

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

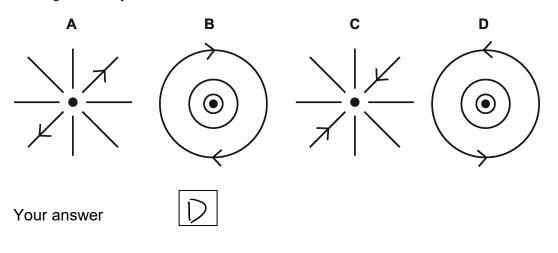
Question Set 28

Multiple Choice Questions

P4: Magnetism and Magnetic Fields



Which diagram shows the magnetic field viewed from above, with the current coming towards you?



Which of the following is **not** needed to generate a.c. in an alternator?

- A Changing magnetic field
- **B** Coil of wire
- **C** Commutator segment
- **D** Rotating magnet

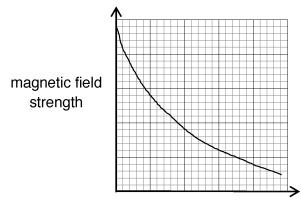
Your answer

[1]

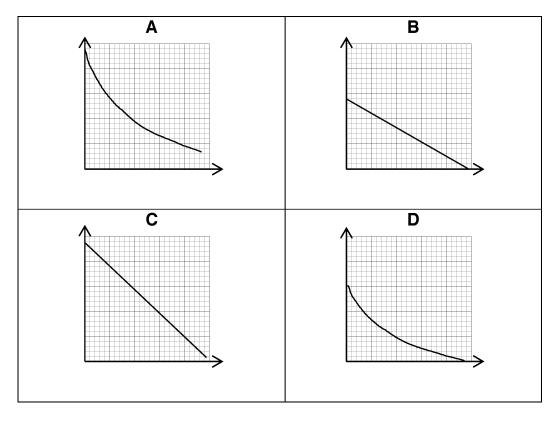
[1]

A student measures the magnetic flux density around a current carrying conductor at increasing distances from the conductor.

She plots her results.



distance The current in the conductor is decreased and a new graph plotted. Which is the correct graph?



Your answer

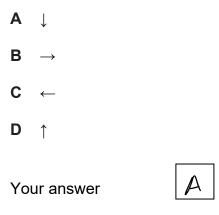


[1]

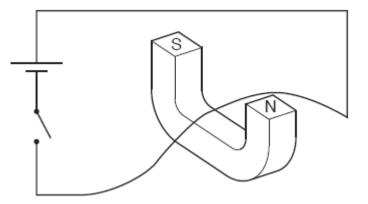


X is the position of a wire carrying a current perpendicularly into the paper.

Which direction does the wire move?



A wire is placed inside a horseshoe magnet.



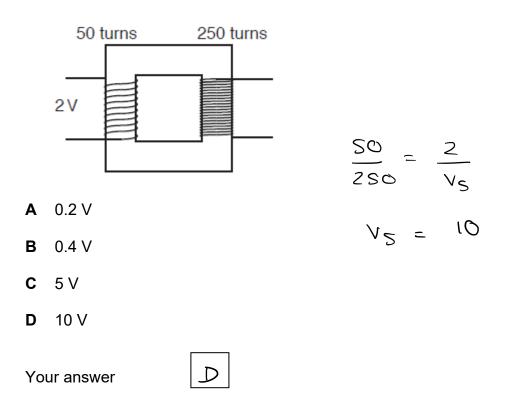
Which direction will the wire move when the switch is closed?

- A Downwards
- B Left
- **C** Right
- **D** Upwards

Your answer



5



Which does **not** increase the magnetic effect of a solenoid?

[1]

[1]

- A Increasing the cross-sectional area of the solenoid
- **B** Increasing the current in the solenoid
- **C** Increasing the number of turns on the solenoid
- **D** Putting a soft iron core in the solenoid

Your answer



7

A 0.5 m length of wire is placed inside four different magnetic fields.

 $\frac{F}{IL} = B$

9

F **Magnetic Field** Force on wire (N) Current in wire (A) 50 Α 2.0 0.1 В 2.0 0.2 20 С 4.0 0.1 80 D 4.0 0.4 20

Which magnetic field has the greatest magnetic flux density?

Your answer

[1]

Which of these factors affects the strength of the magnetic field around a current-carrying wire?

A Direction of the current only

B Size of the current only

C Distance from the wire only

D Size of the current and distance from the wire

Your answer

Ď

[1]

Total Marks for Question Set 28: 9

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



Copyright Information

OCR is committed to seeking permission to reproduce all third-party content that it uses in its assessment materials. OCR has attempted to identify and contact all copyright holders whose work is used in this paper. To avoid the issue of disclosure of answer-related information to candidates, all copyright acknowledgements are reproduced in the OCR Copyright Acknowledgements Booklet. This is produced for each series of examinations and is freely available to download from our public website (www.ocr.org.uk) after the live examination series.

If OCR has unwittingly failed to correctly acknowledge or clear any third-party content in this assessment material, OCR will be happy to correct its mistake at the earliest possible opportunity.

For queries or further information please contact The OCR Copyright Team, The Triangle Building, Shaftesbury Road, Cambridge CB2 8EA.

OCR is part of the Cambridge Assessment Group; Cambridge Assessment is the brand name of University of Cambridge Local Examinations Syndicate (UCLES), which is itself a department of the University of Cambridge