

2

Answer **all** the questions.

- 1 This question is about the rigid copper bars which carry the very large currents generated in a power station to the transformers. Fig. 1.1 shows such a copper bar.

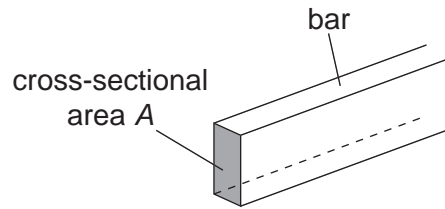


Fig. 1.1

- (a) Write down a suitable word equation to define the *resistivity* of a material.

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.....

..... [1]

- (b) (i) The cross-sectional area A of the bar is $6.4 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^2$. Calculate the resistance of a 1.0m length of the bar. The resistivity of copper is $1.7 \times 10^{-8} \Omega \text{ m}$.

resistance = Ω [2]

- (ii) The bar carries a constant current of 8000A. Calculate the power dissipated as heat along a 1.0m length of it.

power = W [3]

3

(iii) The bar is 9.0 m long. Estimate the total energy in kW h lost from the bar in one day.

energy = kW h **[2]**

(iv) Calculate the cost per day of operating the copper bar. The cost of 1kW h is 15p.

cost = p **[1]**

(c) Calculate the mean drift velocity v of the free electrons in the copper bar. The number of free electrons per unit volume in copper is $8.4 \times 10^{28} \text{ m}^{-3}$.

$v = \dots\dots\dots \text{ m s}^{-1}$ **[3]**

[Total: 12]

5

2 (a) Fig. 2.1 shows combinations of resistors connected to a power supply of e.m.f. E .

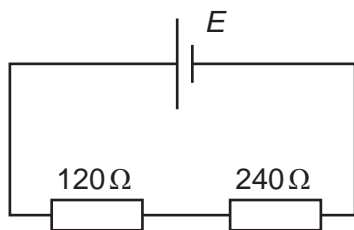


Fig. 2.1a

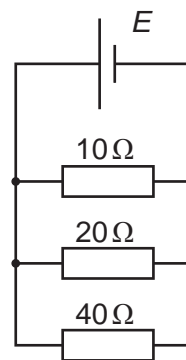


Fig. 2.1b

(i) For the circuit of Fig. 2.1a

1 calculate the total resistance R_s

$R_s = \dots\dots\dots \Omega$ [1]

2 state one electrical quantity which is the same for both resistors.

$\dots\dots\dots$ [1]

(ii) For the circuit of Fig. 2.1b

1 calculate the total resistance R_p

$R_p = \dots\dots\dots \Omega$ [2]

2 state one electrical quantity which is the same for all the resistors.

$\dots\dots\dots$ [1]

6

(b) Fig. 2.2 shows the $I-V$ characteristics of two electrical components, a resistor, line R and a thermistor, line T.

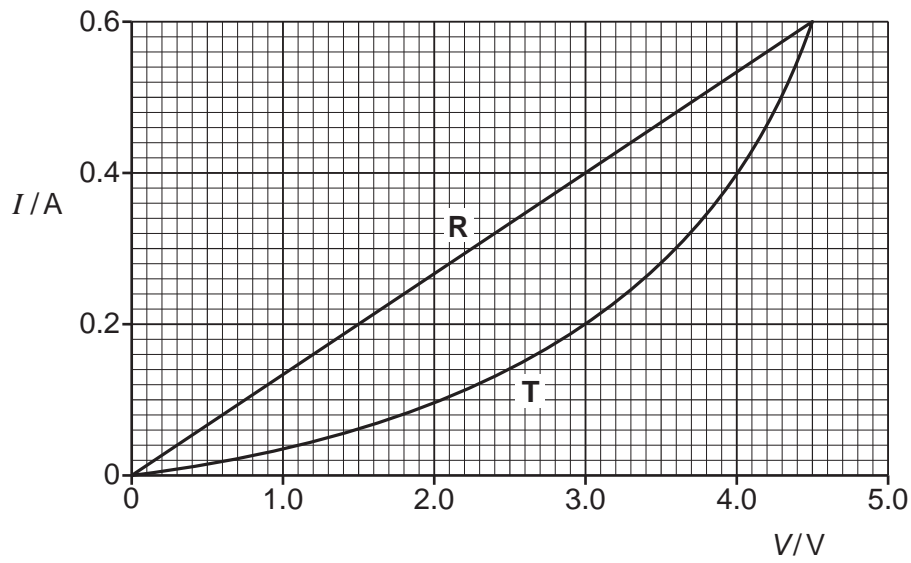


Fig. 2.2

(i) State Ohm's law. Use Fig. 2.2 to explain why component R obeys Ohm's law.

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..... [3]

(ii) The resistor and the thermistor can be connected to a variable voltage supply of negligible internal resistance in two ways as shown in Fig. 2.3a and Fig. 2.3b.

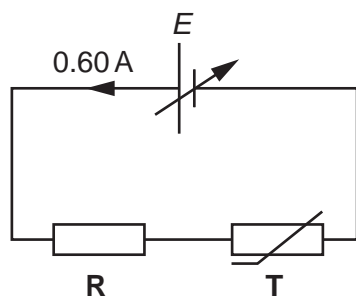


Fig. 2.3a

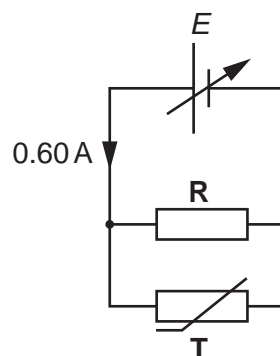


Fig. 2.3b

7

The voltage of the supply is varied in each circuit until the current drawn from it is 0.60 A. Use data from Fig. 2.2 to explain why the e.m.f. E of the supply is

1 9.0V in Fig. 2.3a

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..... [2]

2 3.0V in Fig. 2.3b.

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.....

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..... [2]

(iii) The thermistor is now connected on its own across the terminals of the supply set at 4.5V. Fig. 2.4 shows the variation of current I with time t from the moment the thermistor is connected to the supply.

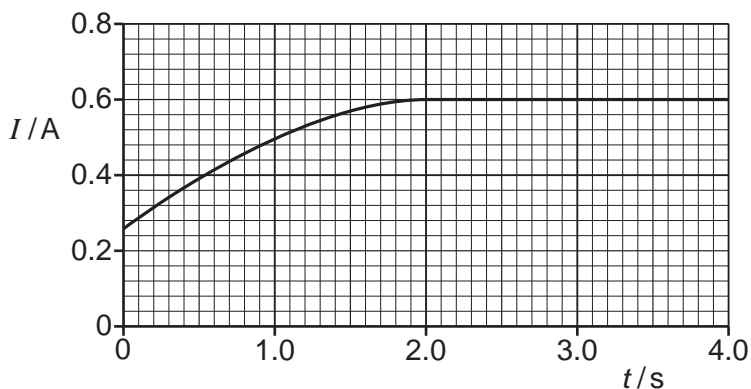


Fig. 2.4

Explain the shape of the graph in Fig. 2.4.

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..... [3]

[Total: 15]

Turn over

8

3 A cell is a source of e.m.f. When the cell is connected into a circuit the potential difference measured between its terminals, called the *terminal p.d.*, is less than its e.m.f.

(a) (i) Define the term *e.m.f.*

.....

 [2]

(ii) Explain why the terminal p.d. is less than the e.m.f.

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 [2]

(b) In the circuit of Fig. 3.1 the cell of e.m.f. 1.6V and internal resistance r is delivering a current of 0.20 A to a resistor of resistance R . The voltmeter reads the terminal p.d. It is 1.2V.

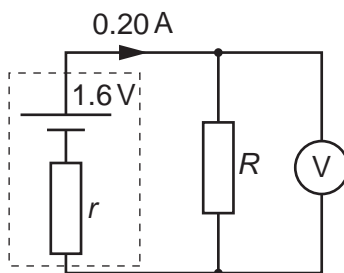


Fig. 3.1

Calculate the values of

(i) the resistance R

$R = \dots\dots\dots \Omega$ [2]

(ii) the internal resistance r .

$r = \dots\dots\dots \Omega$ [2]

9

(c) (i) The current in the resistor of Fig. 3.1 remains constant at 0.20A for several hours. Calculate

1 the charge which passes through the resistor in 1.5 hours

charge = unit [3]

2 the energy dissipated by the resistor in 1.5 hours.

energy = J [2]

(ii) The cell is left connected to the resistor for 12 hours. The graph of Fig. 3.2 shows the variation of current I with time t .

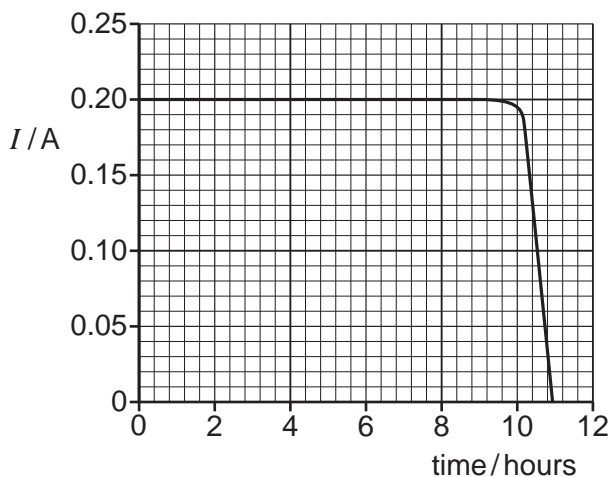


Fig. 3.2

Describe how the current varies with time. Suggest reasons why it varies in this way.



In your answer you should link each feature of the graph to the reason for it.

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..... [4]

[Total: 17]

Turn over

4 (a) Explain what is meant by a *progressive wave*.

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..... [2]

(b) Describe how a *transverse wave* differs from a *longitudinal wave*.

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..... [2]

(c) (i) Explain what is meant by *diffraction* of a wave.

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..... [1]

(ii) Describe how you would demonstrate that a sound wave of wavelength 0.10m emitted from a loudspeaker can be diffracted.



In your answer you should make clear how your observations show that diffraction is occurring.

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..... [4]

13

- (iii) The distance x between adjacent positions of maximum sound is 0.50m. Calculate the separation a between the loudspeakers. Assume that the equation used for the interference of light also applies to sound.

$a = \dots\dots\dots$ m [2]

- (iv) The connections to one of the loudspeakers are reversed. Describe the similarities and differences in what the person hears.

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..... [2]

[Total: 18]

- 5 Fig. 5.1 shows a uniform string which is kept under tension between a clamp and a pulley. The frequency of the mechanical oscillator close to one end is varied so that a stationary wave is set up on the string.

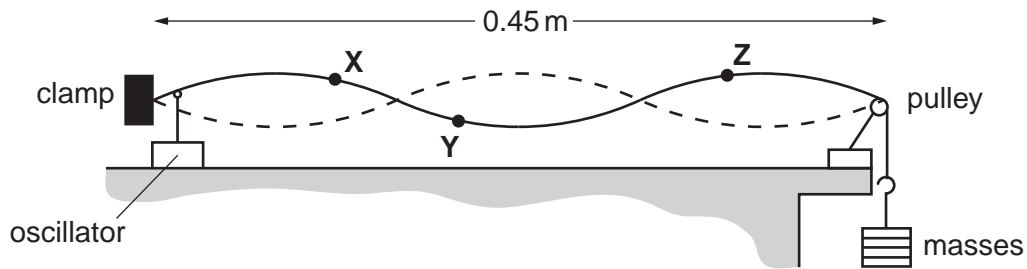


Fig. 5.1

- (a) State two features of a stationary wave.

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..... [2]

- (b) Explain how the stationary wave is formed on the string.

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..... [2]

- (c) The distance between the clamp and the pulley is 0.45 m. X, Y and Z are three points on the string. X and Y are each 0.040 m from the nearest node and Z is 0.090 m from the pulley. State, giving a reason for your choice, which of the points Y or Z or both oscillate

- (i) with the same amplitude as X

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..... [2]

15

(ii) with the same frequency as X

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.....
..... [2]

(iii) in phase with X .

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..... [2]

[Total: 10]

16

6 (a) X-rays and radio waves are two examples of electromagnetic waves.

(i) Name **two** other examples of electromagnetic waves.

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..... [1]

(ii) State **one** similarity and **one** difference between X-rays and radio waves.

similarity
.....

difference
..... [2]

(iii) Explain why X-rays are easily diffracted by layers of atoms, about 2×10^{-10} m apart, but radio waves are not.

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..... [2]

(b) On the Earth, we are all exposed to ultraviolet radiation coming from the Sun. State **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of UV-B radiation.

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..... [2]

(c) (i) Circle a typical value for the wavelength of an X-ray from the list below.

- 2×10^{-4} m 2×10^{-7} m 2×10^{-10} m 2×10^{-13} m [1]

17

- (ii) Use your answer to (i) to determine how many X-ray photons must be collected to produce an energy of $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ J}$.

number of photons = [4]

- (d) A plane polarised radio wave is transmitted from a vertical aerial to a nearby receiving aerial as shown in Fig. 6.1.

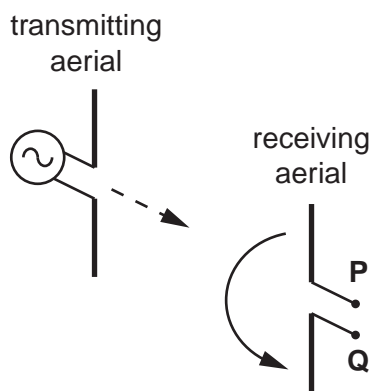


Fig. 6.1

A diode, resistor and ammeter are connected in series across the terminals P and Q.

- (i) Draw the circuit between terminals P and Q on Fig. 6.1 in the space to the right of PQ. [2]

- (ii) The entire receiving aerial is rotated slowly through 180° in the direction shown by the arrow. Explain clearly what will be observed on the ammeter and how the detected signal varies.

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..... [3]

[Total: 17]

Turn over

18

7 (a) State **one** experiment for each case which provides evidence that electromagnetic radiation can behave like

(i) a stream of particles, called *photons*

..... [1]

(ii) waves.

..... [1]

(b) A beam of ultraviolet light is incident on a clean metal surface. The graph of Fig. 7.1 shows how the maximum kinetic energy KE_{\max} of the electrons ejected from the surface varies with the frequency f of the incident light.

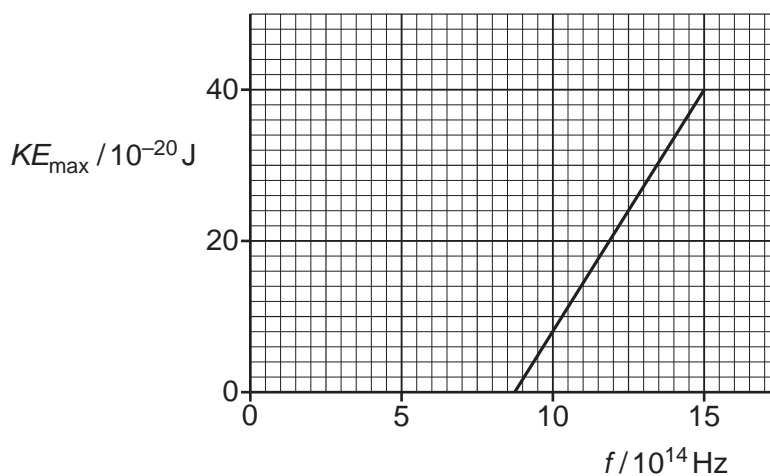


Fig. 7.1

(i) Define the work function ϕ of the metal.

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..... [1]

