**SPECIMEN PAPERS**

**SET 3**

**Paper 1 HL**

**Time allowed: 2 hours.**

**A calculator and the data booklet are required.**

**The paper consists of Section A with 40 multiple choice questions and Section B with data-based questions.**

**SECTION A – Multiple choice questions**

1. Which list contains one vector and one scalar quantity?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Quantity 1** | **Quantity 2** |
| **A** | Distance | Speed |
| **B** | Gravitational field strength | Acceleration |
| **C** | Magnetic flux | Magnetic field strength |
| **D** | Electric potential | Electric current |

1. A body is dropped vertically from rest at *t* = 0. From *t* = 0 to *t* = 1 s the body falls a distance *Z*. What distance does it fall between *t* = 1 s and *t* = 2s? Air resistance is negligible.

**A** Z **B** 2Z **C** 3Z **D** 4Z

1. The graph shows the variation with time *t* of the net force *F* on a body. The initial velocity of the body is not zero.

*F*

*t*

(0,0)

Which graph shows the variation with distance travelled *d* of the square of the velocity *v*2 of the body?

*v*2

*d*

(0,0)

*v*2

*d*

(0,0)

**A B**

**C D**

*v*2

*d*

(0,0)

*v*2

*d*

(0,0)

1. A ball is thrown vertically upwards. After reaching its maximum height it falls back to the ground. Air resistance is negligible.

ground

Which statement about the resultant (net) force on the ball is correct while the ball is in the air?

**A** It decreases as the ball rises to its maximum height

**B** It is zero at the maximum height

**C** It changes direction after it reaches the maximum height

**D** It is constant throughout the motion

1. A particle X of mass *m* moving at speed *v* collides with a stationary particle Y of mass *M*. X comes to rest after the collision.

What is the impulse delivered to *M*?

**A** *mv* **B** – *mv* **C** *Mv* **D** – *Mv*

1. An electric motor has 50% efficiency. It lifts a load of weight 80 N vertically, for a distance of 5.0 m at constant acceleration 2.0 m s-2.

load

motor

What is the work done by the tension in the rope? (Take *g* = 10 m s-2.)

**A** 480 J **B** 400 J **C** 240 J **D** 200 J

1. Particle X moving with speed *u* collides elastically with an identical particle Y that was initially at rest. After the collision X moves at speed {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>u</mi><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} making an angle 60° and Y moves off with speed *w* at an angle *θ* as shown.

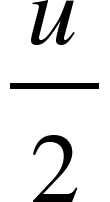
before after

60°

*θ*

X Y

*u*



*w*

X

Y

What is *w* and what is *θ*?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | *w* | *θ* |
| **A** | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>u</mi><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | 30° |
| **B** | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>u</mi><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | 60° |
| **C** | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mrow><mi>u</mi><msqrt><mn>3</mn></msqrt></mrow><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | 30° |
| **D** | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mrow><mi>u</mi><msqrt><mn>3</mn></msqrt></mrow><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | 60° |

1. A wheel rolls without slipping on a horizontal surface. The center of mass of the wheel has velocity *v*.

P

P is the highest point on the circumference of the wheel. What is the magnitude of the velocity of P?

**A  B {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>v</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} C {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>v</mi><msqrt><mn>2</mn></msqrt></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} D {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>2</mn><mi>v</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}**

1. A ring is on a horizontal frictionless table. Two forces of equal magnitude *F* and opposite in direction act on the ring as shown.

*F*

*F*

table

ring

view from above

What is the linear acceleration of the center of mass of the ring and what is the angular acceleration of the ring?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Linear acceleration** | **Angular acceleration** |
| **A** | 0 | 0 |
| **B** | 0 | Non-zero |
| **C** | Non-zero | 0 |
| **D** | Non-zero | Non-zero |

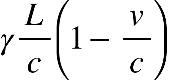
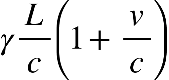
1. A rocket of proper length *L* moves with speed *v* relative to the ground. A photon is emitted from the back of the rocket and is received at the front. The gamma factor for speed *v* is {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>&#x3B3;</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}.

*v*

back front

photon

What is the time taken according to an observer on the ground?

**A {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>&#x3B3;</mi><mfrac><mi>L</mi><mi>c</mi></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} B  C  D **

1. A mass *m* of ice at 0° C is placed in water at 0° C in an insulated container. The mass of the water is much greater than *m*. What mass of ice will be present in the container after a long time?

**A** 0

**B** Less than *m* but not zero

**C** *m*

**D** Greater than *m*

1. Two ideal gases X and Y are kept in different containers. X is kept at pressure *P*, volume *V* and temperature *T*. Y is kept at pressure 2*P*, volume {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>V</mi><mn>3</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} and temperature {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>T</mi><mn>4</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}.

What is the ratio {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><msub><mi>N</mi><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">X</mi></msub><msub><mi>N</mi><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">Y</mi></msub></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} of the number of molecules of X to the number of molecules of Y?

**A {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>3</mn><mn>8</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} B {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>1</mn><mn>6</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} C {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>2</mn><mn>3</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} D {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>3</mn><mn>4</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}**

1. The temperature of an ideal gas of density *ρ* is quadrupled and the pressure is doubled. What is the new density of the gas?

**A** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>&#x3C1;</mi><mn>4</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **B** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>&#x3C1;</mi><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **C** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>2</mn><mi>&#x3C1;</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **D** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>4</mn><mi>&#x3C1;</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}

1. A gray body of emissivity *e* and temperature *T*1 is surrounded by a black body of temperature *T*2.

black body

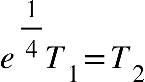
gray body

*T*1

*T*2

The intensity of radiation radiated by the gray body is equal to the intensity it absorbs.

What is the correct relationship between the temperatures of the bodies?

**A {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>e</mi><msub><mi>T</mi><mn>1</mn></msub><mo>=</mo><msub><mi>T</mi><mn>2</mn></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} B {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><msub><mi>T</mi><mn>1</mn></msub><mo>=</mo><mi>e</mi><msub><mi>T</mi><mn>2</mn></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} C  D {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><msub><mi>T</mi><mn>1</mn></msub><mo>=</mo><msub><mi>T</mi><mn>2</mn></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}**

1. An ideal gas is taken from state X to state Y along two different paths, I and II, as shown on the *P*-*V* diagram.

path I

path II

*P*

*V*

X

Y

What is the correct comparison of the thermal energy provided to the gas and of the work done by the gas?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Thermal energy provided** | **Work done** |
| **A** | Greater for path I | Greater for path I |
| **B** | Greater for path I | Greater for path II |
| **C** | Greater for path II | Greater for path I |
| **D** | Greater for path II | Greater for path II |

1. A cell of emf 12 V and negligible internal resistance is connected to a resistor of constant resistance 6.0 MΩ and a variable resistor. The voltmeter has resistance 12 MΩ.

V

6.0 MΩ

12 MΩ

12 V

What is the smallest voltmeter reading as the resistance of the variable resistor is varied from 6.0 MΩ to 0 Ω.

**A** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>4</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">V</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **B** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>4</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>8</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">V</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **C** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>6</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">V</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **D** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>7</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>2</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">V</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}

1. Three identical resistors X, Y and Z are connected to a cell of negligible internal resistance as shown. The power dissipated in the circuit is 12 W.

Z

X Y

Resistor Z burns out.

What is the power dissipated in the circuit now?

**A** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>8</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">W</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **B** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>9</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">W</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **C** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>16</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">W</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **D** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>18</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">W</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}

1. A body performs simple harmonic oscillations with period *T*. The amplitude of oscillations is *Z*. The amplitude is halved. What is the new period of oscillations?

**A** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>T</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **B**  **C** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>T</mi><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **D** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>T</mi><mn>4</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}

1. The graph shows the variation with time *t* of the kinetic energy *E*K of a particle in simple harmonic motion.



Which is a possible graph that gives the variation with time *t* of the displacement *x* of the particle?



**A B**



**C D**

1. A pulse moves on a string whose right-hand end is tied to a wall.

wall

Which diagram shows the reflected pulse?

**A B**

**C D**

1. A longitudinal wave travels through a medium. The graph shows, at an instant of time, the variation with distance *d* of the displacement *y* of the particles in the medium. P and Q are the **equilibrium** positions of two particles in the medium.



At this instant the distance between P and Q is 34 cm.

What is the amplitude of the wave?

**A** 2.0 cm **B** 4.0 cm **C** 8.0 cm **D** 16 cm

1. Two sources S1 and S2 emit identical sound waves of wavelength 0.60 m in phase.

P

S1

S2

not to scale

The dots indicate points where a minimum in the intensity of sound is observed.

What is the distance S1P – S2P?

**A** 0.30 m **B** 0.60 m **C** 0.90 m **D** 1.20 m

1. Standing waves of the same frequency are established in two pipes X and Y. X is open at both ends and Y is closed at one end and open at the other. What is a possible ratio {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><msub><mi>L</mi><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">X</mi></msub><msub><mi>L</mi><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">Y</mi></msub></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} of the lengths of the pipes?

**A {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>1</mn><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} B {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>3</mn><mn>5</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} C {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>2</mn><mn>3</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} D {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>3</mn><mn>4</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}**

1. A boat moves perpendicularly to the shore. Water waves are moving towards the shore with speed 3.0 m s-1.

land sea

3.0 m s-1

boat

An observer on the boat measures a frequency of 5.0 Hz for the water waves. An observer on land measures a frequency of 4.0 Hz.

What is the speed and direction of the boat?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Speed** | **Direction** |
| **A** | 0.60 m s-1 | Towards the shore |
| **B** | 0.60 m s-1 | Away from the shore |
| **C** | 0.75 m s-1 | Towards the shore |
| **D** | 0.75 m s-1 | Away from the shore |

1. Two isolated spheres of the same radius and mass *M* and 2*M* are some distance apart.

At which point is the magnitude of the gravitational field strength the largest?

*M* 2*M*

A B C D

1. A probe of mass *m* directed as shown has kinetic energy  when at a point that is a distance 4*R* from each of two planets. The planets are isolated, and each has mass *M* and radius *R*.

4*R* 4*R*

probe

What is correct about the motion of the probe?

**A** It will move with increasing speed along the dotted line.

**B** It will stop midway between the planets.

**C** It will move infinitely far from the two planets.

**D**  It will oscillate along the dotted line.

1. A conducting sphere of radius *R* has positive charge on its surface. Which diagram shows the variation with distance *r* from the center of the sphere of the electric field *E* produced by the sphere?

*E*

*r*

(0,0) *R*

*E*

*r*

(0,0) *R*

**A B**

**C D**

*E*

*r*

(0,0) *R*

*E*

*r*

(0,0) *R*

1. The figure shows two oppositely charged parallel plates. A proton, released from rest at the positive plate, arrives at the negative plate with kinetic energy *K* after time *T.*

+ \_

The separation of the plates is doubled but the potential difference stays the same.

What is the kinetic energy of the proton now and how long does it take to reach the negative plate?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Kinetic energy** | **Time** |
| **A** | *K* | *T*{"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><msqrt><mn>2</mn></msqrt></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} |
| **B** | *K* | 2*T* |
| **C** | 2*K* | *T*{"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><msqrt><mn>2</mn></msqrt></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} |
| **D** | 2*K* | *2T* |

1. Three equidistant, parallel wires X, Y and Z carry equal currents perpendicularly to the plane of the page as shown.

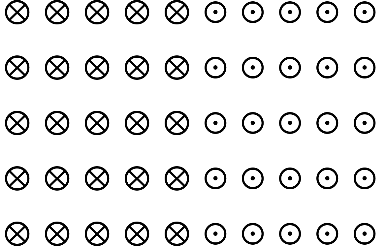
X Y Z



The magnitude of the force per unit length exerted by X on Y is *f*. What is the resultant (net) force per unit length on Z in magnitude and direction?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Magnitude** | **Direction** |
| **A** | **{"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>f</mi><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}** | To the right |
| **B** | **{"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>f</mi><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}** | To the left |
| **C** | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mrow><mn>3</mn><mi>f</mi></mrow><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | To the right |
| **D** | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mrow><mn>3</mn><mi>f</mi></mrow><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | To the left |

1. A loop of area *S* is placed in a region of magnetic field normal to the area of the loop. Half the area of the loop has a magnetic field of magnitude *H* directed into the page and the other half has magnetic field of the same magnitude *H* directed out of the page.



loop

The magnitude of the magnetic field is increasing at a constant rate.

What is the magnetic flux in the loop and what is the induced emf in the loop?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Magnetic flux** | **Induced emf** |
| **A** | Zero | Zero |
| **B** | Zero | Non-zero |
| **C** | *HS* | Zero |
| **D** | *HS* | Non-zero |

1. An electron is in the *n*th state of hydrogen. The radius of the orbit is proportional to *n*2. What is the period of revolution proportional to?

**A {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>n</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} B {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><msup><mi>n</mi><mn>3</mn></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} C {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>1</mn><mi>n</mi></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} D {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>1</mn><msup><mi>n</mi><mn>3</mn></msup></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}**

1. A proton is accelerated from rest by a potential difference. The de Broglie wavelength of the accelerated proton is {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>&#x3BB;</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}. What is the de Broglie wavelength of an alpha particle that is accelerated from rest by the same potential difference?

**A** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>&#x3BB;</mi><mn>8</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **B {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>&#x3BB;</mi><mn>2</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} C  D **

1. In a photoelectric experiment, the stopping voltage was 1.2 V when photons of energy 1.5 eV were incident on a metal surface. What would the stopping voltage be when photons of energy 3.0 eV are incident on the same surface?

**A** 0.3 V **B** 2.4 V **C** 2.7 V **D** 3.3 V

1. How many protons, neutrons and electrons are there in the neutral atom of {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mmultiscripts><mi>Mo</mi><mprescripts/><mn>42</mn><mn>98</mn></mmultiscripts></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}?

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Protons** | **Neutrons** | **Electrons** |
| **A** | 42 | 56 | 56 |
| **B** | 56 | 98 | 42 |
| **C** | 56 | 42 | 56 |
| **D** | 42 | 56 | 42 |

1. Which is **not** a conclusion of the Rutherford-Geiger-Marsden experiment?

**A** Most of the mass of an atom is concentrated in a small nucleus

**B** The nucleus consists of protons and neutrons

**C** The radius of the nucleus is very small compared to the size of the atom

**D** Most of the volume of an atom is empty space

1. Which sequence of decays of the nuclide X will produce an isotope of X?

**A** Two alpha decays and one beta plus decay

**B** One alpha decay and two beta plus decays

**C** One alpha decay and two beta minus decays

**D** One alpha, one beta minus and one beta plus decay

1. Which is evidence for the existence of neutrinos and evidence for the existence of nuclear energy levels?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Evidence for neutrinos** | **Evidence for nuclear energy levels** |
| **A** | The discrete energy of beta particles in beta decay | The continuous energy of alpha particles in alpha decay |
| **B** | The discrete energy of beta particles in beta decay | The discrete energy of alpha particles in alpha decay |
| **C** | The continuous energy of beta particles in beta decay | The continuous energy of alpha particles in alpha decay |
| **D** | The continuous energy of beta particles in beta decay | The discrete energy of alpha particles in alpha decay |

1. A pure sample of a radioactive nuclide X is prepared. The graph shows the variation with time *t* of the number of nuclei *N* of Xthat have not decayed. The magnitude of the gradient of the curve at P is *G*. The number of nuclei at P is *n*.



*n*

0

0

Which is the half-life of the nuclide?

**A**  **B**  **C**  **D** 

1. Star X has luminosity {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>12</mn><msub><mi>L</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}and parallax 0.030 arc seconds. Star Y has luminosity {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>3</mn><msub><mi>L</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}and parallax 0.15 arc seconds. What is the ratio {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><msub><mi>b</mi><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">X</mi></msub><msub><mi>b</mi><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">Y</mi></msub></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} of the apparent brightness of X to that of Y?

**A** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>4</mn><mn>25</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **B** {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mn>4</mn><mn>5</mn></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} **C**  20 **D** 100

1. Three stages in the evolution of a main sequence star are:

I Planetary nebula

II Red giant

III White dwarf

Which of these apply to the evolution of a 2 solar mass star?

**A** I and II only

**B** I and III only

**C** II and III only

**D** I, II and III

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Key** | **Common** |  |  | **Key** | **Common** |
| 1 | **C** | **NO** | **21** | **A** |  |
| 2 | **C** |  | **22** | **C** | **NO** |
| 3 | **A** |  | **23** | **C** |  |
| 4 | **D** |  | **24** | **D** | **NO** |
| 5 | **A** |  | **25** | **D** |  |
| 6 | **A** |  | **26** | **C** | **NO** |
| 7 | **C** | **NO** | **27** | **A** |  |
| 8 | **D** | **NO** | **28** | **B** |  |
| 9 | **B** | **NO** | **29** | **A** |  |
| 10 | **D** | **NO** | **30** | **A** | **NO** |
| 11 | **C** |  | **31** | **B** | **NO** |
| 12 | **A** |  | **32** | **D** | **NO** |
| 13 | **B** |  | **33** | **C** | **NO** |
| 14 | **D** |  | **34** | **D** |  |
| 15 | **A** | **NO** | **35** | **B** |  |
| 16 | **B** |  | **36** | **C** |  |
| 17 | **B** |  | **37** | **D** | **NO** |
| 18 | **A** |  | **38** | **B** | **NO** |
| 19 | **B** |  | **39** | **A** |  |
| 20 | **D** |  | **40** | **D** |  |

**Markscheme**

**SECTION** **B – Data based questions**

1. A group of students wanted to measure the density of a metallic cylinder of radius *R* and height *H*. The volume *V* is given by {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>V</mi><mo>=</mo><mi>&#x3C0;</mi><msup><mi>R</mi><mn>2</mn></msup><mi>H</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}.

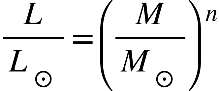
*H*

*R*

not to scale

The approximate values of *R* and *H* are {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>R</mi><mo>&#x2248;</mo><mn>5</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi>mm</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} and {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>H</mi><mo>&#x2248;</mo><mn>15</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi>mm</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}.

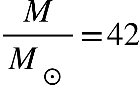
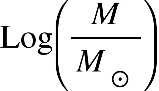
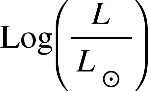
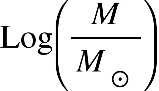
1. State an appropriate instrument with which to measure *R* and *H*. [1]
2. The students measured that {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>R</mi><mo>=</mo><mfenced><mrow><mn>4</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>9</mn><mo>&#xB1;</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>1</mn></mrow></mfenced><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi>mm</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} and {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:11px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"11px\"><mi>H</mi><mo>=</mo><mfenced><mrow><mn>15</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>1</mn><mo>&#xB1;</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>1</mn></mrow></mfenced><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi>mm</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}. Calculate the fractional uncertainty in the volume of the cylinder. [2]
3. The mass *M* of the cylinder was measured to be {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>M</mi><mo>=</mo><mfenced><mrow><mn>8</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>9</mn><mo>&#xB1;</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>1</mn></mrow></mfenced><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">g</mi></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}. Estimate the density of the cylinder in kg m-3. Give the absolute uncertainty to one significant figure. [4]
4. A student investigated the hypothesis that there is a relationship between the luminosity *L* and the mass *M* of main sequence stars. The hypothesis is that



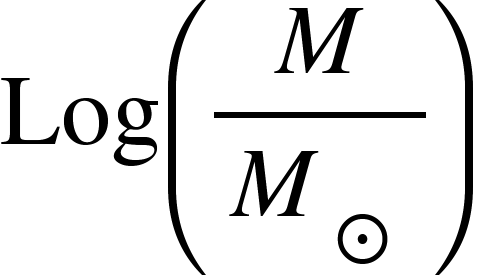
where *n* is a constant and {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><msub><mi>L</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} and {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><msub><mi>M</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} are the luminosity and mass of the Sun.

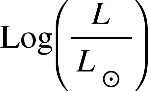
The student obtained the following data from a database for *M* and *L*.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>M</mi><msub><mi>M</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>L</mi><msub><mi>L</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} |
| {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>5</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>8</mn><mo>&#xB1;</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>2</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>4</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>70</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>2</mn></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} |
| {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>8</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>6</mn><mo>&#xB1;</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>4</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>1</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>87</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>3</mn></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} |
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| {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>25</mn><mo>&#xB1;</mo><mn>2</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>7</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>81</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>4</mn></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} |
| {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>42</mn><mo>&#xB1;</mo><mn>2</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>4</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>80</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>5</mn></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} |
| {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>68</mn><mo>&#xB1;</mo><mn>4</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>2</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>59</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>6</mn></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} |
| {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>83</mn><mo>&#xB1;</mo><mn>5</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>5</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>21</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>6</mn></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} |

1. One entry in the column for mass looks inconsistent. State which one and identify the inconsistency. [2]
2. For the data point with  calculate
3.  , [1]
4. , [1]
5. the absolute uncertainty in . [2]

The graph shows the student’s plotted data.







1. Suggest whether the data support the hypothesis. [2]
2. Determine *n*.[3]
3. Predict the mass of a main sequence star whose luminosity is {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mn>8</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>7</mn></msup><msub><mi>L</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}.

[2]

**Markscheme**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **1** |  |  |  |  |
| a |  | Vernier calipers ✓ |  | [1] |
| b |  | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mrow><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">&#x394;</mi><mi>V</mi></mrow><mi>V</mi></mfrac><mo>=</mo><mn>2</mn><mfrac><mrow><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">&#x394;</mi><mi>R</mi></mrow><mi>R</mi></mfrac><mo>+</mo><mfrac><mrow><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">&#x394;</mi><mi>H</mi></mrow><mi>H</mi></mfrac></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} ✓  {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mrow><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">&#x394;</mi><mi>V</mi></mrow><mi>V</mi></mfrac><mo>=</mo><mn>2</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><mfrac><mrow><mn>0</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>1</mn></mrow><mrow><mn>4</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>9</mn></mrow></mfrac><mo>+</mo><mfrac><mrow><mn>0</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>1</mn></mrow><mrow><mn>15</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>1</mn></mrow></mfrac><mo>=</mo><mn>4</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>7439</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>2</mn></mrow></msup><mo>&#x2248;</mo><mn>4</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>7</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>2</mn></mrow></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} ✓ |  | [2] |
| c |  | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>&#x3C1;</mi><mo>=</mo><mfrac><mi>M</mi><mi>V</mi></mfrac><mo>=</mo><mfrac><mrow><mn>8</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>9</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>3</mn></mrow></msup></mrow><mrow><mi>&#x3C0;</mi><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mfenced><mrow><mn>4</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>9</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>3</mn></mrow></msup></mrow></mfenced><mn>2</mn></msup><mo>&#xD7;</mo><mn>15</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>1</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>3</mn></mrow></msup></mrow></mfrac><mo>=</mo><mn>7</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>8140</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>3</mn></msup><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi>kg</mi><mo>&#xA0;</mo><msup><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">m</mi><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>3</mn></mrow></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} ✓  {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mrow><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">&#x394;</mi><mi>&#x3C1;</mi></mrow><mi>&#x3C1;</mi></mfrac><mo>=</mo><mfrac><mrow><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">&#x394;</mi><mi>M</mi></mrow><mi>M</mi></mfrac><mo>+</mo><mfrac><mrow><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">&#x394;</mi><mi>V</mi></mrow><mi>V</mi></mfrac><mo>=</mo><mfrac><mrow><mn>0</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>1</mn></mrow><mrow><mn>8</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>9</mn></mrow></mfrac><mo>+</mo><mn>4</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>7439</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>2</mn></mrow></msup><mo>=</mo><mn>5</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>8675</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>2</mn></mrow></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}✓  {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">&#x394;</mi><mi>&#x3C1;</mi><mo>=</mo><mn>5</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>8675</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>2</mn></mrow></msup><mo>&#xD7;</mo><mi>&#x3C1;</mi><mo>=</mo><mn>5</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>8675</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>2</mn></mrow></msup><mo>&#xD7;</mo><mn>7</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>8140</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>3</mn></msup><mo>=</mo><mn>458</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>49</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi>kg</mi><mo>&#xA0;</mo><msup><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">m</mi><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>3</mn></mrow></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} ✓  {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>&#x3C1;</mi><mo>=</mo><mfenced><mrow><mn>7</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>8</mn><mo>&#xB1;</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>5</mn></mrow></mfenced><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>3</mn></msup><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi>kg</mi><mo>&#xA0;</mo><msup><mi mathvariant=\"normal\">m</mi><mrow><mo>-</mo><mn>3</mn></mrow></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} ✓ |  | [4] |

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **2** |  |  |  |  |
| a |  | For the data point with{"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>M</mi><msub><mi>M</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mfrac><mo>=</mo><mn>12</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}✓  The precision in the uncertainty does not match the precision of the mass ✓ |  | [2] |
| b | i | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>Log</mi><mfenced><mfrac><mi>M</mi><msub><mi>M</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mfrac></mfenced><mo>=</mo><mn>1</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>62</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}✓ |  | [1] |
| b | ii | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>Log</mi><mfenced><mfrac><mi>L</mi><msub><mi>L</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mfrac></mfenced><mo>=</mo><mn>5</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>68</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"}✓ |  | [1] |
| b | iii | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>Log</mi><mfenced><mn>44</mn></mfenced><mo>=</mo><mn>1</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>64</mn><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi>a</mi><mi>n</mi><mi>d</mi><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mi>log</mi><mn>40</mn><mo>=</mo><mn>1</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>60</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} ✓  So, uncertainty = {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mrow><mn>1</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>64</mn><mo>-</mo><mn>1</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>60</mn></mrow><mn>2</mn></mfrac><mo>=</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>02</mn></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} ✓ | Accept BCA | [2] |
| c | i | The hypothesis {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>L</mi><mrow><mi>L</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></mrow></mfrac><mo>=</mo><msup><mfenced><mfrac><mi>M</mi><msub><mi>M</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mfrac></mfenced><mi>n</mi></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} leads to {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>log</mi><mfrac><mi>L</mi><mrow><mi>L</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></mrow></mfrac><mo>=</mo><mi>n</mi><mi>log</mi><mfenced><mfrac><mi>M</mi><msub><mi>M</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mfrac></mfenced></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} ✓  Which is the equation of a straight line through the origin with gradient *n* which is what the **drawn** line of best fit is, so yes ✓ |  | [2] |
| c | ii | Large triangle ✓  Two points on the line of best fit chosen ✓  Gradient = 3.5 ✓ | Accept range 3.3 to 3.7 for gradient | [3] |
| c | iii | {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mfrac><mi>L</mi><msub><mi>L</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mfrac><mo>=</mo><msup><mfenced><mfrac><mi>M</mi><msub><mi>M</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mfrac></mfenced><mi>n</mi></msup><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#x21D2;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mo>&#xA0;</mo><mn>8</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>0</mn><mo>&#xD7;</mo><msup><mn>10</mn><mn>7</mn></msup><mo>=</mo><msup><mfenced><mfrac><mi>M</mi><msub><mi>M</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mfrac></mfenced><mrow><mn>3</mn><mo>.</mo><mn>5</mn></mrow></msup></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} ✓  {"mathml":"<math style=\"font-family:stix;font-size:16px;\" xmlns=\"http://www.w3.org/1998/Math/MathML\"><mstyle mathsize=\"16px\"><mi>M</mi><mo>=</mo><mn>181</mn><msub><mi>M</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub><mo>&#x2248;</mo><mn>180</mn><msub><mi>M</mi><mo>&#x2299;</mo></msub></mstyle></math>","origin":"MathType for Microsoft Add-in"} ✓ |  | [2] |