Surname	Centre Number	Candidate Number
Other Names		2

GCE AS



B420U10-1



PHYSICS – AS component 1 Motion, Energy and Matter

TUESDAY, 15 MAY 2018 - MORNING

1 hour 30 minutes

For Examiner's use only			
Question	Maximum Mark	Mark Awarded	
1.	11		
2.	13		
3.	13		
4.	8		
5.	11		
6.	8		
7.	11		
Total	75		

ADDITIONAL MATERIALS

In addition to this paper, you will require a calculator and a Data Booklet.

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.

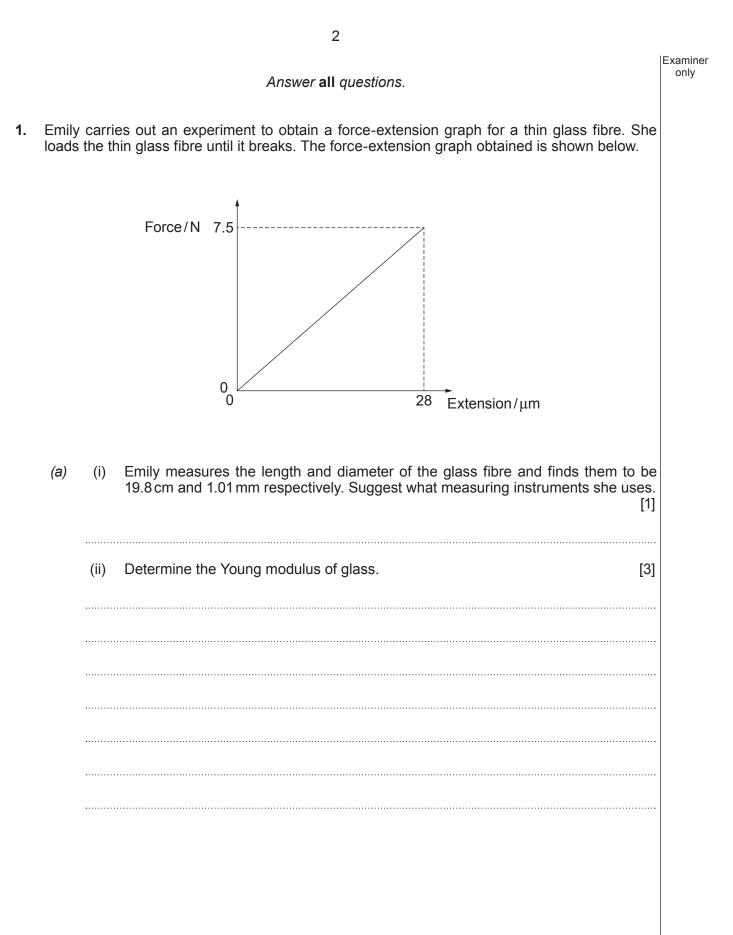
INFORMATION FOR CANDIDATES

The total number of marks available for this paper is 75.

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

You are reminded to show all working. Credit is given for correct working even when the final answer is incorrect.

The assessment of the quality of extended response (QER) will take place in 5(a).



	(iii)	3 Write a risk assessment for Emily's experiment.	[2]	Examiner only
	(iv)	Determine the energy stored in the glass just before breaking point is reached.	[2]	
	·····			
(b)	Glas	is a brittle material. Describe the process by which glass fractures.	[3]	B420U101
				11

B420U101 03

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

Examiner

[2]

2. Xavi decides to use a rectangular piece of aluminium foil to determine the density of aluminium. He measured the width, *w*, and length, *l*, and obtained the following results:

 $w = 20.0 \pm 0.1 \,\mathrm{cm}$ $l = 30.0 \pm 0.1 \,\mathrm{cm}$

(a) (i) Determine the area of the foil along with its **percentage** uncertainty.

(ii) To increase the accuracy of the calculation Xavi folded the foil four times and measured the thickness of 16 sheets of the foil. He measured the thickness in 3 different places and obtained the following results.

Thickness/mm		
Trial 1	Trial 2	Trial 3
0.26	0.33	0.31

Calculate the mean thickness of the original piece of aluminium foil along with its **percentage** uncertainty. [3]

.....

(iii) Determine the volume of the rectangular piece of aluminium foil along with its **percentage** uncertainty. [2]

Examiner The mass of the rectangular piece of aluminium foil was found to be 2.81 ± 0.01 g. Determine the density of aluminium along with its **absolute** uncertainty. [4] (b) [4] State which of the measurements contributed most to the uncertainty in the calculation. Describe how you could reduce the uncertainty in this measurement to improve the (C) results. [2]

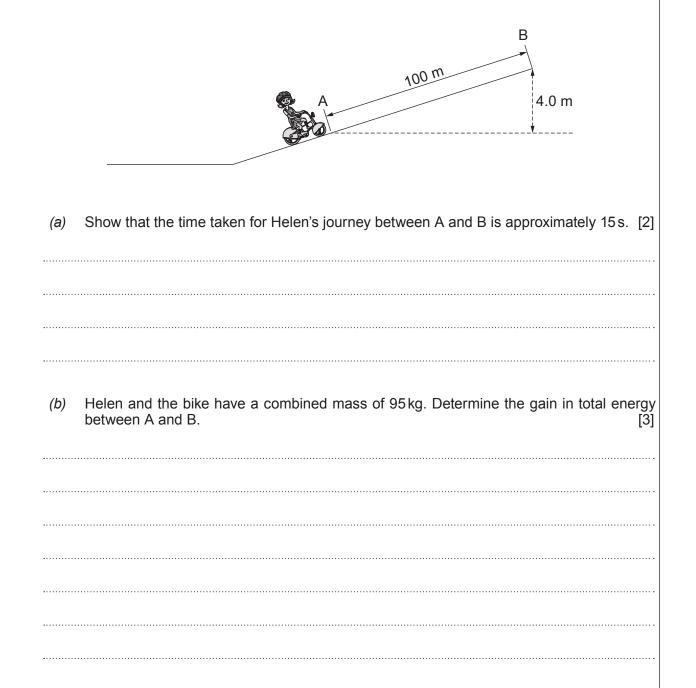
5

PMT

only

Examiner

3. Helen is riding an electric bike (a bike that is assisted by an electric motor) up a hill at a speed of 4.5 m s⁻¹. At point A she starts the electric motor and accelerates uniformly reaching a speed of 9.2 m s⁻¹ at B. Whilst accelerating she also gains a height of 4.0 m as shown in the diagram below.



Examiner only If the bike's electric motor operates at 36 V and 7.0 A calculate the electrical energy (C) (i) used by the motor between A and B. [2] Helen, by pedalling, also provides 5500 J of work between A and B. Determine the (ii) efficiency of the electric motor. Ignore all resistive forces on Helen and the bike. [2] In practice resistive forces will act. Identify these forces and where they act. (iii) [2] Helen believes that by riding an electrically powered bike to the shops rather than using (d) her car she is benefiting the environment. Explain whether or not Helen is correct. [2]

B420U101 07

13

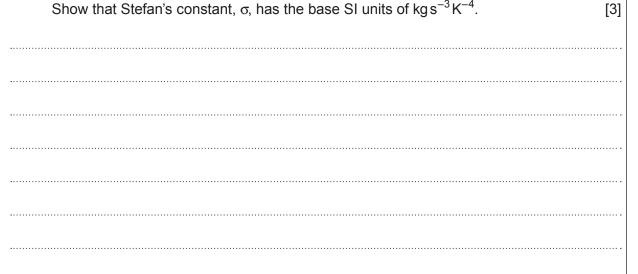
© WJEC CBAC Ltd.

Examiner only

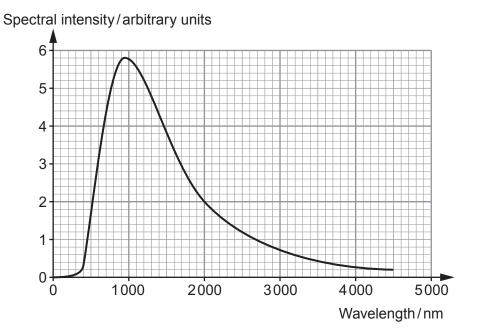
Stefan's law can be written as: 4. (a)

$$P = A\sigma T^4$$

Show that Stefan's constant, σ , has the base SI units of kg s $^{-3}$ K $^{-4}.$



Our nearest star is called Proxima Centauri. The following graph shows its spectrum. (b)



only

9

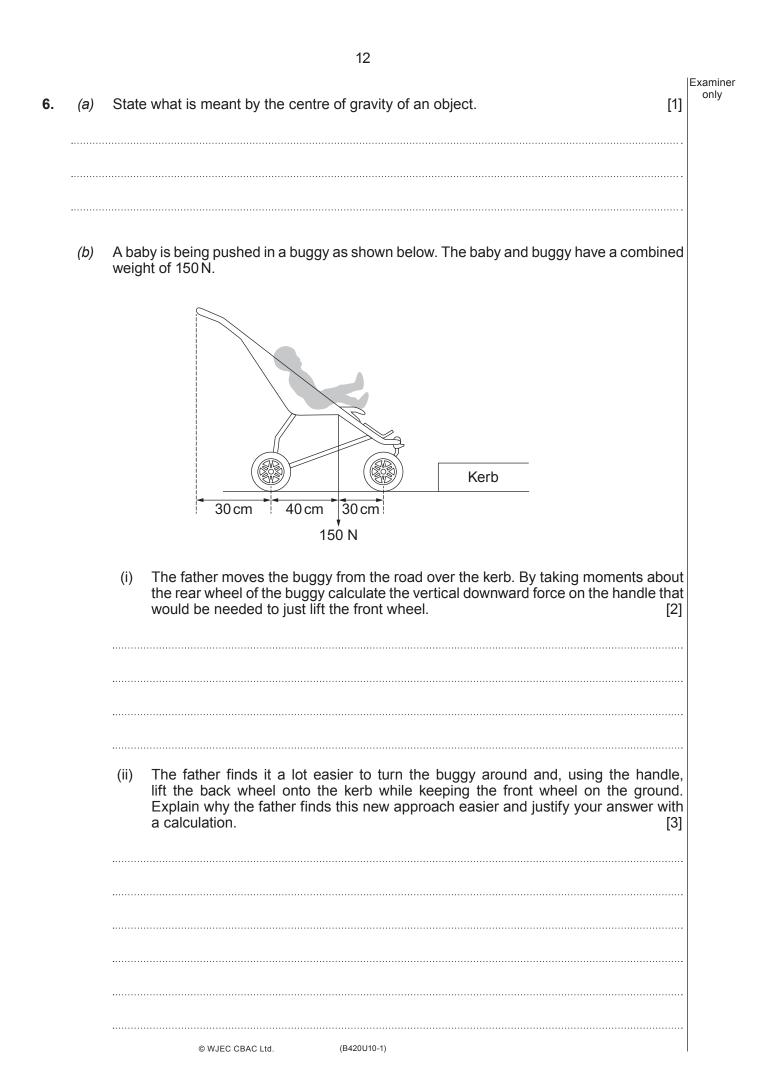
8

Turn over.

5.	(a)	Subatomic particles can be classified as either hadrons or leptons. Giving examples of each, fully describe the differences and similarities between these two groups. Include the types of interaction they undergo and how one of the groups can be further sub divided. [6 QER]	Examiner only
	•••••		
	•••••		
	•••••		

	$p + e^- \longrightarrow n + x$
(i)	Identify the particle, x, explaining how you used the relevant conservation laws.
(ii)	Describe the change in quark flavour during electron capture. [1
(11)	
(iii)	State and explain which interaction is responsible for this decay. [1

© WJEC CBAC Ltd.



(iii)	Describe two ways in which you could alter the design of the buggy in order to make it more stable. [2]	Examiner only
•••••		
<u>.</u>		

(B420U10-1)

14 Examiner only 7. Ignoring the effects of air resistance, describe how, if at all, the vertical and horizontal (a) components of a projectile's velocity change during flight on Earth. [2] A football player takes a free kick 21 m away from the goal. The ball leaves the ground at an angle of 20°. Show that the velocity he must strike the ball at is approximately 25 m s^{-1} if it is to reach its maximum height at the moment it reaches the goal. *Ignore the effects of air resistance.* [4] (b) (i) 20° 21 m

(B420U10-1)

Examiner

(ii) The height of the cross bar is 2.44 m above the ground. Justify numerically whether the ball crosses the goal line above or below the bar. [3]

(iii)	Discuss how air resistance might affect the height at which the ball reaches the goal. [2]	
•••••		
•••••		

END OF PAPER

11