AQA

GCSE
COMBINED SCIENCE: TRILOGY

H

Higher Tier
Physics Paper 2H

Friday 14 June 2019   Morning   Time allowed: 1 hour 15 minutes

Materials
For this paper you must have:
- a protractor
- a ruler
- a scientific calculator
- the Physics Equations Sheet (enclosed).

Instructions
- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.
- In all calculations, show clearly how you work out your answer.

Information
- The maximum mark for this paper is 70.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
TOTAL	

0 1   **Figure 1** shows a runner using a smart watch and a mobile phone to monitor her run.

Figure 1

Figure 2 is a velocity–time graph for part of the runner's warm-up.

Figure 2
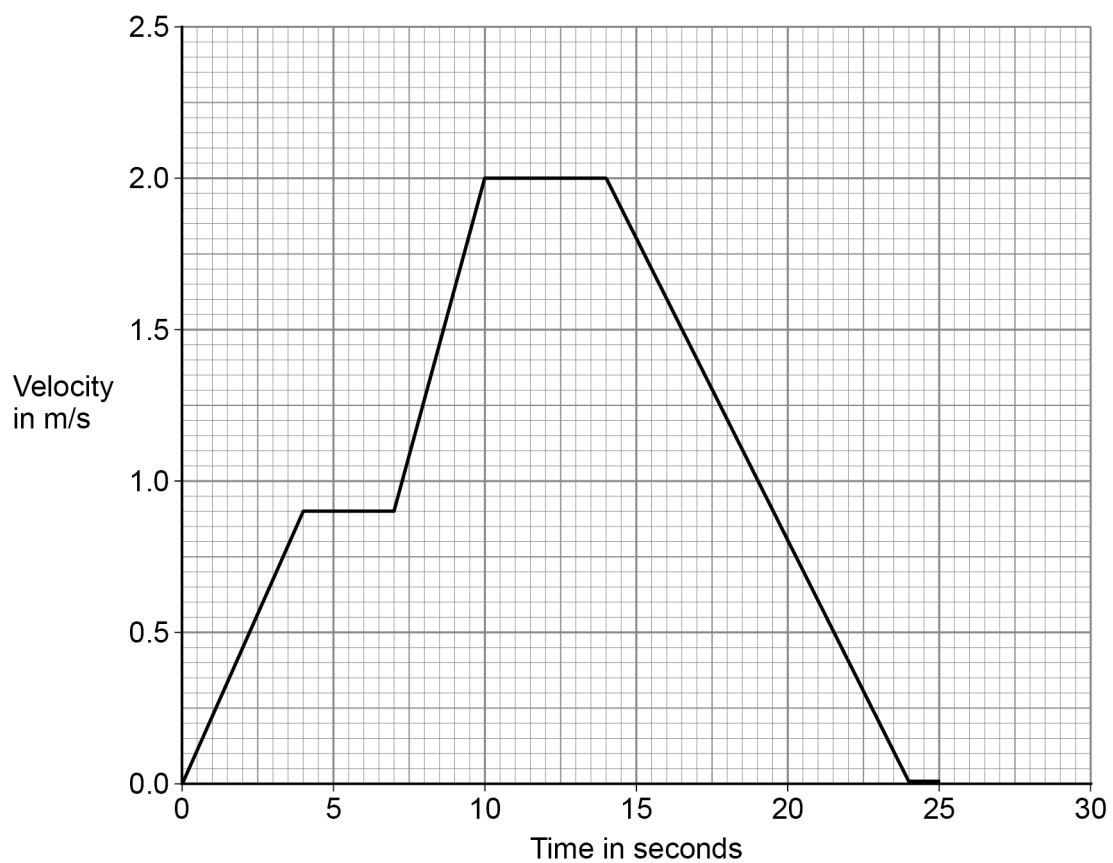
0 1 . 1 Determine the total time for which the velocity of the runner was increasing.

[2 marks]

Time = _____ s

0 1 . 2 Determine the deceleration of the runner.

[2 marks]

Deceleration = _____ m/s^2

Question 1 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶

The smart watch and mobile phone are connected to each other by a system called Bluetooth.

Bluetooth is wireless and uses electromagnetic waves for communication.

0 1 . 3 Suggest why the phone and watch being connected by a wireless system is an advantage when running.

[1 mark]

_____

_____

0 1 . 4 Write down the equation that links frequency, wave speed and wavelength.

[1 mark]

_____

0 1 . 5 The electromagnetic waves have a frequency of 2 400 000 000 Hz

The speed of electromagnetic waves is 300 000 000 m/s

Calculate the wavelength of the electromagnetic waves.

[3 marks]

_____

_____

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_____

_____

Wavelength = _____ m

0 1 . 6   **Table 1** shows some information about four types of Bluetooth.

Table 1

Type	Power in milliwatts	Range in metres
1	100	100
2	2.50	10.0
3	1.00	1.00
4	0.50	0.50

Mobile phones use type **2** Bluetooth to communicate with other devices.

Suggest **two** reasons why.

[2 marks]

1 _____

_____

2 _____

_____

11

Turn over for the next question

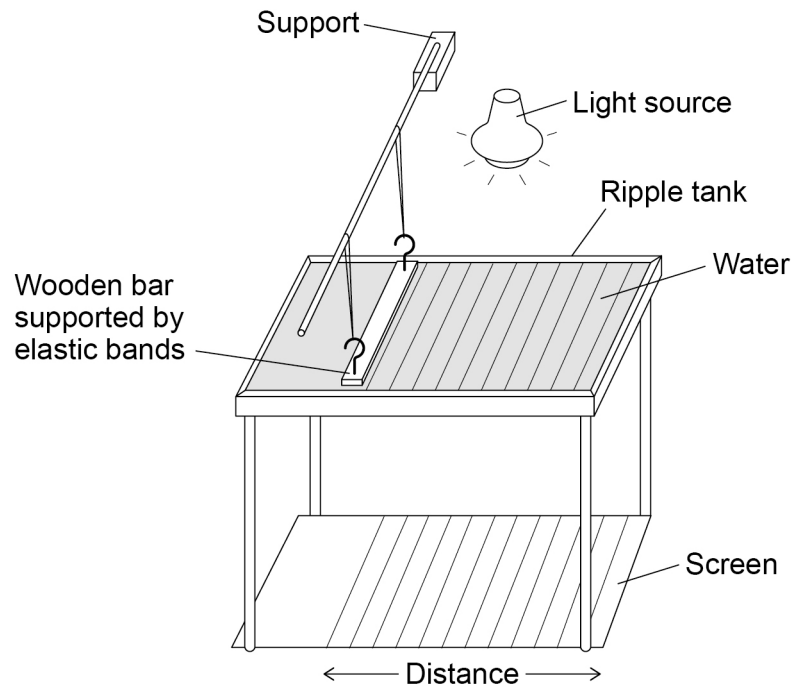**Turn over ▶**

6

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0 2 **Figure 3** shows the equipment a teacher used to determine the speed of a water wave.

The equipment includes:

- a ripple tank filled with water
- a wooden bar that creates ripples on the surface of the water
- a light source which causes a shadow of the ripples on the screen.

Figure 3

0 2 . 1 Describe how equipment in **Figure 3** can be used to measure the wavelength, frequency and speed of a water wave.

[6 marks]

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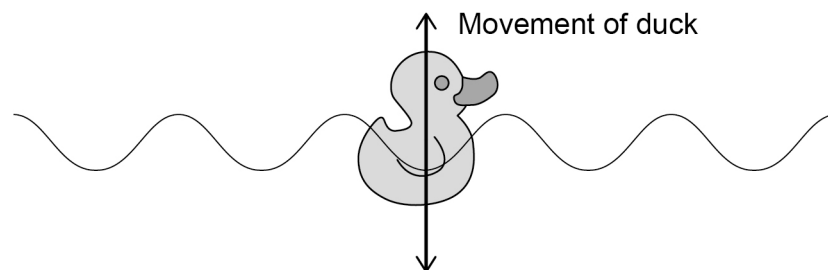
The teacher put a plastic duck in the ripple tank as shown in **Figure 4**.

The plastic duck moved up and down as the waves in the water passed.

Figure 4

0 2 . 2 How does the movement of the plastic duck in **Figure 4** demonstrate that water waves are transverse?

[1 mark]

_____
_____

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶

0 2 . 3 The teacher measured the maximum height and the minimum height of the plastic duck above the screen as the wave passed.

The teacher repeated his measurements.

Table 2 shows the teacher's measurements.

Table 2

Maximum height in mm	509	513	511
Minimum height in mm	503	498	499

Calculate the mean amplitude of the water wave.

[3 marks]

Mean amplitude = _____ mm

10

IB/M/Jun19/8464/P/2H

0 3 Some quantities are scalars and some are vectors.

0 3 . 1 Which of the following quantities are scalars?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

Displacement ☐

Distance ☐

Force ☐

Speed ☐

Velocity ☐

0 3 . 2 Give the difference between a vector quantity and a scalar quantity.
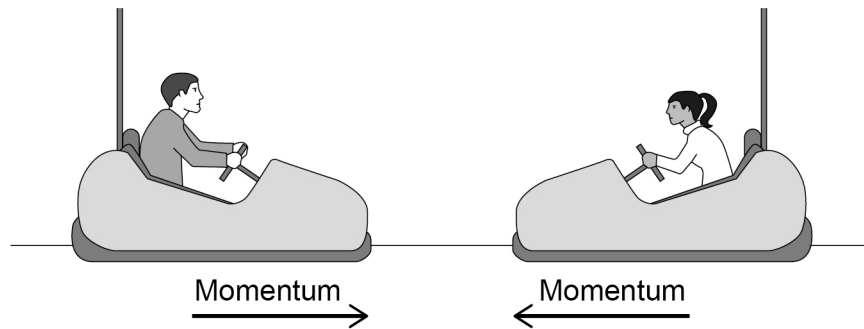
[1 mark]

_____

_____

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶

Bumper cars are a fairground ride and are designed to bump into each other.

Figure 5 shows two bumper cars moving towards each other.

The momentum of each bumper car is shown by an arrow.

Figure 5

Momentum

Momentum

0 3 . 3 Give **two** factors that affect the momentum of each bumper car.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

0 3 . 4 The bumper cars crash into each other and stop.
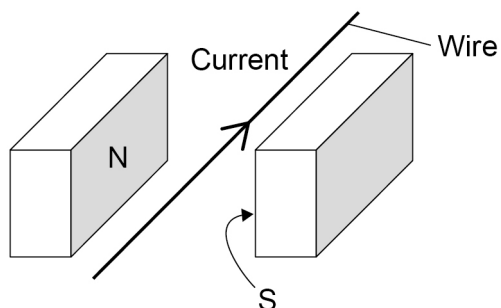
Explain why both bumper cars stop after the crash.

[4 marks]

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0 4   **Figure 6** shows a wire in a magnetic field.

The direction of the current in the wire is shown.

Figure 6

0 4 . 1   There is a force on the wire due to the current in the magnetic field.

In which direction is the force on the wire?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

0 4 . 2   Give **two** ways that the direction of the force on the wire could be reversed.

[2 marks]

1 _____

2 _____

Question 4 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶

0 4 . 4 **Figure 7** shows a simple motor.

Figure 7

Coil axle

Magnet

Coil

Carbon brush

Split-ring commutator
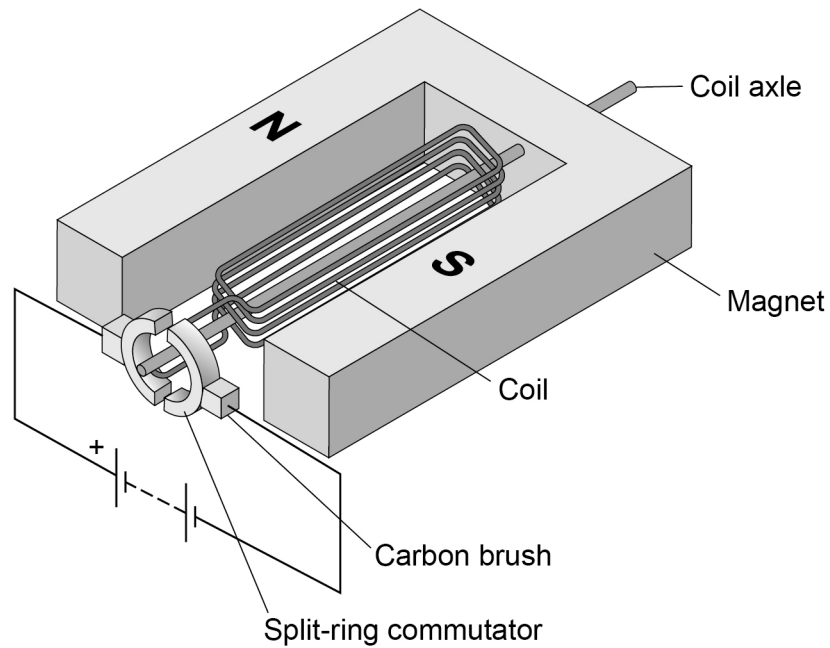
Explain why the coil rotates when there is a current in the coil.

[4 marks]

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Turn over for the next question

11

Turn over ▶

0 5   **Figure 8** shows some springs inside a mattress.

Figure 8
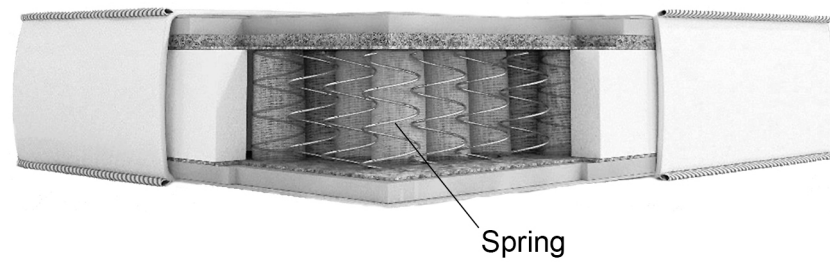
Spring

0 5 . 1   Which proportionality is true when a force is applied to a spring?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Force ∝ energy stored ☐

Force ∝ extension ☐

Force ∝ length ☐

Force ∝ spring constant ☐

A mattress contains 1200 identical springs.

A person lies on the mattress and the springs compress.

The mean force on each spring in the mattress is 0.49 N

0 5 . 2 Calculate the mass of the person.

gravitational field strength = 9.8 N/kg

[4 marks]

Mass = _____ kg

Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶

0 5 . 3 The mean compression of each spring is 3.5×10^{-3} m

Calculate the spring constant of each spring in the mattress.

Give the unit.

[4 marks]

Spring constant = _____

Unit = _____

0 5 . 4 For a given force, different springs compress by different amounts.

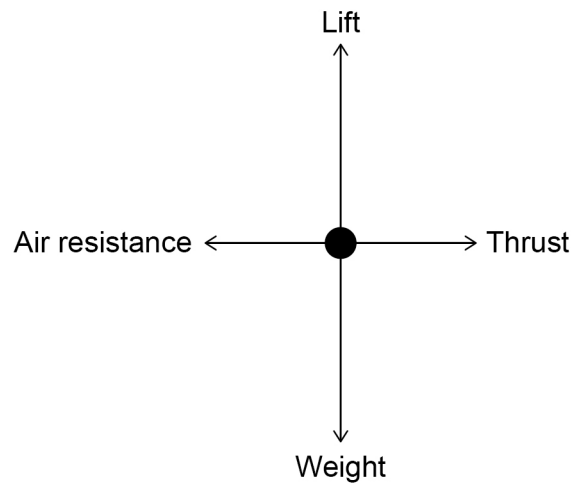Explain what property of the springs would make the mattress soft.

[2 marks]

11

0 6   **Figure 9** shows a free body diagram for an aeroplane flying at a constant speed and at a constant height.

The speed of the aeroplane is much greater than the speed at which the aeroplane lands.

Figure 9

0 6 . 1   Explain how the forces need to change so the aeroplane can land.

[4 marks]

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Question 6 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶

0 6 . 2 The aeroplane lands at a speed of 80 m/s

After landing, the aeroplane takes 28 s to decelerate to a speed of 10 m/s

The mean resultant force on the aeroplane as it decelerates is 750 000 N

Calculate the mass of the aeroplane.

[5 marks]

Mass = _____ kg

9

0 7 Wave front diagrams are used to explain why light refracts when it passes from air into glass.

Figure 10
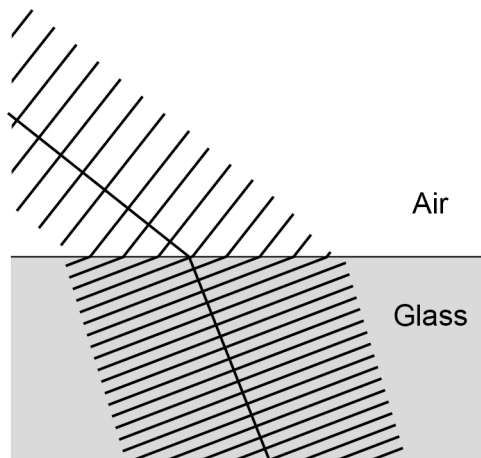
0 7 . 1 Explain why the light refracts as it passes from air into glass.

[3 marks]

_____

_____

_____

_____

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_____

Question 7 continues on the next page

Turn over ▶

0 7 . 2 **Figure 11** shows a ray of red light entering a glass prism.

Figure 11
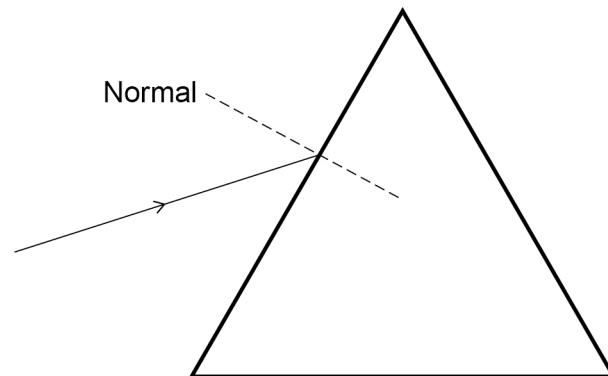
Complete the ray diagram to show the ray emerging from the glass prism.

[3 marks]

0 7 . 3 White light is made up of a continuous spectrum of different wavelengths that all travel at 3×10^8 m/s in air.

Rainbows are produced because different wavelengths of light travel at different speeds in water.

Figure 12 shows the speed of different wavelengths of light in water.

Figure 12
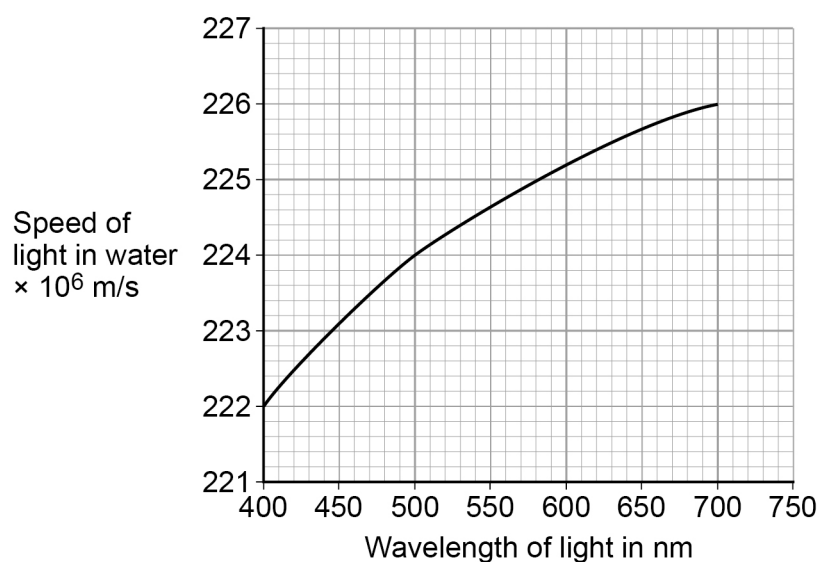
Explain why violet light is refracted the most as it enters water.

[3 marks]

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9

END OF QUESTIONS

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