

Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

Candidate number

Surname \_\_\_\_\_

Forename(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Candidate signature \_\_\_\_\_

I declare this is my own work.

# INTERNATIONAL GCSE PHYSICS

## Paper 2

Monday 15 November 2021 07:00 GMT Time allowed: 1 hour 30 minutes

### Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a pencil and a ruler
- a scientific calculator
- the Physics Equations Sheet (enclosed).

### Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen. Pencil should only be used for drawing.
- 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	
<b>TOTAL</b>	

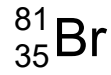


Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

0 1

**Figure 1** represents an atom of the element bromine (Br).

**Figure 1**



0 1 . 1

How many protons are there in the nucleus of the bromine atom shown in **Figure 1**?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

35

46

81

116

0 1 . 2

How many electrons surround the nucleus of the bromine atom shown in **Figure 1**?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

35

46

81

116



**0 1 . 3** There are different isotopes of bromine.

Isotopes of bromine contain different numbers of which type of particle?

**[1 mark]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Electrons

Neutrons

Protons

**0 1 . 4** Complete the following sentences.

Choose answers from the box.

**[2 marks]**

**electron**

**neutron**

**proton**

The two particles with the greatest mass in the atom are the

\_\_\_\_\_ and the \_\_\_\_\_.

The two charged particles in the atom are the \_\_\_\_\_

and the \_\_\_\_\_.

**Question 1 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



0 1 . 5 **Figure 2** gives some information about bromine.

**Figure 2**

<b>Bromine</b>	
Melting point =	-7.2 °C
Boiling point =	59 °C

In which state of matter is bromine at 20 °C?

**[3 marks]**

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Solid       Liquid       Gas

Explain your answer.

Use information from **Figure 2**.

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8



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ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

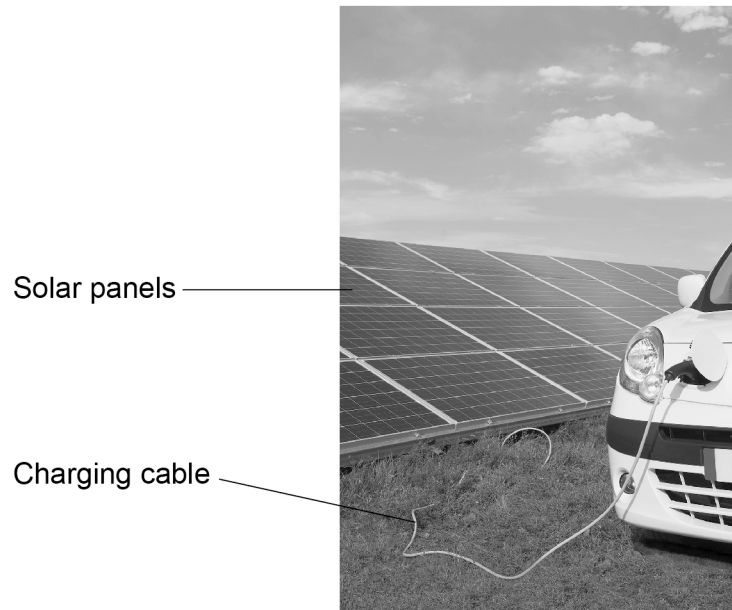
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0 2

**Figure 3** shows solar panels being used to charge the battery in an electric car.

**Figure 3**



0 2 . 1

The solar panels in **Figure 3** provide an average power of 4.0 kW.

Calculate the energy transferred to the battery in 1.5 hours.

Give your answer in kW h.

Use the Physics Equations Sheet.

**[2 marks]**

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Energy transferred = \_\_\_\_\_ kW h



**0 2 . 2** The solar panels in **Figure 3** cost \$14 400.

The car can also be charged by connecting it to the mains electricity supply.

It takes 24 kW h of electricity to charge the battery from zero charge to full charge.

cost of 1 kW h of mains electricity = \$0.15

Calculate the minimum number of charges needed to match the cost of the solar panels.

**[3 marks]**

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Minimum number of charges = \_\_\_\_\_

**Question 2 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**







A student measured the mass and weight of a metal block five times.

The student used the measurements to calculate the gravitational field strength,  $g$ .

**Table 1** shows the results.

**Table 1**

Reading	1	2	3	4	5	Mean
$g$ in N/kg	10.1	9.3	10.2	10.0	10.1	<b>X</b>

**0 3 . 2** Give the range of the values for  $g$  in **Table 1**.

**[1 mark]**

Range = \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_ N/kg

**0 3 . 3** The student made a random error.

Explain how the data in **Table 1** shows that the student made a random error.

**[2 marks]**

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**0 3 . 4** Calculate value **X** in **Table 1**.

**[2 marks]**

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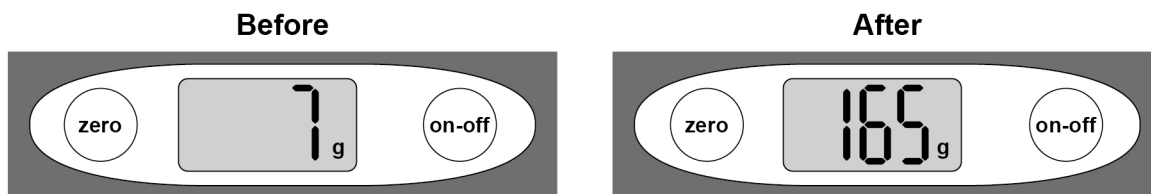
**X** = \_\_\_\_\_ N/kg



A student used a top pan balance to determine the weight of a mobile phone.

**Figure 6** shows the readings on a top pan balance before and after placing the phone on it.

**Figure 6**



- 0 3 . 5** What should the student have done to the top pan balance in **Figure 6** before placing the mobile phone on it?

**[1 mark]**

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- 0 3 . 6** Determine the weight of the mobile phone.

gravitational field strength = 9.8 N/kg

Use the Physics Equations Sheet.

Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

**[4 marks]**

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Weight (2 significant figures) = \_\_\_\_\_ N

**14**

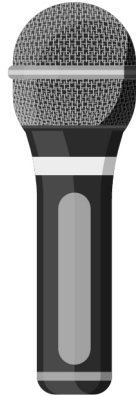
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0 4

Figure 7 shows a wireless microphone.

Figure 7



The microphone detects sound waves and emits electromagnetic waves.

0 4 . 1

Describe **two** differences and **two** similarities between the properties of sound waves and electromagnetic waves.

[4 marks]

**Differences**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**Similarities**

1 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



0 4 . 2

The microphone emits radio waves with a frequency of 750 MHz.

speed of radio waves = 300 000 000 m/s

Calculate the wavelength of the radio waves.

Use the Physics Equations Sheet.

Give the unit.

[4 marks]

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Wavelength = \_\_\_\_\_ Unit \_\_\_\_\_

0 4 . 3

The microphone can detect frequencies of sound up to 24 000 Hz.

What is the difference between 24 000 Hz and the highest frequency that a human can hear?

[1 mark]

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Difference in frequency = \_\_\_\_\_ Hz

0 4 . 4

Sound waves that have a frequency above the range of human hearing are called ultrasound waves.

Give **two** uses of ultrasound waves.

[2 marks]

1 \_\_\_\_\_

2 \_\_\_\_\_

11

Turn over ►



0 5

Figure 8 shows a person playing a game of squash.

Figure 8



Racket

Squash ball

The player hits the squash ball with the racket.

0 5 . 1

When the ball is in contact with the racket there is a pair of forces between the ball and the racket.

Which of the following statements about the size of the forces is true?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

The force on the ball is less than the force on the racket.

The force on the ball is the same size as the force on the racket.

The force on the ball is greater than the force on the racket.



**0 5 . 2**

The racket contains strings that stretch when the racket hits the ball.

The strings behave like springs.

Calculate the elastic potential energy stored in a string when the extension of the string is 2.5 mm.

spring constant =  $4.0 \times 10^5$  N/m

Use the Physics Equations Sheet.

**[3 marks]**

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Elastic potential energy = \_\_\_\_\_ J

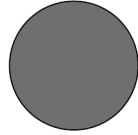
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**Turn over ►**

Figure 9 shows how the velocity of the ball changes when it is hit by the racket.

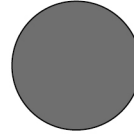
Figure 9

Before being hit



→  
10 m/s

After being hit



←  
20 m/s

0 5 . 3

Describe **two** differences between the velocity of the ball before it was hit and the velocity of the ball after it was hit.

[2 marks]

1

2



0 5 . 4

When the ball was in contact with the racket, the average resultant force acting on the ball was 15 N.

mass of ball = 0.025 kg

Calculate the time that the ball was in contact with the racket.

Use information from **Figure 9**.

Use the Physics Equations Sheet.

**[4 marks]**

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Time = \_\_\_\_\_ s

0 5 . 5

The ball compresses when hit by the racket.

Describe how the energy stores of the ball change as it compresses.

**[3 marks]**

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13

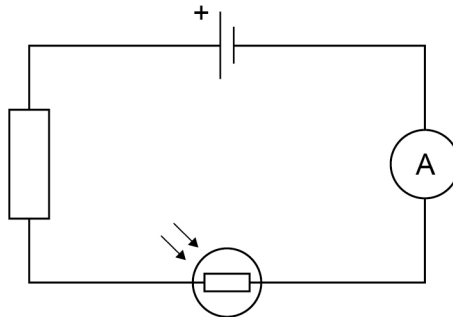
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0 6

A student investigated how the light intensity incident on a light-dependent resistor (LDR) affects the current in the LDR.

**Figure 10** is a circuit diagram for some of the equipment the student used.

**Figure 10**



**Table 2** shows the results.

**Table 2**

Light intensity in $\text{W/m}^2$	Current in milliamps
0	5
100	25
200	40
300	53
400	63
500	71
600	79
700	85
800	91



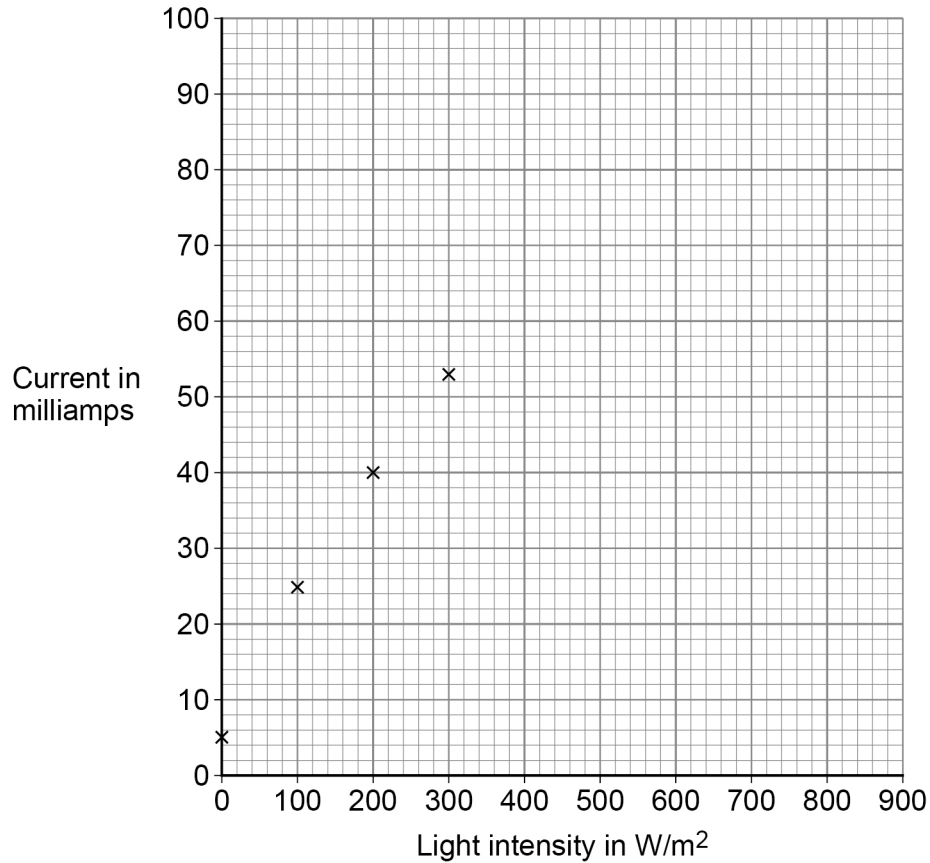
**0 6 . 1** Plot the data from **Table 2** on **Figure 11**.

Draw a line of best fit.

The first four points have been plotted for you.

**[3 marks]**

**Figure 11**



**0 6 . 2** Explain the shape of the line of best fit on **Figure 11**.

**[3 marks]**

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**Question 6 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**



0 6 . 3

Explain why a fixed resistor was included in the circuit.

**[2 marks]**

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**8**

**0 7**

The Andromeda galaxy is the nearest large galaxy to the Milky Way.

**0 7 . 1**

Suggest how many stars there are in the Andromeda galaxy.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 7 . 2**

The light emitted by the Andromeda galaxy does **not** display a red shift when observed from Earth.

Suggest why the light does **not** display a red shift.

**[1 mark]**

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**0 7 . 3**

Explain how the observed red shift of light from distant galaxies supports the Big Bang theory.

**[4 marks]**

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**Question 7 continues on the next page**

**Turn over ►**

07.4

Which of the following is the best estimate of the age of the universe, according to the Big Bang theory?

**[1 mark]**Tick (✓) **one** box. $13.7 \times 10^6$  years $14.9 \times 10^6$  years $13.7 \times 10^9$  years $14.9 \times 10^9$  years



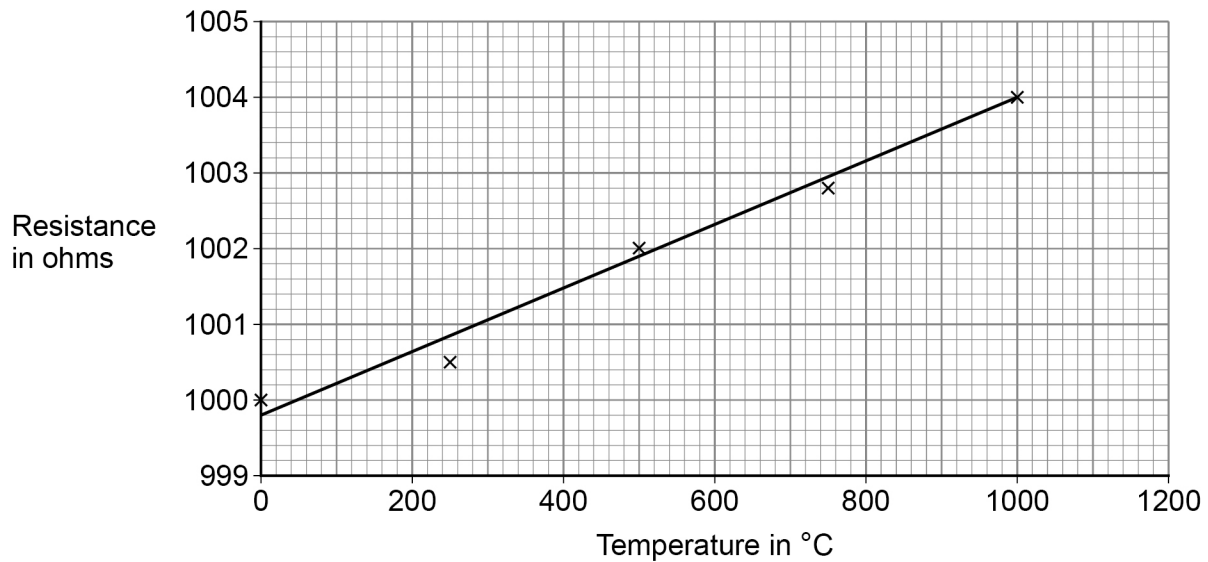
**0 8**

The metal nichrome is used to make fixed resistors for electrical circuits.

A scientist investigated how the resistance of a 1.0 m length of nichrome wire varied with temperature.

**Figure 12** shows the results.

**Figure 12**

**0 8 . 1**

Explain why nichrome is a suitable metal for making fixed resistors.

**[3 marks]**

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0 8 . 2

The scientist also tested different lengths of nichrome wire with the same diameter as the wire used in **Figure 12**.

Determine the resistance of a piece of nichrome wire with a length of 0.25 m when the temperature of the wire is 340 °C.

**[3 marks]**

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Resistance = \_\_\_\_\_  $\Omega$ 

0 8 . 3

The scientist also tested a piece of tungsten wire.

Tungsten wire can be used as the filament in a filament lamp.

Explain how the resistance of a piece of tungsten wire varies with temperature.

**[3 marks]**

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