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# Physics Higher level Paper 1

2 May 2023

Zone A afternoon | Zone B morning | Zone C morning

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. The ratio of the diameter of an atom to the diameter of its nucleus is:
  - A. 10<sup>1</sup>
  - B. 10<sup>3</sup>
  - C. 10<sup>5</sup>
  - D. 10<sup>7</sup>
- **2.** The kinetic energy of a body is determined from measurements of its momentum p and its mass m.

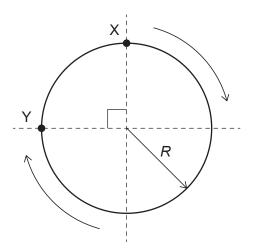
The percentage uncertainties in the measurements are:

| р | ± 3 % |
|---|-------|
| m | ± 4 % |

What is the percentage uncertainty in the kinetic energy?

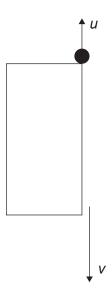
- A. 7%
- B. 10%
- C. 13%
- D. 14%

**3.** A car travels clockwise around a circular track of radius *R*. What is the magnitude of displacement from X to Y?



- A.  $R\frac{3\pi}{2}$
- B.  $R\frac{\pi}{2}$
- C.  $R\sqrt{2}$
- D. R

**4.** A stone of mass *m* is projected vertically upwards with speed *u* from the top of a cliff. The speed of the stone when it is just about to hit the ground is *v*.



What is the magnitude of the change in momentum of the stone?

- A.  $m\left(\frac{v+u}{2}\right)$
- B.  $m\left(\frac{v-u}{2}\right)$
- C. m(v+u)
- D. m(v-u)

**5.** A car accelerates uniformly. The car passes point X at time  $t_1$  with velocity  $v_1$  and point Y at time  $t_2$  with velocity  $v_2$ . The distance XY is s.



The following expressions are proposed for the magnitude of its acceleration *a*:

I. 
$$a = \frac{2s}{(t_2 - t_1)^2}$$

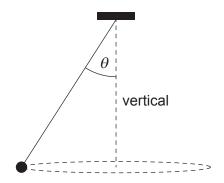
II. 
$$a = \frac{V_2^2 - V_1^2}{2s}$$

III. 
$$a = \frac{V_2 - V_1}{t_2 - t_1}$$

Which is correct?

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

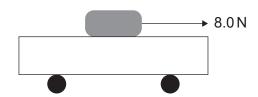
**6.** A ball attached to a string is made to rotate with constant speed along a horizontal circle. The string is attached to the ceiling and makes an angle of  $\theta^{\circ}$  with the vertical. The tension in the string is T.



What is correct about the horizontal component and vertical component of the net force on the ball?

|    | Horizontal component | Vertical component |
|----|----------------------|--------------------|
| A. | $T\cos	heta$         | Tsin $	heta$       |
| B. | Tsin $	heta$         | $T\cos	heta$       |
| C. | $T\cos	heta$         | 0                  |
| D. | Tsin $	heta$         | 0                  |

7. A block of mass 2.0 kg is placed on a trolley of mass 5.0 kg, moving horizontally. A force of 8.0 N is applied to the block which slides on the surface of the trolley. The frictional force between the trolley and the ground is zero.



The trolley accelerates at a rate of  $1.0\,\mathrm{m\,s^{-2}}$ . What is the coefficient of dynamic friction between the block and the trolley?

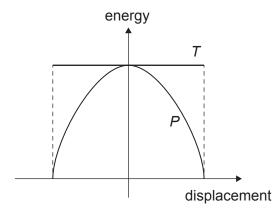
- A. 0.05
- B. 0.15
- C. 0.25
- D. 0.35
- 8. The input power of an electric motor is 200 W. It is used to raise a mass of 10 kg at constant speed. If the efficiency of the motor is 40 %, through what height will the mass be raised in 1 second?
  - A. 0.5 m
  - B. 0.8 m
  - C. 1.2 m
  - D. 2.0 m
- **9.** The temperature of an object is changed from  $\theta_1$  °C to  $\theta_2$  °C. What is the change in temperature measured in kelvin?
  - A.  $(\theta_2 \theta_1)$
  - B.  $(\theta_2 \theta_1) + 273$
  - C.  $(\theta_2 \theta_1) 273$
  - D.  $273 (\theta_2 \theta_1)$

**10.** A metal cube X of length L is heated gaining thermal energy Q. Its temperature rises by  $\Delta T$ . A second cube Y, of length 2L, made of the same material, gains thermal energy of 2Q.

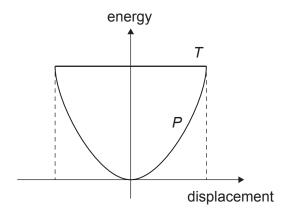
What is the temperature rise of Y?

- A.  $\frac{\Delta T}{8}$
- B.  $\frac{\Delta T}{4}$
- C.  $\Delta T$
- D. 2Δ*T*
- **11.** Which graph represents the variation with displacement of the potential energy P and the total energy T of a system undergoing simple harmonic motion (SHM)?

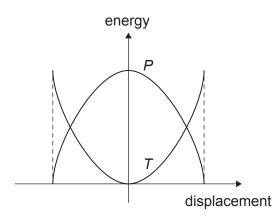
A.

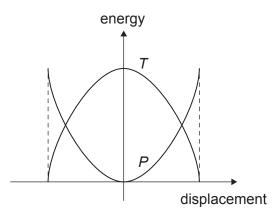


В.



C.

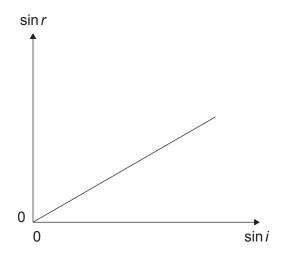




**12.** A wave is polarized. What **must** be correct about the wave?

It is a...

- A. transverse wave.
- B. longitudinal wave.
- C. standing wave.
- D. travelling wave.
- **13.** A group of students perform an experiment to find the refractive index of a glass block. They measure various values of the angle of incidence *i* and angle of refraction *r* for a ray entering the glass from air. They plot a graph of the sin *r* against sin *i*.

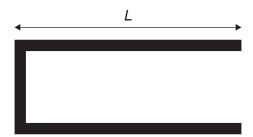


They determine the gradient of the graph to be m.

Which of the following gives the critical angle of the glass?

- A.  $\sin^{-1}(m)$
- B.  $\sin^{-1}\left(\frac{1}{m}\right)$
- C. *m*
- D.  $\frac{1}{m}$

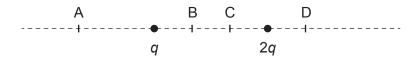
**14.** A standing wave is formed in a pipe open at one end and closed at the other. The length of the pipe is *L* and the speed of sound in the pipe is *V*.



*n* is a positive integer.

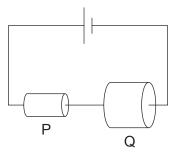
What expression is correct about the frequencies of the harmonics in the pipe?

- A.  $\frac{(2n-1)V}{2L}$
- B.  $\frac{(2n-1)V}{4L}$
- C.  $\frac{nV}{2L}$
- D.  $\frac{nV}{4L}$
- **15.** Two positive charges of magnitude *q* and 2*q* are fixed as shown. At which position is the electric field, due to these charges, equal to zero?



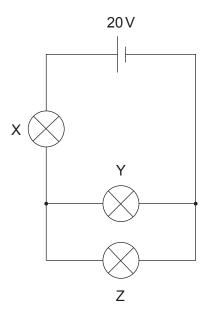
**16.** P and Q are two conductors of the same material connected in series. Q has a diameter twice that of P.

What is  $\frac{\text{drift speed of electrons in P}}{\text{drift speed of electrons in Q}}$ ?



- A. 4
- B. 2
- C.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- D.  $\frac{1}{4}$

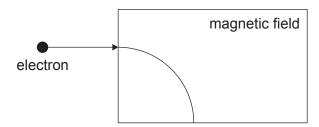
**17.** Three lamps (X, Y and Z) are connected as shown in the circuit. The emf of the cell is 20 V. The internal resistance of the cell is negligible. The power dissipated by X, Y and Z is 10 W, 20 W and 20 W respectively.



What is the voltage across Lamp X and Lamp Y?

|    | Lamp X | Lamp Y |
|----|--------|--------|
| A. | 16 V   | 4V     |
| B. | 4V     | 16 V   |
| C. | 4V     | 8V     |
| D. | 16 V   | 16 V   |

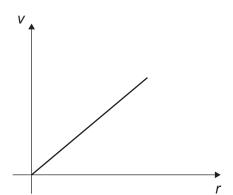
**18.** An electron enters a region of uniform magnetic field at a speed *v*. The direction of the electron is perpendicular to the magnetic field. The path of the electron inside the magnetic field is circular with radius *r*.



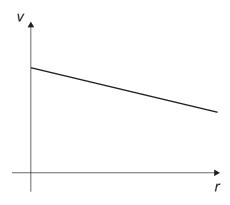
The speed of the electron is varied to obtain different values of r.

Which graph represents the variation of speed v with r?

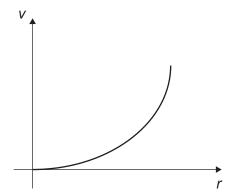
A.

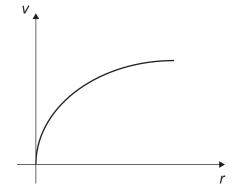


B.

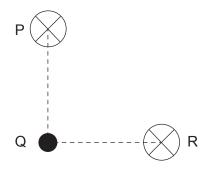


C.





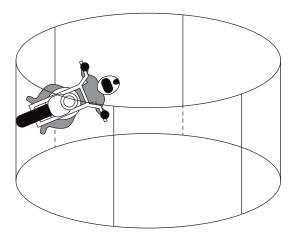
**19.** P and R are parallel wires carrying the same current into the plane of the paper. P and R are equidistant from a point Q. The line PQ is perpendicular to the line RQ.



The magnetic field due to P at Q is X. What is the magnitude of the resultant magnetic field at Q due to both wires?

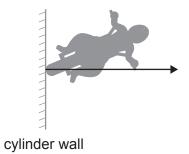
- A.  $\frac{X}{2}$
- B. *X*
- C.  $X\sqrt{2}$
- D. 2X

**20.** A stuntman rides a motorcycle on the inside surface of a cylinder.

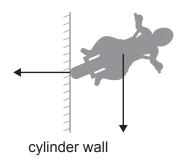


Which is the correct free-body diagram showing all the forces acting on the cyclist at that position?

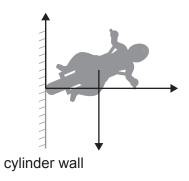
A.

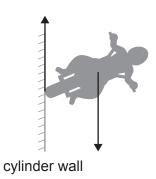


В.

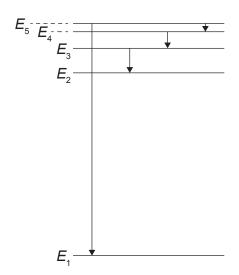


C.



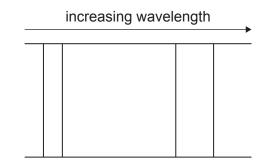


**21.** The energy levels E of an atom are shown.

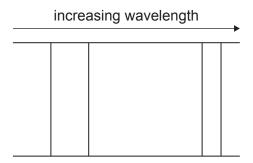


Which emission spectrum represents the transitions?

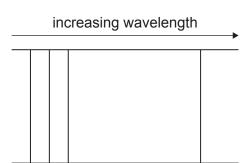
| Λ.            |    |
|---------------|----|
| Δ             |    |
| $\overline{}$ | ١. |

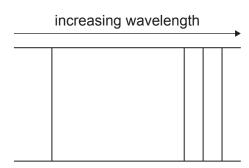


В.



C.





- **22.** Three claims are made about the structure of the atom.
  - I. Most of the atom is empty space.
  - II. The positive charge of the atom is concentrated in a small volume.
  - III. The electrons have discrete energy levels.

Which of these claims can be deduced from the Rutherford-Geiger-Marsden scattering experiment?

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III
- 23. This interaction between a proton and a pion violates two or more conservation laws.

$$p + \pi^- \rightarrow K^- + \pi^+$$

Quark composition of particles:

$$\pi^- = d\bar{u}, \ \pi^+ = u\bar{d}, \ K^- = s\bar{u}, \ p = uud$$

Which laws are violated by this interaction?

- I. Conservation of charge
- II. Conservation of strangeness
- III. Conservation of baryon number
- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III

- 24. A student claims that the following three factors may affect the rate of global warming.
  - I. Increased volcanic activity
  - II. Increased solubility of carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the ocean
  - III. Increased rate of deforestation

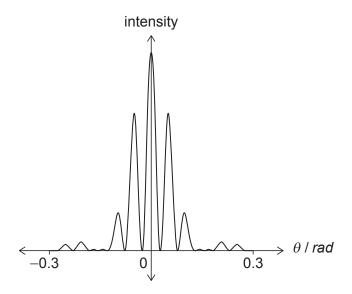
Which factors can increase the rate of global warming?

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III
- **25.** Two surfaces X and Y emit radiation of the same surface intensity. X emits a radiation of peak wavelength twice that of Y.

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

- A.  $\frac{1}{16}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- C. 2
- D. 16
- **26.** A simple pendulum oscillates with frequency f. The length of the pendulum is halved. What is the new frequency of the pendulum?
  - A. 2*f*
  - B.  $\sqrt{2}f$
  - C.  $\frac{f}{\sqrt{2}}$
  - D.  $\frac{f}{2}$

27. The intensity pattern of monochromatic light of wavelength  $\lambda$ , is projected onto a screen.

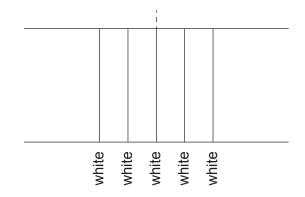


What combination produces this pattern?

|    | Number of slits | Width of slits         |
|----|-----------------|------------------------|
| A. | 1               | smaller than $\lambda$ |
| B. | 1               | greater than $\lambda$ |
| C. | 2               | smaller than $\lambda$ |
| D. | 2               | greater than $\lambda$ |

28. What is the pattern observed when white light passes through a diffraction grating?

A.

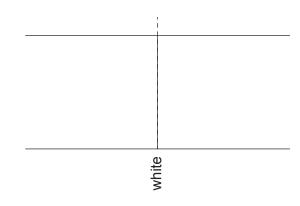


В.

| red | orange | yellow | green | plue | obipui | violet |  |
|-----|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|--|
|     |        |        | 1     |      |        |        |  |

C.

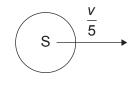
| _ |     |        |        |       |      |        |        |       | i<br>— |        |        |      |       |        |        |     |  |
|---|-----|--------|--------|-------|------|--------|--------|-------|--------|--------|--------|------|-------|--------|--------|-----|--|
|   | red | orange | yellow | green | plue | ogipui | violet |       |        | violet | indigo | plue | green | yellow | orange | red |  |
|   |     |        |        |       |      |        |        | did.w | N IIIC |        |        |      |       |        |        |     |  |



**29.** Source S produces sound waves of speed v and frequency f. S moves with constant velocity  $\frac{v}{5}$  away from a stationary observer.

observer





What is the frequency measured by the observer?

- A.  $\frac{4}{5}f$
- B.  $\frac{5}{6}f$
- C.  $\frac{6}{5}f$
- D.  $\frac{5}{4}f$

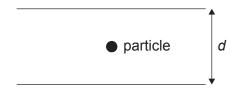
**30.** Two isolated point masses, P of mass *m* and Q of mass 2*m*, are separated by a distance 3*d*. X is a point a distance *d* from P and 2*d* from Q.



What is the net gravitational field strength at X and the net gravitational potential at X?

|    | Net gravitational field strength at X | Net gravitational potential at X |
|----|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| A. | $\frac{Gm}{d^2}$                      | 0                                |
| В. | $\frac{Gm}{d^2}$                      | _ <del>2Gm</del><br>d            |
| C. | $\frac{Gm}{2d^2}$                     | 0                                |
| D. | $\frac{Gm}{2d^2}$                     | $-\frac{2Gm}{d}$                 |

**31.** A negatively charged particle is stationary halfway between two horizontal charged plates. The plates are separated by a distance *d* with potential difference *V* between them.



What is the magnitude of the electric field and direction of the electric field at the position of the particle?

|    | Magnitude of electric field | Direction of electric field |
|----|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A. | $\frac{2V}{d}$              | ир                          |
| B. | $\frac{V}{d}$               | ир                          |
| C. | $\frac{2V}{d}$              | down                        |
| D. | $\frac{V}{d}$               | down                        |

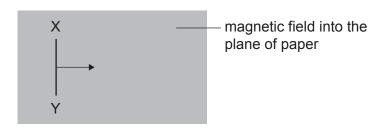
- **32.** The escape speed from the surface of earth is  $v_{\rm esc}$ . The radius of earth is R. A satellite of mass m is in orbit at a height  $\frac{R}{4}$  above the surface of the Earth. What is the energy required to move the satellite to infinity?
  - A.  $\frac{mv_{esc}^2}{5}$
  - B.  $\frac{2mv_{\rm esc}^2}{5}$
  - C.  $mv_{esc}^2$
  - D.  $2mv_{\rm esc}^2$

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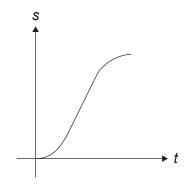
**33.** Which law is equivalent to the law of conservation of energy?

- A. Coulomb's law
- B. Ohm's Law
- C. Newton's first law
- D. Lenz's law

**34.** Wire XY moves perpendicular to a magnetic field in the direction shown.

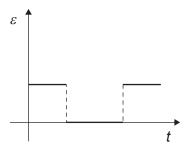


The graph shows the variation with time of the displacement of XY.

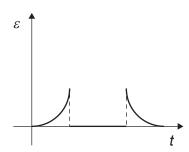


What is the graph of the electromotive force (emf)  $\varepsilon$  induced across XY?

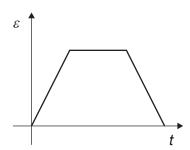
Α.

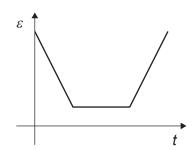


В.



C.





- **35.** Three changes are made to a transformer.
  - I. increasing the thickness of wire in the coils
  - II. laminating the soft iron core
  - III. using wire with lower resistivity

Which changes will reduce power losses in the transformer?

- A. I and II only
- B. I and III only
- C. II and III only
- D. I, II and III
- **36.** A resistor of resistance R is connected to an alternating current power supply. The peak voltage across the resistor is  $V_0$ .

What is the mean power dissipated by the resistor?

- A.  $\frac{V_0^2 \sqrt{2}}{R}$
- B.  $\frac{V_0^2}{R}$
- C.  $\frac{V_0^2}{R\sqrt{2}}$
- D.  $\frac{V_0^2}{2R}$
- **37.** A gamma ray can split into an electron and a positron when it passes through certain materials. Which process describes this phenomenon?
  - A. Pair production
  - B. Pair annihilation
  - C. Nuclear fission
  - D. Radioactive decay

**38.** In the Bohr model for hydrogen, the radius of the electron orbit in the n=2 state is four times that of the radius in the n=1 state.

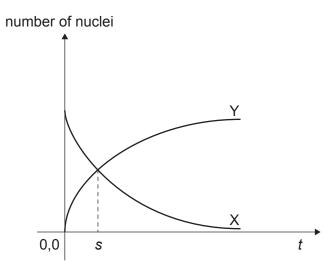
What is  $\frac{\text{speed of the electron in the n = 2 state}}{\text{speed of the electron in the n = 1 state}}$ ?

- A.  $\frac{1}{4}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{2}$
- C. 2
- D. 4
- **39.** Which statement about atomic nuclei is correct?

The density is...

- A. directly proportional to mass number.
- B. inversely proportional to nuclear radius.
- C. inversely proportional to volume.
- D. constant for all nuclei.

**40.** Radioactive nuclide X decays into a stable nuclide Y. The decay constant of X is  $\lambda$ . The variation with time t of number of nuclei of X and Y are shown on the same axes.



What is the expression for s?

- A.  $\frac{\ln 2}{\lambda}$
- B.  $\frac{1}{\lambda}$
- C.  $\frac{\lambda}{\ln 2}$
- D. In2