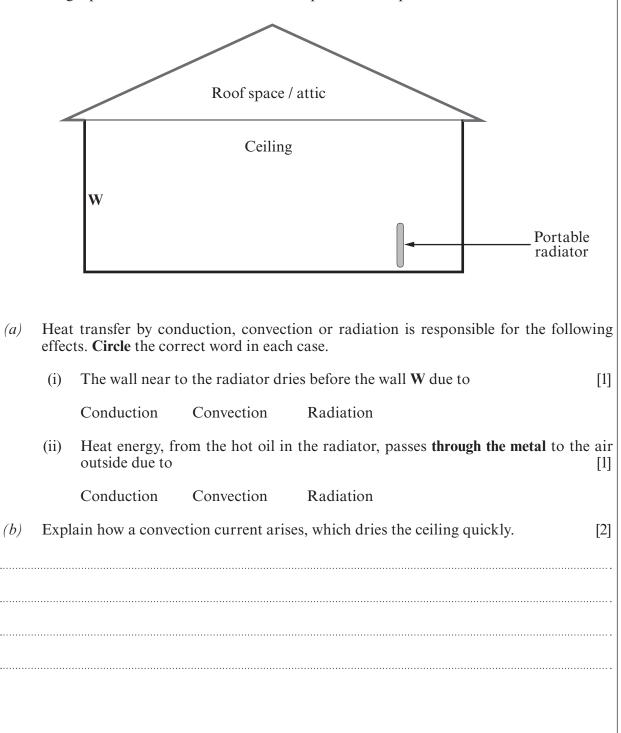
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7

Examiner

7. A family moves into a bungalow where all the walls and ceiling are damp. They decide to dry it out using a portable oil-filled radiator that is placed in the position shown below.



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(c) The following table gives information about heat losses from a bungalow without insulation.

Part of the bungalow	Percentage of heat lost without insulation	Cost of insulation (£)	Saving per year (£)
Roof	50%	600	200
Walls	25%	1 000	150
Floor	5%	2300	40
Doors and windows		3 500	100

- (i) Complete the table to show the percentage of heat lost through the doors and windows. [1]
- (ii) Explain why insulating the attic would be the most cost-effective method of reducing heat loss. [2]
- (iii) State how heat is lost through the ceiling and then the attic space when the attic is not insulated. [2]

9

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8. The following table gives information about 4 metals that may be used in overhead cables in the National Grid.

Metal	Strength of cable (units)	Ability to conduct electricity (units)	Density (kg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Copper	250	600	8950
Steel	800 to 2000	10	7900
Aluminium	220	35	2 700
Lead	10	5	11 300



(a) Use only the information in the table above to answer the following questions.

(i) Give one reason why copper is usually the best metal to use for electrical wires.[1]

(ii) Name the metal that would be most unsuitable for overhead cables. [1]

Examiner only (iii) Explain why actual overhead cables are made from a thin steel core surrounded by aluminium conducting wires. [3] Thin steel Aluminium core conducting wires ..... The aluminium used in a 100 m length of cable has a volume of  $0.12 \text{ m}^3$ . Use the equation *(b)*  $mass = density \times volume$ and information from the table on the opposite page to calculate the mass of aluminium in this cable. [2] mass = ...... kg

7

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9. Read the following passage.

Its official now! Radiation from your mobile phone may be killing you.

(Freely adapted from an article from EMRstop.org)

Source: DNA India

Professor Kumar, of Bombay University has done extensive research on mobile phone radiation and its effects.

The major health hazards of non-ionising radiation from mobile phones and masts are given below.

Excessive use of mobile phones can cause cancer. Use of mobile phones for more than 30 minutes per day for 10 years increases the risk of brain cancer.

There is a 400% increase in the risk of brain cancer among teenagers using mobile phones. The younger the child, the deeper the penetration of electromagnetic radiation because the skull is thinner.

Mobile phone radiation causes irreversible damage to male fertility. Studies have found a 30% lower sperm count in intensive male users of mobile phones.

People who often use mobile phones can suffer damage to their vision. Mobile phones that work at 900 and 1800 MHz have outputs of 0.25 W and 0.125 W respectively and increase the temperature within the eye by 0.1 °C.

Exposure to electromagnetic waves can cause sleep disorders.

- (a) Use information in the passage to answer the following questions.
  - (i) Give **one** frequency at which mobile phones operate. [1]
  - (ii) It is suggested that the output power is directly proportional to the frequency of mobile phones.Use evidence from the passage to show whether or not this is correct. [2]

(iii) Explain what needs to be done for the claims in the passage to be accepted by the wider scientific community. [2] Name the region of the electromagnetic spectrum used by mobile phones to communicate with their masts. [1]

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*(b)* 

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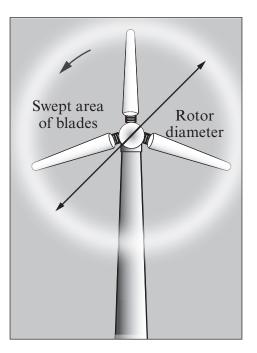
How they compare		
	A wind turbine	A nuclear power station
Overall cost of generating electricity (p/kWh)	5.6	2.8
Maximum power output (MW)	2	3 600
Lifetime (years)	15	45
Waste produced	None	Radioactive waste
Lifetime carbon footprint (g of CO <sub>2</sub> /kWh)	4.64/5.25 (onshore/offshore)	5
Commissioning cost (£ million)	3	4000

#### 10. The table below gives information about generating electricity from wind and nuclear power.

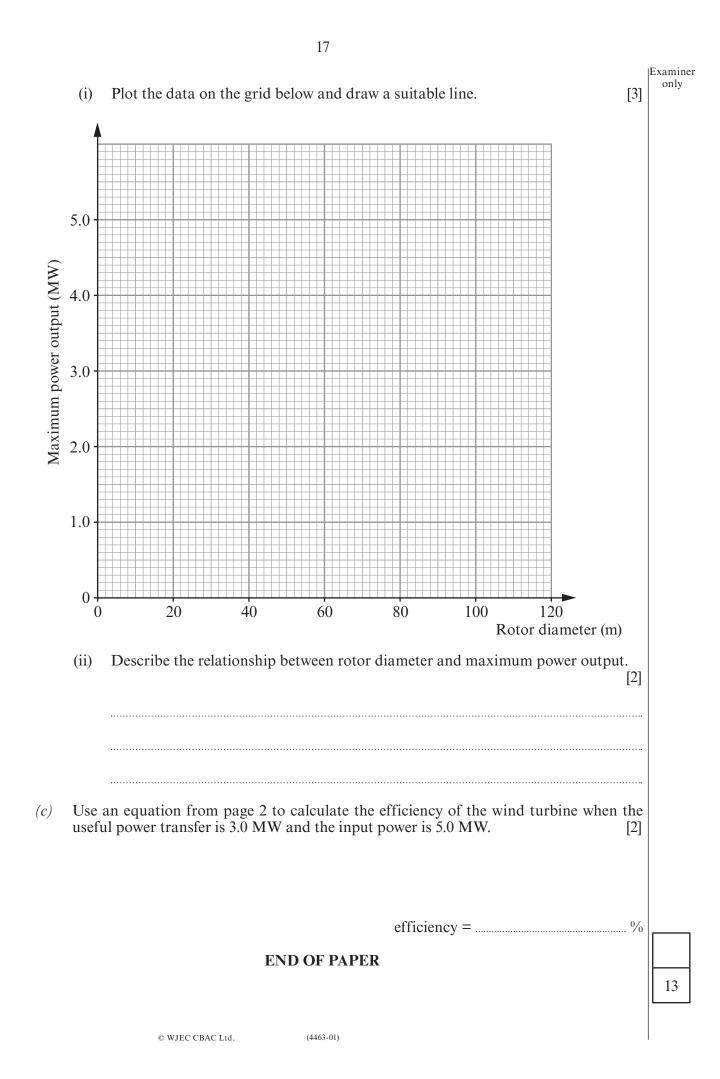
(a) Use your knowledge and information from the table to **compare** the **cost-effectiveness** and **environmental** impact of the two methods of generating electricity. [6 QWC]


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(b) The maximum power output from a wind turbine depends on the rotor diameter as shown in the table.



Rotor diameter (m)	Maximum power output (MW)
40	0.5
60	1.1
80	2.0
90	3.0
110	4.5



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