M1. (a) 0.1 (°C)

1

(b) power = energy transferred / time

allow P = E / t

1

allow E = P × t

(c) 1050 / 300

1

3.5 (W)

1

*accept 3.5 (W) with no working shown for **2** marks*

(d) 1050 = m × 4200 × 0.6

1

m = 1050 / (4200 × 0.6)

1

m = 0.417 (kg)

1

*accept 0.417 (kg) with no working shown for **3** marks*

(e) any **one** from:

- energy used to heat metal pan (as well as the water)
- energy transfer to the surroundings (through the insulation)
- angle of solar radiation will have changed during investigation
- intensity of solar radiation may have varied during investigation

1

[8]

M2. (a) dark matt

1

light shiny

1

(b) B A C

1

biggest temperature difference (80 °C)
dependent on first mark

1

(c) (i) (the can that is) dark matt

1

best absorber (of infrared radiation)

1

(ii) any **three** from:

- same area / shape of can
- surrounding temperature is the same for all cans
- same surface underneath cans
- same position in the room

3

(d) fox A

smaller ears

1

thicker fur

1

these minimise energy transfer

dependent on first 2 marks

1

[12]

M3. newton **or** N

metre **or** m

joules **or** J

all three correct 2 marks
two or one correct 1 mark

[2]

M4. (a) (i) 2.1

correct answer only

1

(ii) 3.15

or

their (a)(i) × 1.5 correctly calculated

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution*

ie 2.1 × 1.5

or

their (a)(i) × 1.5

2

kilowatt-hour

accept kWh

or

*a substitution 2100 × 5400 scores **1** mark*

*2100 × 5400 incorrectly calculated with answer in joules scores **2** marks*

*an answer of 11 340 000 scores **2** marks*

*an answer of 11 340 000 J scores **3** marks*

1

(iii) most (input) energy is usefully transformed

accept does not waste a lot of energy

accept most of the output / energy is useful

*do **not** accept it does not waste energy*

1

(b) the room is losing energy / heat

1

at the same rate as the heater supplies it

this mark only scores if the first is scored

*do **not** accept heater reaches same temperature as room / surroundings*

rate of heat gain = rate of heat loss scores both marks

1

[7]

M5. (a) Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also refer to the information in the Marking guidance.

0 marks No relevant content.

Level 1 (1-2 marks) There is a basic explanation of **one** feature **or** a simple statement relating reduction in energy transfer to **one** feature.

Level 2 (3-4 marks) There is a clear explanation of **one** feature **or** a simple statement relating reduction in energy transfer to **two** features.

Level 3 (5-6 marks) There is a detailed explanation of at least **two** features **or** a simple statement relating reduction in energy transfer to all **four** features.

Examples of the points made in response

extra information

accept throughout:
heat for energy
loss for transfer

plastic cap:

- plastic is a poor conductor
  accept insulator for poor conductor
- stops convection currents forming at the top of the flask so stopping energy transfer by convection
- molecules / particles evaporating from the (hot) liquid cannot move into the (surrounding) air so stops energy transfer by evaporation
- plastic cap reduces / stops energy transfer by conduction / convection / evaporation

glass container:

- glass is a poor conductor so reducing energy transfer by conduction
- glass reduces / stops energy transfer by conduction

vacuum:

- both conduction and convection require a medium / particles

- so stops energy transfer between the two walls by conduction and convection
- vacuum stops energy transfer by conduction / convection

silvered surfaces:

- *silvered surfaces reflect infrared radiation*
  accept heat for infrared
- *silvered surfaces are poor emitters of infrared radiation*
- *infrared radiation (partly) reflected back (towards hot liquid)*
- *silvered surfaces reduce / stop energy transfer by radiation*

6

(b) *(the ears have a) small <u>surface</u> <u>area</u>*
ears are small is insufficient

1

so reducing energy radiated / transferred (from the fox)
accept heat lost for energy radiated
*do **not** accept stops heat loss*

1

[8]

M6. *(a) conduction*

must be in correct order

1

convection

1

(b) (i) 70

accept ± half a square
(69.8 to 70.2)

1

(ii) 15

*accept 14.6 to 15.4 for **2** marks*
*allow for **1** mark 70 − 55*
ecf from (b)(i) ± half a square

2

(iii) C

1

biggest drop in temperature during a given time
accept it has the steepest gradient this is a dependent

1

(iv) starting at 70 °C and below graph for C
must be a curve up to at least 8 minutes

1

(v) because 20 °C is room temperature
accept same temperature as surroundings

1

(c) (i) 6720

*correct answer with or without working gains **3** marks*
*6 720 000 gains **2** marks*
*correct substitution of E = 0.2 × 4200 × 8 gains **2** marks*
*correct substitution of E = 200 × 4200 × 8 gains **1** mark*

3

(ii) *the fastest particles have enough energy*
accept molecules for particles

1

to escape from the surface of the water

1

therefore the mean energy of the remaining particles decreases
accept speed for energy

1

the lower the mean energy of particles the lower the temperature (of the water)
accept speed for energy

1

[16]