Internal Energy And Energy Transfers

These practice questions can be used by students and teachers and is

Suitable for GCSE AQA Physics Topic Question 8463

Level: GSCE AQA 8463

Subject: Physics

Exam Board: GCSE AQA

Topic: Internal Energy And Energy Transfers

Q1.

The diagram below shows a cyclist riding along a flat road.

(a) Complete the sentence.

Choose answers from the box.

chemical	**elastic potential**	**gravitational potential**	**kinetic**

As the cyclist accelerates, the _____ energy store in the cyclist's body decreases and the _____ energy of the cyclist increases.

(2)

(b) The mass of the cyclist is 80 kg. The speed of the cyclist is 12 m/s.

Calculate the kinetic energy of the cyclist.

Use the equation:

$$\text{kinetic energy} = 0.5 \times \text{mass} \times (\text{speed})^2$$

_____

_____

_____

_____

Kinetic energy = _____ J

(2)

(c) When the cyclist uses the brakes, the bicycle slows down.

This causes the temperature of the brake pads to increase by 50 °C.
The mass of the brake pads is 0.040 kg.
The specific heat capacity of the material of the brake pads is 480 J/kg °C.

Calculate the change in thermal energy of the brake pads.

Use the equation:

change in thermal energy = mass × specific heat capacity × temperature change

_____

_____

_____

Change in thermal energy = _____ J

(2)

(d) How is the internal energy of the particles in the brake pads affected by the increase in temperature?

Tick **one** box.

Decreased ☐

Increased ☐

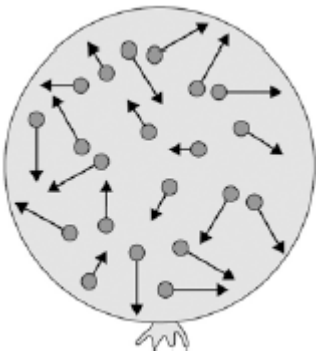
Not affected ☐

(1)

(Total 7 marks)

Q2.

The figure below shows a balloon filled with helium gas.



(a) Describe the movement of the particles of helium gas inside the balloon.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) What name is given to the total kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles of helium gas in the balloon?

Tick **one** box.

External energy ☐

Internal energy ☐

Movement energy ☐

(1)

(c) Write down the equation which links density, mass and volume.

_____

(1)

(d) The helium in the balloon has a mass of 0.00254 kg.

The balloon has a volume of 0.0141 m^3.

Calculate the density of helium. Choose the correct unit from the box.

m^3 / kg	**kg / m^3**	**kg m^3**

_____

_____

_____

_____

Density = _____ Unit _____

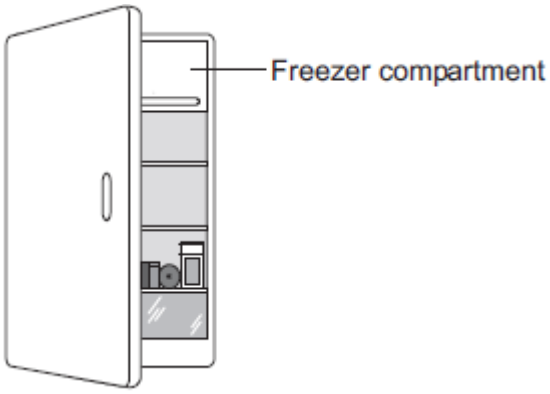
(3)

(Total 7 marks)

Q3.

(a) The figure below shows a fridge with a freezer compartment.

The temperature of the air inside the freezer compartment is –5 °C.



Use the correct answer from the box to complete each sentence.

Each answer may be used once, more than once or not at all.

decreased	**unchanged**	**increased**

When the air near the freezer compartment is cooled, the energy of the air particles is _____ .

The spaces between the air particles are _____ .

The density of the air is _____ .

(3)

(b) The table below shows some information about three fridges, **A**, **B** and **C**.

The efficiency of each fridge is the same.

Fridge	Volume in litres	Energy used in one year in kWh
A	232	292
B	382	409
C	622	524

(i) Which fridge, **A**, **B** or **C**, would cost the least to use for 1 year? ☐

Give **one** reason for your answer.

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) A householder looks at the data in the table above.

What should she conclude about the pattern linking the volume of the fridge and the energy it uses in one year?

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The householder could not be certain that her conclusion is correct for all fridges.

Suggest **one** reason why not.

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 7 marks)

Q4.

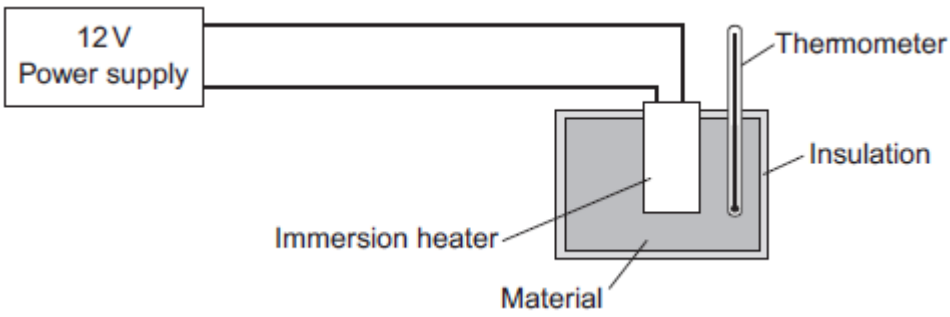
A student used the apparatus in **Figure 1** to compare the energy needed to heat blocks of different materials.

Each block had the same mass.

Each block had holes for the thermometer and the immersion heater.

Each block had a starting temperature of 20 °C.

Figure 1



The student measured the time taken to increase the temperature of each material by 5 °C.

(a) (i) State **two** variables the student controlled.

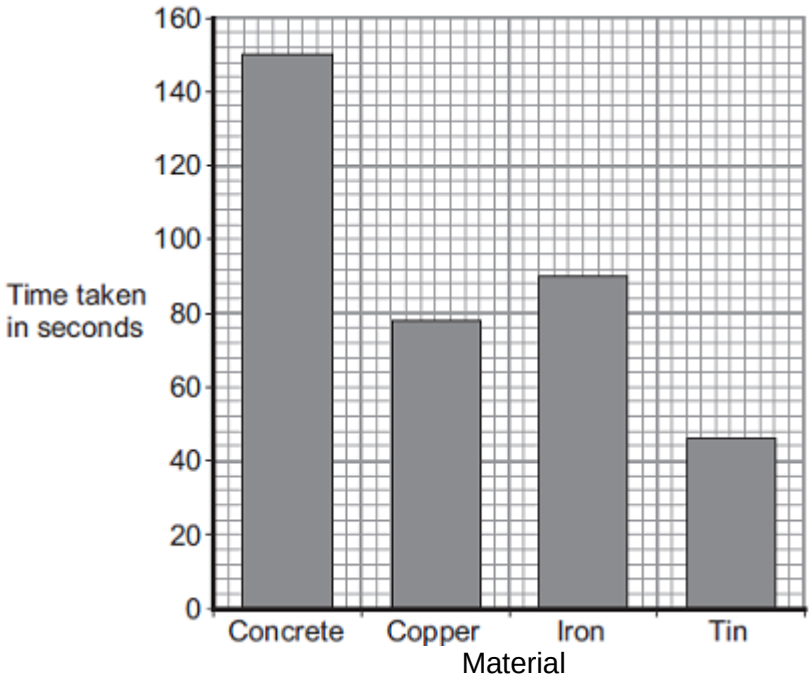
1. _____

2. _____

(2)

Figure 2 shows the student's results.

Figure 2



(ii) Why was a bar chart drawn rather than a line graph?

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) Which material was supplied with the most energy?

_____

Give the reason for your answer.

_____

_____

(2)

(iv) The iron block had a mass of 2 kg.

Calculate the energy transferred by the heater to increase the temperature of the iron block by 5 °C.

The specific heat capacity of iron is 450 J / kg °C.

_____

_____

_____

Energy transferred = _____ J

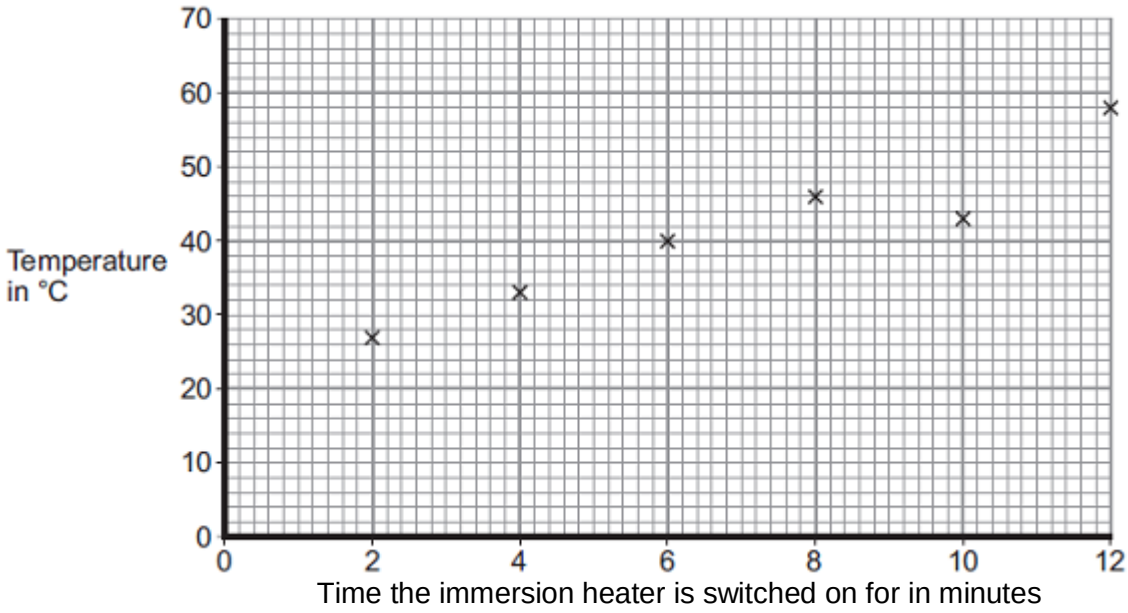
(2)

(b) The student used the same apparatus to heat a 1 kg block of aluminium.

He recorded the temperature of the block as it was heated from room temperature.

The results are shown in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3



(i) One of the student's results is anomalous.

Draw a ring around the anomalous result.

(1)

(ii) Draw the line of best fit for the points plotted in **Figure 3**.

(1)

(iii) What was the temperature of the room?

Temperature = _____ °C

(1)

(iv) What was the interval of the time values used by the student?

Interval = _____ minutes

(1)

(Total 11 marks)

Q5.

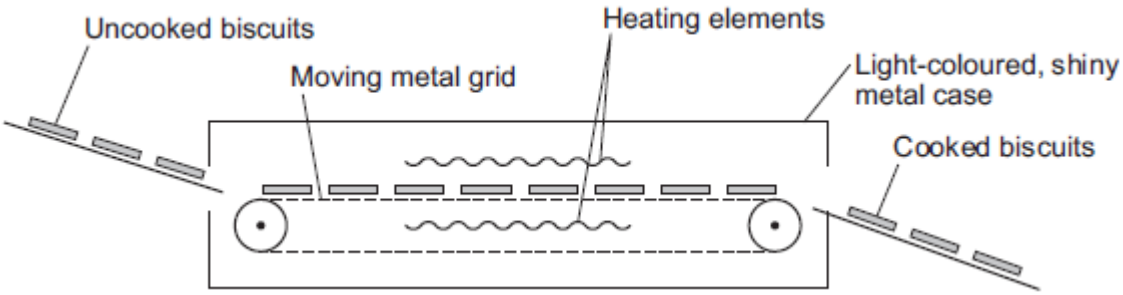
Figure 1 shows one way that biscuit manufacturers cook large quantities of biscuits.

The uncooked biscuits are placed on a moving metal grid.

The biscuits pass between two hot electrical heating elements inside an oven.

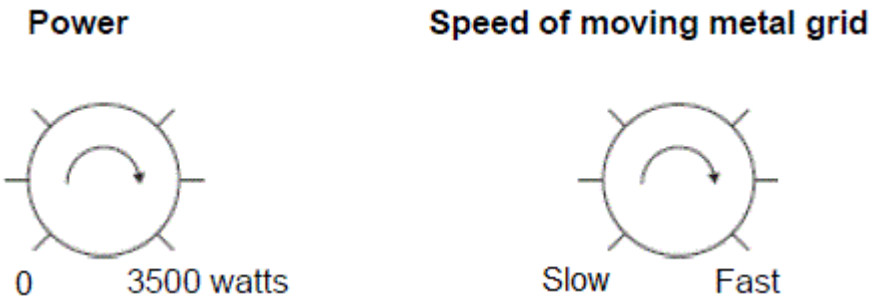
The biscuits turn brown as they cook.

Figure 1



The oven has two control knobs, as shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2



(a) Which type of electromagnetic radiation makes the biscuits turn brown?

_____

(1)

(b) Suggest **two** ways of cooking the biscuits in this oven, to make them turn browner.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

(2)

(c) The inside and outside surfaces of the oven are light-coloured and shiny.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(Total 6 marks)

Q6.

In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.

The information in the box is about the properties of solids and gases.

Solids: • have a fixed shape • are difficult to compress (to squash). Gases: • will spread and fill the entire container • are easy to compress (to squash).

Use your knowledge of kinetic theory to explain the information given in the box.

You should consider:
- the spacing between the particles
- the movement of individual particles
- the forces between the particles.

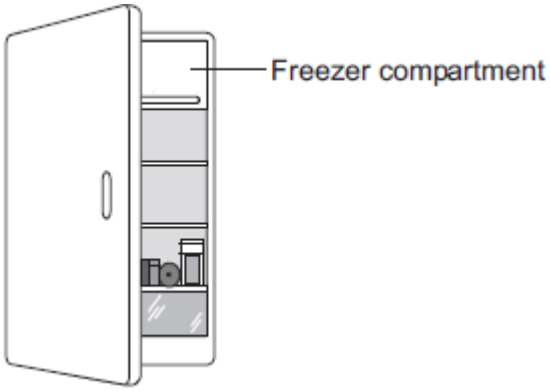
Extra space

(Total 6 marks)

Q7.

(a) The figure below shows a fridge with a freezer compartment.

The temperature of the air inside the freezer compartment is –5 °C.



The air inside the fridge forms a convection current when the fridge door is closed.

Explain why.

(4)

(b) The table below shows information about four fridges.

Fridge	Volume in litres	Energy used in one year in kWh
A	250	300
B	375	480
C	500	630
D	750	750

A householder concludes that the energy used in one year is directly proportional to the volume of the fridge.

Explain why her conclusion is **not** correct.

Use data from the table in your answer.

(2)

(c) New fridges are more efficient than fridges made twenty years ago.

Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of replacing an old fridge with a new fridge.

Ignore the cost of buying a new fridge.

Advantage _____

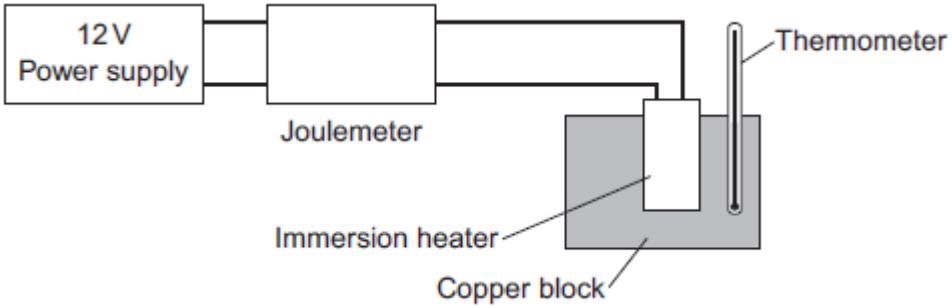
Disadvantage _____

(2)
(Total 8 marks)

Q8.

A student used the apparatus in **Figure 1** to obtain the data needed to calculate the specific heat capacity of copper.

Figure 1



The initial temperature of the copper block was measured.

The power supply was switched on.

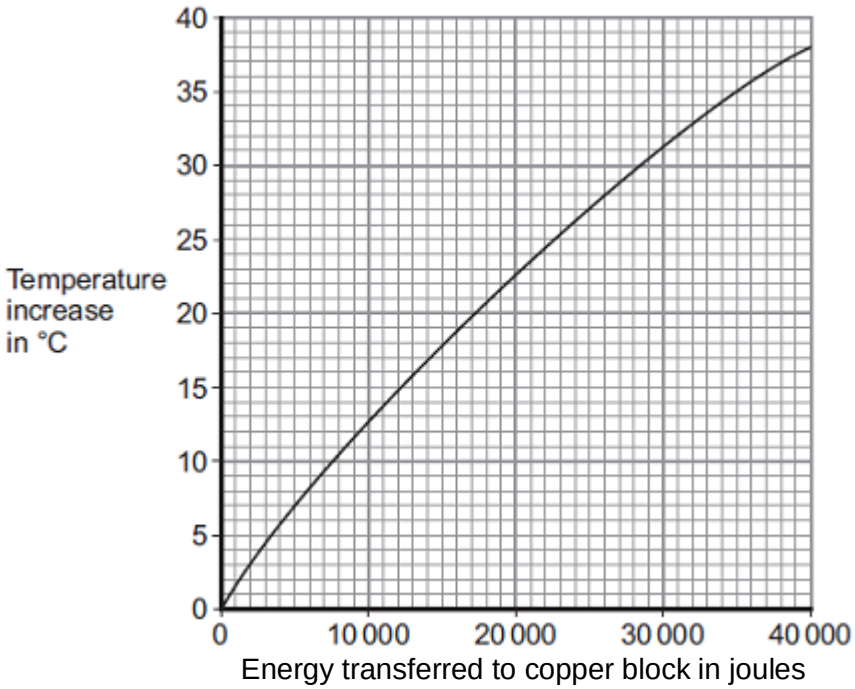
The energy transferred by the heater to the block was measured using the joulemeter.

The temperature of the block was recorded every minute.

The temperature increase was calculated.

Figure 2 shows the student's results.

Figure 2



(a) Energy is transferred through the copper block.

What is the name of the process by which the energy is transferred?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Conduction ☐

Convection ☐

Radiation ☐

(1)

(b) Use **Figure 2** to determine how much energy was needed to increase the temperature of the copper block by 35 °C.

_____ joules

(1)

(c) The copper block has a mass of 2 kg.

Use your answer to part (b) to calculate the value given by this experiment for the specific heat capacity of copper. Give the unit.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Specific heat capacity = _____

(3)

(d) This experiment does **not** give the correct value for the specific heat of copper.

Suggest **one** reason why.

_____

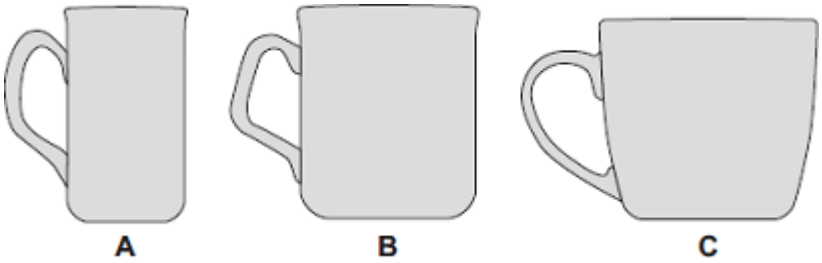
_____

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q9.

The diagram shows three cups **A**, **B** and **C**.

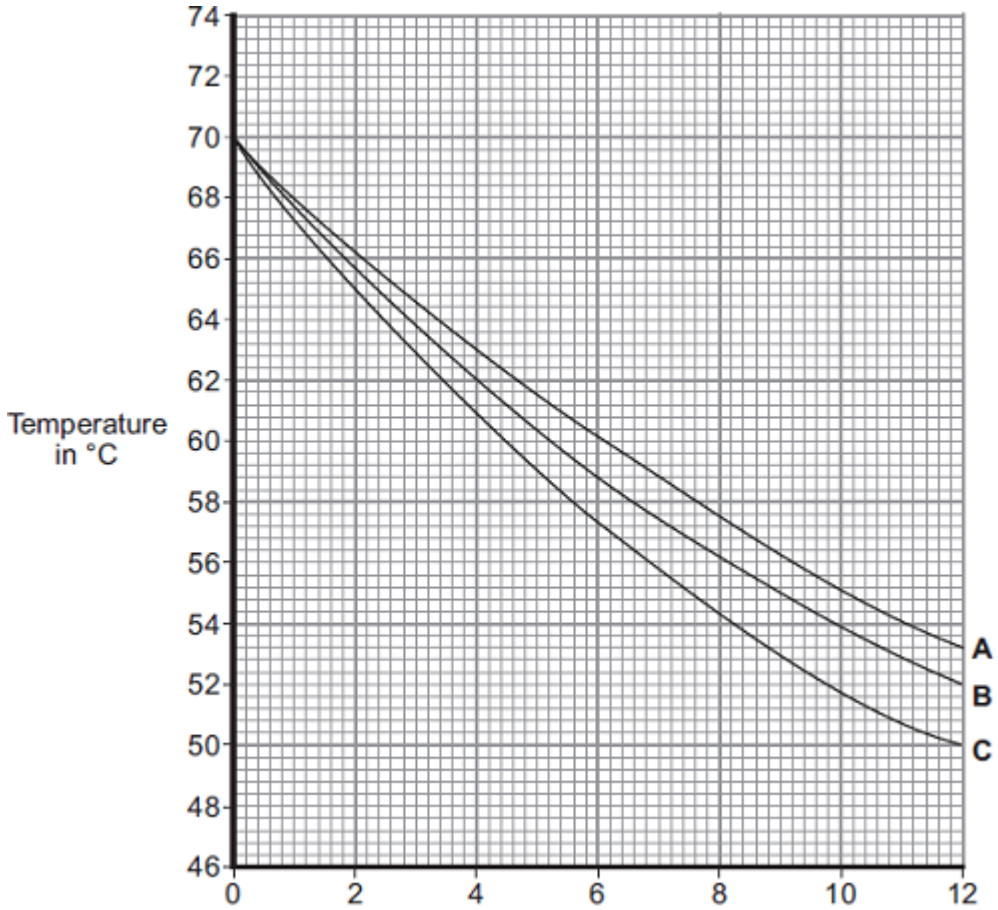


Energy is transferred from hot water in the cups to the surroundings.

(a) Some students investigated how the rate of cooling of water in a cup depends on the surface area of the water in contact with the air.

They used cups **A**, **B** and **C**. They poured the same volume of hot water into each cup and recorded the temperature of the water at regular time intervals.

The results are shown on the graph.



(i) What was the starting temperature of the water for each cup?

Starting temperature = _____ °C

(1)

(ii) Calculate the temperature fall of the water in cup **B** in the first 9 minutes.

_____

Temperature fall = _____ °C

(2)

(iii) Which cup, **A**, **B** or **C**, has the greatest rate of cooling? ☐

Using the graph, give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

(2)

(iv) The investigation was repeated using the bowl shown in the diagram.

The same starting temperature and volume of water were used.

Draw on the graph in part **(b)** another line to show the expected result.

(1)

(v) After 4 hours, the temperature of the water in each of the cups and the bowl was 20°C.

Suggest why the temperature does **not** fall below 20°C.

_____

(1)

(b) (i) The mass of water in each cup is 200 g.

Calculate the energy, in joules, transferred from the water in a cup when the temperature of the water falls by 8°C.

Specific heat capacity of water = 4200 J / kg°C.

_____

_____

_____

Energy transferred = _____ J

(3)

(ii) Explain, in terms of particles, how evaporation causes the cooling of water.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

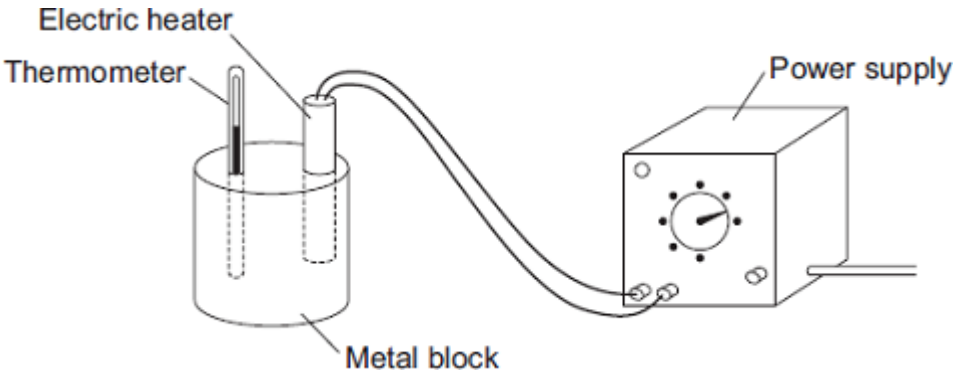
_____

(4)

(Total 14 marks)

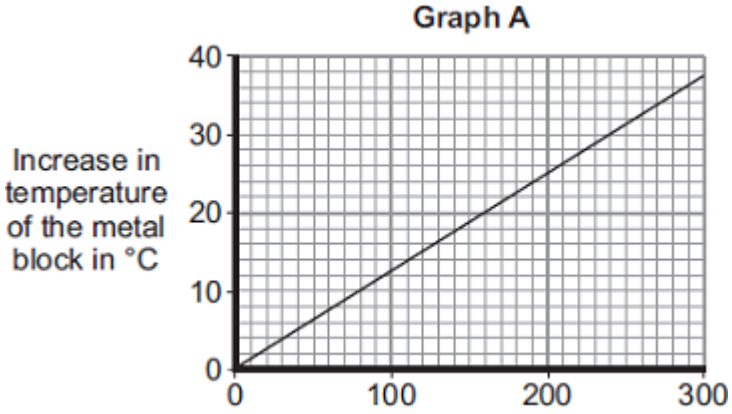
Q10.

(a) A student used the apparatus drawn below to investigate the heating effect of an electric heater.



(i) Before starting the experiment, the student drew **Graph A**.

Graph A shows how the student expected the temperature of the metal block to change after the heater was switched on.



Describe the pattern shown in **Graph A**.

_____

_____

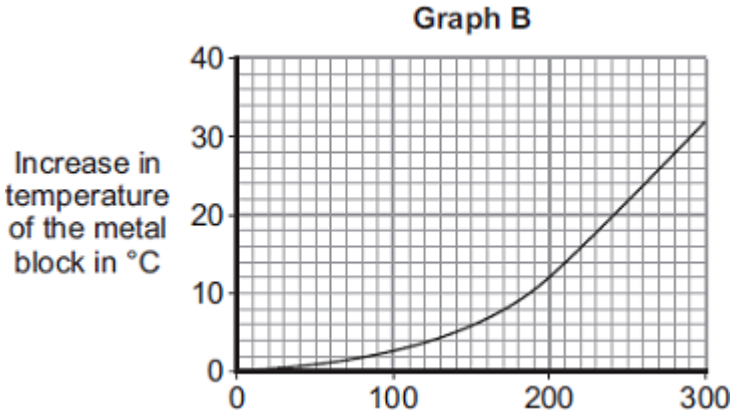
_____

_____

(2)

(ii) The student measured the room temperature. He then switched the heater on and measured the temperature of the metal block every 50 seconds.

The student calculated the increase in temperature of the metal block and plotted **Graph B**.



After 300 seconds, **Graph B** shows the increase in temperature of the metal block is lower than the increase in temperature expected from **Graph A**.

Suggest **one** reason why.

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The power of the electric heater is 50 watts.

Calculate the energy transferred to the heater from the electricity supply in 300 seconds.

_____

_____

_____

Energy transferred = _____ J

(2)

(b) The student uses the same heater to heat blocks of different metals. Each time the

heater is switched on for 300 seconds.

Each block of metal has the same mass but a different specific heat capacity.

Metal	Specific heat capacity in J/kg°C
Aluminium	900
Iron	450
Lead	130

Which **one** of the metals will heat up the most?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

aluminium **iron** **lead**

Give, in terms of the amount of energy needed to heat the metal blocks, a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

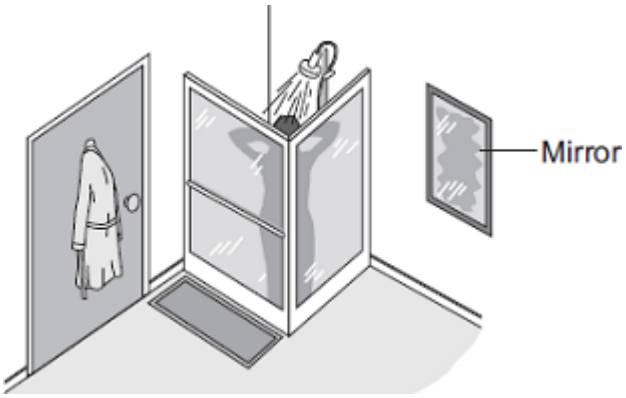
_____

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q11.

The picture shows a person taking a hot shower.



(a) When a person uses the shower the mirror gets misty.

Why?

_____

(3)

(b) The homeowner installs an electrically heated mirror into the shower room.

When a person has a shower, the heated mirror does **not** become misty but stays clear.

Why does the mirror stay clear?

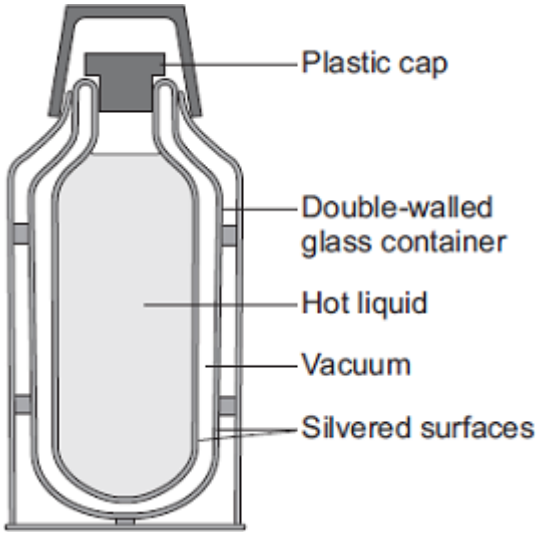
(2)

(Total 5 marks)

Q12.

(a) *In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.*

The diagram shows the structure of a vacuum flask.



A vacuum flask is designed to reduce the rate of energy transfer by heating processes.

Describe how the design of a vacuum flask keeps the liquid inside hot.

(6)

(b) Arctic foxes live in a very cold environment.

Arctic foxes have small ears.

How does the size of the ears help to keep the fox warm in a cold environment?

_____

_____

_____

_____

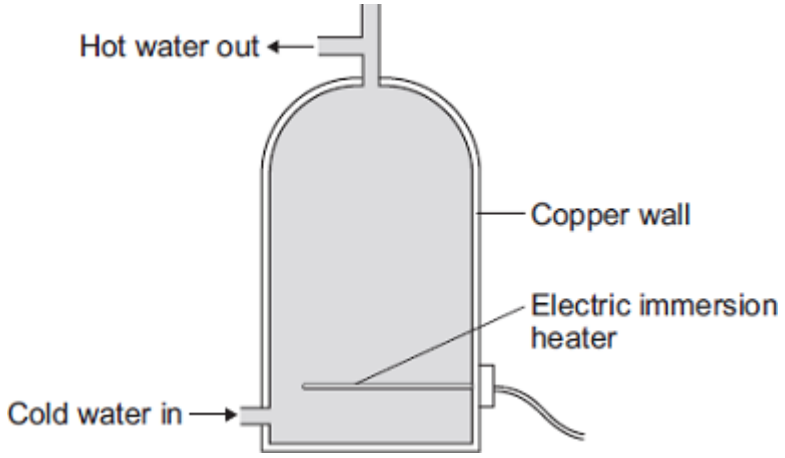
_____

(2)

(Total 8 marks)

Q13.

An electric immersion heater is used to heat the water in a domestic hot water tank.
When the immersion heater is switched on the water at the bottom of the tank gets hot.



(a) Complete the following sentence.

The main way the energy is transferred through the copper wall of the water tank is

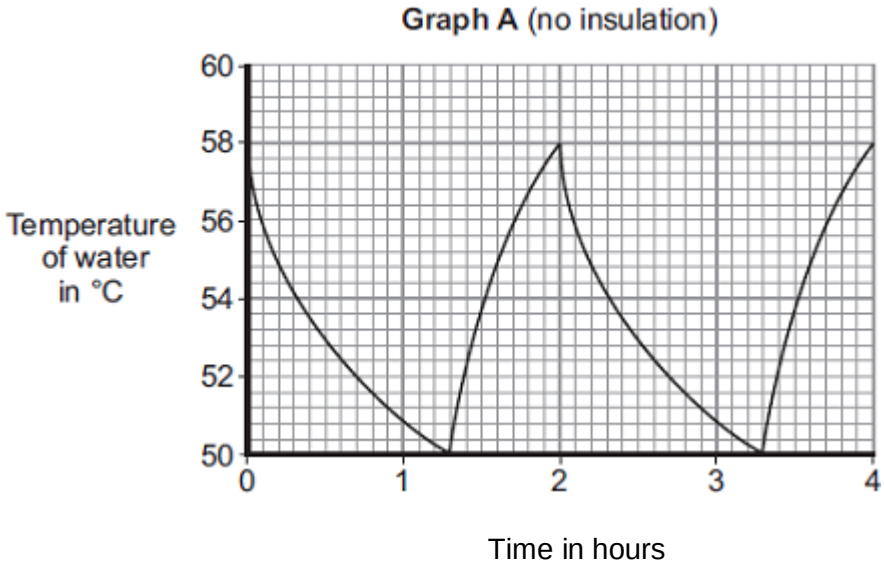
by the process of _____ .

(1)

(b) The immersion heater has a thermostat to control the water temperature.

When the temperature of the water inside the tank reaches 58°C the thermostat switches the heater off. The thermostat switches the heater back on when the temperature of the water falls to 50°C.

Graph A shows how the temperature of the water inside a hot water tank changes with time. The tank is **not** insulated.



(i) The temperature of the water falls at the fastest rate just after the heater switches off.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) To heat the water in the tank from 50°C to 58°C the immersion heater transfers 4032 kJ of energy to the water.

Calculate the mass of water in the tank.

Specific heat capacity of water = 4200 J/kg°C

_____

_____

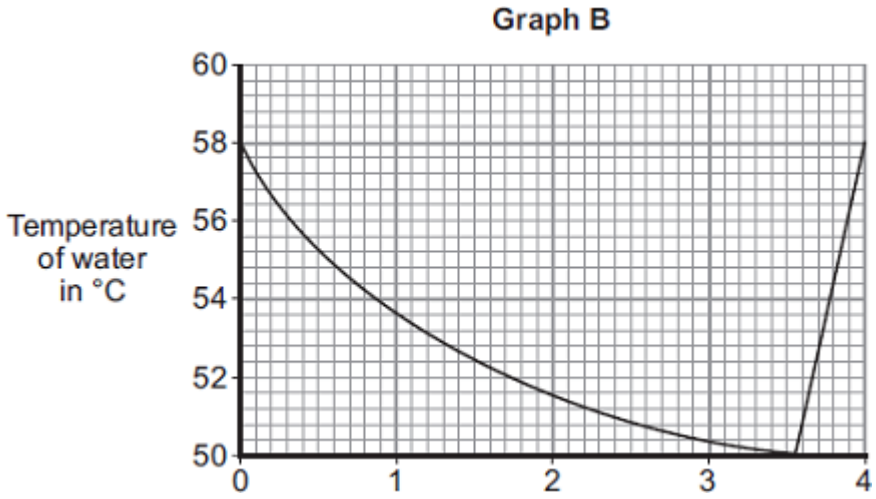
_____

Mass = _____ kg

(3)

(iii) An insulating jacket is fitted to the hot water tank.

Graph B shows how the temperature of the water inside the insulated hot water tank changes with time.



An insulating jacket only costs £12.

By comparing **Graph A** with **Graph B**, explain why fitting an insulating jacket to a hot water tank saves money.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

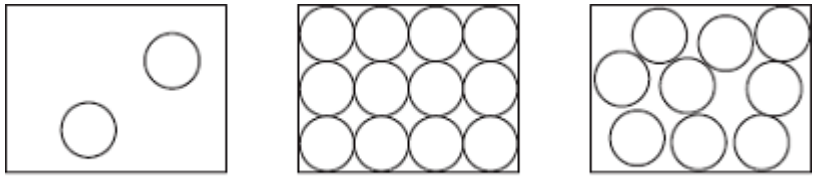
_____

(3)

(Total 9 marks)

Q14.

(a) The diagrams, **X**, **Y** and **Z**, show how the particles are arranged in the three states of matter.



X Y Z

(i) Which **one** of the diagrams, **X**, **Y** or **Z**, shows the arrangement of particles in a liquid?

Write the correct answer in the box. ☐

(1)

(ii) Which **one** of the diagrams, **X**, **Y** or **Z**, shows the arrangement of particles in a gas?

Write the correct answer in the box. ☐

(1)

(b) Draw a ring around the correct answer in each box to complete each sentence.

(i) In a gas, the particles are

vibrating in fixed positions.
moving randomly.
not moving.

(1)

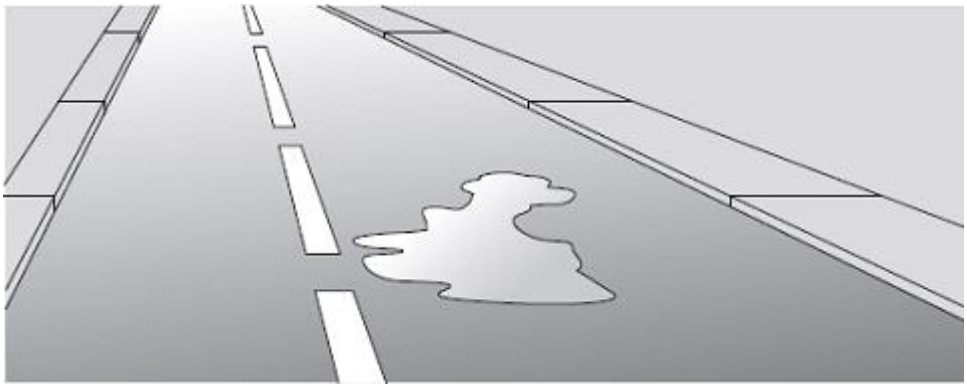
(ii) In a solid, the forces between the particles are

stronger than
equal to
weaker than

the forces between the particles in a liquid.

(1)

(c) The picture shows a puddle of water in a road, after a rain shower.



(i) During the day, the puddle of water dries up and disappears. This happens because the water particles move from the puddle into the air.

What process causes water particles to move from the puddle into the air?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

condensation **evaporation** **radiation**

(1)

(ii) Describe **one** change in the weather which would cause the puddle of water to dry up faster.

_____

_____

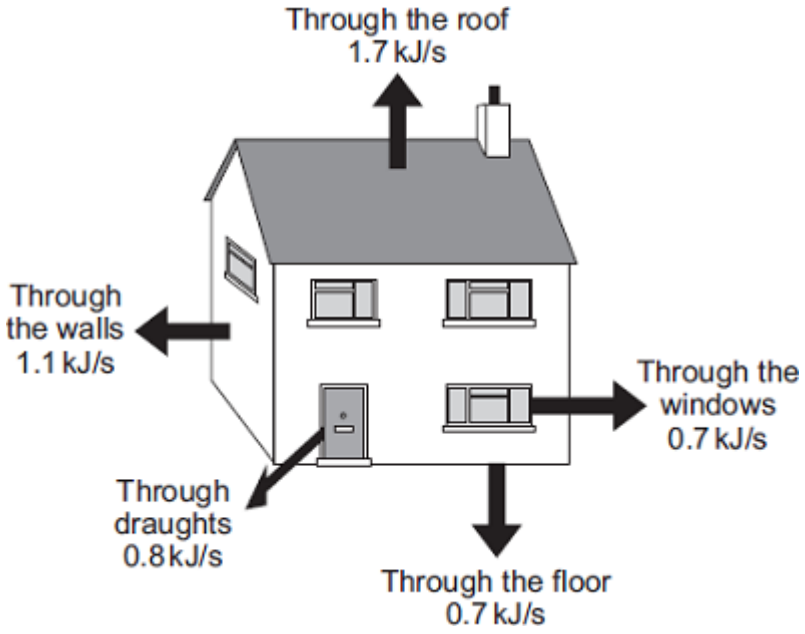
(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q15.

Diagram 1 shows the energy transferred per second from a badly insulated house on a cold day in winter.

Diagram 1



(a) (i) When the inside of the house is at a constant temperature, the energy transferred from the heating system to the inside of the house equals the energy transferred from the house to the outside.

Calculate, in kilowatts, the power of the heating system used to keep the inside of the house in **Diagram 1** at a constant temperature.

1 kilowatt (kW) = 1 kilojoule per second (kJ/s)

_____

Power of the heating system = _____ kW

(1)

(ii) In the winter, the heating system is switched on for a total of 7 hours each day.

Calculate, in kilowatt-hours, the energy transferred each day from the heating system to the inside of the house.

_____

_____

Energy transferred each day = _____ kWh

(2)

(iii) Energy costs 15 p per kilowatt-hour.

Calculate the cost of heating the house for one day.

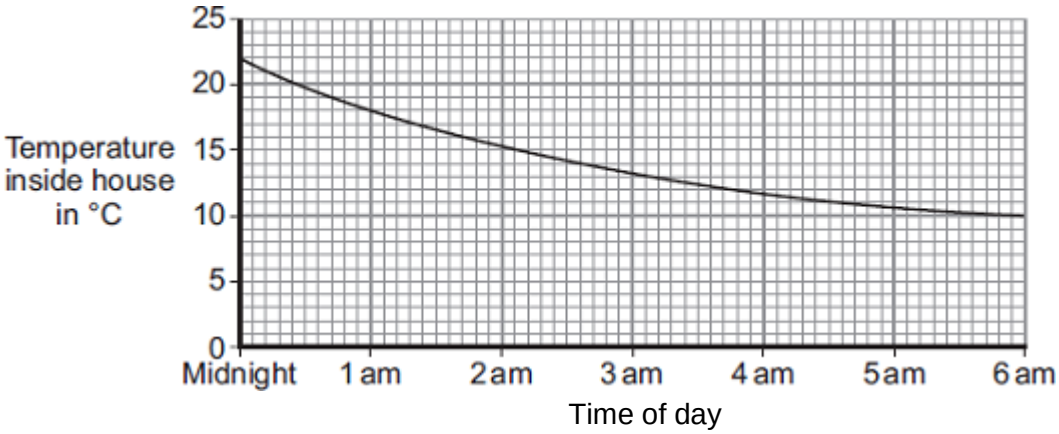
_____

Cost = _____

(1)

(iv) The heating system is switched off at midnight.

The graph shows how the temperature inside the house changes after the heating system has been switched off.



Draw a ring around the correct answer in the box to complete the sentence.

Between midnight and 6 am the rate of energy transfer from

the house

decreases.
decreases then stays constant.
increases.

Give the reason for your answer.

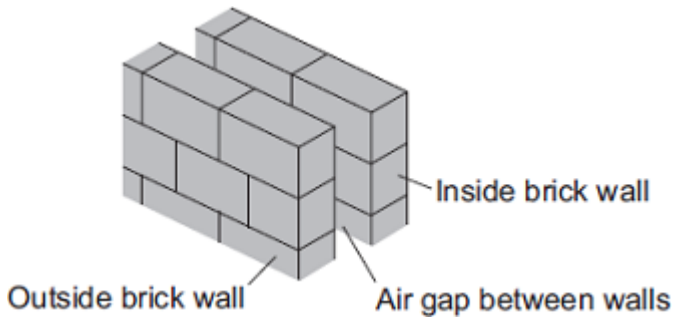
_____

_____

(2)

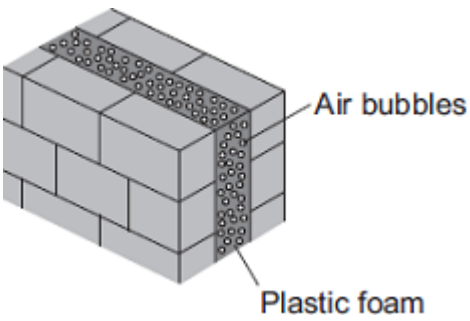
(b) **Diagram 2** shows how the walls of the house are constructed.
Diagram 3 shows how the insulation of the house could be improved by filling the air gap between the two brick walls with plastic foam.

Diagram 2



U-value of the wall = 0.7

Diagram 3



U-value of the wall = 0.3

The plastic foam reduces energy transfer by convection.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

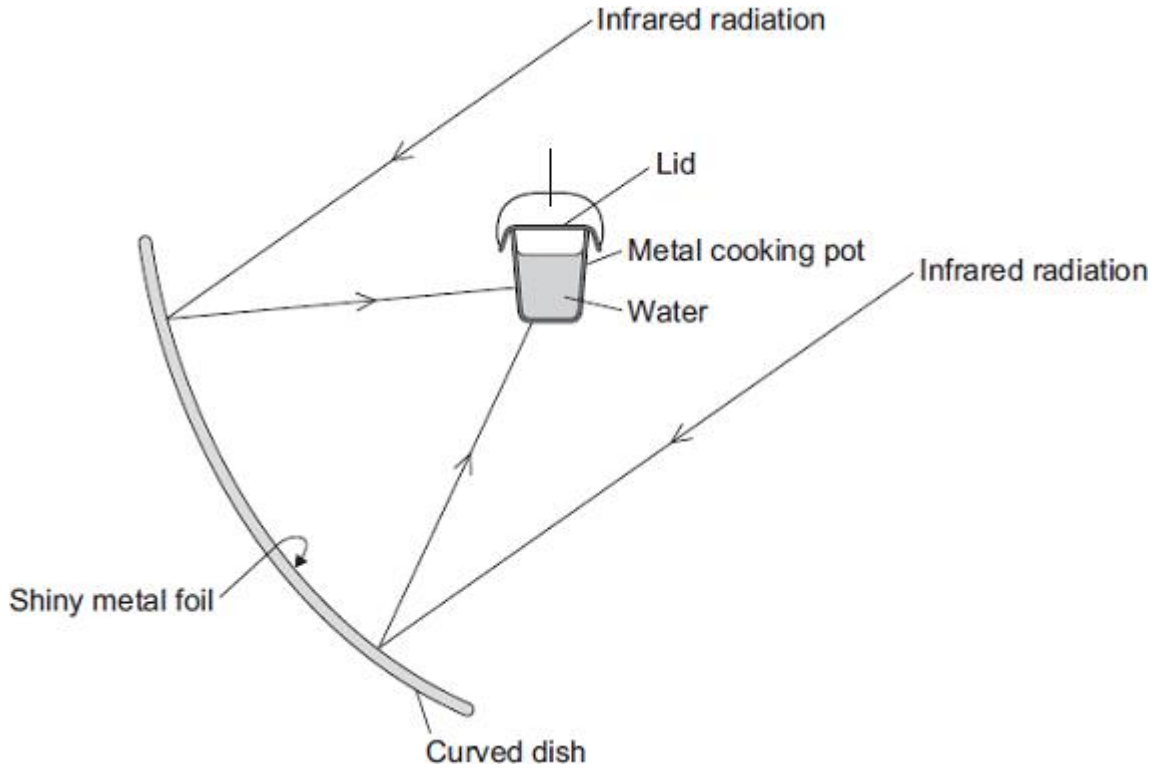
_____

(2)

(Total 8 marks)

Q16.

The diagram shows the design of a solar cooker. The cooker heats water using infrared radiation from the Sun.



(a) Why is the inside of the large curved dish covered with shiny metal foil?

_____

_____

(1)

(b) Which would be the best colour to paint the outside of the metal cooking pot?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

black **silver** **white**

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) Why does the cooking pot have a lid?

_____

_____

(1)

(d) Calculate how much energy is needed to increase the temperature of 2 kg of water by 80 °C.

The specific heat capacity of water = 4200 J/kg °C.

_____

_____

_____

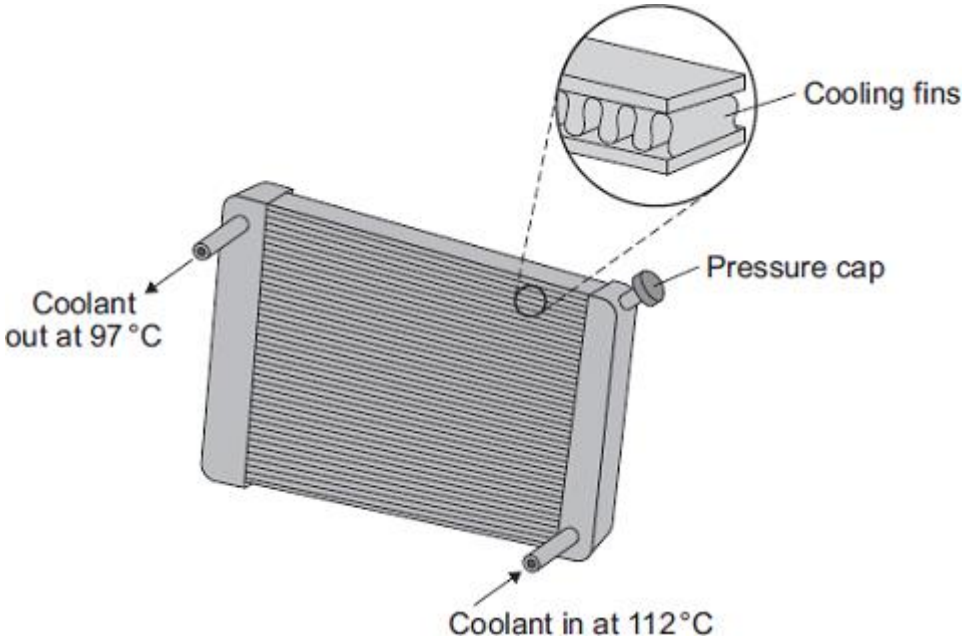
Energy = _____ J

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q17.

The diagram shows a car radiator. The radiator is part of the engine cooling system.



Liquid coolant, heated by the car engine, enters the radiator. As the coolant passes through the radiator, the radiator transfers energy to the surroundings and the temperature of the coolant falls.

(a) Why is the radiator painted black?

_____

_____

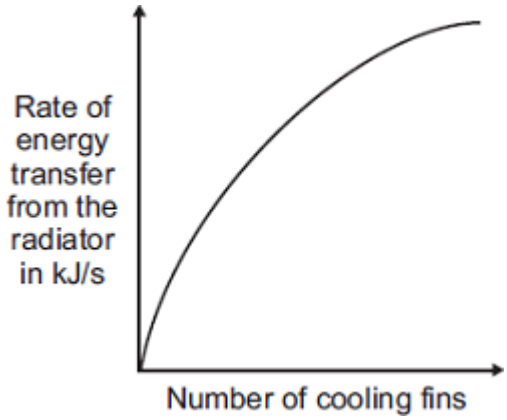
_____

_____

(2)

(b) Different radiators have different numbers of cooling fins along the length of the radiator.

The sketch graph shows how the number of cooling fins affects the rate of energy transfer from the radiator.



The number of cooling fins affects the rate of energy transfer from the radiator.

Explain how.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) When the car engine is working normally, 2 kg of coolant passes through the radiator each second. The temperature of the coolant falls from 112 °C to 97 °C.

Calculate the energy transferred each second from the coolant.

Specific heat capacity of the coolant = 3800 J/kg °C.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Energy transferred each second = _____ J

(3)

(d) On cold days, some of the energy transferred from a hot car engine is used to warm the air inside the car. This is a useful energy transfer.

What effect, if any, does this energy transfer have on the overall efficiency of the car engine?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

decreases the efficiency	**does not change the efficiency**	**increases the efficiency**

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

Q18.

According to kinetic theory, all matter is made up of small particles. The particles are constantly moving.

Diagram 1 shows how the particles may be arranged in a solid.

Diagram 1

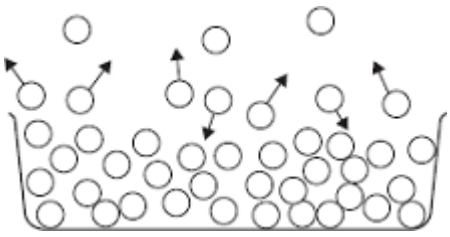
(a) One kilogram of a gas has a much larger volume than one kilogram of a solid.

Use kinetic theory to explain why.

(4)

(b) **Diagram 2** shows the particles in a liquid. The liquid is evaporating.

Diagram 2



(i) How can you tell from **Diagram 2** that the liquid is evaporating?

(1)

(ii) The temperature of the liquid in the container decreases as the liquid evaporates.

Use kinetic theory to explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

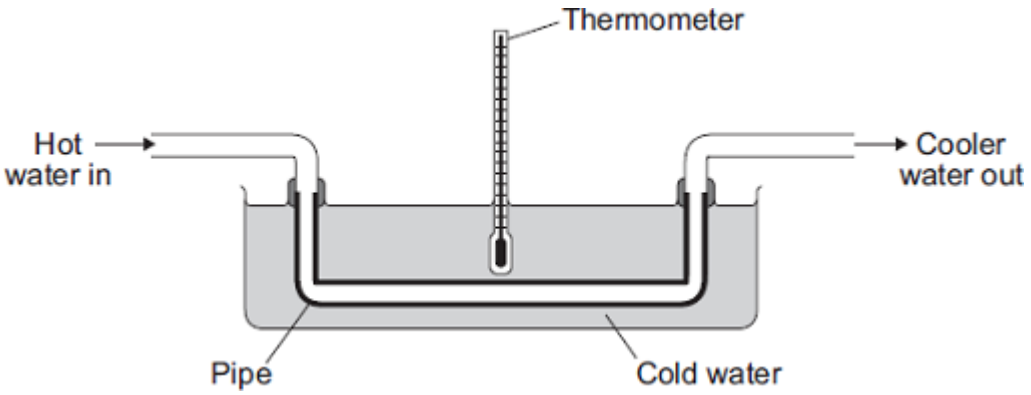
(Total 8 marks)

Q19.

Heat exchangers are devices used to transfer heat from one place to another.

The diagram shows a pipe being used as a simple heat exchanger by a student in an investigation.

Heat is transferred from the hot water inside the pipe to the cold water outside the pipe.



(a) Complete the following sentence by drawing a ring around the correct word in the box.

Heat is transferred from the hot water inside the pipe

to the cold water outside the pipe by	conduction.
	convection.

radiation.

(1)

(b) The student wanted to find out if the efficiency of a heat exchanger depends on the material used to make the pipe. The student tested three different materials. For each material, the rate of flow of hot water through the pipe was kept the same.

The student's results are recorded in the table.

Material	Temperature of the cold water at the start in °C	Temperature of the cold water after 10 minutes in °C
Copper	20	36
Glass	20	23
Plastic	20	21

(i) The rate of flow of hot water through the pipe was one of the control variables in the investigation.

Give **one** other control variable in the investigation.

_____

(1)

(ii) Which **one** of the three materials made the best heat exchanger?

_____

Give a reason for your answer.

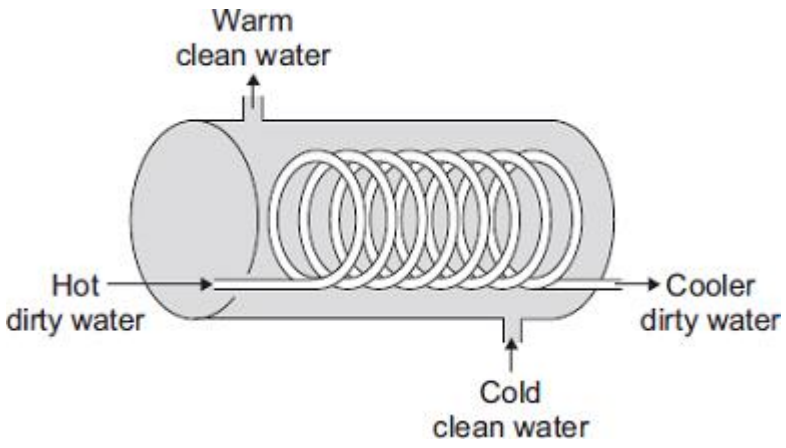
_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) The student finds a picture of a heat exchanger used in an industrial laundry. The heat exchanger uses hot, dirty water to heat cold, clean water.



This heat exchanger transfers heat faster than the heat exchanger the student used in the investigation.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

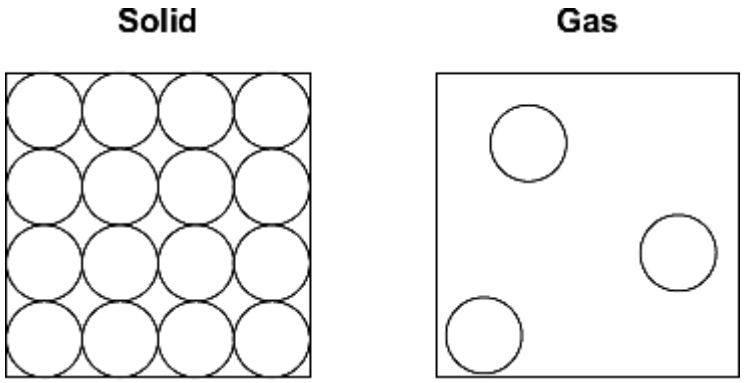
(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q20.

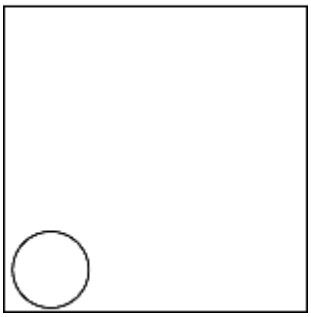
(a) The diagrams show the arrangement of the particles in a solid and in a gas.

Each circle represents one particle.



(i) Complete the diagram below to show the arrangement of the particles in a liquid.

Liquid



(2)

(ii) Explain, in terms of the particles, why gases are easy to compress.

_____

_____

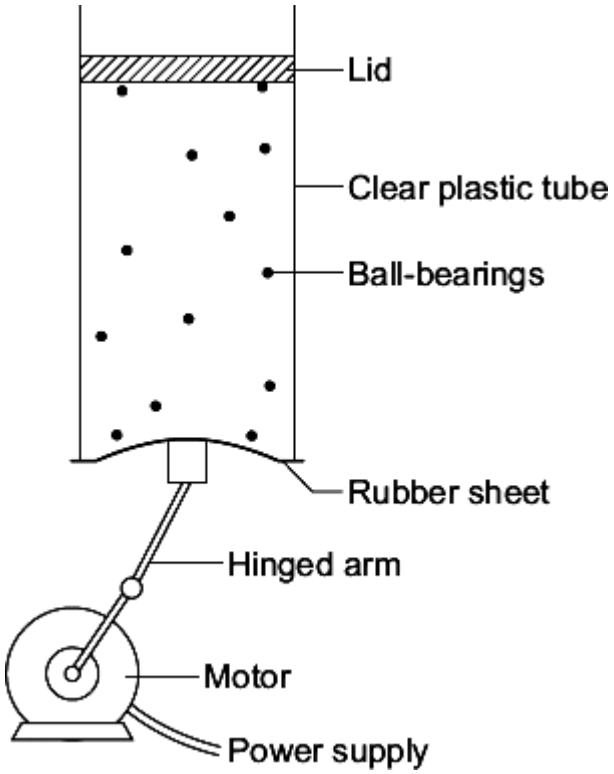
_____

_____

(2)

(b) The diagram below shows the model that a science teacher used to show her students that there is a link between the temperature of a gas and the speed of the gas particles.

The ball-bearings represent the gas particles. Switching the motor on makes the ball-bearings move around in all directions.



(i) How is the motion of the ball-bearings similar to the motion of the gas particles?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) The faster the motor runs, the faster the ball-bearings move. Increasing the speed of the motor is like increasing the temperature of a gas.

Use the model to predict what happens to the speed of the gas particles when the temperature of a gas is increased.

_____

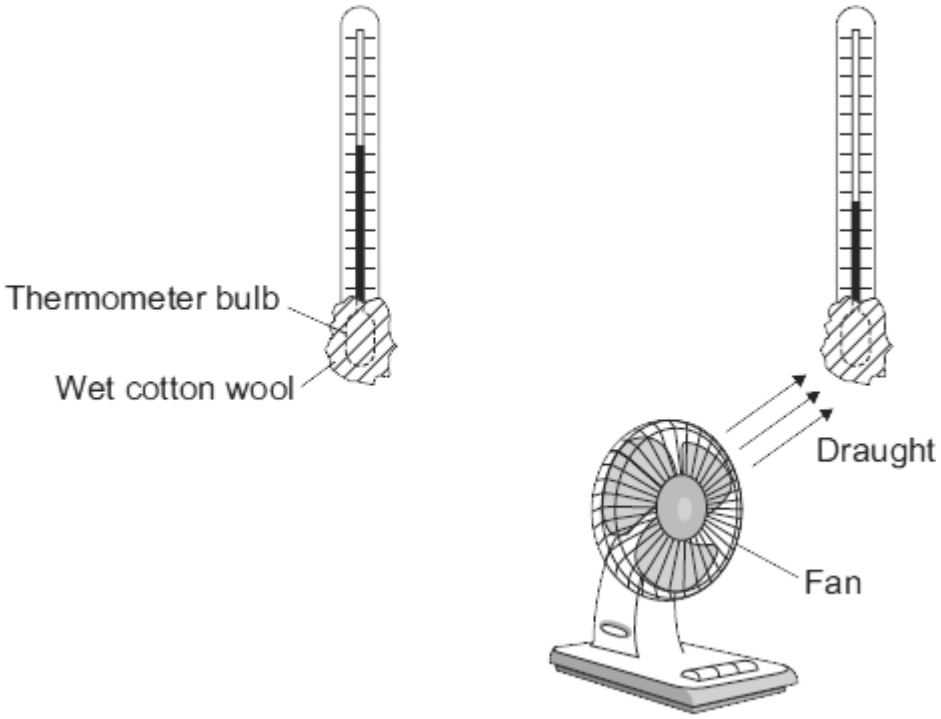
_____

(1)

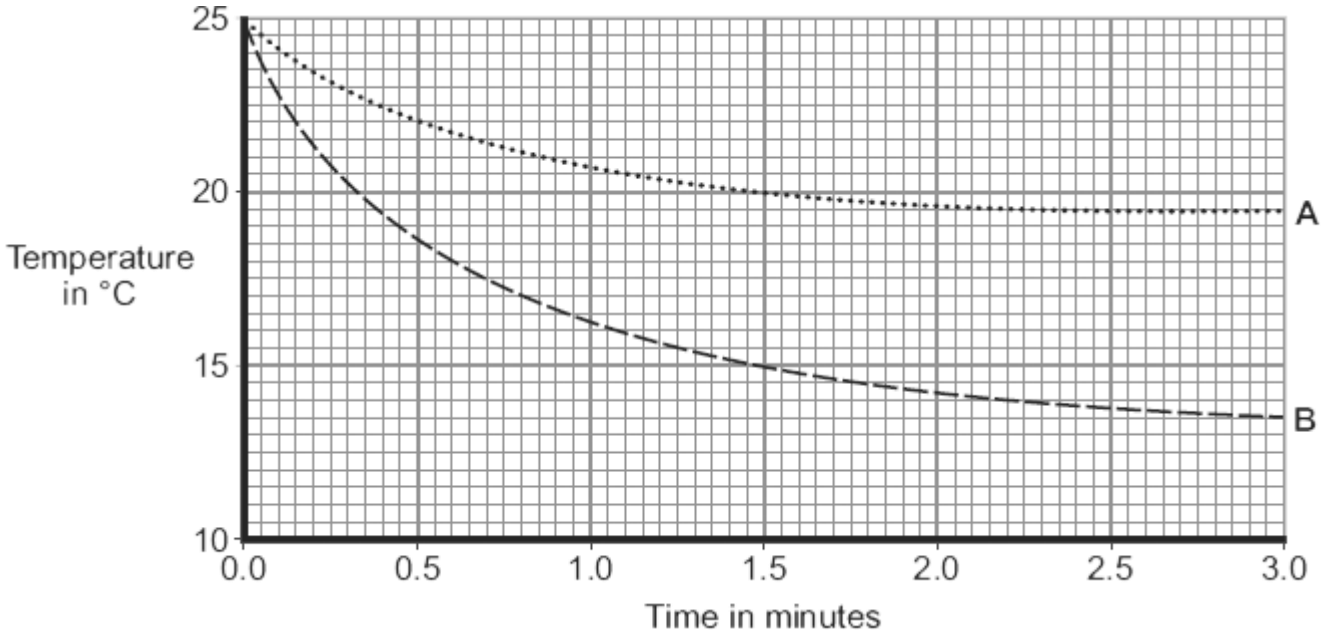
(Total 6 marks)

Q21.

The diagram shows two thermometers. The bulb of each thermometer is covered with a piece of wet cotton wool. One of the thermometers is placed in the draught from a fan.



The graph shows how the temperature of each thermometer changes with time.



(a) Which of the graph lines, **A** or **B**, shows the temperature of the thermometer placed in the draught?

Write the correct answer in the box. ☐

Explain, in terms of evaporation, the reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(b) A wet towel spread out and hung outside on a day without wind dries faster than an identical wet towel left rolled up in a plastic bag.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

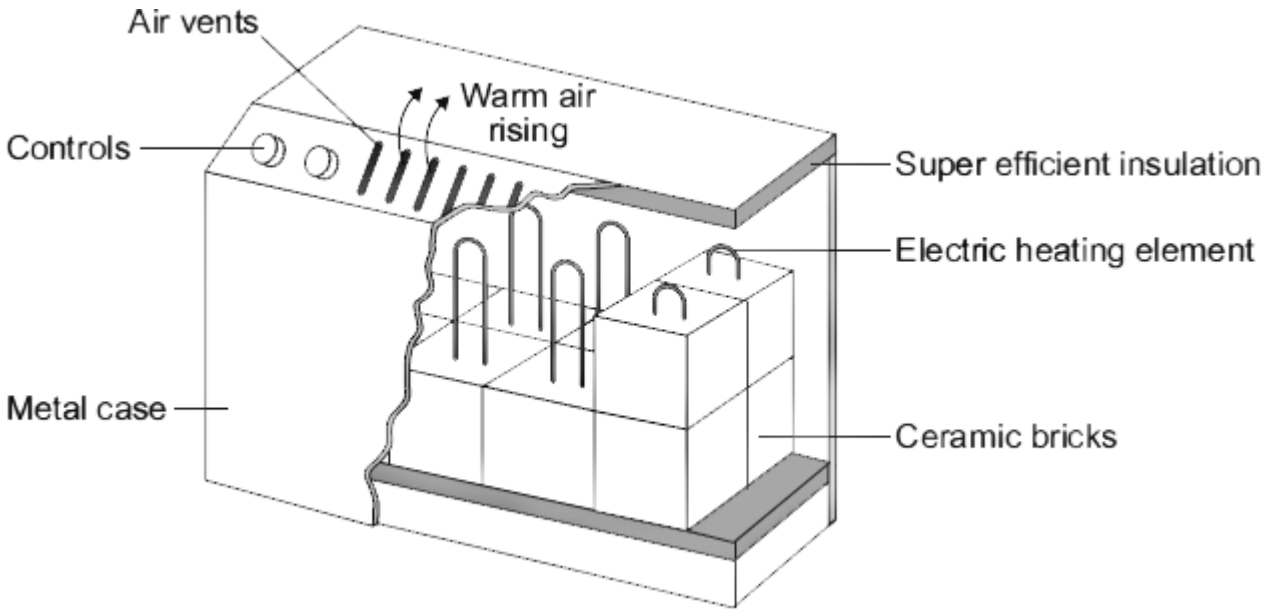
_____

(2)

(Total 5 marks)

Q22.

The diagram shows how one type of electric storage heater is constructed. The heater has ceramic bricks inside. The electric elements heat the ceramic bricks during the night. Later, during the daytime, the ceramic bricks transfer the stored energy to the room.



(a) In winter, the electricity supply to a 2.6 kW storage heater is switched on each day between midnight and 7 am. Between these hours, electricity costs 5 p per kilowatt-hour.

Calculate the daily cost of using the storage heater.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

Cost = _____ p

(3)

(b) Homes with electric storage heaters have a separate meter to measure the electricity supplied between midnight and 7 am. Another meter measures the electricity supplied at other times. This electricity supplied at other times costs 15 p per kilowatt-hour.

Electricity companies encourage people to use electricity between midnight and 7 am by selling the electricity at a lower cost.

Suggest why.

_____

_____

(1)

(c) By 7 am, the temperature at the centre of the ceramic bricks is about 800 °C. The temperature of the outside metal casing is about 80 °C.

The ceramic bricks are surrounded by 'super-efficient' insulation.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(d) At 7 am, the electricity supply switches off and the temperature of the ceramic bricks starts to fall. The temperature of the bricks falls by 100 °C over the next four hours. During this time, 9 000 000 J of energy are transferred from the bricks.

Calculate the total mass of ceramic bricks inside the heater.

Specific heat capacity of the ceramic bricks = 750 J/kg °C.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

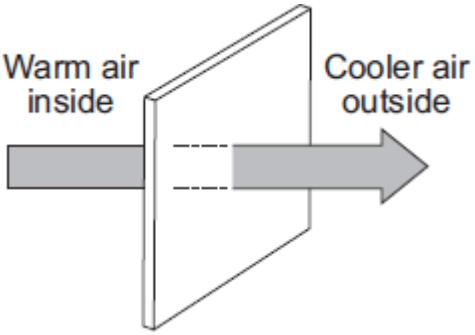
Mass = _____ kg

(2)

(Total 8 marks)

Q23.

The diagram shows the direction of heat transfer through a single-glazed window.



(a) (i) Name the process by which heat is transferred **through** the glass.

_____

(1)

(ii) Explain how heat is transferred **through** the glass.

_____

_____

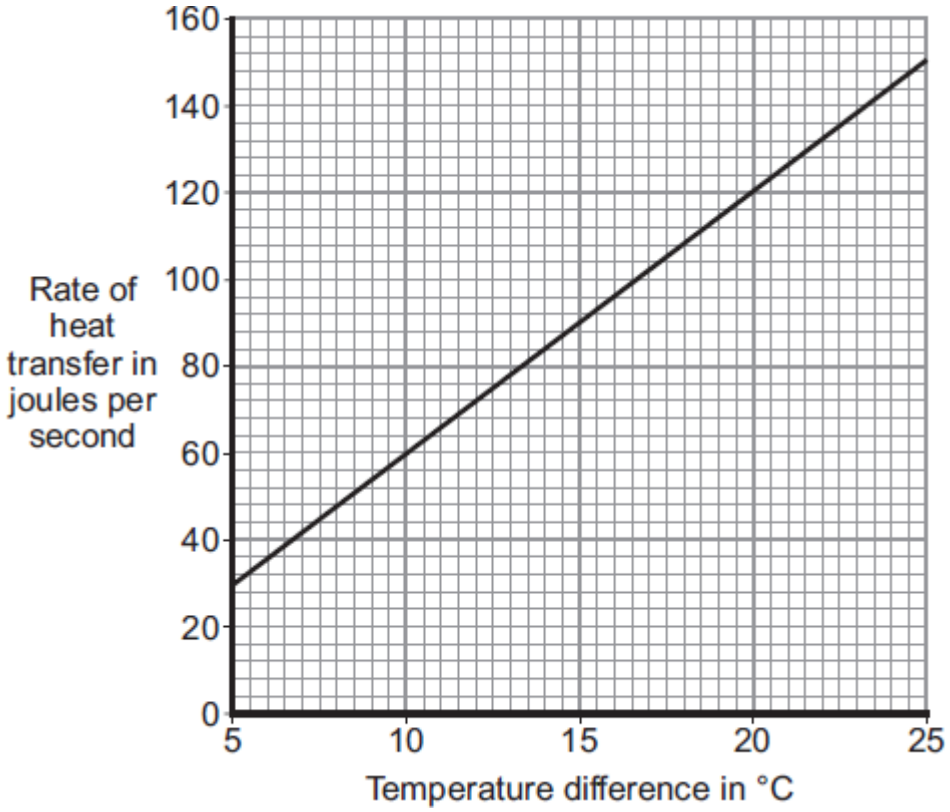
_____

_____

(2)

(b) The rate of heat transfer through a window depends on the difference between the inside and outside temperatures.

The graph shows the rate of heat transfer through a 1 m^2 single-glazed window for a range of temperature differences.



(i) What is the range of temperature differences shown in the graph?

From _____ to _____

(1)

(ii) A student looks at the graph and concludes:

'Doubling the temperature difference doubles the rate of heat transfer.'

Use data from the graph to justify the student's conclusion.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(iii) A house has single-glazed windows. The total area of the windows in the house is 15 m^2.

On one particular day, the difference between the inside and outside temperatures is 20 °C.

Use the graph to calculate the total rate of heat transfer through all of the windows on this particular day.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Rate of heat transfer = _____ J/s

(2)

(c) A homeowner plans to replace the single-glazed windows in his home with double-glazed windows. He knows that double-glazed windows will reduce his annual energy bills.

The table gives information about the double glazing to be installed by the homeowner.

Cost to buy and install	Estimated yearly savings on energy bills	Estimated lifetime of the double-glazed windows
£5280	£160	30 years

Explain, in terms of energy savings, why replacing the single-glazed windows with these double-glazed windows is not cost effective.

To gain full marks you must complete a calculation.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 10 marks)

Q24.

A wood burning stove is used to heat a room.

Photograph supplied by iStockphoto/Thinkstock

The fire in the stove uses wood as a fuel. The fire heats the matt black metal case of the stove.

(a) The air next to the stove is warmed by infrared radiation.

How does the design of the stove help to improve the rate of energy transfer by infrared radiation?

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Burning 1 kg of wood transfers 15 MJ of energy to the stove. The stove then transfers 13.5 MJ of energy to the room.

Calculate the efficiency of the stove.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

Efficiency = _____

(2)

(c) Some of the energy from the burning wood is wasted as the hot gases leave the chimney and warm the air outside the house.

Name **one** other way energy is wasted by the stove.

_____

(1)

(d) Some people heat their homes using electric heaters. Other people heat their homes using a wood burning stove.

Give **two** environmental advantages of using a wood burning stove to heat a home rather than heaters that use electricity generated from fossil fuels.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

(2)

(e) The metal case of the stove gets hot when the fire is lit.

Here is some information about the stove.

Mass of metal case	100 kg
Starting temperature of metal case	20 °C
Final temperature of metal case	70 °C
Specific heat capacity of metal case	510 J/kg °C

Calculate the energy required to raise the temperature of the metal case to 70 °C.

Show clearly how you work out your answer and give the unit.

_____

_____

_____

_____

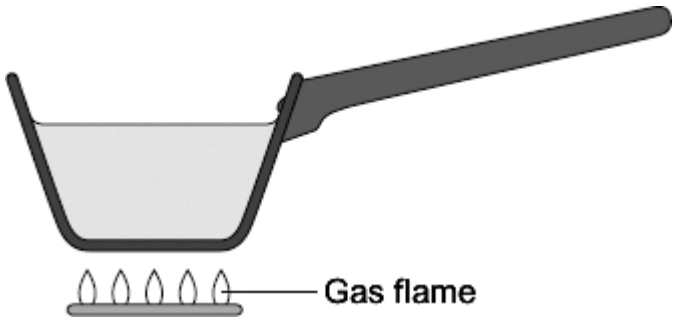
Energy required = _____

(3)

(Total 10 marks)

Q25.

The diagram shows a metal pan being used to heat water.



Energy from the gas flame is transferred through the metal pan by conduction.

Explain the process of conduction through metals.

_____
_

_____
_

_____
_

_____
_

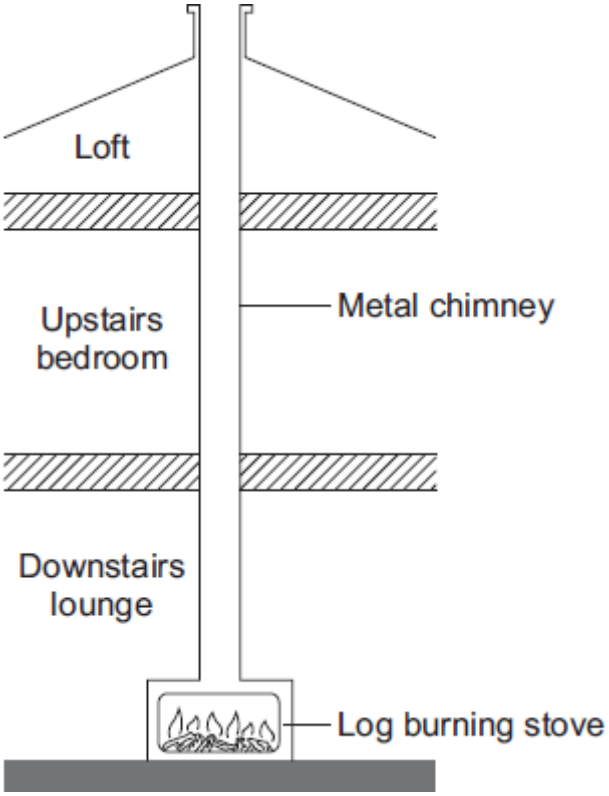
_____
_

_____
_

(Total 4 marks)

Q26.

The diagram shows how the metal chimney from a log-burning stove passes through the inside of a house.



(a) Explain how heat is transferred by the process of convection from the inside of the stove to the top of the chimney.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) Although the outside of the chimney becomes very hot, there is no insulating material around the chimney.

(i) Explain, in terms of the particles in a metal, how heat is transferred by conduction from the inside to the outside of the metal chimney.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) Suggest **one** advantage of having no insulation around the chimney.

_____

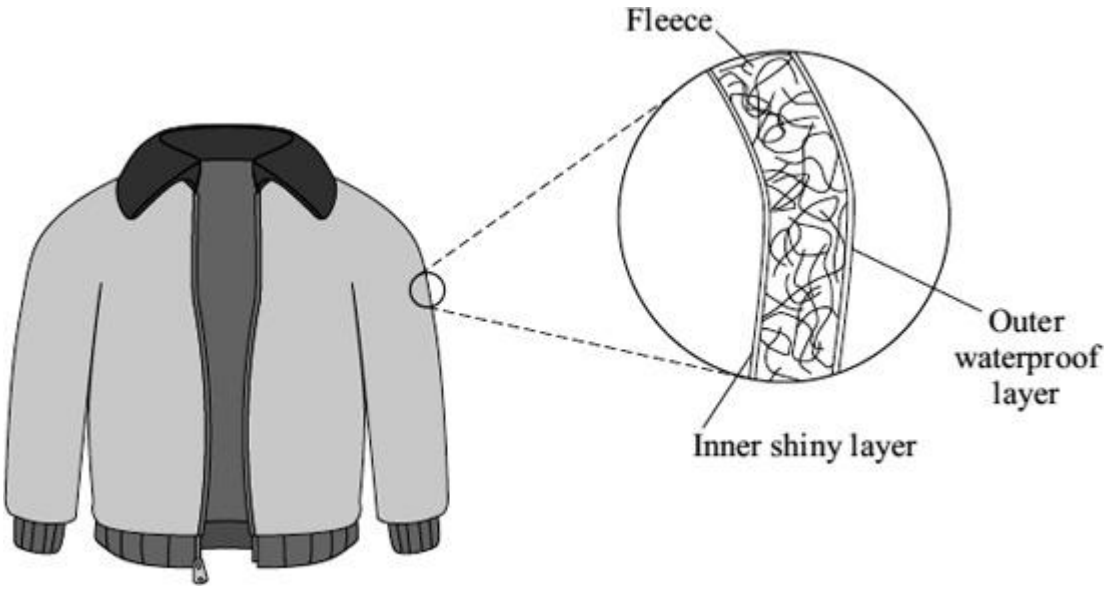
_____

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q27.

(a) The diagram shows a ski jacket that has been designed to keep a skier warm.
The jacket is made from layers of different materials.



(i) The inner layer is shiny to reduce heat transfer.

Which process of heat transfer will it reduce?

_____

(1)

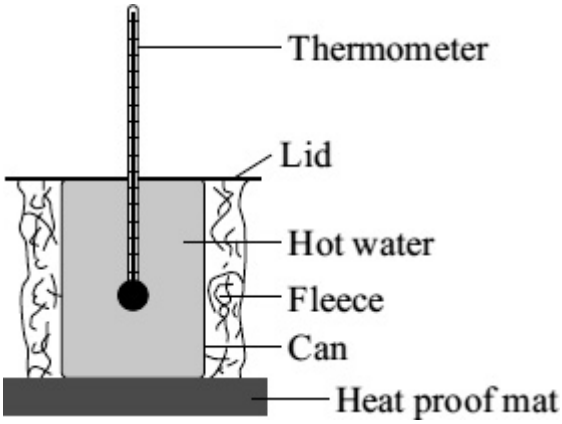
(ii) Why is the layer of fleece good at reducing the transfer of heat from a skier's body?

_____

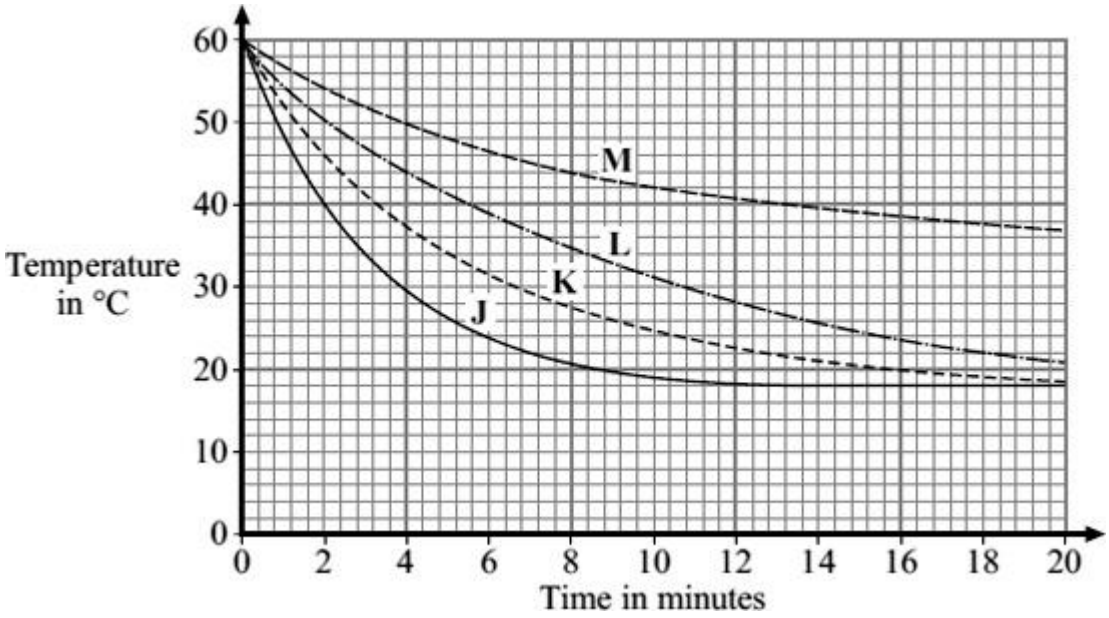
_____

(1)

(b) A student tested four different types of fleece, **J**, **K**, **L** and **M**, to find which would make the warmest jacket. Each type of fleece was wrapped around a can which was then filled with hot water.
The temperature of the water was taken every two minutes for 20 minutes.



The graph shows the student's results.



(i) In each test, the water cooled faster during the first five minutes than during the last five minutes. Why?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) To be able to compare the results, it was important to use the same volume of water in each test.

Give **one** other quantity that was the same in each test.

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) Look at the graph line for fleece **K**.

Estimate what the temperature of the water in the can wrapped in fleece **K** would be after 40 minutes.

_____

(1)

(iv) Which type of fleece, **J**, **K**, **L** or **M**, should the student recommend to be used in the ski jacket?

_____

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

_____

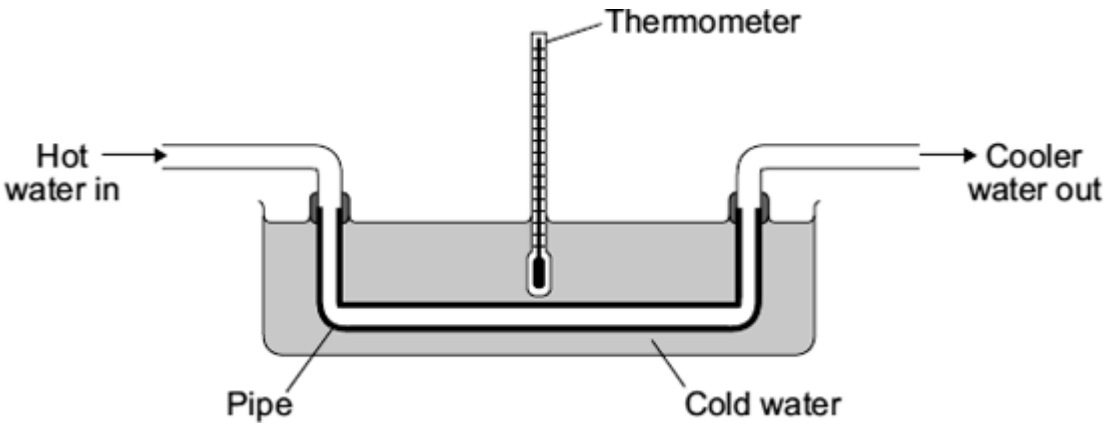
(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q28.

Heat exchangers are devices that are used to transfer heat from one place to another.

The diagram shows a simple heat exchanger used by a student in an investigation. Heat is transferred from the hot water inside the pipe to the cold water outside the pipe.



(a) By which process is heat transferred from the hot water inside the pipe to the cold water outside the pipe?

_____

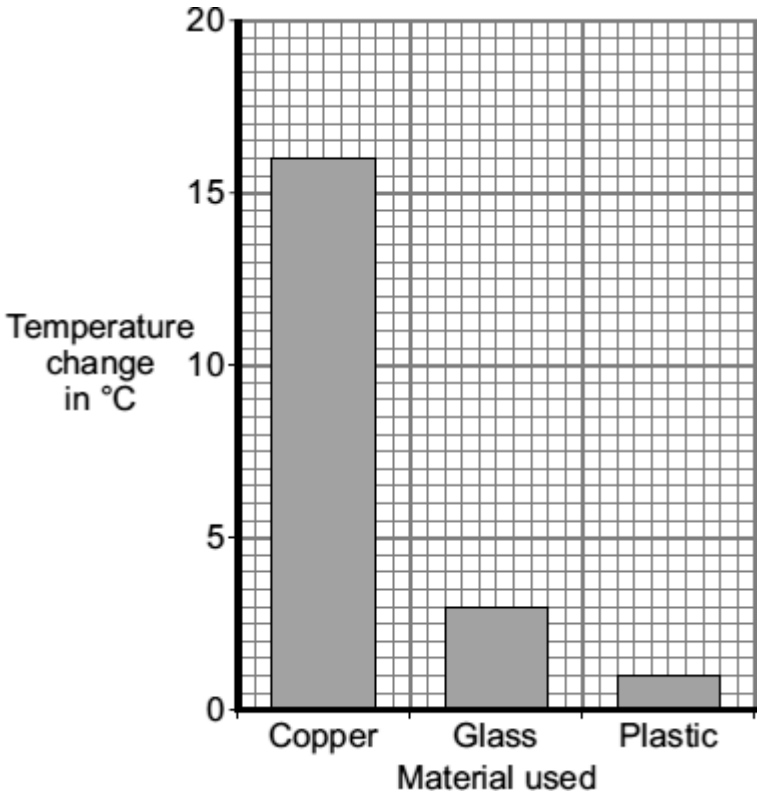
(1)

(b) The student wanted to find out if the efficiency of a heat exchanger depends on the material used to make the pipe. The student tested three different materials. For each material, the rate of flow of hot water through the pipe was kept the same.

The results obtained by the student are recorded in the table and displayed in the bar

chart.

Material	Temperature of the cold water at the start in °C	Temperature of the cold water after 10 minutes in °C
Copper	20	36
Glass	20	23
Plastic	20	21



(i) The rate of flow of hot water through the pipe was one of the control variables in the investigation.

Give **one** other control variable in the investigation.

_____

(1)

(ii) Why did the student draw a bar chart rather than a line graph?

_____

_____

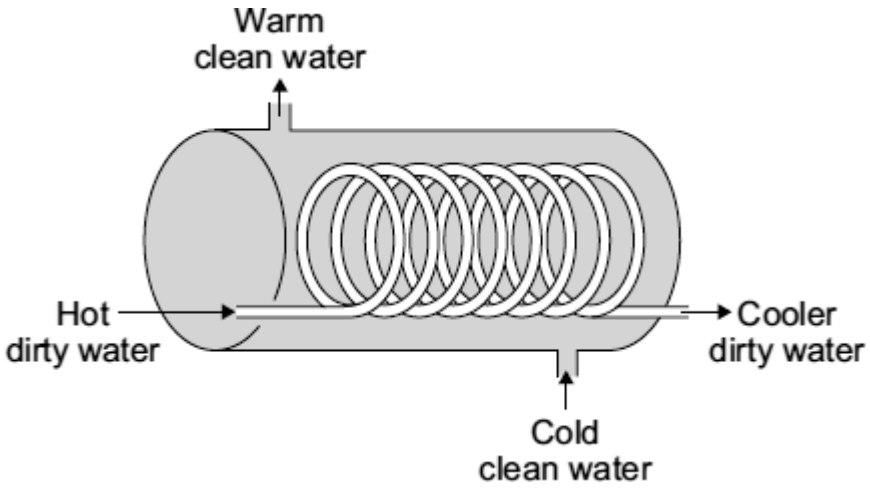
(1)

(iii) Which **one** of the three materials made the best heat exchanger?

Give a reason for your answer.

(2)

(c) The student finds a picture of a heat exchanger used in an industrial laundry. The heat exchanger uses hot, dirty water to warm cold, clean water.



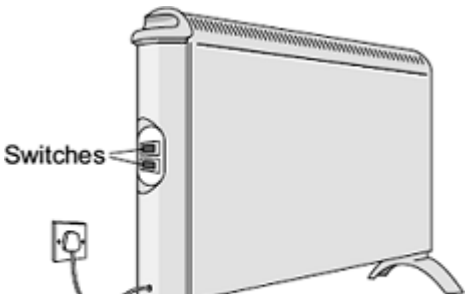
Why does this heat exchanger transfer heat faster than the heat exchanger used by the student in the investigation?

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q29.

(a) The diagram shows two switches on a room heater. The heater has three power settings. The power produced by two of the settings is given in the table.



Setting	Power in watts
Low	700
Medium	1400

High	

(i) When both switches are on, the heater works at the high power setting.

What is the power of the heater, in kilowatts, when it is switched to the **high** power setting?

_____

Power = _____ kilowatts

(1)

(ii) The heater is used on the **high** power setting. It is switched on for 1½ hours.

Calculate the energy transferred from the mains to the heater in 1½ hours.

Show clearly how you work out your answer and give the unit.

_____

_____

_____

Energy transferred = _____

(3)

(iii) This type of heater is a very efficient device.

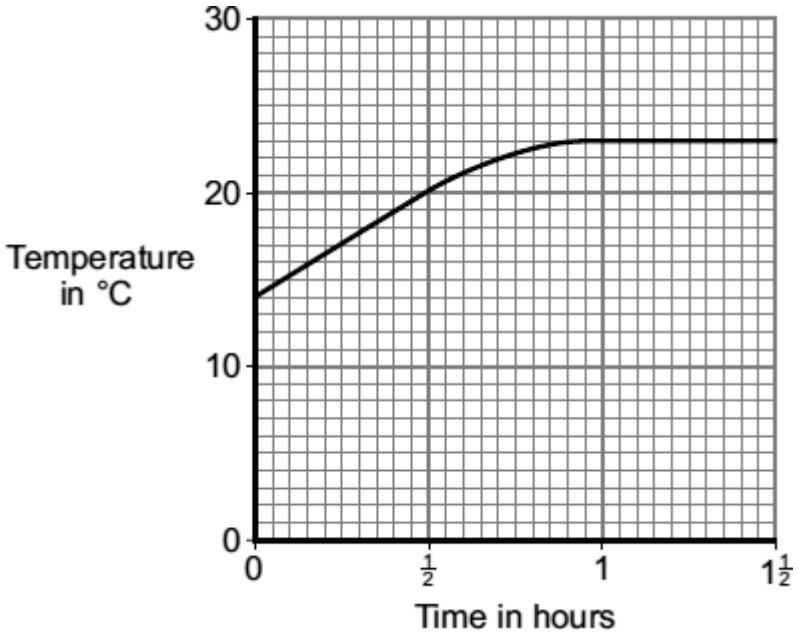
What is meant by a device being very efficient?

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The graph shows how the temperature of a room changes during the 1½ hours that the heater is used.



After 1 hour, the temperature of the room has become constant, even though the heater is still switched on.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

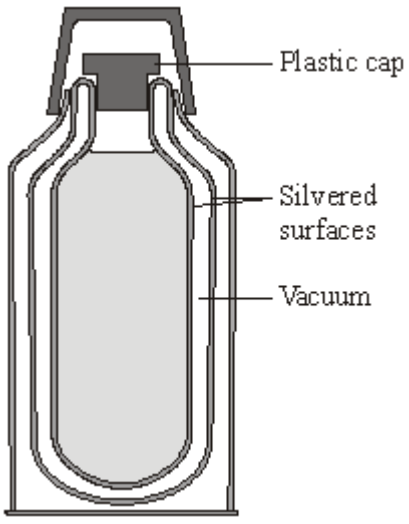
_____

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q30.

A vacuum flask is designed to reduce the rate of heat transfer.



(a) (i) Complete the table to show which methods of heat transfer are reduced by each of the features labelled in the diagram.

The first row has been done for you.

Feature	Conduction	Convection	Radiation
vacuum	✓	✓	
silveredsurfaces			
plastic cap			

(2)

(ii) Explain why the vacuum between the glass walls of the flask reduces heat transfer by conduction and convection.

_____

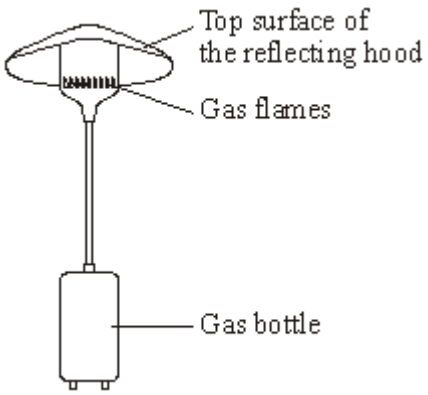
_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) The diagram shows a gas flame patio heater.



(i) Explain why the top surface of the reflecting hood should be a light, shiny surface rather than a dark, matt surface.

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) Most of the chemical energy in the gas is transformed into heat. A **small** amount of chemical energy is transformed into light.

Draw and label a Sankey diagram for the patio heater.

(2)

(iii) State why the total energy supplied to the patio heater must always equal the total energy transferred by the patio heater.

_____

_____

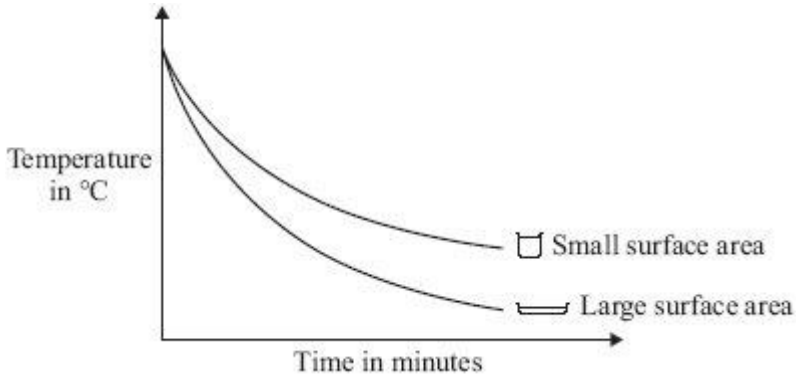
(1)

(Total 9 marks)

Q31.

(a) The graph compares how quickly hot water cooled down in two glass beakers with different surface areas.

The volume of water in each beaker was the same.



Describe how the surface area of the water affected how fast the water cooled down.

_____

_____

(1)

(b) Some foxes live in a hot desert environment.

This type of fox has very large ears.

Explain how the size of the fox's ears help it to keep cool in a hot desert.

_____

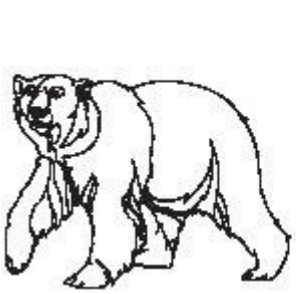
_____

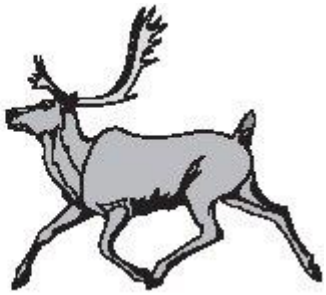
_____

_____

(2)

(c) Polar bears and reindeer are adapted to live in cold environments.





Use the words in the box to complete the following sentences.

conduction	**convection**	**radiation**

(i) The white colour of a polar bear's fur helps to keep the polar bear warm by reducing the heat lost by _____ .

(1)

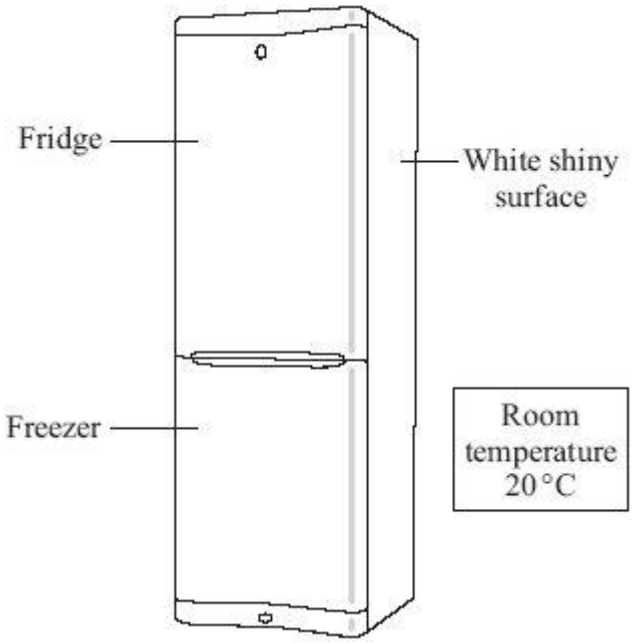
(ii) The hairs of a reindeer are hollow. The air trapped inside the hairs reduces the heat lost by _____ .

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q32.

The diagram shows a fridge-freezer.



(a) By which method is heat transferred through the walls of the fridge-freezer?

_____

(1)

(b) The inside of the fridge is at 4 °C. The inside of the freezer is at –18 °C.

Into which part of the fridge-freezer will the rate of heat transfer be greater?

Draw a ring around your answer.

the fridge **the freezer**

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

_____

(1)

(c) The outside surface of the fridge-freezer is white and shiny.

Give **two** reasons why this type of surface is suitable for a fridge-freezer.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

Q33.

(a) In winter, energy is transferred from the warm air inside a house to the air outside.

(i) What effect will the energy transferred from the house have on the air outside?

_____

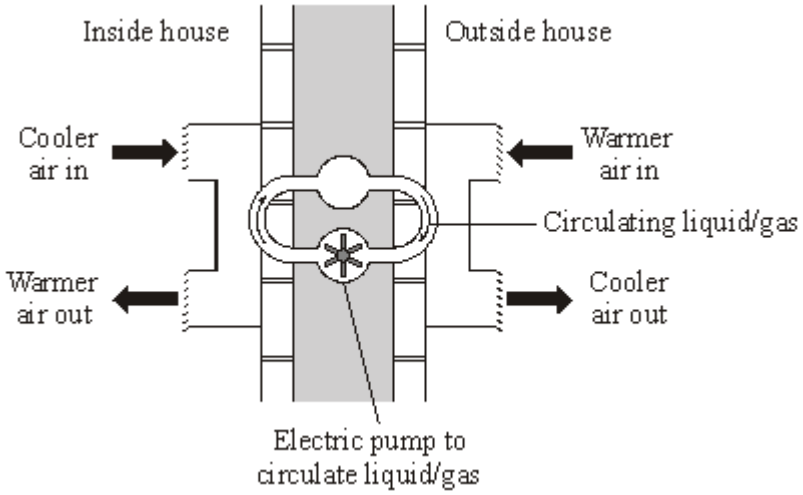
(1)

(ii) What would happen to the energy transfer if the temperature inside the house were reduced? Assume the temperature outside the house does not change.

_____

(1)

(b) To increase energy efficiency, a householder installs a heat exchanger to an outside wall of the house. The heat exchanger uses heat from the air outside to warm the inside of the house. The diagram shows the idea of the heat exchanger.



Physics Through Applications edited by J Jardine et el (OUP, 1989), copyright © Oxford University Press, reprinted by permission of Oxford University Press.

(i) Why does the heat exchanger cost money to run?

_____

(1)

(ii) The heat exchanger is cost effective in reducing energy consumption. Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

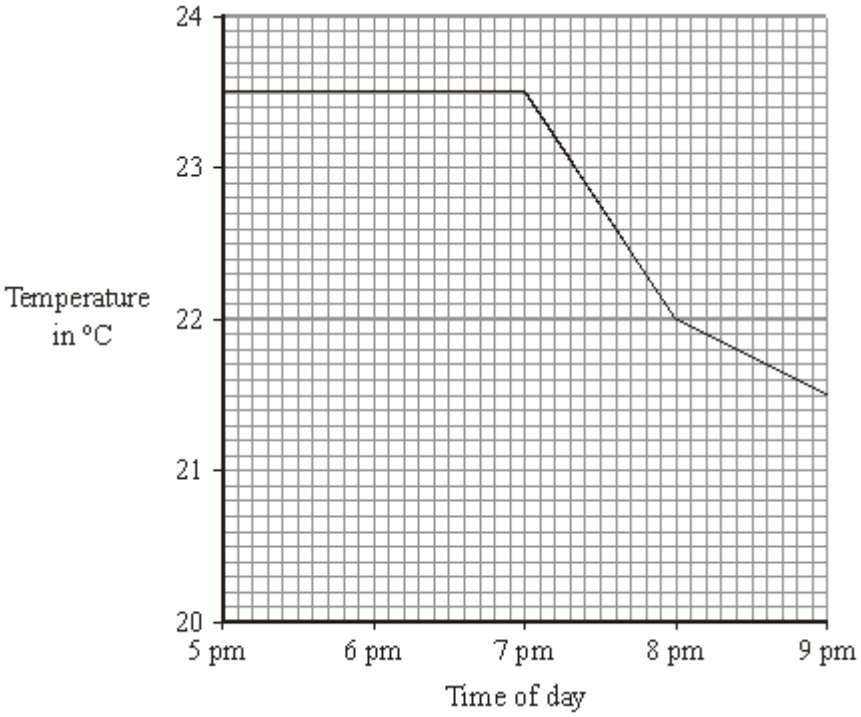
_____

(2)

(Total 5 marks)

Q34.

(a) The graph shows the temperature inside a flat between 5 pm and 9 pm. The central heating was on at 5 pm.



(i) What time did the central heating switch off?

_____

(1)

(ii) Closing the curtains reduces heat loss from the flat.

What time do you think the curtains were closed?

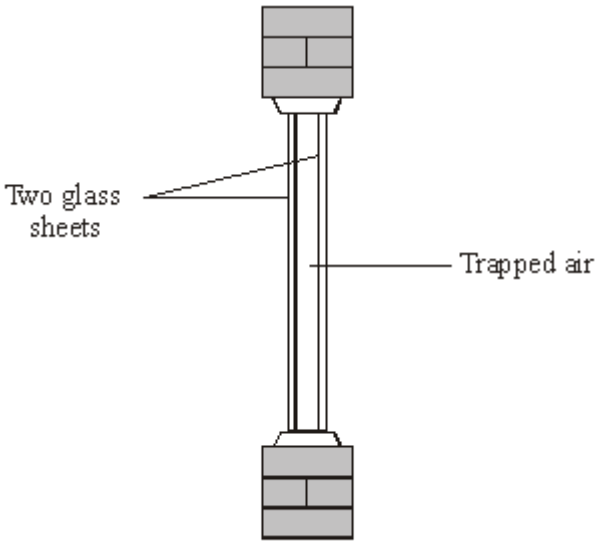
_____

Give a reason for your answer.

_____

(2)

(b) Less heat is lost through double-glazed windows than through single-glazed windows.



A double-glazed window

Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct words from the box. Each word may be used once or not at all.

conduction	conductor	convection	evaporation	insulator	radiation

Air is a good _____ . When trapped between two sheets of glass it reduces heat loss by _____ and _____

(3)

(c) The table gives information about three types of house insulation.

Type of insulation	Cost to install	Money save each year on heating bills	Payback time
Double glazing	£4000	£200	20 years
Loft insulation	£300	£100	3 years
Cavity wallinsulation	£600	£150	

(i) Use the information in the table to calculate the payback time for cavity wall insulation.

_____

(1)

(ii) Explain why people often install loft insulation before installing double glazing or cavity wall insulation.

_____

_____

_____

_____

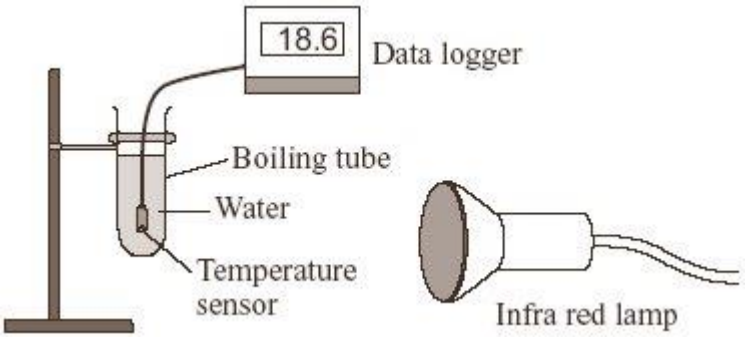
(2)

(Total 9 marks)

Q35.

A student had read about a glacier that had been covered in insulating material. The idea was to slow down the rate at which the glacier melts in the summer.

She investigated this idea using the apparatus shown in the diagram.



(a) These are the steps taken by the student.

- Measure 30 cm^3 of cold water into a boiling tube.
- Place the boiling tube 25 cm from an infra red lamp.
- Record the temperature of the water.
- Switch on the infra red lamp.
- Record the temperature of the water every minute for 5 minutes.
- Repeat with boiling tubes covered in different insulating materials.

(i) Why did she use an infra red lamp?

_____

(1)

(ii) Name **one** control variable in this investigation.

_____

(1)

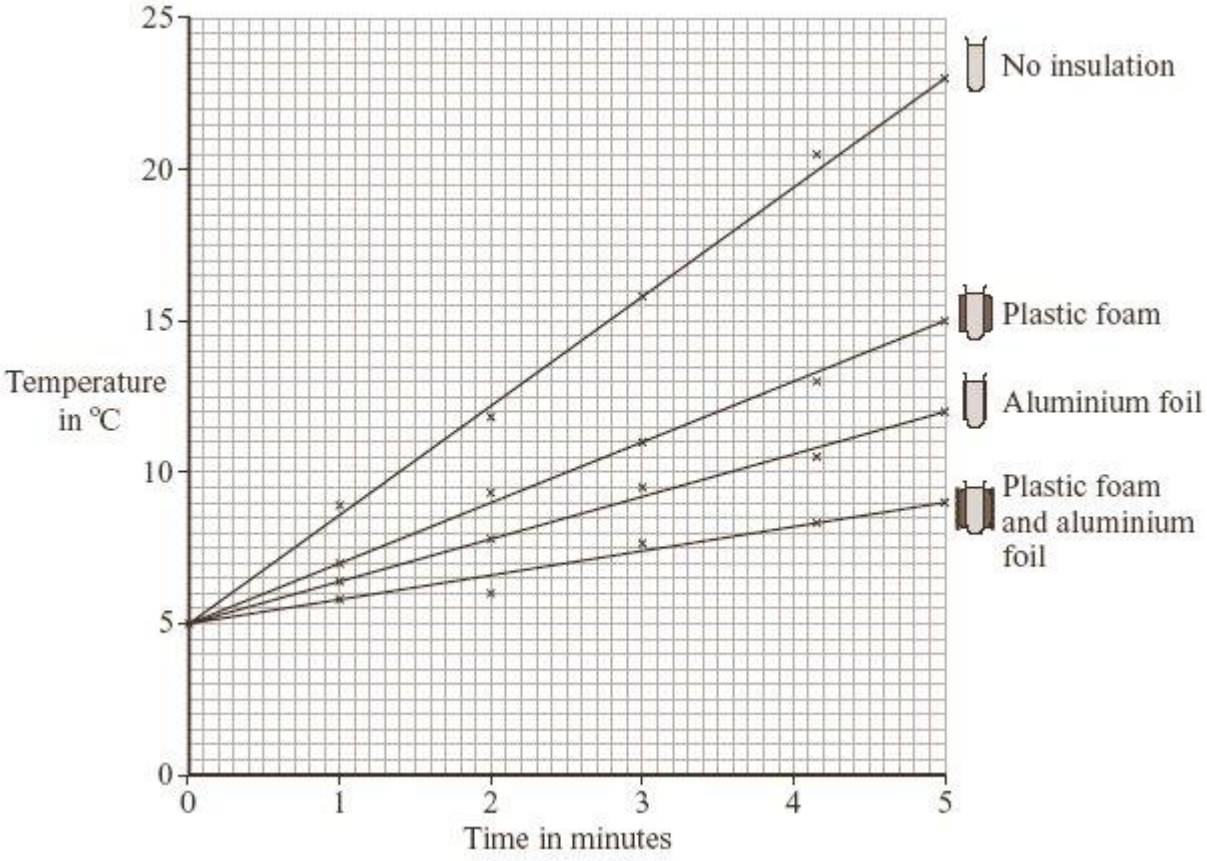
(iii) Give **one** advantage of using a temperature sensor and data logger instead of a glass thermometer to measure temperature.

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The results of the investigation are shown in the graph.



(i) Why did the student use a boiling tube with no insulation?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) From her results, what should she recommend is used to insulate the glacier?

_____

(1)

(iii) Explain why the insulation recommended by the student will reduce the heat transfer from the Sun to the glacier.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) Explain, in terms of particles, how heat is transferred through the glass wall of a boiling tube.

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

Mark schemes

Q1.

(a) chemical

1

kinetic

1

in this order only

(b) $E_k = 0.5 \times 80 \times 12^2$

1

$E_k = 5760$ (J)

1

*an answer of 5760 (J) scores **2** marks*

(c) $E = 0.040 \times 480 \times 50$

1

$E = 960$ (J)

1

*an answer of 960 (J) scores **2** marks*

(d) increased

1

[7]

Q2.

(a) range of speeds

1

moving in different directions

accept random motion

1

(b) internal energy

1

(c) density = mass / volume

1

(d) 0.00254 / 0.0141

1

0.18

1

*accept 0.18 with no working shown for the **2** calculation marks*

kg / m^3

1

[7]

Q3.

(a) decreased

correct order only

1

decreased

1

increased

1

(b) (i) A

reason only scores if A chosen

1

uses least / less energy (in 1 year)

a comparison is required

accept uses least power

accept uses least kWh

1

(ii) greater the volume the greater the energy it uses (in 1 year)

1

(iii) a very small number sampled

accept only tested 3

accept insufficient evidence / data

*allow not all fridges have the same efficiency **or** a correct description implying different efficiencies*

only tested each fridge once is insufficient

there are lots of different makes is insufficient

1

[7]

Q4.

(a) (i) any **two** from:

- mass (of block)

  accept weight for mass
- starting temperature
- final / increase in temperature

  temperature is insufficient
- voltage / p.d.

  same power supply insufficient
- power (supplied to each block)
- type / thickness of insulation

  same insulation insufficient

2

(ii) one of variables is categoric

or

(type of) material is categoric

accept the data is categoric

accept a description of categoric

*do **not** accept temp rise is categoric*

1

(iii) concrete

reason only scores if concrete chosen

1

(heater on for) longest / longer time

a long time or quoting a time is insufficient

*do **not** accept it is the highest bar*

1

(iv) 4500 (J)

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

2 × 450 × 5 provided no subsequent step shown

2

(b) (i) point at 10 minutes identified

1

(ii) line through all points except anomalous

line must go from at least first to last point

1

(iii) 20 (°C)

if 20°C is given, award the mark.

If an answer other than 20°C is given, look at the graph. If the graph shows a correct extrapolation of the candidate's best-fit line and the intercept value has been correctly stated, allow 1 mark.

1

(iv) 2 (minutes)

1

[11]

Q5.

(a) infrared / IR

correct answer only

1

(b) any **two** from:

- increase the power / watts

  allow increase the temperature of the oven or make the oven hotter
- decrease the speed

  allow leave the biscuits in for longer
- put biscuits through again

increase radiation is insufficient
ignore changes to the design of the oven

2

(c) (inside) surface is a (good) reflector or poor absorber (of IR)
Ignore bounce for reflect
surface is a (good) reflector of light does not score
surface is a (good) reflector of light and infrared / heat does score

1

(and) outside surface is poor emitter (of IR)

1

(so) increases the energy reaching the biscuits
allow reduces energy loss or makes oven more efficient
*do **not** accept no energy losses*
keeps oven hotter is insufficient

1

[6]

Q6.

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 apply a 'best-fit' approach to the marking.

0 marks
No relevant content.

Level 1 (1–2 marks)
Considers either solid or gas and describes at least one aspect of the particles.

or

Considers both solids and gases and describes an aspect of each.

Level 2 (3–4 marks)
Considers both solids and gases and describes aspects of the particles.

or

Considers one state and describes aspects of the particles and explains at least one of the properties.

or

Considers both states and describes an aspect of the particles for both and explains a property for solids or gases.

Level 3 (5–6 marks)
Considers both states of matter and describes the spacing and movement / forces between the particles. Explains a property of both solids and gases.

examples of the points made in the response

extra information

Solids

- (particles) close together
- (so) no room for particles to move closer (so hard to compress)
- vibrate about fixed point
- strong forces of attraction (at a distance)
- the forces become repulsive if the particles get closer
- particles strongly held together / not free to move around (shape is fixed)

any explanation of a property must match with the given aspect(s) of the particles.

Gases

- (particles) far apart
- space between particles (so easy to compress)
- move randomly
- negligible / no forces of attraction
- spread out in all directions (to fill the container)

[6]

Q7.

(a) air near freezer compartment is cooled or loses energy

accept air at the top is cold

1

cool air is (more) dense or particles close(r) together (than warmer air)

*do **not** allow the particles get smaller / condense*

1

so (cooler) air falls

1

air (at bottom) is displaced / moves upwards / rises

*do **not** allow heat rises*

accept warm air (at the bottom) rises

1

(b) if volume is doubled, energy use is not doubled

or

volume ÷ energy not a constant ratio

1

correct reference to data, eg 500 is 2×250 but 630 not 2×300

1

(c) accept suitable examples, eg

advantage:

- reduces emissions into atmosphere

- lower input power or uses less energy or wastes less energy
- costs less to run

cost of buying or installing new fridge is insufficient

ignore reference to size of fridge

1

disadvantage:

- land fill
- energy waste in production
- cost or difficulty of disposal
- transport costs

1

[8]

Q8.

(a) conduction

1

(b) 35 000

1

(c) 500

*their (b) = 2 x c x 35 correctly calculated scores **2** marks*

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

ie 35000 = 2 x c x 35

or

their (b) = 2 x c x 35

2

J / kg°C

1

(d) energy lost to surroundings

or

energy needed to warm heater

accept there is no insulation (on the copper block)

*do **not** accept answers in terms of human error or poor results or defective equipment*

1

[6]

Q9.

(a) (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

(b) (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

[14]

Q10.

(a) (i) temperature (increase) and time switched on are directly proportional

accept the idea of equal increases in time giving equal increases in temperature

answers such as:

- *as time increases, temperature increases*
- *positive correlation*
- *linear relationship*
- *temperature and time are proportional*

*score **1** mark*

2

(ii) any **one** from:

"it" refers to the metal block

- energy transfer (from the block) to the surroundings
  accept lost for transfer
  accept air for surroundings
- (some) energy used to warm the heater / thermometer (itself)
  accept takes time for heater to warm up
- (metal) block is not insulated

1

(iii) 15 000

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution, ie 50 × 300 provided no subsequent step shown*

2

(b) lead

reason only scores if lead is chosen

1

needs least energy to raise temperature by 1°C

accept needs less energy to heat it (by the same amount)
lowest specific heat capacity is insufficient

1

[7]

Q11.

(a) any **two** from:

- water evaporates
  accept steam / water vapour for water molecules
  accept water turns to steam
- water molecules / particles go into the air
- mirror (surface) is cooler than (damp) air
  accept the mirror / surface / glass is cold
- water molecules / particles that hit the mirror lose energy
  accept water molecules / particles that hit the mirror cool down
- cooler air cannot hold as many water molecules / particles

2

(causes) condensation (on the mirror)

accept steam changes back to water (on the mirror)

or
particles move closer together

1

(b) mirror (surface) is warm
mirror is heated is insufficient

1

(rate of) condensation reduced
accept no condensation (happens)

1

[5]

Q12.

(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 surface area
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]

Q13.

(a) conduction

1

(b) (i) there is a bigger temperature difference between the water and the surrounding air
accept the water is hottest / hotter

1

so the transfer of energy (from hot water) is faster
accept heat for energy
ignore temperature falls the fastest

1

(ii) 120

*allow **1** mark for converting kJ to J correctly, ie 4 032 000*

or

correctly calculating temperature fall as 8°C

or

allow **2** marks for correct substitution, ie 4 032 000 = m × 4200 × 8

answers of 0.12, 19.2 **or** 16.6 gain **2** marks

answers of 0.019 **or** 0.017 gain **1** mark

3

(iii) water stays hot for longer

1

so heater is on for less time

accept so less energy needed to heat water

1

so cost of the jacket is soon recovered from) lower energy costs / bills

accept short payback time

1

[9]

Q14.

(a) (i) Z

1

(ii) X

1

(b) (i) moving randomly

1

(ii) stronger than

1

(c) (i) evaporation

1

(ii) any **one** from:

- becomes windy
- temperature increases

accept (becomes) sunny
"the sun" alone is insufficient

- less humid

1

[6]

Q15.

(a) (i) 5(.0)

1

(ii) 35 **or** their (a)(i) × 7 correctly calculated

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution, ie 5 **or** their (a)(i) × 7 provided no subsequent step shown*

2

(iii) 525(p)
or
(£) 5.25
or
their (a)(ii) × 15 correctly calculated

if unit p or £ given they must be consistent with the numerical answer

1

(iv) decreases

1

temperature difference (between inside and outside) decreases

accept gradient (of line) decreases

*do **not** accept temperature (inside) decreases*

*do **not** accept graph goes down*

1

(b) air (bubbles are) trapped (in the foam)

*do **not** accept air traps heat*
foam has air pockets is insufficient

1

(and so the) air cannot circulate / move / form convection current

air is a good insulator is insufficient
no convection current is insufficient

answers in terms of warm air from the room being trapped are incorrect and score no marks

1

[8]

Q16.

(a) to reflect (the infrared)

accept (shiny surfaces) are good reflectors

ignore reference to incorrect type of wave

1

(b) black

1

best absorber (of infrared)

answer should be comparative
black absorbs (infrared) is insufficient

accept good absorber (of infrared)

ignore reference to emitter
ignore attracts heat
ignore reference to conduction

1

(c) to reduce energy loss

accept to stop energy loss
accept heat for energy
accept to stop / reduce convection

or

so temperature of water increases faster

accept to heat water faster
accept cooks food faster

or

reduces loss of water (by evaporation)

1

(d) 672 000

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution, ie 2 × 4200 × 80 provided no subsequent step shown*

2

[6]

Q17.

(a) (matt) black is a good emitter of infrared / radiation

accept heat for infrared / radiation
ignore reference to good absorber
attracts heat negates this marking point

1

to give maximum (rate of) energy transfer (to surroundings)

accept temperature (of coolant) falls fast(er)

*accept black emits more radiation for **1** mark*

*black emits most radiation / black is the best emitter of radiation for **2** marks*

1

(b) the fins increase the surface area

accept heat for energy

1

so increasing the (rate of) energy transfer
or
so more fins greater (rate of) energy transfer

1

(c) 114 000

*allow **1** mark for correct temperature change, ie 15 (°C)*

or

*allow **2** marks for correct substitution, ie 2 × 3 800 × 15*
*answers of 851 200 **or** 737 200 gain **2** marks*
or
*substitution 2 × 3800 × 112 **or** 2 × 3800 × 97 gains **1** mark*
*an answer of 114 kJ gains **3** marks*

3

(d) increases the efficiency

1

less (input) energy is wasted
accept some of the energy that would have been wasted is (usefully) used

or

more (input) energy is usefully used
accept heat for energy

1

[9]

Q18.

(a) there are strong forces (of attraction) between the particles in a solid
accept molecules / atoms for particles throughout
accept bonds for forces

1

(holding) the particles close together
particles in a solid are less spread out is insufficient

1

or

(holding) the particles in a fixed pattern / positions

but in a gas the forces between the particles are negligible
accept very small / zero for negligible
accept bonds for forces

1

so the particles spread out (to fill their container)
accept particles are not close together
gas particles are not in a fixed position is insufficient

1

(b) (i) particles are (shown) leaving (the liquid / container)
accept molecules / atoms for particles throughout
accept particles are escaping
particles are getting further apart is insufficient

1

(ii) *accept molecules / atoms for particles throughout*

accept speed / velocity for energy throughout

particles with most energy leave the (surface of the) liquid
accept fastest particles leave the liquid

1

so the mean / average energy of the remaining particles goes down

1

and the lower the average energy (of the particles) the lower the temperature (of the liquid)

1

[8]

Q19.

(a) conduction

1

(b) (i) any **one** from:

- starting temperature (of cold water)
  temperature is insufficient
- pipe length
  accept size of pipe
- pipe diameter
- pipe (wall) thickness
- volume of cold water
  accept amount for volume
- temperature of hot water (in)
- time

1

(ii) copper

1

greatest temperature change
only scores if copper chosen
accept heat for temperature
accept heated water the fastest
accept it was hottest (after 10 minutes)
accept it is the best / a good conductor

1

(c) the pipe has a larger (surface) area
accept pipe is longer

1

(so) hot / dirty water (inside pipe) is in contact with cold / clean water (outside pipe) for longer

1

[6]

Q20.

(a) (i) random distribution of circles in the box with at least 50 % of circles touching

1

random distribution of circles occupies more than 50 % of the space

judged by eye

1

(ii) (large) gaps between particles

accept particles do not touch

accept particles are spread out

1

(so) easy to push particles closer (together)
or
forces between particles are negligible / none

an answer in terms of number of particles is insufficient

1

(b) (i) (both are) random

accept a correct description of random eg unpredictable or move around freely or in all directions

they take up all the space is insufficient

they are spread out is insufficient

they move in straight lines is insufficient

1

(ii) (speed also) increases

1

[6]

Q21.

(a) **B**

*no mark for **B** - marks are for the explanation*

*first two mark points can score even if **A** is chosen*

draught increases (the rate of) evaporation

accept more evaporation happens

accept draught removes (evaporated) particles faster

*do **not** accept answers in terms of particles gaining energy from the fan / draught*

1

evaporation has a cooling effect

accept (average) kinetic energy of (remaining) particles

decreases

1

so temperature will fall faster / further

1

(b) larger surface area

1

increasing the (rate of) evaporation

accept more / faster evaporation

accept easier for particles to evaporate

or

for water to evaporate from

accept more particles can evaporate

accept water / particles which have evaporated are trapped (in the bag)

answers in terms of exposure to the Sun are insufficient

1

[5]

Q22.

(a) $E = P \times t$

91 (p)

an answer £0.91 gains 3 marks

an answer 0.91 gains 2 marks

*allow **2** marks for energy transferred = 18.2 (kWh)*

or

substitution into 2 equations combined, ie 2.6 × 7 × 5

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution into E = P × t, ie E = 2.6 × 7*

or

*allow **1** mark for multiplying and correctly calculating an incorrect energy transfer value by 5*

3

(b) answers should be in terms of supply exceeding demand

accept there is a surplus / excess of electricity (at night)

1

(c) reduce (rate of) energy transfer (from ceramic bricks)

accept heat for energy

*do **not** accept no energy / heat escapes*

*do **not** accept answers in terms of lost / losing heat if this implies heat is wasted energy*

1

so keeping the (ceramic) bricks hot for longer

accept increase time that energy is transferred to the room
accept keep room warm for longer

or

to stop the casing getting too hot
accept so you do not get burnt (on the casing)

1

(d) $E = m \times c \times \theta$

120
*allow **1** mark for correct substitution*
ie 9 000 000 = m × 750 × 100

2

[8]

Q23.

(a) (i) conduction

1

(ii) atoms gain (kinetic) energy
accept particles / molecules for atoms
*do **not** accept electrons for atoms*
or
atoms vibrate with a bigger amplitude
accept vibrate faster / more
*do **not** accept start to vibrate*
or
atoms collide with neighbouring atoms

1

transferring energy to (neighbouring / other) atoms
*do **not** accept heat for energy*
or
making these other atoms vibrate with a bigger amplitude
accept faster / more for bigger amplitude
mention of (free) electrons moving and passing on energy negates this mark

1

(b) (i) 5 (°C) to 25 (°C)
either order

1

(ii) a correct example of doubling temperature difference doubling heat transfer

eg going from 5 to 10 (°C) difference doubles heat transfer from 30 to 60 (J/s)
accept for heat transfer number of joules / it
*allow **1** mark for correctly reading 1 set of data eg at 5 °C the heat transfer is 30*

or

for every 5°C increase in temperature difference heat transfer increases by 30 (J/s)

no credit for stating they are directly proportional

2

(iii) 1800

*allow **1** mark for obtaining heat transfer value = 120*

2

(c) payback time calculated as 33 years

calculations must be correct to score the first mark point

explanations must relate to it not being cost effective

1

this is greater than lifetime of windows
or
total savings (over 30 years) = £4800 (1)

this is less than cost of windows (1)
or
$\frac{5280}{30}$ = 176 (1)

this is more than the yearly savings (1)

1

[10]

Q24.

(a) any **two** from:

- black is a good emitter of (infrared radiation)

  accept heat for radiation

  ignore reference to absorbing radiation

- large surface (area)

- matt surfaces are better emitters (than shiny surfaces)

  accept matt surfaces are good emitters

  ignore reference to good conductor

2

(b) 90% or 0.9(0)

$$efficiency = \frac{useful\ energy\ out\ (\times 100\%)}{total\ energy\ in}$$

allow 1 mark for correct substitution, ie $\frac{13.5}{15}$

provided no subsequent step shown

*an answer of 90 scores **1** mark*

*an answer of 90 / 0.90 with a unit scores **1** mark*

2

(c) (producing) light

allow (producing) sound

1

(d) any **two** from:

- wood is renewable

  accept wood grows again / quickly
  accept wood can be replanted

- (using wood) conserves fossil fuels

  accept doesn't use fossil fuels

- wood is carbon neutral

  accept a description
  cheaper / saves money is insufficient

2

(e) $E = m \times c \times \theta$

2 550 000

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution*
ie 100 × 510 × 50
provided no subsequent step shown
*answers of 1 020 000, 3 570 000 gain **1** mark*

2

joules /J

accept kJ / MJ
*do **not** accept j*
for full credit the unit and numerical answer must be consistent

1

[10]

Q25.

accept atoms / particles for ions throughout

(a metal has) free <u>electrons</u>

accept mobile for free

1

(kinetic) energy of (free) electrons increases

accept energy of ions increases
accept ions vibrate with a bigger amplitude
accept ions vibrate more
*do **not** accept electrons vibrate more*

1

(free) electrons move faster

1

or

electrons move through metal

accept electrons collide with other electrons / ions

(so) electrons transfer energy to other electrons / ions

accept ions transfer energy to neighbouring ions

1

[4]

Q26.

(a) any **two** from:

- (air) particles / molecules / atoms gain energy
- (air) particles / molecules / atoms move faster

  *do **not** accept move more*
  *do **not** accept move with a bigger amplitude / vibrate more*
- (air) particles / molecules / atoms move apart
- air expands

  ignore particles expand
- air becomes less dense

  ignore particles become less dense
- warm / hot air / gases / particles rise

  *do **not** accept heat rises*

  answers in terms of heat particles negates any of the mark points that includes particles

2

(b) (i) any **two** from

- free / mobile electrons gain (kinetic) energy

  accept free / mobile electrons move faster
  accept vibrate faster for gain energy
- free electrons collide with other (free) electrons / ions / atoms / particles
- atoms / ions / particles collide with other atoms / ions / particles

  answers in terms of heat particles negates this mark point

2

(ii) (faster) energy / heat transfer to room(s) / house

accept room(s) / house gets warm(er)
accept lounge / bedroom / loft for rooms

1

[5]

Q27.

(a) (i) radiation

1

(ii) traps (small pockets of) air

*do **not** accept it's an insulator*

*do **not** accept reduces conduction and / or convection*

*do **not** allow it doesn't allow heat to escape*

1

(b) (i) bigger temperature difference (between the water and surroundings) at the start (than at the end)

*do **not** accept water is hotter*

1

(ii) starting temperature (of the water)

accept thickness of fleece

*do **not** accept same amount of fleece*

*do **not** accept thermometer / can*

*do **not** accept time is the same*

1

(iii) 18 (°C)

correct answer only

1

(iv) **M**

1

smallest temperature drop (after 20 mins)

*cannot score if **M** is not chosen*

accept it's the best insulator

accept smallest loss in heat

accept keeps heat / warmth in for longer

1

[7]

Q28.

(a) conduction

1

(b) (i) any **one** from:

- starting temperature (of cold water)
  temperature is insufficient
- pipe length

accept size of pipe

- pipe diameter
- pipe (wall) thickness
- volume of cold water
  accept amount for volume
- temperature of hot water (in)
- time

1

(ii) (type of) material is categoric
accept one variable is categoric
accept variable(s) are categoric
accept it is categoric
accept variable(s) are not continuous
descriptions of variables ie names and numbers is insufficient

1

(iii) copper

1

greatest temperature change
only scores if copper chosen
accept heat for temperature
accept heated water the fastest
accept it was hottest (after 10 minutes)
accept it is the best / a good conductor

1

(c) larger (surface) area
accept the pipe is longer
accept hot (dirty) water (inside pipe) is in contact with the cold water (outside pipe) for a longer time
he pipe is a spiral is insufficient

1

[6]

Q29.

(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]

Q30.

(a) (i) silvered surfaces

more than the correct number of ticks in a row negates the mark

radiation

2

plastic cap

conduction, convection (both required)

	conduction	convection	radiation	
vacuum	✓	✓		
silvered surfaces			✓	(1)
plastic cap	✓	✓		(1)

(ii)

any mention of air or any other substance in a vacuum scores zero

because there are no particles in a vacuum

accept atoms / molecules for particles

accept vacuum is empty space

accept there is nothing in a vacuum

accept there is no air / gas in the vacuum

conduction **and** convection need particles / medium

*need reference to both conduction **and** convection*

accept correct descriptions

2

(b) (i) less heat lost (to air above the heater)

*do **not** accept **no** heat lost*

light shiny surfaces are poor emitters (of radiation)

accept radiators for emitters
references to reflection are neutral

or dull, matt surfaces are good emitters (of radiation)

*do **not** credit answers which infer reflection from the underside of the hood*

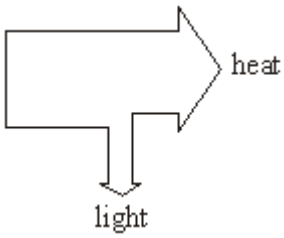
ignore correct reference to absorption

2

(ii) correct diagram drawn with one output arrow narrower than the other

ignore input

arrows correctly labelled with energy form
eg



flow charts score zero

2

(iii) energy cannot be destroyed

accept (principle of) conservation of energy

*do **not** accept because energy cannot be lost without clarification*

1

[9]

Q31.

(a) the bigger the surface area, the faster the water cools down / temperature falls

answers must imply rate

accept heat for temperature provided rate is implied

*do **not** accept cools down more unless qualified*

1

(b) any **two** from:

the ears:

- have large surface / area

  not just has large ears

- radiate heat

  accept loses heat, but does not score if the reason given for heat loss is wrong

- keep blood cooler

2

(c) (i) radiation

1

(ii) conduction

1

[5]

Q32.

(a) conduction

*do **not** accept conductor*

1

(b) the freezer

both parts needed

greater <u>temperature</u> difference (between freezer and room)

*do **not** accept because it is the coldest*

1

(c) any **two** from:

- poor absorber of heat / radiation

  accept does not absorb heat poor emitter of heat / radiation is neutral

- reflects heat / radiation (from room away from fridge-freezer)

- reduces heat transfer <u>into</u> the fridge-freezer

- reduces power consumption of fridge-freezer

  *do **not** accept it is a bad conductor / good insulator*

2

[4]

Q33.

(a) (i) makes it warmer / raises the temperature

accept produces convection (current)

accept makes it less dense

1

(ii) reduced **or** slows down

1

(b) (i) electrical energy (to run the pump) must be paid for

accept electricity for electrical energy

accept electricity is needed for the pump

accept it uses electricity

accept because of the pump

1

(ii) more useful (heat) energy is transferred into the house than the energy used to operate the pump

or reduced cost of heating the house is greater than the cost of running the (electrical) pump

or costs little to run compared to the savings made

*accept for **1** mark*

reduces energy bills

***or** reduced fuel costs / heating costs owtte*

*do **not** accept it's cheap*

2

[5]

Q34.

(a) (i) 7pm

accept 19.00 / 1900

1

(ii) 8pm

accept 20.00 / 2000

1

temperature drops more slowly

accept heat for temperature accept line is less steep

1

(b) insulator

1

conduction *

1

convection *

** answers can be either way around*

1

(c) (i) 4 (years)

1

(ii) it is the cheapest / cheaper / cheap

*do **not** accept answers in terms of heat rising or DIY*

1

has the shortest / shorter payback time

*do **not** accept short payback time*

1

[9]

Q35.

(a) (i) as a source of thermal radiation

accept heat for thermal radiation

accept to act as the Sun

*do **not** accept sunlight alone*

1

(ii) any **one** from:

- volume of water

  accept amount for volume

- distance between lamp and boiling tube
- initial / starting temperature of water
- same room temperature

  *do **not** accept time or same insulation material*

1

(iii) any **one** from:

- greater sensitivity / precision

  *do **not** accept more reliable (negates mark)*

- could link to a computer for (automatic) data analysis
- could take more frequent readings
- reduces instrument reading error

  accept more accurate

  *do **not** accept easier to use on its own*

1

(b) (i) acts as a control

accept to be able to make a comparison

accept to see the difference

*do **not** accept 'to make it a fair test' OWTTE on its own*

1

(ii) (plastic) <u>foam</u> and aluminium foil

1

(iii) (aluminium) <u>foil</u> is a <u>poor</u> absorber of thermal radiation

accept heat / infra red for thermal radiation

1

or (aluminium) <u>foil</u> is a (good) reflector of thermal radiation

*do **not** accept 'reflects sunlight' on its own*

(plastic) <u>foam</u> traps air which is a (good) insulator

accept (plastic) foam is a poor conductor / (good) insulator

*do **not** accept 'the material' is a good insulator / poor conductor*

1

(c) particles vibrate with a bigger / stronger amplitude / faster / with more (kinetic) energy

accept particles vibrate more

*do **not** accept <u>start</u> to vibrate only*

1

energy transferred by <u>collisions</u> with other particles

*do **not** accept answers in terms of free/mobile electrons*

1

[9]