Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(a)	light → electrical → chemical energy energy energy (1) (1)	These answers must be in the correct order	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1 (b)(i)	350 (J)	400 – 50 (J)	(1)

Question Number	Answer		Acceptable answers	Mark
1(b)(ii)	Substitution 50 ÷ 400 or <u>50 x 100</u> (%) 400	(1)		(2)
	Evaluation 13(%)	(1)	12.5(%), 0.125, 0.13 or 1/8 Give full marks for correct answer, no working	

Question Number	Answer		Acceptable answers	Mark
1(c)(i)	An explanation linking the following points:			(2)
	black	(1)		
	(because)			
	(good) absorber (of therma radiation) (1)	al	{absorbs / takes in} heat radiation	
			ignore references to: attract	
			good emitter light dark / darker	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(c)(ii)	an explanation linking any three of the following points:	idea of energy input e.g. "sun heats the bag up" idea of energy output idea of more heat lost (to surroundings)at higher temperature	(3)
		"absorbing heat at same rate as radiating heat" (3) ignore (sun) light / rays	

Questio	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
n Number			
2(a)(i)	An explanation linking	Accept reverse argument ie	
	 60 % of {total/electrical/input/output} energy (is used/transferred) (1) 	40 % of {total/electrical/input/output} energy (is/transferred)	
	 into/is kinetic/useful energy (1) 	into/lost as/thermal (heat)/waste energy	
	If no other marks scored accept: 60% (of the energy produced by the motor) is useful/40% is wasted for 1 mark		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(ii)	■ B energy		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(iii)	substitution 20 x 15 (1)	Power of 10 error maximum of 1 mark	
	evaluation 300 (J) (1)	eg 300 000 (J) gains 1 mark	
	If no other mark scored award 1 mark for correct transposition ie E= P x t	Give full marks for correct answer, no working	
	Ignore any unit given by candidate		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(iv)	substitution 18 ÷ 24 (x 100) (1)	Power of 10 error maximum of 1 mark	
	evaluation 0.75 or 75% (1) Ignore any unit given by candidate	give full marks for correct answer, no working	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(b) PhysicsA	□ B conservation of energy ndMathsTutor.com		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
3 (a)	energy transferred per second		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
3 (b)(i)	substitution (1)		
	0.25 x 230		
	evaluation (1)	. 57 . 50	
	58 (W)	accept 57 to 58, and 60 (W) give full marks for correct	
		answer, no working	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3 (b)(ii)	A description including the following points		
	• (rate) of flow (1)	per second/flows/flowing	
	• (of) charge (1)	electrons/ions/coulombs/C	
		IGNORE electricity/amps/A	(2)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
3 (c)(i)	(current) it is reduced	gets smaller/ decreases/ slows down/ drops/ lower	(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
3(c)(ii)		This is a 'show that' so marks are only awarded if working is shown.	
	conversion of watts to kilowatts (1) substitution (1) 0.0005 x 48 x 26	For no conversion of power but otherwise correct, 0.5 x 48 x 26 (1)	
		624 (p) (1)	
	evaluation (1)		
	0.62(4)(p)	Any other power of ten error in power or cost seen in substitution	
	Note: 0.0005 x 48 x 26 scores 2 (conversion and substitution	1 mark maximum	
	marks)	Answers with no working get zero marks.	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
3 (c)(iii)	Any one of the following points		
	 ideas of energy conservation (1) 	wastes energy (if left on) RA (NOT wastes electricity)	
	 ideas of atmospheric polluting effects (1) 	CO ₂ / SO ₂ production/global warming/acid rain/greenhouse gases	
	 ideas of possible dangers 		
	(1)	fire hazards/overheating /safer(when off)	
	• reduces life of parts (TV) (1)	Ignore ozone layer references	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(a)(i)	An explanation linking the following points		
	• 15 % of power /energy (1)	15 W / 15 J/s / 15 J	
	• is transferred usefully (1)	transferred as light converted into useful energy/ is not wasted	
	Accept reverse argument		
	• 85% of power / energy (1)		
	• is wasted (1)		(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4(a)(ii)	 two qualitative output labels (1) light (energy) and thermal /heat (energy) 	useful/used (energy) and wasted (e
	 a quantitative output label (1) 15 J for light/used /useful or on narrower arrow (of otherwise unlabelled Sankey diagram) 	85 J for heat/wasted or on broader arrow (of otherwise unlabelled Sankey diagram)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4 (b)	Any two of the following reasons	Accept reverse arguments	
	 Energy, e.g. (low-energy lamps) are more efficient / waste less energy / produce less heat (1) 	Accept 'they' for low-energy lamps	
	 Economy, e.g. (low-energy lamps) use less <u>electrical</u> energy /cost less to run / have a lower power (rating) (1) 	idea of Payback, e.g. (low-energy lamps) are (more) cost effective (over time)	
	 Environment, e.g. using (low-energy lamps) reduces CO₂ emissions / saves fossil fuel (1) 	Ignore unqualified environment statements	
	 Practical, e.g. (low-energy lamps) last longer / need replacing less often / (can be) easier to obtain (1) 	filament lamps (have been) banned (in some countries)	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
4 (c)	An explanation linking these three points		
	energy gain is from power supply(1)energy loss is by	energy (comes) from the mains / supplied with electrical energy	
	radiation(1)	thermal/heat energy emitted infrared emitted	
	 the loss and the gain are equal /at the same rate(1) 	the loss and gain are in equilibrium	
		allow the filament gains and losses energy for (1) only	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5 (a)(i)	B it decreases		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
5(a)(ii)	C it does not change		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
5 (b)(i)	horizontal arrow (judge by eye), pointing to the right anywhere on the diagram		(1)
	unway		

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
5(b)(ii)	substitution: (1) 130 000 × 75	give full marks for correct answer, no working	(2)
	evaluation: (1) 9 750 000 (kgm/s) (Ns)	Ignore minus sign 9.75 x 10 ⁶ (kgm/s) (Ns)	

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
5 (b) (iii)			(1)
	9 750 000 kgm/s	same value as answer to (b)(ii)	
		Ignore minus sign	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5 (c)(i)	An explanation linking two of the following:		(2)
	force is smaller/less (1)momentum changes more slowly (1)	pressure is smaller/less	
	lower deceleration (1)use of the formula (1)	slower deceleration force is proportional to rate of change of momentum/F= (mv – mu)/t	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5 (c)(ii)	Any two from: (for loaded aircraft) • has more mass (1) • has more momentum (1) • has more k.e. (1) • higher velocity • brakes need to do more work (1)	accept reverse argument for empty aircraft heavier/more passengers/more cargo higher speed/moving faster	(2) expert

Total marks for question 4 = 10 marks