

**Section B**

Answer **one** question from this section.

- 7 The Earth's orbit can be considered to be a circular orbit around the Sun with a period of 365.3 days. The distance from the centre of the Earth to the centre of the Sun is 1.496×10^{11} m.

(a) Calculate,

- (i) the angular velocity of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun,

$$\text{angular velocity} = \dots \text{unit} \dots [3]$$

- (ii) the speed of the Earth in its orbit,

$$\text{speed} = \dots \text{ms}^{-1} [2]$$

- (iii) the centripetal acceleration of the Earth.

$$\text{centripetal acceleration} = \dots \text{ms}^{-2} [3]$$

- (b) (i) The mass of the Earth is 5.972×10^{24} kg.

Calculate the gravitational force of attraction of the Sun on the Earth.

$$\text{force} = \dots \text{N} [2]$$





- (II) Use Newton's law of gravitation to determine the mass of the Sun.

mass = kg [2]

- (c) The distance from the Sun to Jupiter is 5.203 times further than from the Sun than the Earth. Calculate the orbital period of Jupiter around the Sun.

period = years [4]





- (d) (I) Describe what is meant by a geostationary satellite and describe its orbit relative to the Earth.

You may use a diagram to illustrate your answer.

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[3]

- (II) Give an example of a practical use of a geostationary satellite.

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[1]

[Total: 20]

