



Please write clearly in block capitals.

Centre number

--	--	--	--	--

Candidate number

--	--	--	--

Surname

Forename(s)

Candidate signature

GCSE COMBINED SCIENCE: SYNERGY

H

Higher Tier Paper 4 Physical sciences

Wednesday 12 June 2019

Morning

Time allowed: 1 hour 45 minutes

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a ruler
- a protractor
- a scientific calculator
- the periodic table (enclosed)
- 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. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- 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 work out your answer.

Information

- The maximum mark for this paper is 100.
- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- You are expected to use a calculator where appropriate.
- You are reminded of the need for good English and clear presentation in your answers.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8	
9	
TOTAL	



JUN1984654H01

IB/G/Jun19/E13

8465/4H

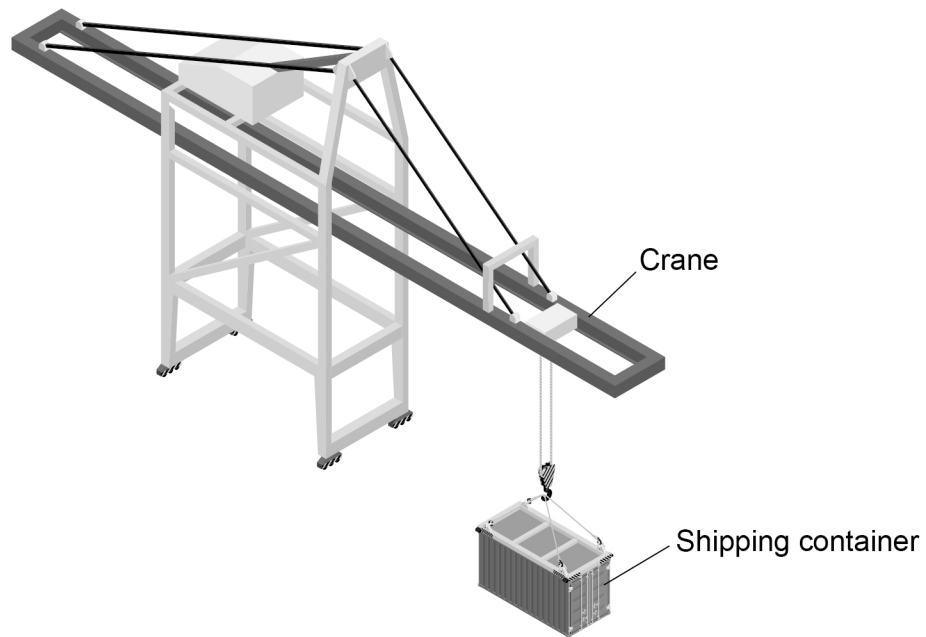
Answer **all** questions in the spaces provided.

Do not write
outside the
box

0 1

Figure 1 shows a crane being used to lift a shipping container.

Figure 1



0 1 . 1

Write the equation which links distance, force and work done.

[1 mark]



0 1 . 2 The container was lifted a height of 14 m

The crane did 3 430 000 J of work on the container.

Calculate the force exerted by the crane on the container.

[3 marks]

Force = _____ N

0 1 . 3 Write the equation which links power, time and work done.

[1 mark]

0 1 . 4 The power of the crane was 68 600 W

Calculate the time taken for the crane to do 3 430 000 J of work.

Give the unit.

[4 marks]

Time taken = _____ Unit _____



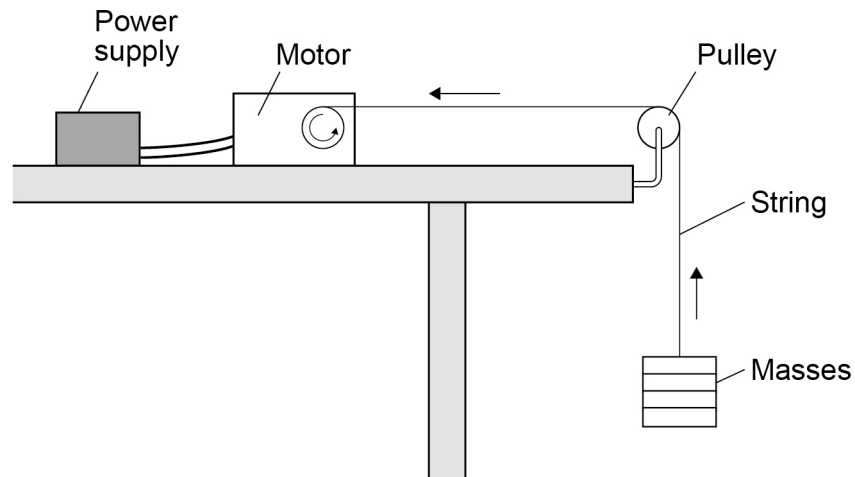
0 2

A student used an electric motor to lift a mass.

He investigated how the efficiency of the motor varied with the mass lifted.

Figure 2 shows the apparatus used.

Figure 2



0 2 . 1

Energy is transferred to the electric motor by the power supply.

Why is the energy transferred to the motor greater than the gravitational potential energy gained by the mass?

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

Energy is not conserved

Friction in the motor causes energy transfer to the surroundings

The temperature of the motor increases

Thermal energy from the surroundings is transferred to the mass

Wasted energy is destroyed



0 2 . 2

The student calculated the gravitational potential energy gained by different masses as they were lifted.

The student used the equation:

$$\text{gravitational potential energy} = \text{mass} \times 9.8 \times \text{height}$$

Describe how the student could make accurate measurements to use in the calculations.

[4 marks]

Question 2 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 2 . 3

Write the equation which links efficiency, total input energy transfer and useful output energy transfer.

[1 mark]

0 2 . 4

The efficiency of the motor was 15%.

The student calculated that the useful output energy transfer was 1.20 J

Calculate the total input energy transfer.

[4 marks]

Total input energy transfer = _____ J

11



0 3

Some drinks containers are made from aluminium. Other drinks containers are made from a polymer called PET.

Both aluminium and PET can be recycled.

0 3 . 1

Figure 3 shows the recycling symbol for PET.

Figure 3



Suggest why this symbol is used on a PET bottle.

[1 mark]

0 3 . 2

50 000 000 kg of aluminium are used each year to make drinks cans.

70% of these aluminium cans are recycled.

Calculate the mass of aluminium that is recycled each year from drinks cans.

Give your answer in standard form.

[3 marks]

Mass = _____ kg

Question 3 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 3 . 3

Table 1 gives information about the Life Cycle Assessments (LCAs) of two types of drinks containers.

Table 1

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



There are no questions printed on this page

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

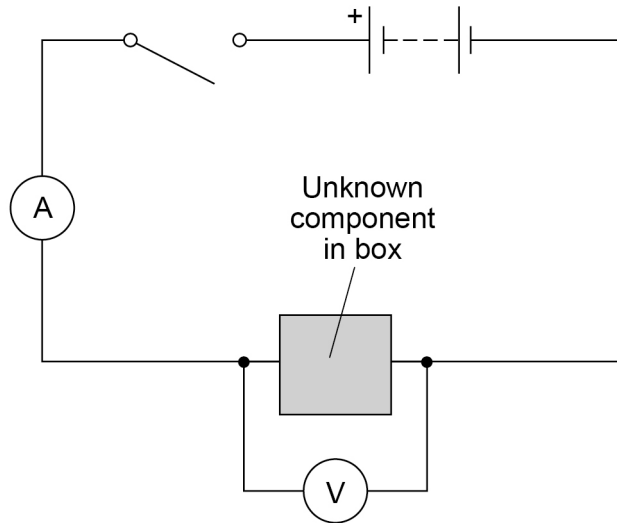


0 4

A teacher gave a student an unknown electrical component hidden in a box.

The student connected the box in the circuit shown in **Figure 4**.

Figure 4



0 4 . 1

The student measured the potential difference across the component and the current in the component.

She repeated this for several values of potential difference.

Give **one** way the circuit could be altered so that the potential difference across the component could be varied.

[1 mark]

0 4 . 2

Explain why the student needed to switch the circuit off between readings.

[2 marks]

Turn over ►



Table 2 shows the student's results.

Table 2

Potential difference in volts	Current in amps
0.00	0.00
0.20	0.00
0.40	0.00
0.60	0.13
0.80	0.68
1.00	1.50

0 4 . 3 What was the resolution of the ammeter?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

- 0.01 A
- 0.05 A
- 0.10 A
- 1.50 A

0 4 . 4 Complete **Figure 5**.

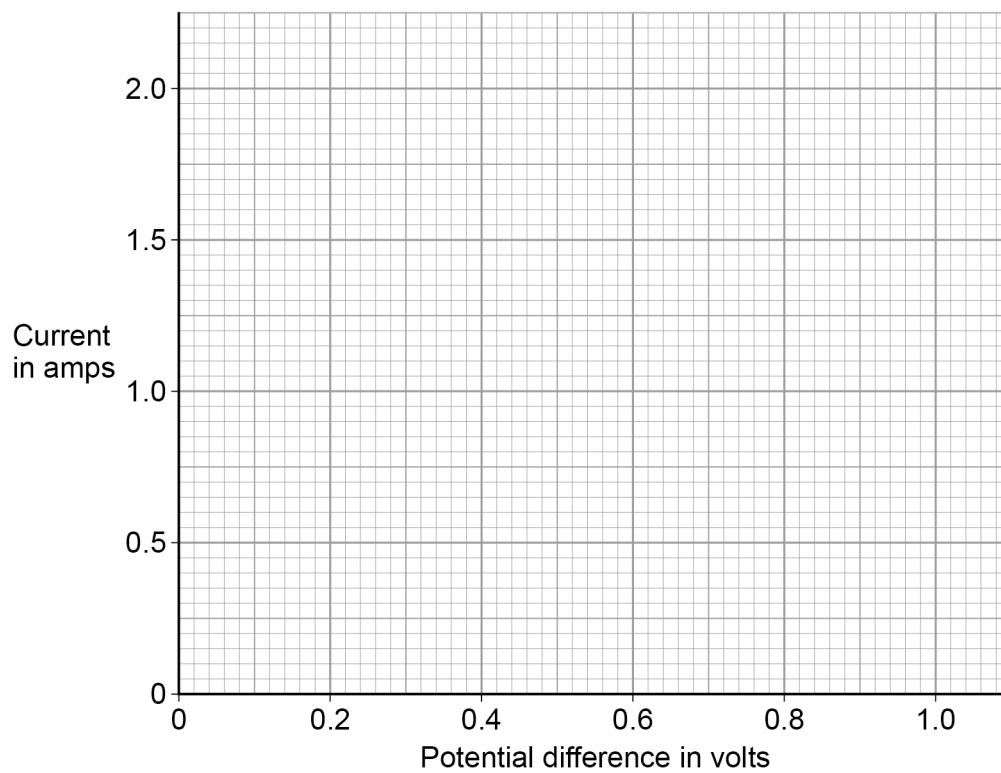
You should:

- plot the data from **Table 2**
- draw a line of best fit.

[3 marks]



Figure 5



0 4 . 5 What was the unknown electrical component given to the student?

[1 mark]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Diode

Filament lamp

Resistor

Thermistor

Question 4 continues on the next page

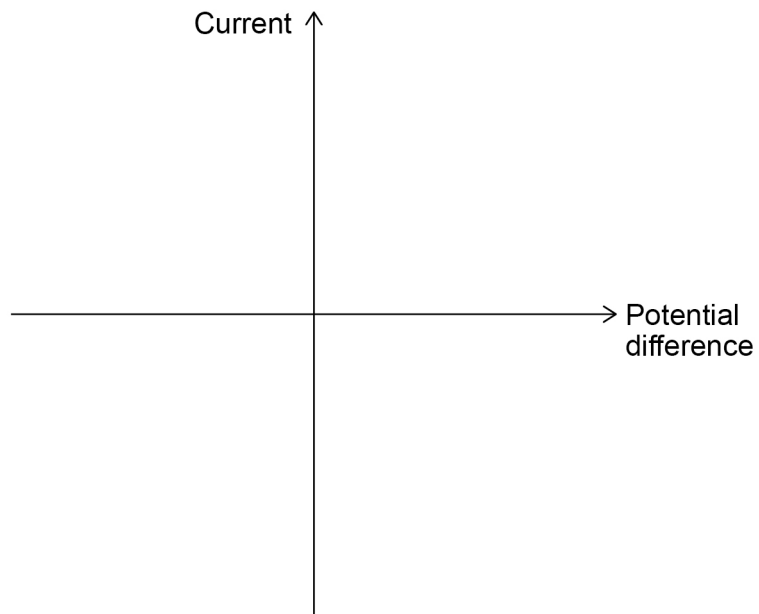
Turn over ►



0 4 . 6

An ohmic conductor has constant resistance when its temperature is constant.

Sketch a current-potential difference graph for an ohmic conductor at constant temperature on **Figure 6**.

[2 marks]**Figure 6**

10



0 5

One type of indigestion tablet contains:

- calcium carbonate
- magnesium carbonate
- non-active ingredients.

0 5 . 1

Peppermint oil is one of the non-active ingredients in the tablet.

Suggest why peppermint oil is used in the tablet.

[1 mark]

0 5 . 2

In one indigestion tablet the mass of magnesium carbonate is 64.0 mg

Calculate the number of moles of magnesium carbonate in this indigestion tablet.

Give your answer to 3 significant figures.

Relative formula mass (M_r) of magnesium carbonate = 84

[3 marks]

Number of moles = _____

0 5 . 3

Magnesium carbonate (MgCO_3) in the tablet reacts with hydrochloric acid (HCl) in the stomach.

Write a balanced chemical equation for the reaction.

[3 marks]

_____ + _____ \longrightarrow _____ + _____ + _____

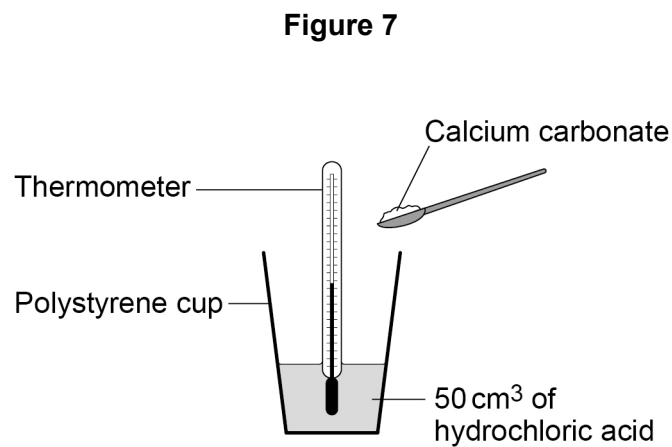
Question 5 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



A student investigated the temperature change when different masses of calcium carbonate were reacted with hydrochloric acid.

Figure 7 shows the apparatus used.



This is the method used.

1. Add 50 cm³ of hydrochloric acid to a polystyrene cup.
2. Record the temperature of the hydrochloric acid.
3. Add 1 g of calcium carbonate to the hydrochloric acid.
4. Stir the mixture.
5. Record the highest temperature of the mixture.
6. Repeat steps 1–5 with different masses of calcium carbonate.

0 5 . 4

What was the dependent variable in this investigation?

[1 mark]



0 5 . 5

Suggest **two** changes to the investigation that would improve the accuracy of the results.

Give a reason why each change would improve the accuracy.

[4 marks]

Change 1 _____

Reason _____

Change 2 _____

Reason _____

0 5 . 6

How should the results of the investigation be displayed?

Give a reason for your answer.

[2 marks]

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Bar chart

Histogram

Line graph

Pie chart

Reason _____

14

Turn over for the next question**Turn over ►**

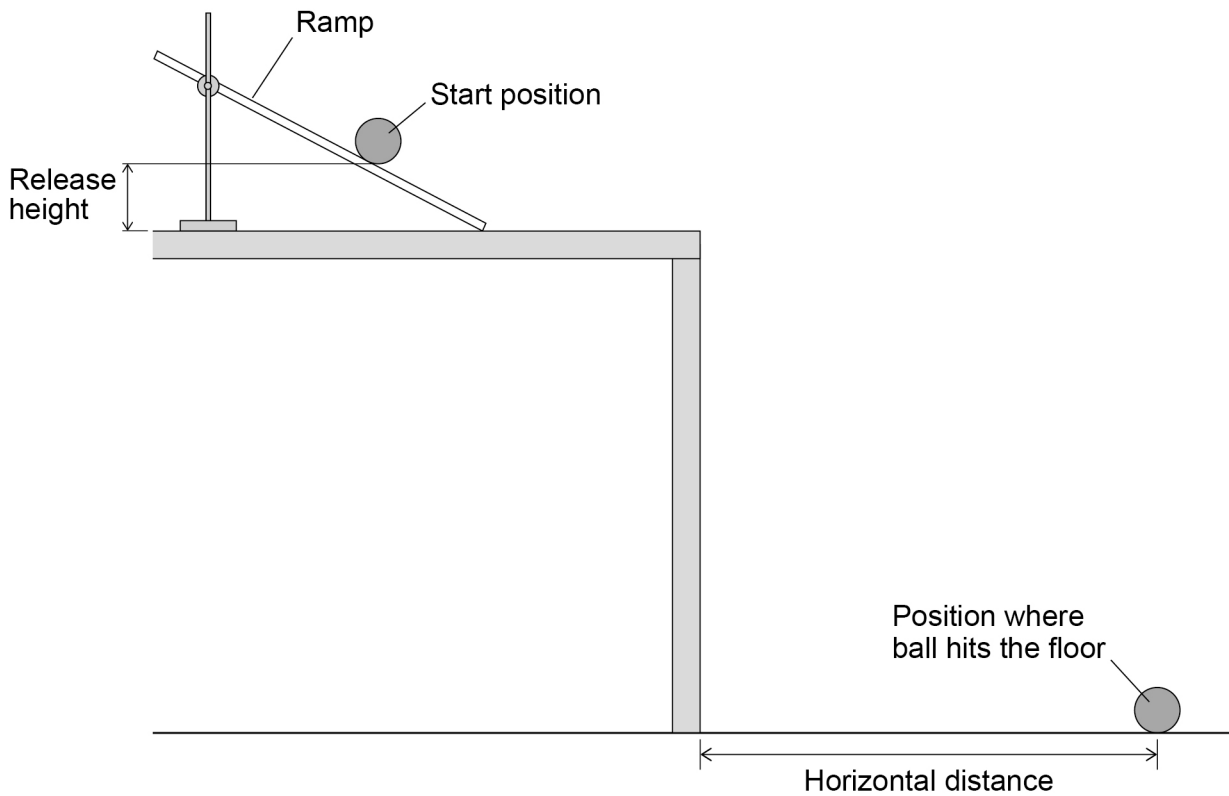
0 6

A student investigated how the horizontal distance travelled by a ball varied with release height.

The student used a ramp to launch the ball horizontally from the edge of a table.

Figure 8 shows some of the equipment the student used.

Figure 8

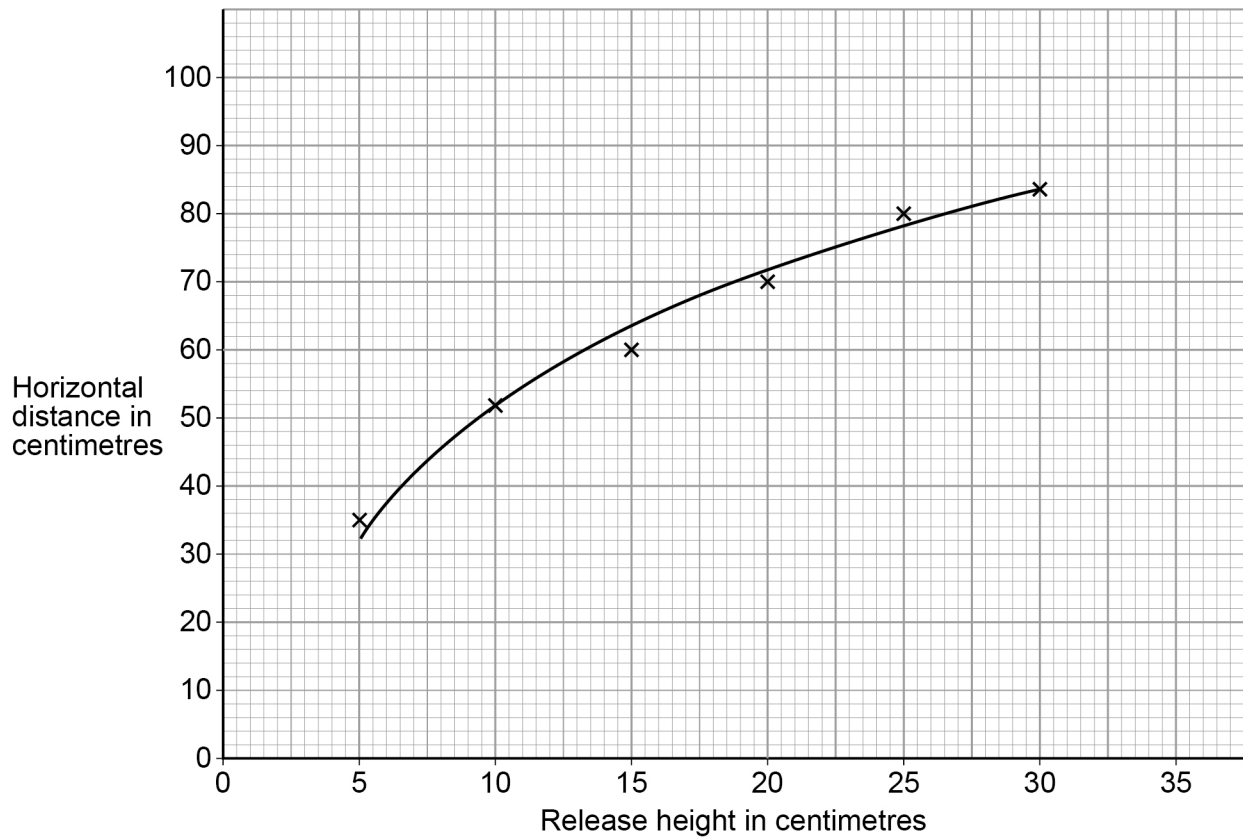


The ball was released from a point on the ramp and the student recorded where the ball hit the floor. The student measured the release height and the horizontal distance travelled by the ball.



Figure 9 shows the student's results.

Figure 9



0 6 . 2

Give **one** reason why some of the points in **Figure 9** are **not** on the line of best fit.

[1 mark]



0 6 . 3

The student concluded that the horizontal distance was directly proportional to the release height.

Explain why the student was incorrect.

[2 marks]

9

Turn over for the next question

Turn over ►



0	7
---	---

Conservation of momentum can be used to understand what happens during collisions.

0	7	.	1
---	---	---	---

Momentum is a vector quantity.

Explain the difference between a vector quantity and a scalar quantity.

[2 marks]

0	7	.	2
---	---	---	---

Describe what is meant by 'conservation of momentum'.

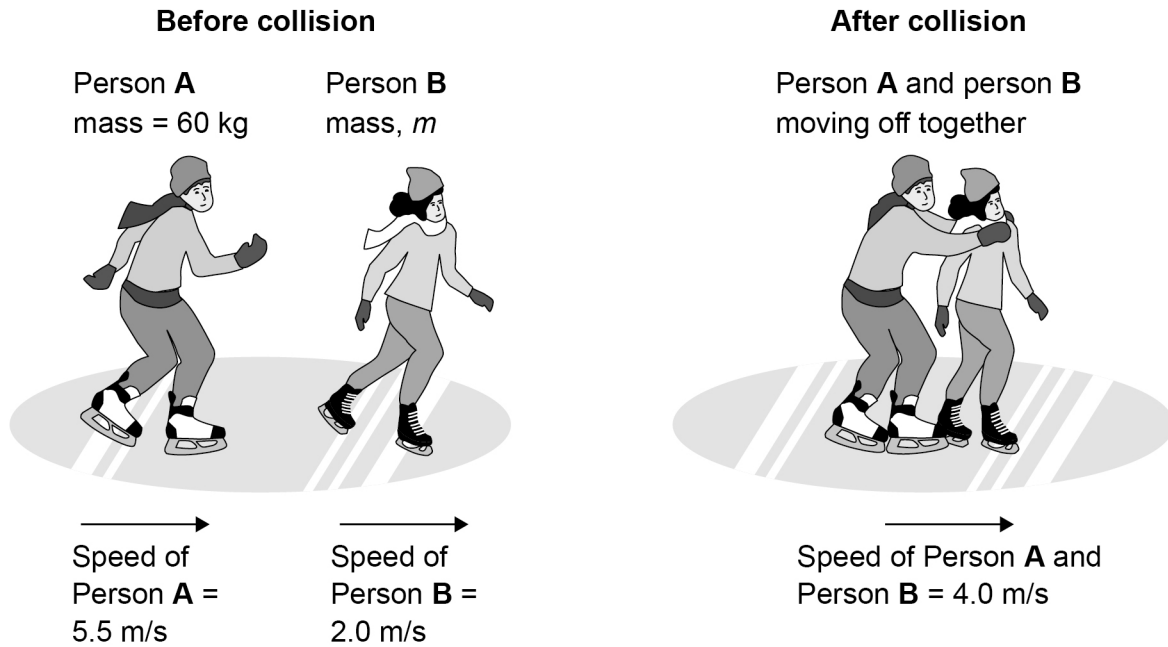
[2 marks]



0 7 . 3 Figure 10 shows two people ice-skating.

Person **A** collides with person **B**. After the collision they move together with the same velocity.

Figure 10



Calculate the mass, m , of person **B**.

[5 marks]

Mass, m = _____ kg

Turn over ►



0 8 Iceland is a country with many waterfalls.

0 8 . 1 Which energy resource uses falling water to generate electricity?

[1 mark]

0 8 . 2 Most of the electricity generated in Iceland is used in the production of aluminium.

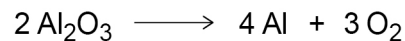
Aluminium ore is imported and used to produce aluminium. The aluminium is then exported.

Suggest **one** advantage of producing aluminium in Iceland.

[1 mark]

Aluminium is produced from aluminium oxide by electrolysis.

The equation for the reaction is:



0 8 . 3 Calculate the mass of aluminium produced from 1000 kg of aluminium oxide.

Relative atomic masses (A_r): Al = 27 O = 16

[4 marks]

Mass of aluminium = _____ kg



0 8 . 4 Complete the half equation for the production of aluminium at the negative electrode.

[1 mark]



0 8 . 5 Explain why the electrolyte used is a mixture of aluminium oxide and cryolite.

[2 marks]

0 8 . 6 Explain why the electrolysis of aluminium oxide produces large quantities of carbon dioxide.

[3 marks]

Question 8 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



0 8 . 7

A ceramic material could be used as the positive electrode in the electrolysis of aluminium oxide.

The ceramic material must be a good conductor of electricity.

Suggest **two** other properties the ceramic material must have for use in the electrolysis of aluminium oxide.

Give a reason why each property is needed.

[4 marks]

Property 1 _____

Reason _____

Property 2 _____

Reason _____

16



Turn over for the next question

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Turn over ►



0 9

Figure 11 shows free body diagrams for a skydiver before and after her parachute opened.

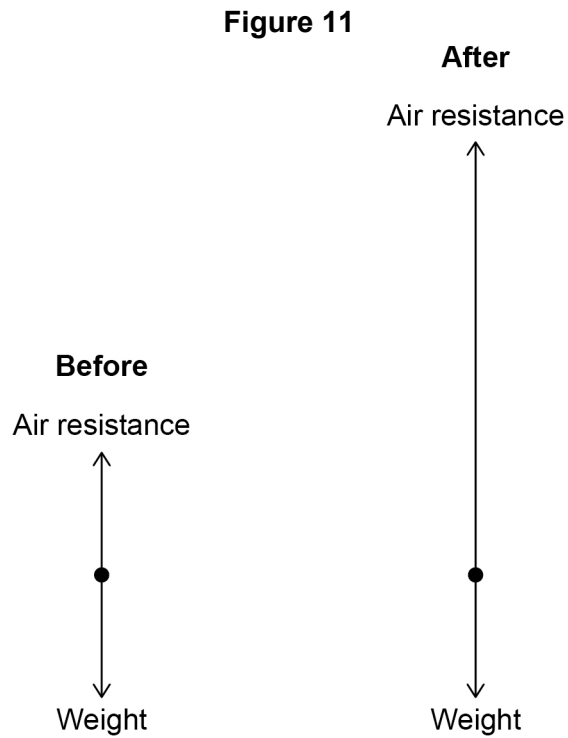
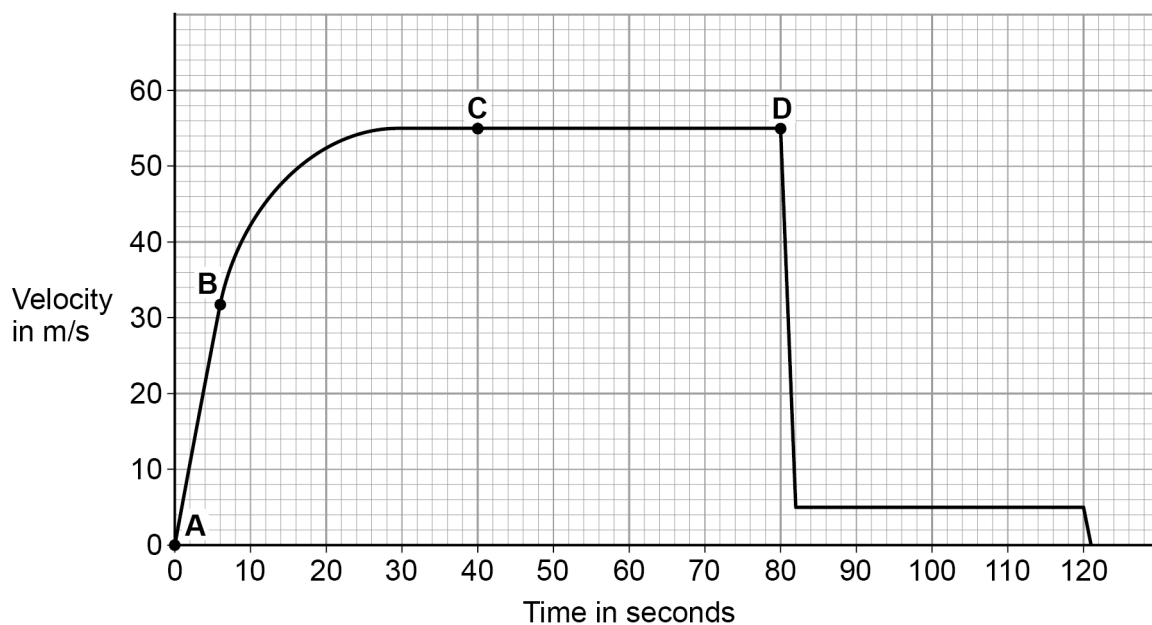


Figure 12 shows the velocity-time graph for the skydiver.

The skydiver:

- left the plane at 0 s
- opened her parachute at 80 s
- landed on the ground at 120 s

Figure 12



There are no questions printed on this page

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**



There are no questions printed on this page

*Do not write
outside the
box*

**DO NOT WRITE ON THIS PAGE
ANSWER IN THE SPACES PROVIDED**

Copyright information

For confidentiality purposes, from the November 2015 examination series, acknowledgements of third-party copyright material will be published in a separate booklet rather than including them on the examination paper or support materials. This booklet is published after each examination series and is available for free download from www.aqa.org.uk after the live examination series.

Permission to reproduce all copyright material has been applied for. In some cases, efforts to contact copyright-holders may have been unsuccessful and AQA will be happy to rectify any omissions of acknowledgements. If you have any queries please contact the Copyright Team, AQA, Stag Hill House, Guildford, GU2 7XJ.

Copyright © 2019 AQA and its licensors. All rights reserved.



3 2



1 9 6 G 8 4 6 5 / 4 H

IB/G/Jun19/8465/4H