M1.

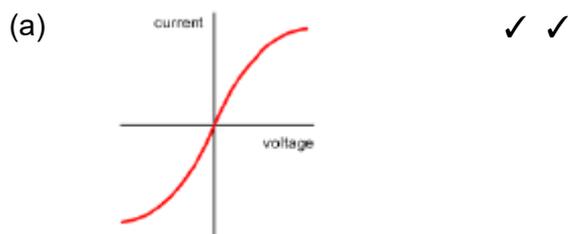   (a)   ✓ ✓

                    first mark for linear at origin and decreasing gradient in either quadrant (linear region can be very small)

                    second mark for symmetry plus no dip at end or extended horizontal section at end

                    straight line scores zero

                                                            2

    (b)   (i)   resistance (of filament lamp) increases✓

                                                             1

          (ii)   filament lamp is a non-ohmic conductor as current is not (directly) proportional to voltage / resistance is not constant✓

                      proportionality can be shown using graph

                                                               1

    (c)   either
        circuit / total resistance increases✓
        (hence) current decreases and pd / voltage across R decreases✓
        OR
        resistance of PQ combination increases✓
        (hence) greater share of pd / voltage across lamp P✓

                    implication that current is different in different parts of series circuits scores 0
                    implication that new total current is greater scores zero
                    voltage flowing loses second mark

                                                                2

    (d)   (i)   (use of *energy = VIt*)
                (energy converted by X = 60 × 120 × 3600 =) 2.59×10^7 J ✓
                (energy converted by Y = 11 × 120 × 3600 =) 4.75×10^6 J ✓

                    Accept answers to 1 sig. fig.

                                                                 2

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(ii)   in lamps energy is wasted as heat / thermal energy✓
        specific lamp considered e.g. in lamp, X / filament lamp more energy is
        wasted OR in X / filament lamp less energy is converted to light /
        luminosity✓

2

[10]

M2.(a)   emf is the work done / energy transferred by a voltage source / battery / cell ✓per
        <u>unit</u> charge✓
        OR
        electrical energy transferred / converted / delivered / produced ✓
        per <u>unit</u> charge✓
        OR
        pd across terminals when no current flowing / open circuit✓ ✓

                not <u>in</u> battery

                accept word equation OR symbol equation with symbols
                defined if done then must explain energy / work in equation
                for first mark

2

(b)   (i)   by altering the (variable) <u>resistor</u>✓

1

        (ii)   reference to correct internal resistance✓

                e.g. resistance of potato (cell)
                terminal pd = emf ☐ pd across internal resistance / lost volts✓
                pd / lost volts increases as current increases OR as (variable)
                resistance decreases greater proportion / share of emf across internal
                resistance✓

                accept voltage for pd

3

        (iii)   draws best fit straight line and attempts to use gradient ✓
                uses triangle with base at least 6 cm✓
                value in range 2600 – 2800 (Ω)✓

3

                stand-alone last mark

(c)   total emf is above 1.6 V✓
        but will not work as current not high enough / less than 20 mA ✓

2

[11]

M3.(a) (i) Use of $P = VI$ with pair of valid coordinates from graph

C1

0.52 (W)
Allow 1sf if within 0.49 to 0.52

A1

2

(ii) Correct general shape

M1

Linear rise between 0.0 – 0.5 V <u>and</u> falls to zero at 0.71 V

A1

2

(iii) Use of *efficiency* = $\dfrac{useful\ power\ out}{total\ power\ in}$

C1

Use of $I = \dfrac{P}{A}$

C1

Their (i) / 67.5 (m²)   (7.7 × 10⁻³ if correct)

A1

3

(b) (i)   0.7 J of work done (by cell) per 1 C of charge (when moved round circuit)
OR
(Terminal) pd across (solar) cell with no load / current is 0.7 V
  Not "per unit charge"

B1

1

(ii) 20 cells in series (to produce 14 V)

B1

Series arrangement has internal resistance of 15.6 Ω

Page 4

Cells in parallel (needed to reduce total internal resistance of array)

80 cells / 4 parallel sets of 20 cells in series

4

(c) The marking scheme for this question includes an overall assessment for the quality of written communication (QWC). There are no discrete marks for the assessment of QWC but the candidate's QWC in this answer will be one of the criteria used to assign a level and award the marks for this question.

Descriptor □ an answer will be expected to meet most of the criteria in the level descriptor.

Level 3 – good
-claims supported by an appropriate range of evidence;
-good use of information or ideas about physics, going beyond those given in the question;
-argument is well structured with minimal repetition or irrelevant points;
-accurate and clear expression of ideas with only minor errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.

Level 2 – modest
-claims partly supported by evidence;
-good use of information or ideas about physics given in the question but limited beyond this;
-the argument shows some attempt at structure;
-the ideas are expressed with reasonable clarity but with a few errors of grammar, punctuation and spelling.

Level 1 – limited
-valid points but not clearly linked to an argument structure;
-limited use of information about physics;
-unstructured;
-errors in spelling, punctuation and grammar or lack of fluency.

Level 0
-incorrect, inappropriate or no response.

Some points:

Use on communication satellite:

Continuous supply of energy from Sun
No need for fuel (for power purposes)
Large area of solar cells not needed (but possible)
Low mass
Can be unfolded (after launch)
No environmental hazard
Reliable/no moving parts

Continuous operation:

Arrays need to track sun (to maximise absorption)
Shielding required as can be damaged by meteors or cosmic rays
Need storage system (rechargeable batteries / capacitors)
for back up (if in shadow)
Limit use of energy-intensive operations

Use on space probe:

Light intensity / energy too low at large distance
Intensity falls as inverse-square
Area of array would be too large
Solar cells will have degenerated too much over this time

B6

6

[18]

M4.A

[1]

M5.   (a)   ratio of voltage (across component) to current (through component) or R = V/I **with** terms defined and R as subject

B1

1

(b)   (i)   correct curve

B1

1

(ii)   resistance increases / increase in resistivity

B1

energy **transfer increases lattice vibration/** temperature rise **increases lattice vibration** / electron collisions **increases lattice vibration**

B1

more **frequent** collisions/ ions now a larger target for electrons

Page 6

B1

3

[5]

M6.   (a)   a non-ohmic conductor does not have a constant resistance **(1)**

1

(b)   (i)   curve of decreasing gradient with increasing V **(1)**

attempt to make graph symmetric in two opposite quadrants **(1)**

2

(ii)   resistance **increases** as pd increases/current increases **(1)**

1

(c)   (i)   (use of $P = V^2/R$)

36 = 144/R **(1)**

R = 4.0 (Ω) **(1)**

2

(ii)   reference to temperature change **(1)**

(resulting in) a lower resistance **(1)**

(hence) power rating would be greater **(1)**

3

[9]