

GCSE Physics A (Gateway) J249/04 Physics A P5-P8 and P9 (Higher Tier)

Question Set 1

The graph shows how the World's energy use has changed from the year 1971 to the year 2003.



It also shows the amount of different energy sources used.

1

(a) (i) Approximately how much did the total World's energy use increase from the year 1971 to the year 2003?

[1]

(ii) Which energy source had the greatest use in the year 2003?

[1]

(iii) The total energy use in the year 2003 was 10.6 billion tonnes (oil equivalent).

Approximately what percentage of this amount was due to fossil fuel use?

Answer = %

[2]

Scientists are researching the World's energy use for the future.



The graph shows some of their research.

(i) The future demand for fossil fuels is expected to increase.

Give two reasons why scientists are worried about this increase in demand.

[2]

[1]

	(ii)	In the UK the government is closing coal fired power stations and planning for new nuclear power stations to be built. Suggest why the government wants more nuclear power stations.	
(c)		Power stations in the UK generate electricity at 25 kV a.c. The voltage is then increased to 400 kV a.c. and distributed by power lines.	[2]
	(i)	Write down the full name of the device used to increase the voltage.	[1]

(ii) Why is it important to increase the voltage in these power lines?

(iii) The high voltages across the power lines are reduced to 230 V a.c. for use in the home.

A phone charger changes the 230 V a.c. to a 5 V d.c.

Explain the difference between d.c. and a.c.

(d) A domestic wind turbine has a power rating which varies from 1.0 kW to 3.0 kW.

(i) The domestic wind turbine has an electrical resistance of 23 Ω .

It generates a current of 11 A on a windy day.

Calculate the **power** output in kW of the turbine on this day.

Answer = kW

[4]

(ii) Suggest why the manufacturer gives a range for the power rating of the wind turbine.

[1]

(iii) Using just **one** domestic wind turbine may be an unreliable source of power for a house.

State a reason why.

[1]

Total Marks for Question Set 1: 18

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