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Physics Higher level Paper 1

25 April 2024

Zone A afternoon | Zone B afternoon | Zone C afternoon

1 hour

Instructions to candidates

- Do not open this examination paper until instructed to do so.
- Answer all the questions.
- For each question, choose the answer you consider to be the best and indicate your choice on the answer sheet provided.
- A clean copy of the **physics data booklet** is required for this paper.
- The maximum mark for this examination paper is **[40 marks]**.

1. A cart accelerates from $(20 \pm 1) \,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$ to $(30 \pm 1) \,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$.

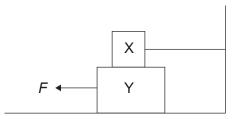
What is the percentage uncertainty in the change of speed of the cart?

- A. 2%
- B. 4%
- C. 8%
- D. 20%
- **2.** Jim runs with a constant velocity *v* past Sally who is at rest. At this instant, Sally begins to chase Jim with constant acceleration *a*.

Which expression gives the time Sally will catch Jim?

- A. $\frac{v}{2a}$
- B. $\frac{v}{a}$
- C. $\frac{2v}{a}$
- D. $\frac{4v}{a}$

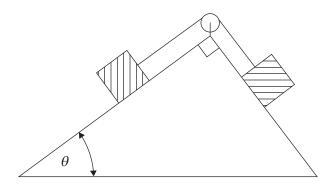
3. A block X of weight 10 N is stacked on a block Y of weight 20 N. Block X is fixed to a wall with a light string. The coefficients of static friction between the blocks and between block Y and the ground are both 0.2.



What is the value of the minimum force F required to move block Y and what is the tension T in the string immediately before block Y begins to move?

	Minimum force F/N	Tension in string <i>T/</i> N
A.	8	2
B.	8	6
C.	6	2
D.	6	6

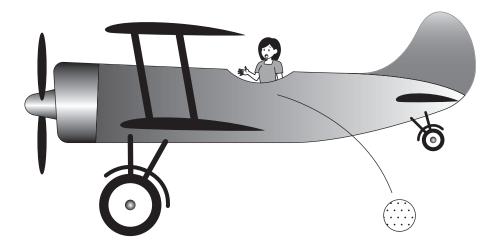
4. Two blocks of equal mass are connected by a light string that passes over a frictionless pulley. The blocks slide at a constant velocity on inclined planes that are at right angles to each other. One of the inclined planes makes an angle θ to the horizontal such that $\theta < 45^{\circ}$.



Which of the following statements is correct?

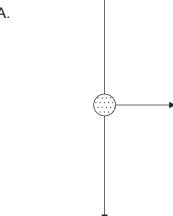
- A. The net force acting on each block is the same.
- B. The weight force acting on each block is different.
- C. The magnitude of the normal force acting on each block is the same.
- D. The magnitude of the force exerted by the string on each block is different.

A ball is thrown from an aircraft in flight. 5.

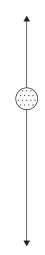


Which of the following shows the correct free-body diagram for the forces acting on the ball when terminal velocity is reached?

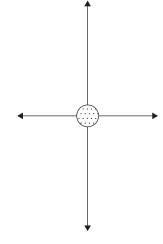




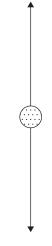
В.



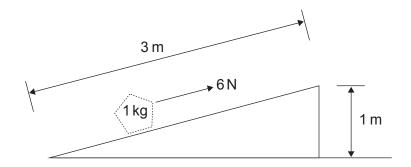
C.



D.



6. A stationary mass of 1 kg is pulled along a frictionless 3 m inclined plane by a constant force of 6 N. At the top of the plane the mass has been displaced 1 m vertically.



What is the speed of the mass at the top of the incline?

- A. $3 \,\mathrm{m \, s^{-1}}$
- B. $4 \, \text{m s}^{-1}$
- C. $6 \, \text{m s}^{-1}$
- D. $18 \,\mathrm{m \, s^{-1}}$
- **7.** A firework rocket launched vertically explodes into two pieces X and Y when it reaches its maximum height. The mass of X is greater than that of Y.

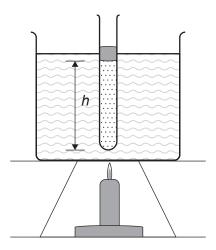
Three statements are made about the pieces immediately after the explosion:

- I. The kinetic energy of X is less than that of Y.
- II. The magnitude of the momentum of X is equal to that of Y.
- III. The total momentum after the explosion has increased.

Which of these statements are correct?

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

8. A layer of mercury traps a volume of gas in a tube. The tube is placed in a water bath and slowly heated. When the temperature of the water is 300 K the height of gas *h* in the tube is 150 mm.



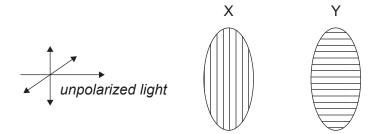
What is *h* when the temperature of the water is 360 K?

- A. 120 mm
- B. 180 mm
- C. 300 mm
- D. 360 mm
- **9.** A container is filled with equal mass of helium ⁴₂He gas and neon ²⁰₁₀Ne gas at the same temperature.

Which statement is correct?

- A. The average kinetic energy of the helium particles is equal to the average kinetic energy of the neon particles.
- B. Helium particles collide less frequently with the container walls compared to neon.
- C. The container has equal numbers of helium and neon particles.
- D. The internal energy of helium gas is equal to the internal energy of neon gas.

10. Unpolarized light is incident on two polarizers X and Y. The transmission axis of X is vertical and that of Y is horizontal.



Polarizer Z can be placed

- I. before polarizer X.
- II. between polarizer X and Y.
- III. after polarizer Y.

The transmission axis of Z makes an angle of 45° with those of X and Y.

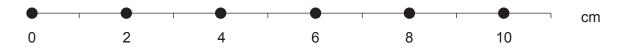
At which positions for Z will no light be transmitted?

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III
- **11.** Radio waves are emitted spherically from a source. At a distance *d* from the source the amplitude of the waves is *X*.

What is the amplitude at a distance 2d from the source?

- A. $\frac{X}{8}$
- B. $\frac{X}{2}$
- C. $\frac{X}{\sqrt{2}}$
- D. *X*

12. The equilibrium positions of six particles in a medium are separated by a distance of 2 cm as shown.



The positions of these particles, when a longitudinal wave is transmitted through the medium, are now shown.



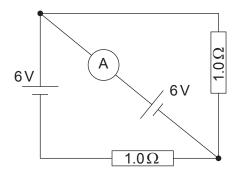
What is the wavelength of the wave?

- A. 2cm
- B. 4cm
- C. 6cm
- D. 8cm
- **13.** Light passes from a medium into air. The critical angle is $\theta_{\rm c}$.

Which expression gives the speed of light in the medium?

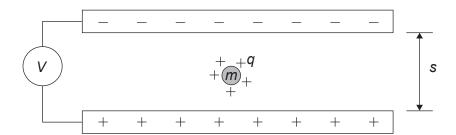
- A. $\frac{1}{c \sin \theta}$
- B. $\frac{\sin \theta_{c}}{c}$
- C. $\frac{c}{\sin \theta_c}$
- D. $c \sin \theta_c$

14. Two $1.0\,\Omega$ resistors are placed in a circuit with two 6V cells of negligible internal resistance as shown.



What is the reading on the ideal ammeter?

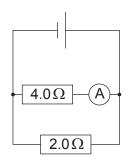
- A. 2.0A
- B. 3.0A
- C. 6.0A
- D. 12.0A
- **15.** A sphere of mass m and positive charge q is at rest midway between two horizontal parallel plates separated by a distance s. The potential difference across the plates is V.



What is q?

- A. $\frac{s}{mgV}$
- B. $\frac{V}{mas}$
- C. $\frac{mgV}{s}$
- D. $\frac{mgs}{V}$

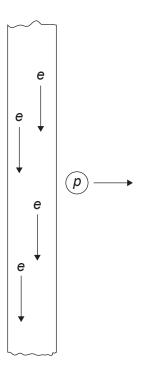
16. A 2.0Ω and a 4.0Ω resistor are connected in parallel to a cell with negligible internal resistance. An ammeter placed in the circuit as shown measures a current of 1.0A.



What is the current passing through the 2.0 Ω resistor?

- A. 0.5A
- B. 1.0A
- C. 2.0A
- D. 4.0A

17. Electrons in a conductor are moving down the page. A proton outside the wire is moving to the right.



What is the direction of the magnetic force acting on the proton?

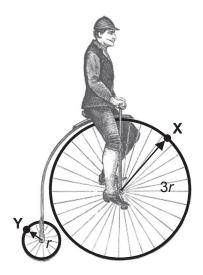
- A. Down the page
- B. Up the page
- C. Out of the page
- D. Into the page
- **18.** An asteroid falling towards a planet has a speed of 20.0 km s⁻¹ at point P.

10 minutes later the asteroid is at point Q and its speed is 20.6 km s⁻¹.

What is the average gravitational field strength between P and Q?

- A. $0.001 \,\mathrm{N \, kg}^{-1}$
- B. $0.006\,\mathrm{N\,kg^{-1}}$
- C. $1 \, \text{N kg}^{-1}$
- D. $6 \, \text{N kg}^{-1}$

19. An old-fashioned bicycle is moving with a constant speed *v*. The front wheel has a radius 3 times that of the rear wheel. Points X and Y are positioned on the front and rear wheel as shown.



What is $\frac{\text{acceleration of X}}{\text{acceleration of Y}}$?

- A. $\frac{1}{9}$
- B. $\frac{1}{3}$
- C. 3
- D. 9

20. A nucleus of uranium undergoes fission.

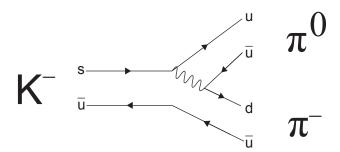
$$_{0}^{1}$$
n + $_{92}^{235}$ U $\rightarrow _{56}^{141}$ Ba + $_{36}^{x}$ Kr + 3_{0}^{1} n

What is correct about the number of nucleons *x* in the Kr nucleus and the ratio

 $\frac{\text{binding energy per nucleon of Kr}}{\text{binding energy per nucleon of Ba}}?$

	Number of nucleons x in Kr nucleus	binding energy per nucleon of Kr binding energy per nucleon of Ba
A.	92	Greater than 1
B.	92	Less than 1
C.	94	Greater than 1
D.	94	Less than 1

21. The Feynman diagram shows a possible decay of a K⁻ meson.



Which particle is represented by the wavy line?

- A. Gluon
- B. Z^0
- C. Photon
- D. W^-

22. A 1000 kg car accelerates from rest to a speed of $20 \,\mathrm{m\,s^{-1}}$. The car has an efficiency of $\frac{1}{3}$ and uses fuel of specific energy of $50 \,\mathrm{M\,J\,kg^{-1}}$.

What mass of fuel is used to accelerate the car?

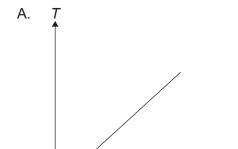
- A. 4g
- B. 6g
- C. 12g
- D. 36g
- **23.** The wind generator equation can be used to estimate the power produced by a wind turbine from a given set of conditions.

Which assumption is **not** used in the derivation of this equation?

- A. The number of blades on the turbine is a constant.
- B. Speed of air particles after passing through the turbine is zero.
- C. Speed of air particles approaching the turbine cross-sectional area is constant.
- D. Turbulence created by the spinning turbine is negligible.

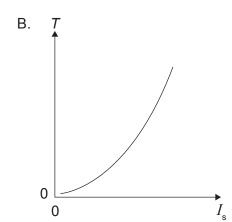
24. A planet has a known albedo and emissivity. The average intensity received at the surface is $I_{\rm s}$.

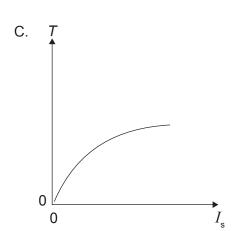
Which graph describes the variation of surface temperature T with $I_{\rm s}$?

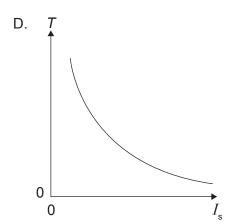


0

0





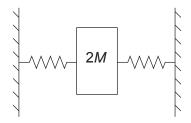


25. In the fusion reaction ${}_{1}^{2}H + {}_{1}^{2}H \rightarrow {}_{1}^{3}H + {}_{1}^{1}H$ an energy of 4 MeV is released.

What is the specific energy of deuterium ²₁H?

- A. $10^2 \,\mathrm{MJ \, kg^{-1}}$
- B. $10^8 \,\mathrm{MJ \, kg^{-1}}$
- C. $10^{14} \,\mathrm{MJ \, kg^{-1}}$
- D. $10^{27} \, \text{MJ kg}^{-1}$

26. A mass M oscillates with a period T when connected to a spring with spring stiffness constant k. A mass of 2M is connected to 2 identical springs, each with spring stiffness constant k.



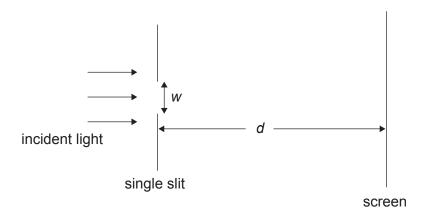
What is the period of the system?

- A. *T*
- B. $\frac{T}{\sqrt{2}}$
- C. $\frac{T}{2}$
- D. $\frac{T}{4}$
- 27. White light is incident on a diffraction grating. The second order maximum of wavelength 600 nm falls directly onto the third order maximum of a wavelength λ .

What is λ ?

- A. 250 nm
- B. 400 nm
- C. 900 nm
- D. 1200 nm

28. Light of intensity I and wavelength λ is incident on a single slit of width w. An interference pattern is formed on a screen located a distance d from the slits.



What change will increase the width of the central maximum?

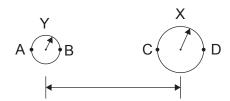
- A. Decrease λ
- B. Decrease I
- C. Decrease d
- D. Decrease w

29. A radar detector is used to measure the speed of a car. The car is moving with a speed *v* towards the detector.



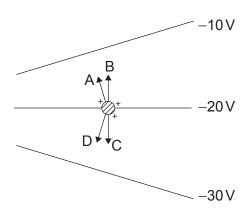
The detector emits microwaves of frequency f and speed c. Which of the following is the change in frequency of the microwaves measured at the detector after reflection by the car?

- A. $\frac{-2vf}{c}$
- B. $\frac{-vf}{c}$
- C. $\frac{vf}{c}$
- D. $\frac{2vf}{c}$
- **30.** Two planets X and Y have equal density. Planet X has a larger radius than planet Y.



At which position is the gravitational potential most negative?

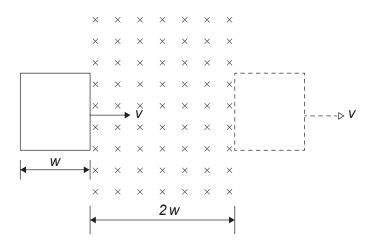
31. A positively charged particle is positioned in an electric field. Three equipotential lines are shown. The particle is released.



What is the initial direction of the velocity of the particle?

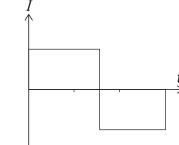
- **32.** Which new concept was required to understand action at a distance?
 - A. Wave motion
 - B. Atomic theory
 - C. Tunnelling
 - D. Fields

33. A square loop of wire of width *w* is pulled at a constant velocity *v* through a magnetic field of width 2*w*.

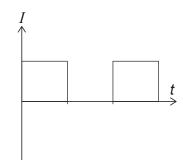


Which of the following shows the variation of current I in the loop with time t?

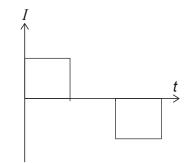




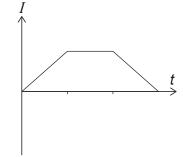
В.



C.



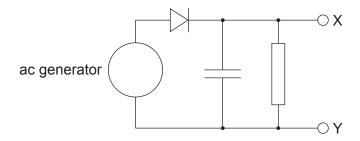
D.



34. An ideal step-up transformer has 500 turns on the primary coil and 2000 turns on the secondary coil. An alternating voltage with peak value of 250 V is supplied to the primary coil.

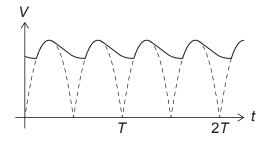
What is the rms voltage on the secondary coil?

- A. 500 V
- B. $500\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$
- C. 1000 V
- D. $1000\sqrt{2} \text{ V}$
- **35.** An ac generator rotating with period T is placed into a circuit with a resistor, a diode, and a capacitor.

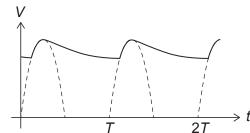


Which graph shows the variation of potential difference *V* across terminals X and Y with time *t*?

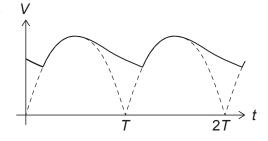
A.



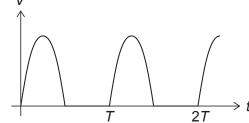
B.



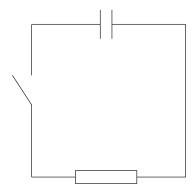
C.



D.



36. A charged capacitor is placed into a circuit with a resistor and an open switch. The time constant of the circuit is τ .



When the switch is closed at time t = 0 the initial power dissipated by the resistor is P_0 .

What is $\frac{\text{power dissipated by the resistor at }t=\tau}{P_0}$?

- A. $\frac{1}{\sqrt{e}}$
- B. $\frac{1}{e}$
- C. $\frac{1}{e^2}$
- D. 0

- **37.** Light of intensity I and frequency f, which is above the threshold frequency, is directed at a polished metal surface. The following three claims are made about electrons ejected from the surface.
 - I. The ejection is almost instantaneous.
 - II. The number ejected is proportional to I.
 - III. Their kinetic energy is equal to Planck's constant multiplied by f.

Which statements are correct?

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III
- **38.** The uncertainty in an electron's position is x.

What is the uncertainty in the electron's energy?

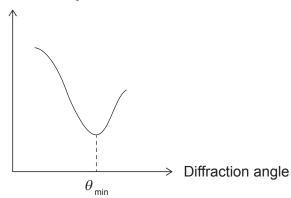
- A. $\frac{h}{16\pi x m_e}$
- B. $\frac{h}{16\pi x^2 m}$
- C. $\frac{h^2}{32\pi^2 x m_s^2}$
- D. $\frac{h^2}{32\pi^2 x^2 m_e}$

39. A radioactive substance has a half-life of 5 hours and a decay constant λ . At time t = 20 hours N nuclei are present in the sample.

What was the activity of the sample at time t = 5 hours?

- A. $4N\lambda$
- B. 8Nλ
- C. $\frac{4N}{\lambda}$
- D. $\frac{8N}{\lambda}$
- **40.** High speed electrons are directed at nuclei X. A graph of the variation of electron intensity with diffraction angle θ is shown for nuclei X. The minimum intensity occurs at $\theta = \theta_{\min}$.

Electron intensity



Electrons of the same speed are directed at nuclei Y which have double the diameter of nuclei X.

What is correct about the nuclear density of Y and θ_{\min} for Y?

	Nuclear density of Y	$ heta_{\scriptscriptstyle{min}}$ for Y
A.	Same as X	Decrease
B.	Same as X	Increase
C.	More than X	Decrease
D.	More than X	Increase

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