1 (a) Our star, the Sun, is stable.

Explain what the conditions need to be for a star to remain stable.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Shortly after the 'big bang', hydrogen was the only element in the Universe.

Explain how the other elements came to be formed.

_____

_____

_____

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_____

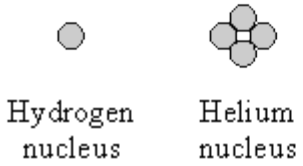
_____

(3)

(Total 5 marks)

2 At the very high temperatures in the sun, hydrogen is converted into helium. It takes four hydrogen nuclei to produce one helium nucleus.

The table shows the relative masses of hydrogen and helium nuclei.



Nucleus	Relative Mass
hydrogen	1.007825
helium	4.0037

(a) Use these figures to calculate what happens to the mass of the sun as hydrogen is converted to helium.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(b) Use your answer to part (a) to explain how the sun has been able to radiate huge amounts of energy for billions of years.

_____

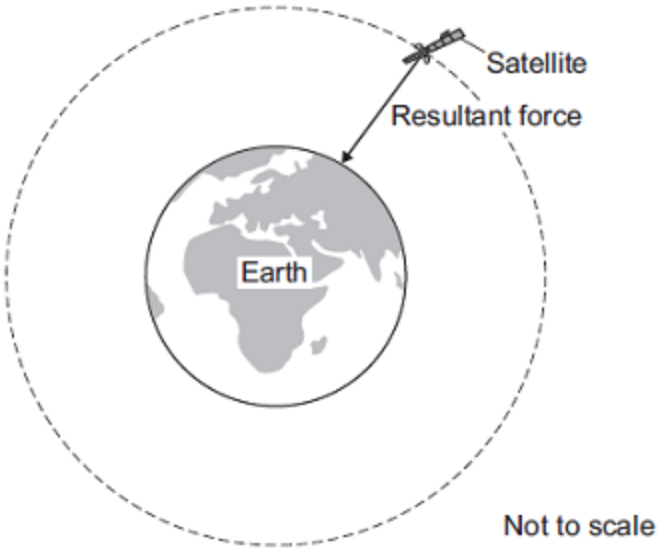
_____

_____

(2)

(Total 5 marks)

3 Man-made satellites can orbit the Earth, as shown in the figure below.



The satellite experiences a resultant force directed towards the centre of the orbit.

The resultant force is called the centripetal force

(a) What provides the centripetal force on the satellite?

_____

(1)

(b) State **two** factors that determine the size of the centripetal force on the satellite.

1. _____

2. _____

(2)

(c) The table below gives data for five different satellites orbiting the Earth.

Satellite	Average height above Earth's surface in kilometres	Time taken to orbit Earth once in minutes	Mass of satellite in kilograms
A	370	93	419 000
B	697	99	280
C	827	103	630
D	5 900	228	400
E	35 800	1440	2 030

(i) State the relationship, if any, between the height of the satellite above the Earth's surface and the time taken for the satellite to orbit the Earth once.

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) State the relationship, if any, between the time taken for the satellite to orbit the Earth once and the satellite's mass.

_____

_____

(1)

(d) Over 300 years ago, the famous scientist Isaac Newton proposed, with a 'thought experiment', the idea of satellites.

Newton suggested that if an object was fired at the right speed from the top of a high mountain, it would circle the Earth.

Why did many people accept Isaac Newton's idea as being possible?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Isaac Newton was a respected scientist who had made new discoveries before. ☐

Isaac Newton went to university. ☐

It was a new idea that nobody else had thought of before. ☐

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

4 Studying stars gives scientists evidence about the evolution of the Universe.

(a) (i) In astronomy, what is meant by a black hole?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) How is it possible to detect a black hole?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) The changes which happen in stars result in new elements being formed.

Nuclei of the heaviest elements are found in the Sun.

Describe how these nuclei are formed.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

5 (a) Explain how stars produce energy.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) What evidence is there to suggest that the Sun was formed from the material produced when an earlier star exploded?

_____

_____

(1)

(c) It is thought that gases from the massive star Cygnus X-1 are spiralling into a black hole.

(i) Explain what is meant by the term *black hole*.

_____

_____

(2)

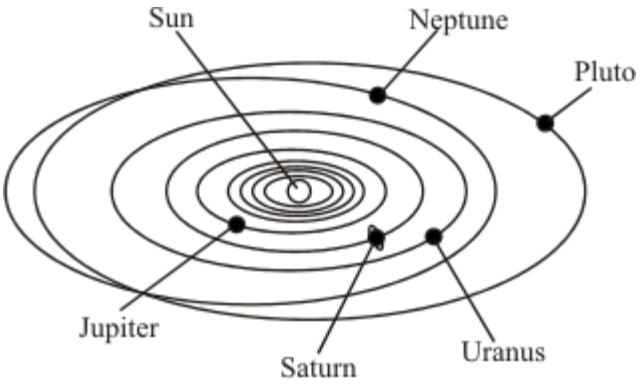
(ii) What is produced as the gases from a star spiral into a black hole?

_____

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

6 The Sun at the centre of our solar system is a star.



(a) The Sun contains nuclei of the heaviest elements. Atoms of these heaviest elements are also present in the planets of the solar system. What does this suggest about the material from which the solar system is formed?

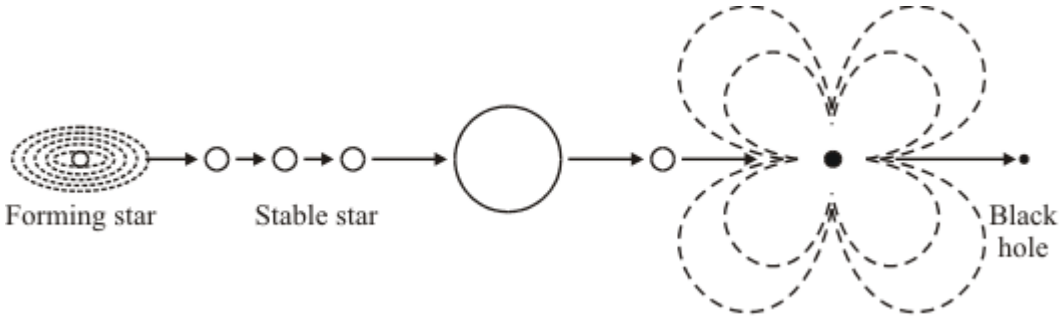
_____

_____

_____

(1)

(b) Stars form from gas (mostly hydrogen) and dust.



Describe, in as much detail as you can, what forces allow a stable star to exist and how the star may eventually form a black hole.

To gain full marks in this question you should write your ideas in good English. Put them into a sensible order and use the correct scientific words.

(6)

(Total 7 marks)

7 Describe, in as much detail as you can, the life history of a star like our Sun.

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_____

_____

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(Total 6 marks)

8 The energy radiated by a **main sequence** star like the Sun is released by a nuclear fusion reaction in its core.

Read the following information about this reaction then use it to answer the questions below.

- The net result of the nuclear fusion reaction is that four hydrogen nuclei produce one helium nucleus. There is a loss of mass of 0.7%.
- For nuclear fusion to occur nuclei must collide at very high speeds.
- The energy released during the reaction can be calculated as shown:

energy released [J] = loss of mass [kg] × (speed of light [m/s²])

(The speed of light is 3×10^8 m/s)

(a) Calculate the energy released when 1g of hydrogen fuses to form helium.

(*Show your working.*)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(4)

(b) The table shows the lifetimes and surface temperatures of main sequence stars with different masses.

MASS OF STAR [SUN = 1]	LIFETIME ON MAIN SEQUENCE [MILLION OF YEARS]	SURFACE TEMPERATURE * [KELVIN]
0.5	200 000	4000
1	10 000	6000
3	500	11 000
15	15	30 000

[* The higher the surface temperature of a star, the higher the temperature and pressure in its core.]

(i) Describe the relationship between the lifetime of a main sequence star and its mass.

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) Suggest an explanation for this relationship.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 9 marks)

9 (a) The Sun is at the stable stage of its life.

Explain, in terms of the forces acting on the Sun, what this means.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(b) At the end of the stable stage of its life a star will change.

Describe and explain the changes that could take place.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

(Total 9 marks)

10 (a) Which one of the following types of electromagnetic wave has the highest frequency?

Tick **one** box.

Gamma rays ☐

Infrared ☐

Microwaves ☐

Ultraviolet ☐

(1)

(b) What makes microwaves suitable for sending communications to a satellite in space?

_____

_____

(1)

(c) Scientists have detected short bursts of radio waves emitted from a distant galaxy.

The scientists think that the radio waves may have been emitted from a neutron star.

What event leads to a neutron star forming?

_____

_____

(1)

(d) Some of the radio waves from the distant galaxy have a frequency of 1.2 gigahertz (GHz).

Which of the following is the same as 1.2 GHz?

Tick **one** box.

1.2×10^3 Hz ☐

1.2×10^6 Hz ☐

1.2×10^9 Hz ☐

1.2×10^{12} Hz ☐

(1)

(e) Radio waves travel through space at a speed of 3.0×10^8 m/s

Calculate the wavelength of the 1.2 GHz radio waves emitted from the distant galaxy.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Wavelength = _____ m

(3)

(f) When radio waves are absorbed by an aerial they may create an alternating current in an electrical circuit.

If an alternating current is created what frequency would it have?

_____

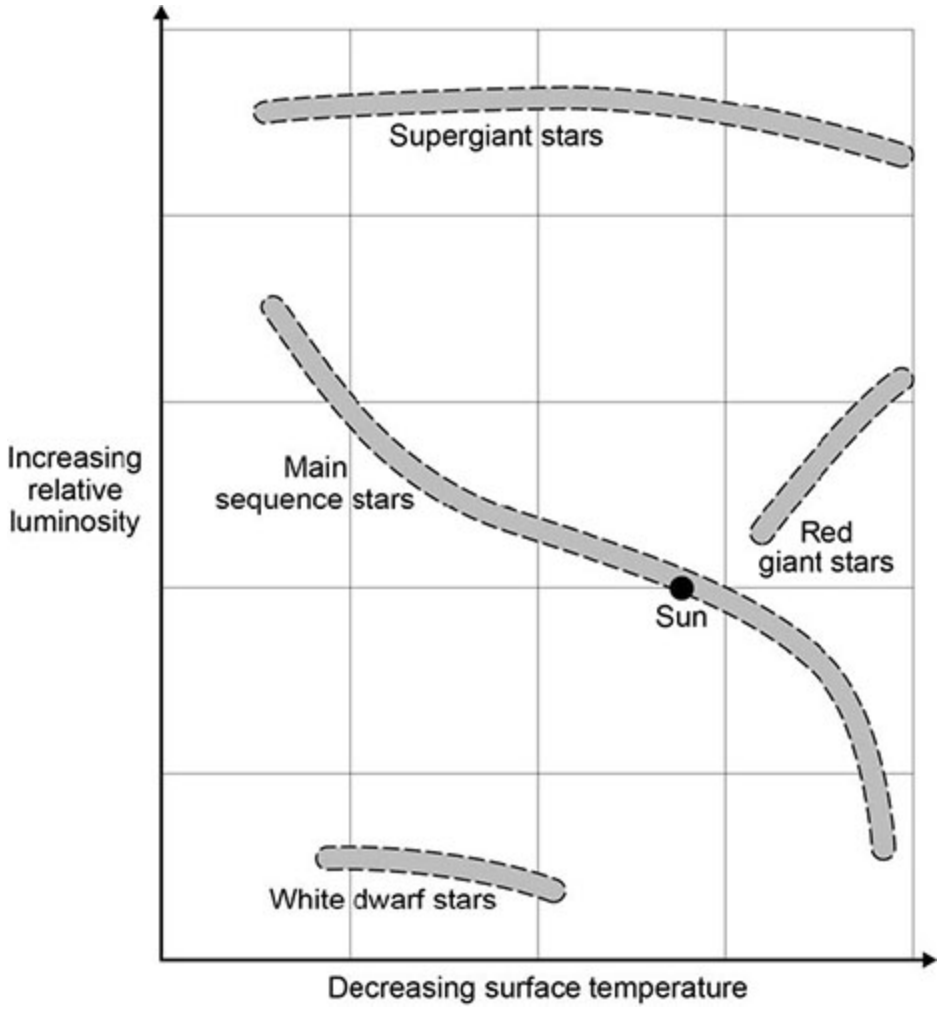
_____

(1)

The diagram shows four groups of stars.

The surface temperature and relative luminosity determine which group a star is in.

A star with a relative luminosity of 1 emits the same amount of energy every second as the Sun.



(g) The Sun is in the group of main sequence stars. These stars are stable.

Explain why a star remains stable.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(h) At different points in their lifecycle stars change from one group to another.

Describe what will happen to the Sun between it leaving the main sequence group and becoming a white dwarf.

Use information from the diagram.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(4)

(Total 8 marks)