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Centre number	Candidate number	
Surname		
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Candidate signature		J

INTERNATIONAL GCSE PHYSICS

Paper 1

Thursday 23 May 2019 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a ruler
- a scientific calculator
- a protractor
- · the Physics Equations Sheet (enclosed).

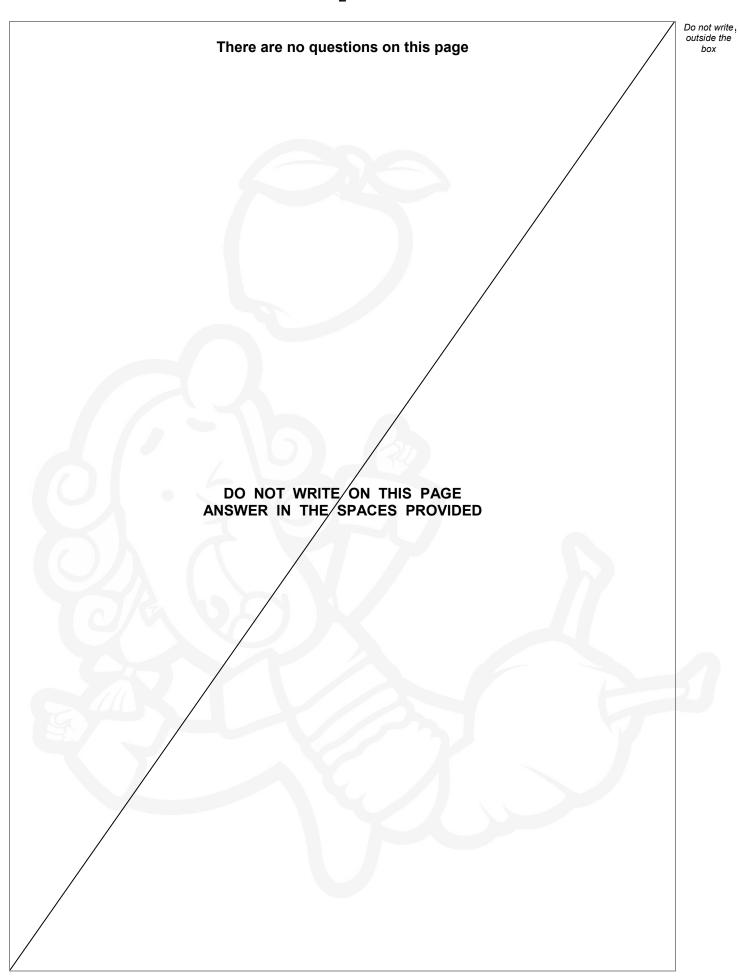
Instructions

- 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.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- 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 worked out your answer.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 90.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.

For Examiner's Use				
Question	Mark			
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
TOTAL				





Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

0 1

Drones are small flying machines that can carry a camera or a package.

Figure 1 shows a drone hovering. Whilst hovering, the drone remains stationary in the air.

Figure 1

The following figure cannot be reproduced due to third-party copyright restrictions.

A student investigated how the mass of the package affected the time for which the drone could hover.

This is the method used:

- 1 Packages of different masses were added to the drone.
- **2** The time the drone could hover at 1.5 m from the ground was measured using a stop clock.
- 3 The stop clock was stopped when the "battery low" light came on.
- 4 In between each test the battery was recharged fully.
- **5** Each test was performed three times for each mass.

0 1 . 1

Complete the sentence.

Choose the answer from the box.

[1 mark]

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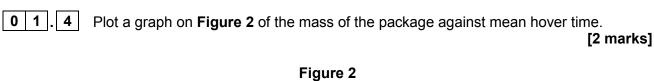
The mass of the package added to the drone is the ______ variable.

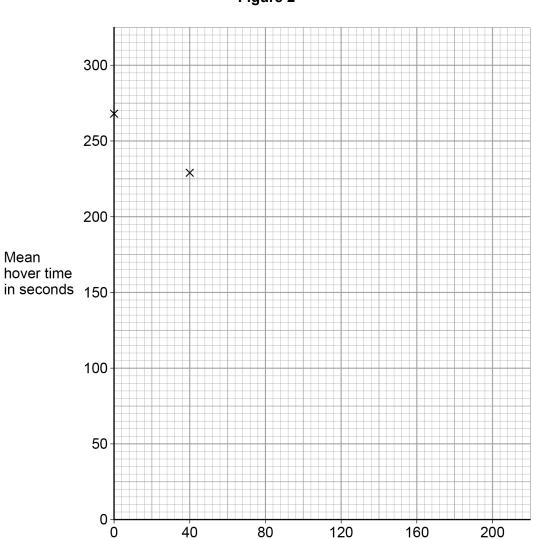
Question 1 continues on the next page



	Tick (✓) two	DUXES.			50
	Hover time				[2 marl
	The brightnes	ss of the "bat	tery low" light		
	The initial cha	arge stored ir	the battery		
	The mass of	the drone			
	The mass of	the package			
	The mass of	the package			
	Table 1 show	vs the results			
	Table 1 show	vs the results	Table 1		
Mass of		vs the results	Table 1	in seconds	
lass of ackage in rams		vs the results	Table 1	in seconds Test 3	Mean
ackage in			Table 1 Hover time		Mean 266
ackage in rams		Test 1	Table 1 Hover time Test 2	Test 3	
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ackage in rams		Test 1 263 226	Table 1 Hover time Test 2 267 227	Test 3 268 231	266 228
ackage in rams		Test 1 263 226 186	Table 1 Hover time Test 2 267 227 186	Test 3 268 231 183	266 228 X







0 1. 5 Draw a line of best fit on Figure 2. [1 mark]

The drone can carry a camera. The mass of the camera is 140 g.
 Determine the mean hover time for the drone carrying the camera.
 [1 mark]

Mass of package in grams

Mean hover time = _____ seconds

Question 1 continues on the next page



6	
The mean hover time for the drone with no package or camera w	as 266 seconds.
The drone has a maximum speed through the air of 5.0 m/s.	
Calculate the maximum distance the drone could fly through the	air in 266 seconds.
Use the Physics Equations Sheet.	
	[3 marks]
Mayimum distance	
Maximum distance =	m
The maximum time the drone can fly through the air is less than 2	
The maximum time the drone can fly through the air is less than 2	266 seconds.
The maximum time the drone can fly through the air is less than 2	266 seconds.
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The maximum time the drone can fly through the air is less than 2	266 seconds.
The maximum time the drone can fly through the air is less than 2 Give one reason why.	266 seconds.
The maximum time the drone can fly through the air is less than 2 Give one reason why.	266 seconds.
The maximum time the drone can fly through the air is less than 2 Give one reason why.	266 seconds. [1 mark]



rite the

box

0 2 A pacemaker helps to control the rate at which a person's heart beats. Figure 3 shows a pacemaker attached to a person's heart. In the past, radioactive sources were used to power pacemakers. The radioactive sources emitted alpha particles. Figure 3 Pacemaker Heart 2 What is an alpha particle? Tick (✓) one box. [1 mark] An electron A neutron A proton Two neutrons and two protons 0 2 . 2 A source had a half-life of 87.7 years. Why is a source with a half-life of 87.7 years suitable for use in a pacemaker? [1 mark]

Question 2 continues on the next page



2.3	What is a beta particle?	
	Tick (✓) one box.	[1 mark]
	An electron emitted from an energy level of the atom.	[Timark]
	An electron emitted from the nucleus.	
	A neutron emitted from the nucleus.	
	Two neutrons and two protons emitted from the nucleus.	
2 . 4	The source was contained in a plastic case.	
	Explain why a source that emitted beta particles would not be suite	able as a power
	source for pacemakers.	[2 marks]
		[2 marks]
		[2 marks]
		[2 marks]
	source for pacemakers.	[2 marks]
2].[5]		[2 marks]
2 . 5	Modern pacemakers contain electrical cells. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using electrical cells	
2.5	Modern pacemakers contain electrical cells.	
2.5	Modern pacemakers contain electrical cells. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using electrical cells	s instead of
2.5	Modern pacemakers contain electrical cells. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using electrical cells radioactive sources to power a pacemaker.	s instead of
2]. 5	Modern pacemakers contain electrical cells. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using electrical cells radioactive sources to power a pacemaker. Advantage	s instead of
. 5	Modern pacemakers contain electrical cells. Give one advantage and one disadvantage of using electrical cells radioactive sources to power a pacemaker.	s instead of



box

0 3 Diodes are components used in electrical circuits. 0 3 Which of the following is the symbol for a diode? Tick (✓) one box. [1 mark] 3 Which graph shows how the current in a diode varies with the potential difference across it? Tick (✓) one box. [1 mark] Current 4 Current Current 1 Potential Potential Potential difference difference difference Describe the resistance of a diode when connected in a circuit in the forward direction. [1 mark] Question 3 continues on the next page



0 3 . 4

Figure 4 shows a torch which uses LEDs. Some torches use filament lamps instead of LEDs.

Figure 4



Explain one adva	ntage of using	LEDs rather	than a filame	nt lamp.

[2 marks]

 1	

Different LEDs emit light of different colours.

Table 2 shows the potential difference across, and current in, different LEDs.

Table 2

Colour of LED	Current in milliamps	Potential difference in volts
red	20	2.0
yellow	20	2.1
green	20	3.4

0 3.5	Give the reason the green LED transfers the most energy per second.	[1 mark]
0 3.6	Determine the resistance of the green LED.	
	Use the Physics Equations Sheet.	[4 marks]
	Resistance =	0

10

Turn over for the next question





0 4		Refraction can or	ccur when light pas	ses from one materia	al to another.	
0 4.	1	Complete the ser	ntence.			
		Choose the answ	ver from the box.		[1	mark]
	b	rightness	colour	frequency	speed	
		Light refracts who	en it passes from o	ne material into anotl	her. This is	
		because the			of the light changes.	
0 4.	2	Complete the ser	ntence.			
		Choose the answ	ver from the box.		[1	mark]
		0°	45°	60°	90°	
		The light does no	ot change direction	as it passes from on	e material into another	when
		the angle of incid	ence is			



box

Do not write outside the 0 4 Describe how a student could take measurements to determine the refractive index of Perspex. Use the equipment in Figure 5. [6 marks] Figure 5 Single slit Ray box Perspex block Protractor Question 4 continues on the next page



The lenses in glasses can be made from different materials. Table 3 shows the features of two different materials that could be used to make lenses. Table 3 Material Refractive index Percentage of ultraviolet transmitted Glass 1.50 39.1 2.60 Trivex 1.53 0 1.11 Explain why Trivex is a better material than glass for making lenses.	Critical angle =	4 . 4 The re	fractive index of Perspex is 1.4	19	
Table 3 shows the features of two different materials that could be used to make lenses. Table 3 Material Refractive index 1.50	Some people wear glasses to correct their vision. The lenses in glasses can be made from different materials. Table 3 shows the features of two different materials that could be used to make lenses. Table 3 Material Refractive index Percentage of ultraviolet transmitted Glass 1.50 39.1 2.60 Trivex 1.53 0 1.11 Explain why Trivex is a better material than glass for making lenses.	Calcul	ate the critical angle of Perspe	x.	[2 mark
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Material Refractive index Percentage of ultraviolet transmitted Density in g/cm³ Glass 1.50 39.1 2.60 Trivex 1.53 0 1.11 Explain why Trivex is a better material than glass for making lenses.	Table 3 Material Refractive index Percentage of ultraviolet transmitted Glass 1.50 39.1 2.60 Trivex 1.53 0 1.11 Explain why Trivex is a better material than glass for making lenses.			fferent materials that o	could be used to make
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Explain why Trivex is a better material than glass for making lenses.	Explain why Trivex is a better material than glass for making lenses.	Material	Refractive index	ultraviolet	Density in g/cm ³
Explain why Trivex is a better material than glass for making lenses.	Explain why Trivex is a better material than glass for making lenses. [3 marks]	Material Glass	3 10/1	ultraviolet transmitted	
[2 marke]		Blass	1.50	ultraviolet transmitted 39.1	2.60
		Glass Trivex	1.50 1.53	ultraviolet transmitted 39.1	2.60 1.11 ng lenses.
		Glass Trivex	1.50 1.53	ultraviolet transmitted 39.1	2.60 1.11 ng lenses.
		Glass Trivex	1.50 1.53	ultraviolet transmitted 39.1	2.60 1.11 ng lenses.
		Glass Trivex	1.50 1.53	ultraviolet transmitted 39.1	2.60 1.11 ng lenses.
		Glass Trivex	1.50 1.53	ultraviolet transmitted 39.1	2.60 1.11 ng lenses.
		Glass Trivex	1.50 1.53	ultraviolet transmitted 39.1	2.60 1.11 ng lenses.



13

0 5	A protostar is the first stage in the life cycle of a star.	Do not write outside the box
	A protostar is made from a cloud of dust and gas.	
0 5.1	Which force pulls together dust and gas to make a protostar? Tick (✓) one box. [1 mark] Air resistance	
	Gravity	
0 5 . 2	Which two statements describe a main sequence star? Tick (✓) two boxes. [2 marks] Chemical reactions happen inside the core of the star to release energy. Energy is released by the fusion of hydrogen nuclei to make helium nuclei. The forces inside a main sequence star are unbalanced. The less massive a star, the hotter the star's core. The temperature and density of a star are greatest at the core of the star.	
	Question 5 continues on the next page	

0 5.3	The star Betelgeuse has a much greater mass than the Sun.	Do not write outside the box
	Describe the similarities and the differences between the life cycle of the Sun and the life cycle of the star Betelgeuse. [6 marks]	
		9



0 6	Small nuclear reactors are used in submarines to generate electricity.
	The electricity can then be used to drive the propellers to make the submarine move.
0 6.1	Uranium can be used as a fuel in a nuclear reactor.
	Which other fuel could be used in a nuclear reactor?
	Tick (✓) one box.
	Argon [1 mark]
	Lithium
	Plutonium
	Radon
0 6 . 2	Fission occurs inside a nuclear reactor.
	What is meant by nuclear fission?
	[1 mark]
	Question 6 continues on the next page



Do not write outside the box 0 6 . 3 Complete Figure 6 to show how the nuclear fission of uranium-235 may lead to a chain reaction. Label your diagram. [3 marks] Figure 6 Uranium-235 Neutron Explain the function of the control rods in a nuclear reactor. [3 marks]



		-
6.5	Diesel engines can be used in submarines to charge batteries. The electricity from the batteries is then used to power the propellers, so the submarine can move.	Do i out:
	Evaluate the use of nuclear reactors and diesel engines to generate electricity for submarines.	
	[4 marks]	
		_

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Turn over ▶

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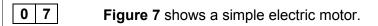
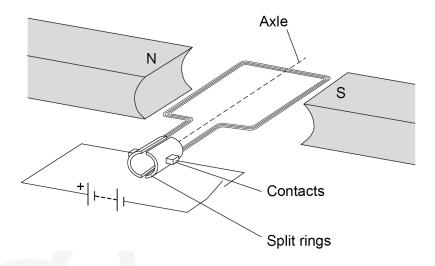


Figure 7



0 7. 1 When there is a current in the coil, the coil rotates continuously.

Explain why the coil rotates continuously when there is current in the coil.

	(34)	[4 marks]
1 - > 10		
1 7 5		



During an earthquake buildings can collapse.

Figure 8 shows a robot designed to find people inside collapsed buildings.

The robot is operated remotely and has a camera on the front.

An electric motor makes the legs of the robot rotate, moving the robot forwards.

Figure 8

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0 7.2	Give two changes to the electric motor that would make the robot move faster. [2 marks]
	1
	2
0 7.3	Give two changes to the electric motor that would make the robot move backwards. [2 marks]
	2

Question 7 continues on the next page



	7.4	Suggest two advantage instead of rescue dogs	ges of using this robot to find pe and their handlers.	eople inside collapsed building [2 mar	Do no outside but
2		1			
		2			_ _
		2			— <u> </u>
					``



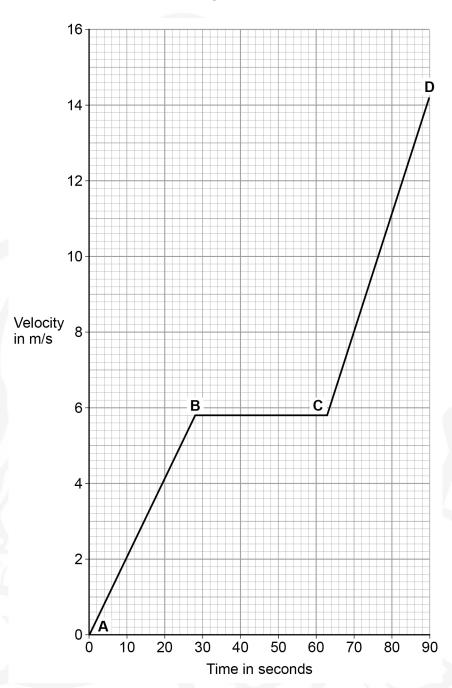
Do not write outside the box Turn over for the next question DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED



0 8 A horse is ridden along a straight track.

Figure 9 shows the velocity-time graph of the journey.

Figure 9





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outside the
box

0 8 . 1	Determine the time for which the horse was travelling at a constant velocity.	[1 mark]
	Time =	seconds
0 8.2	How can you tell there is the greatest acceleration between points C and D ?	[1 mark]
08.3	Calculate the acceleration between points C and D .	[2 marks]
	Acceleration =	m/s²
08.4	Determine the total distance travelled while the horse was accelerating.	[4 marks]
	Total distance =	m
	Question 8 continues on the next page	

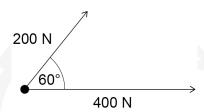


0 8 . 5	The weight of the horse is 6.37 kN.
	Calculate the kinetic energy of the horse at point B .
	gravitational field strength = 9.8 N/kg
	Give your answer to 2 significant figures.
	Use the Physics Equations Sheet. [5 marks]
	Kinetic energy = J
0 8 . 6	After being ridden, the horse is led away by two people using ropes as shown in Figure 10 .
	Figure 10
	200 N
	400 N



Figure 11 shows the forces from the two ropes acting on the horse. The angle between the forces is 60°

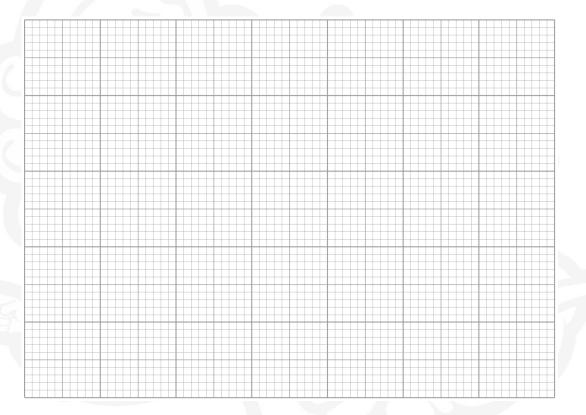
Figure 11



Draw a vector diagram to determine the magnitude of the resultant force from the ropes on the horse.

[3 marks]

Figure 12



Resultant Force = N

16

END OF QUESTIONS



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