

Pocket answer section for SQA Credit Physics 2001 – 2005

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Physics Credit Level 2001

1. (a) (i) 1500 m/s
(ii) depth = 150 m
(iii) $\lambda = 0.05$ m



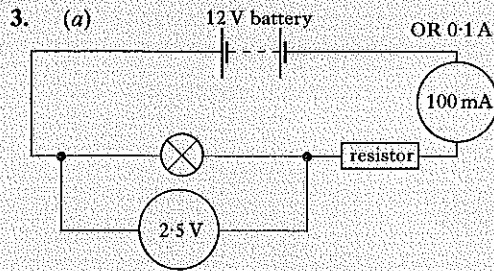
Transmitted



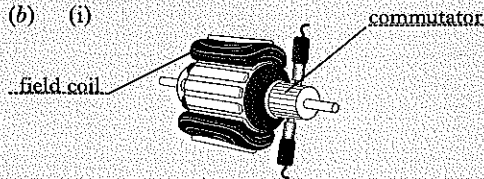
Reflected

amplitude less
wavelength same

- (c) Time interval unchanged because the distance or the speed is unchanged
2. (a) $I = 0.025$ A (b) 100 mA

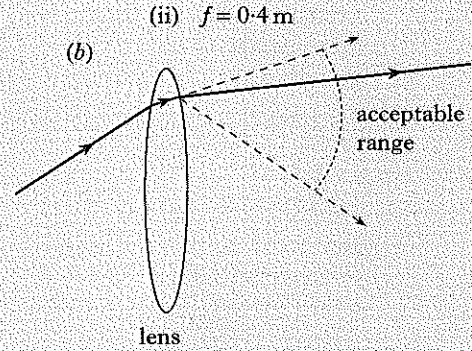


- (b) (i) $V_R = 9.5$ V
(ii) $R = 95 \Omega$
4. (a) Swap/reverse/change round/ change over the battery (connections)/ current
Swap/reverse/change round/ change over the magnet (or magnetic field)/poles of magnet
- (b) (i)



- (ii) (A) smoother rotation/ operation/more even motion/more powerful/increases rotating force/ease of starting
(B) easier to control/can shape field easier/more compact/ less mass/field stronger/can be switched off/ use on a.c. or d.c./permanent magnets can lose strength/can be reversed

5. (a) (i) Any one from:
can only see far away objects clearly or can not focus on near objects or image formed behind retina or can not see near objects clearly



6. (a) It takes 5730 years for the activity to reduce to half its original value or a "stock" half-life definition
- (b) (i) becquerel or Bq
(ii) Radiation causes flashes (of light) These flashes are counted
(iii) ionisation or fogs photographic film
or kills (living) cells
or sterilisation
or changes (nature of) living cells

7. (a) (i) $R_{Th} = 700 \Omega$
(ii) (A) 80°C
(B) (If $R > 4300 \Omega$), then $R_{Th} > 700 \Omega$ (to maintain switching $V = 0.7$ V) so switching temperature decreases

- (b) (i) (npn) transistor
(ii) As temperature falls:

input $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} R_{Th} \text{ increases} \\ V_{Th} \text{ increases} \end{array} \right.$

process $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{(at } 0.7 \text{ V) transistor} \\ \text{switches on current} \\ \text{in relay coil} \end{array} \right.$

output $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{closes relay switch} \\ \text{completes heater circuit} \end{array} \right.$

Physics Credit Level 2001 (cont.)

8. (a) (i) Power gain = 4000
(ii) $V = 24 \text{ V}$
(b) $R_T = 4.5 \Omega$
(c) 256 Hz
9. (a) (i) $\bar{v} = 15.2 \text{ m/s}$
(ii) Instantaneous speed is over a (very) small time interval/is (always) changing
Average speed is taken over a long time interval
- (b) (i) $E_k = 8410 \text{ J}$
(ii) $F = 168.2 \text{ N}$
10. (a) (i) $a = 1.5 \text{ m/s}^2$
(ii) $F = 402\,000 \text{ N}$
(iii) greater during 10 – 40 s because the gradient of the $v-t$ graph is greater **or** acceleration is greater
(iv) distance (length of runway)
= area under graph
= $(\frac{1}{2} \times 10 \times 15) + (30 \times 15)$
+ $(\frac{1}{2} \times 30 \times 65)$
= $75 + 450 + 975$
= 1500 m
- (b) (i) The engine thrust is **greater than** the air friction force.
(ii) The lift is **equal to** the weight.
11. (a) (i) Fossil fuel: Waste is not radioactive
Nuclear: More energy/ kilogram of fuel **or** Small mass of waste produced
(ii) Coast or river
Both need (a large mass of) cooling water
- (b) (i) Nuclear \rightarrow heat
(ii) Kinetic \rightarrow electrical
- (c) (i) Stage 1: A uranium nucleus is bombarded by a **neutron**.
Stage 2: The uranium nucleus disintegrates, producing fission fragments, two **neutrons** and **heat**.
(ii) Each fission reaction produces (two) neutrons
These can cause further fissions.
More neutrons are produced from these fissions.

12. (a) $E_h = 4008 \text{ J}$
(b) From the water/drink
(c) (i) $E_h = 2508 \text{ J}$
(ii) Any temperature in range $12.0^\circ\text{C} \rightarrow 15.0^\circ\text{C}$
Because less heat is transferred to the contents from the surroundings **or** heat to melt ice comes from water only
13. (a) X-rays are absorbed by the (Earth's) atmosphere

(b)

Gamma rays	X-rays	Ultraviolet	(Visible) light	Infrared	Microwaves	Radio waves
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- (c) Different signals have different wavelengths.
Different wavelengths need different types of detectors.
- (d) Q is fired (for a short time) then switched off.
P is fired (for the same time) then switched off.