

## GCSE Physics A (Gateway) J249/03 Physics A P1-P4 and P9 (Higher Tier)

**Question Set 15** 

A student investigates four gases.

Look at her data.

Gas	Pressure (Pa)	Volume (m <sup>3</sup> )	
Α	5	0.5	2 - S
В	10	0.4	ч
С	20	0.2	4
D	40	0.2	8

Two readings are for the same mass of the same gas at a constant temperature.

(a) Which two readings are for the **same mass** of the **same gas** at a constant temperature?

Use calculations in your answer.

A:  $5 \times 0.5 = 2.5$ B:  $10 \times 0.4 = 4$ C:  $20 \times 0.2 = 4$ D =  $10 \times 0.2 = 8$ Readings B and C are the Same [3]

The student investigates another gas at **constant volume**.

Explain, using ideas about particles, how temperature affects gas pressure.

As temperature increases, the gas [3] particles have more energy so they will move faster. This means that there will be more coursions between the particles and the mail of the container, this causes an increase in gas pressure.

(c) Calculate the pressure at the bottom of a 0.5 m tall measuring cylinder filled with a liquid.

Density of the liquid =  $1100 \text{ kg}/\text{m}^3$ .

(b)

## **Equations in physics**

 $(final velocity)^2 - (initial velocity)^2 = 2 \times acceleration \times distance$ 

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

thermal energy for a change in state = mass × specific latent heat

energy transferred in stretching =  $0.5 \times \text{spring constant} \times (\text{extension})^2$ 

potential difference across primary coil × current in primary coil = potential difference across secondary coil × current in secondary coil

## Higher tier only -

force on a conductor (at right angles to a magnetic field) carrying a current = magnetic flux density × current × length



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