M1. (a) water heated by radiation (from the Sun) accept IR / energy for radiation

> water used to heat buildings / provide hot water allow for **1** mark heat from the Sun heats water if no other marks given references to photovoltaic cells / electricity scores **0** marks

(b) 2 (minutes)

$$\frac{168 \times 10^{3}}{t}$$
1.4 × 10<sup>3</sup> =  $\frac{168 \times 10^{3}}{t}$ 
gains **1** mark
calculation of time of 120 (seconds) scores **2** marks

(c) (i) 150 (kWh)

- (ii) £60(.00) or 6000 (p) an answer of £6000 gains 1 mark allow 1 mark for 150 × 0.4(0) 150 × 40 allow ecf from (c)(i)
- (iii) 25 (years)

an answer of 6000 / 240 or 6000 / their (c)(ii) × 4 gains 2 marks an answer of 6000 / 60 or 6000 / their (c)(ii) gains 1 mark, ignore any other multiplier of (c)(ii) 1

1

3

1

- (iv) any **one** from:
  - will get £240 per year
    - accept value consistent with calculated value in (c)(iii)
    - amount of light is constant throughout the year
  - price per unit stays the same
  - condition of cells does not deteriorate
- (d) any **one** from:

٠

- angle of tilt of cells
- cloud cover
- season / shade by trees
- amount of dirt

[13]

1

M2. (a) (i) kinetic

accept KE do **not** accept movement

1

2

(ii) 0.75

allow **1** mark for correct substitution ie **or**75 % an answer 0.75 % **or** 0.75 with a unit gains **1** mark only an answer 75 with or without a unit gains **1** mark only

(b) any **one** from:

 large areas of land are flooded uses large areas of land / takes up large areas of land is insufficient

- people's homes may be destroyed
- habitat (of animals and plants) lost / damaged
   construct is neutral
   very noisy is neutral

1

 (c) (i) system of cables <u>and</u> transformers both required for the mark accept power lines / wires for cables ignore reference to pylons inclusions of power stations / consumers negates answer

1

1

 (ii) less energy loss / wasted (in the cables) accept heat for energy do not accept no energy loss do not accept electricity for energy as the cables are shorter

[7]

## **M3**. (a) 9

allow 2 marks for power = 1400 (kW) if a subsequent calculation is shown award 1 mark only or allow 1 mark for correct substitution and transformation  $\frac{5600}{4}$ power =  $\frac{5600}{4}$ allow 1 mark for using a clearly incorrect value for power to read a corresponding correct value from the graph

 (b) (i) system of cables <u>and</u> transformers both required for the mark ignore reference to pylons inclusion of power stations / consumers negates the mark wire(s) is insufficient

1

1

1

3

- (ii) (uses step-up transformer to) increase pd / voltage accept (transfers energy / electricity at) high voltage or (uses step-up transformer to) reduce current accept (transfers energy / electricity at) low current ignore correct references to step-down transformers
- build a power station that uses a non-renewable fuel or biofuel accept a named fuel eg coal or wood

## or

buy (lots of) petrol / diesel generators

stockpile supplies of the fuel accept fuel does not rely on the weather or fuel provides a reliable source of energy accept as an alternative answer idea of linking with the National Grid (1) and taking power from that when demand exceeds supply (1) or when other methods fail or when it is needed answers in terms of using other forms of renewables is insufficient

M4.	(a)	answers must be in terms of nuclear fuels	
		concentrated source of energy idea of a small mass of fuel able to generate a lot of electricity	1
		that is able to generate continuously accept it is reliable <b>or</b> can control / increase / decrease electricity generation idea of available all of the time / not dependent on the weather ignore reference to pollutant gases	1
		the energy from (nuclear) <u>fission</u>	1
		is used to heat water to steam to turn turbine linked to a generator	1
	(b)	<u>carbon dioxide</u> is not released (into the atmosphere)	1
		but is (caught and) stored (in huge natural containers)	1

[6]

**M5.** (a) (i) replaced faster than it is used accept replaced as quick as it is used accept it will never run out do **not** accept can be used again

- (ii) any **two** from: *two* sources required for the mark
  - wind
  - waves
  - tides• fall of water do not accept water / oceans accept hydroelectric
  - biofuel
     accept a named biofuel eg wood
  - geothermal

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

- increases from 20° to 30°
- reaches maximum value at 30°
- then decreases from 30°
- same pattern for each month accept peaks at 30° for **both** marks accept goes up then down for **1** mark ignore it's always the lowest at 50°

1

1

(ii) 648

an answer of 129.6 gains **2** marksallow **1** mark for using 720 value <u>only</u> from table allow **2** marks for answers 639, 612, 576, 618(.75)

accept less heat / thermal energy lost / produced

(ii) decreases the current

reducing energy loss (along cables)

accept increases the voltage

or can sell (excess) electricity (to the National Grid)

(C) (i) (sometimes) electricity demand may be greater than supply (of electricity from the system) accept cloudy weather, night time affects supply

allow 1 mark for answers 127.8, 122.4, 115.2, 123.75

3

1

1

1

[10]

PhysicsAndMathsTutor.com

M6.

(a) (i) produces carbon dioxide / nitrogen oxides accept greenhouse gases ignore pollutant gases

> that (may) contribute to global warming accept causes global warming damages ozone layer negates this mark accept alternative answers in terms of: sulfur dioxide / nitrogen oxides causing acid rain

(ii) carbon capture / storage answer must relate to part (a)(i) collecting carbon dioxide is insufficient

or

plant more trees

## or

remove sulfur (before burning fuel)

- (b) (i) (power station can be used) to meet surges in demand accept starts generating in a short time can be switched on quickly is insufficient
  - (ii) can store energy for later use accept renewable (energy resource) accept does not produce CO<sub>2</sub> / SO<sub>2</sub> / pollutant gases
- (c) (i) turbines do not generate at a constant rate accept wind (speed) fluctuates accept wind is (an) unreliable (energy source)

1

1

1

1

- (ii) any **one** from:
  - energy efficient lighting (developed / used) use less lighting is insufficient
  - increased energy cost (so people more likely to turn off)
     accept electricity for energy
  - more people becoming environmentally aware

- M7. (a) any one from:
  - energy / source is constant
  - energy / source does not rely on uncontrollable factors
     accept a specific example, eg the weather
  - can generate all of the time
     will not run out is insufficient
  - (b) (dismantle and) remove radioactive waste / materials / fuel accept nuclear for radioactive knock down / shut down is insufficient
  - (c) any **two** from:
    - reduce use of fossil fuelled power stations
       accept specific fossil fuel
       accept use less fossil fuel
    - use more nuclear power
       accept build new nuclear power stations
    - use (more) renewable energy sources
       accept a named renewable energy source
       do **not** accept natural for renewable
    - make power stations more efficient
    - (use) carbon capture (technology) do not accept use less non-renewable (energy) sources
  - (d) (by increasing the voltage) the current is reduced

1

2

this reduces the energy / power loss (from the cable) accept reduces amount of waste energy accept heat for energy do **not** accept stops energy loss 1

and this increases the efficiency (of transmission)

1