

Mark schemes

1.

- (a) A: transmission / power cables

*allow transmission / power lines**allow cables**ignore wires*

1

B: step-down transformer

1

- (b) less thermal energy is transferred to the surroundings.

1

- (c) charge flow =
- $\frac{500\,000\,000}{25\,000}$

1

charge flow = 20 000 (C)

1

- (d) total current = 7.20 (A)

1

$$P = 230 \times 7.20$$

allow a correct substitution of an incorrect total current

1

$$P = 1656 \text{ (W)}$$

allow a correct calculation using an incorrect total current

1

- (e) dishwasher

1

has the largest current

or

has the largest power (input)

1

- (f)
- $E = 600 \times 32\,000\,000$

1

$$E = 19\,200\,000\,000 \text{ (J)}$$

or

$$E = 1.92 \times 10^{10} \text{ (J)}$$

1

[12]

2.

- (a) (fixed) solar cells aren't always pointed (directly) at the Sun

or

(fixed) solar cells don't track the Sun (through the sky)

1

(fixed) solar cells don't (always) receive maximum intensity of solar radiation

*allow solar cells won't receive as much (solar) energy**allow solar cells won't generate as much electricity*

1

- (b)
- $Q = 3.5 \times 3600$

1

$$Q = 12\,600 \text{ (C)}$$

1

- (c)

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful power output}}{\text{total power input}}$$

1

- (d)

$$0.16 = \frac{\text{useful power output}}{7500}$$

1

useful power output =

$$0.16 \times 7500$$

1

useful power output = 1200 (W)

1

- (e) the energy becomes less useful

1

- (f) a very large area would need to be covered with solar cells

1

[10]

3.

- (a) uniform acceleration

*allow constant / steady acceleration**allow velocity / speed increasing at a constant rate**ignore reference to direction**acceleration scores 1 mark***or***velocity / speed is increasing scores 1 mark**do **not** accept acceleration increases*

2

- (b) up(wards)

1

(c) a group of objects that interact

1

(d) velocity just after bounce is less than just before bounce

allow velocity is less / decreases

velocity decreases to zero – on its own scores zero

or

the height at the top of the bounce is less than the height from which it was dropped

1

so the ball has lost energy

1

correct reference to (loss of) ke or (reduced) gpe

1

total energy of ball and Earth / ground is constant

allow 'a system' for ball and Earth

allow energy is conserved

1

[8]

4.

(a) higher

1

(b) low(er)

1

hot(ter)

allow warm(er)

1

(c) advantage:

- water heated continuously (by the Sun)

1

one disadvantage from:

- temperature of water is lower (for most of the time than water heated by immersion heater)
- water may not be hot enough
allow less control over water temperature
- it takes longer to heat the water

1

(d) $\frac{4\,030\,000}{4\,070\,000}$

1

0.99

*an answer of 99% scores 2 marks**an answer of 99 or 0.99% scores 1 mark*

1

*an answer of 0.99 scores 2 marks**allow an answer that rounds to 0.99 for 2 marks*

(e) power = energy transferred / time

allow $P = E / t$

1

(f) $5000 = \frac{4\,070\,000}{t}$

1

$$t = \frac{4\,070\,000}{5000}$$

1

$$t = 814$$

1

seconds

other units of time must be consistent with numerical value

1

*an answer of 814 seconds scores 4 marks**an answer of 13.57 minutes scores 4 marks***[12]****5.**

(a) gravitational potential

this order only

1

kinetic

1

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

or

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

1

(c) $5040 = 0.5 \times m \times 12^2$

$$m = \frac{5040}{0.5 \times 12^2}$$

$$m = 70 \text{ (kg)}$$

(d) the thermal energy increases.

1

1

1

1

[7]

6.

(a) the polarity (of the supply) does not change
allow potential difference in one direction (only)

1

(b) energy transferred = power \times time

1

(c) $162\,000\,000 = 7200 \times t$

1

$$t = \frac{162\,000\,000}{7200}$$

1

$$t = 22\,500 \text{ (s)}$$

1

(d) $V = I \times R$

1

(e) $480 = 15 \times R$

1

$$R = \frac{480}{15}$$

1

$$R = 32 \text{ (}\Omega\text{)}$$

1

(f) time taken using system **A** is double the time of system **B**

1

[10]

7.

(a) nuclei
do not accept atoms

1

decreases

1

(b) $m = 0.004 \text{ (kg)}$

1

$$E = 0.004 \times 5200 \times 50\,000\,000$$

allow a correct substitution of an incorrectly/not converted value of m

1

$$E = 1.04 \times 10^9 \text{ (J)}$$

or

$$E = 1\,040\,000\,000 \text{ (J)}$$

allow a correct calculation using an incorrectly/not converted value of m

1

(c) any **two** from:

- to make sure the fusion process is possible
- to develop an understanding of the process
- to make adaptations to the process
- to assess the efficiency of the process
- to make predictions
- assess safety risks
- to assess environmental impact
- set-up cost is lower (for small scale experiments)

2

(d) releases carbon dioxide

allow releases greenhouse gases

1

which causes global warming

allow which causes climate change

OR

releases particulates

which causes global dimming

or

which cause breathing problems

OR

releases sulfur dioxide

which cause acid rain

OR

releases nitrogen oxides

which cause breathing problems

or

which causes acid rain

1

8.

- (a) **Level 2:** Relevant points (reasons / causes) are identified, given in detail and logically linked to form a clear account. 3–4

Level 1: Points are identified and stated simply, but their relevance is not clear and there is no attempt at logical linking. 1–2

No relevant content 0

Indicative content

Factors

- poor condition of tyres
- poor road surface
- wet or icy road
- poor/worn brakes

Explanation

- because of decreased friction

Factors

- increased mass of car/passengers

Explanation

- increases kinetic energy of car
- more work needs to be done to stop car
- increases momentum of the car

Factor

- road slopes downhill

Explanation

- (a component of) gravity opposes the braking force
- resultant (braking) force is reduced

allow answers in terms of reducing braking distance throughout

A single factor with no related explanation is insufficient to score a mark

- (b) resultant force = mass × acceleration 1

- (c) $7200 = 1600 \times a$
ignore negatives throughout 1

$$a = \frac{7200}{1600} \quad \text{1}$$

$$a = 4.5 \text{ (m/s}^2\text{)} \quad \text{1}$$

(d) 15 (m) 38 (m)

two correct values identified

1

= 53 (m)

allow the correct addition of a misread braking distance and /or a misread thinking distance taken from the graph

1

(e) $\rho = \frac{F}{A}$

1

(f) $120\,000 = \frac{60}{A}$

1

$$A = \frac{60}{120\,000}$$

1

$$A = 0.0005$$

1

$$A = 5 (.0) \times 10^{-4}$$

allow an answer given to 2 sig figs from an incorrect calculation using the given data

1

$$\text{m}^2$$

1

[16]**9.**

(a) the friction is decreased

1

(b) $E_p = 62.5 \times 9.8 \times 16.0$

1

$$E_p = 9800 \text{ (J)}$$

1

(c) $E_k = 0.5 \times 62.5 \times 12^2$

1

$$E_k = 4500 \text{ (J)}$$

1

- (d) Any **two** from:
- speed (at bottom of slide)
 - friction (between sled and ground)
 - allow mass/weight of rider (and sled)*
 - allow surface type*
 - air resistance

2

[7]

10.

(a) density = $\frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$

or

$$\rho = \frac{m}{V}$$

1

(b) $998 = \frac{m}{6\,500\,000}$

1

$$m = 998 \times 6\,500\,000$$

1

$$m = 6\,487\,000\,000$$

1

$$m = 6.487 \times 10^9 \text{ (kg)}$$

allow a correct conversion of their calculated value of mass into standard form

1

(c) energy transferred = power \times time

or

$$E = Pt$$

1

(d) $t = 18\,000 \text{ (s)}$

or

$$t = 5 \times 60 \times 60$$

1

$$E = 1.5 \times 10^9 \times 18\,000$$

allow a correct substitution using an incorrectly/not converted value of t

1

$$E = 2.7 \times 10^{13} \text{ (J)}$$

allow a correct calculation using an incorrectly/not converted value of t

1

- (e) the variation in demand is (much) greater than 1.5×10^9 W
allow the increase in demand is greater than the (power) output of the (hydroelectric) power station

1

demand remains high for longer than 5 hours

allow 04:00 to 16:00 is 12 hours

allow 04:00 to 16:00 is greater than 5 hours

1

[11]

11.

- (a) K = step-up transformer

1

L = transmission cables

allow power cables

ignore wires

1

M = step-down transformer

allow 1 mark if K and M are labelled transformer but step-up and step-down labels are incorrect or not present

1

- (b) 8 (%) and 32 (%)

both required

1

Number of times = 4

1

- (c) (burning gas) releases carbon dioxide

1

which causes global warming

*allow greenhouse effect **or** climate change*

1

- (d) An energy resource that can be replenished quickly.

1

- (e) higher power output

allow more electricity generated

1

lower variation in power output

1

[10]

12.

(a) kg

allow kilogram

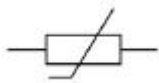
1

°C

allow degrees Celsius

1

(b)



1

(c) $P = 12^2 \times 15$

1

 $P = 2160 \text{ (W)}$

1

(d) The heating element in the kettle takes time to heat up

1

(e) **Level 3:** The method would lead to the production of a valid outcome. All key steps are identified and logically sequenced.

5–6

Level 2: The method would not necessarily lead to a valid outcome. Most steps are identified, but the method is not fully logically sequenced 3–4

3–4

Level 1: The method would not lead to a valid outcome. Some relevant steps are identified, but links are not made clear.

1–2

No relevant content

0

Indicative content:

- measure the mass of water using a balance
- or**
- measure the volume of water using a measuring cylinder
- measure the initial temperature of the water
- pour the water into the kettle
- put temperature probe in the water
- or**
- put a thermometer in the water
- switch kettle on
- record temperature
- measure time with a stopclock
- use an interval of 5 seconds

(f) $\Delta\theta = 80$ ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)

1

$$E = 0.50 \times 4200 \times 80$$

allow $E = 0.50 \times 4200 \times$ their value of $\Delta\theta$

1

$$E = 168\,000 \text{ (J)}$$

allow an answer consistent with their value of $\Delta\theta$

1

(g) $m = 0.005$ (kg)

1

$$E = 0.005 \times 2\,260\,000$$

this mark may score if m is not/incorrectly converted

1

$$E = 11\,300 \text{ (J)}$$

allow an answer consistent with their value of m

1

[18]**13.**

(a) use a tape measure

*allow use a metre rule**allow use a laser measure*

1

one person holding the top and another person holding the bottom

or

use a set square to ensure tape measure is vertical

*allow use a plumb-line to ensure tape measure is vertical***or**

take repeat readings and calculate a mean

1

(b) $E_p = 45 \times 9.8 \times 2.0$

an answer of 880 (J) or 882 (J) scores 2 marks

1

$$E_p = 880 \text{ (J)}$$

1

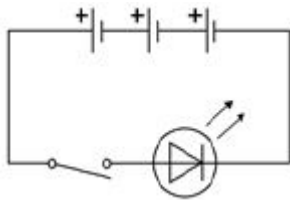
- (c) any **3** from:
- change in vertical height
 - mass / weight
 - speed / velocity
 - air resistance or drag
- allow body position*
allow wind
- friction (between zip line and pulley)
 - gradient / angle (of the zip wire)
 - length of zip wire
- ignore gravitational field strength*

3

[7]

14.

(a)



1

- (b) charge flow = current \times time
or

$$Q = It$$

1

- (c) $I = 0.050$ (A)

1

$$Q = 0.050 \times 14\,400$$

allow a correct substitution using an incorrectly/not converted value of I

1

$$Q = 720$$
 (C)

allow a correct calculation using an incorrectly/not converted value of I

1

- (d) there is no current in a diode (in the reverse direction)
or
charge will not flow through a diode (in the reverse direction)

allow diode will not conduct (electric charge)

do not accept the circuit is not complete

1

(because) a diode has a (very) high resistance (in the reverse direction)

1

(e) Efficiency = $\frac{\text{Useful power output}}{\text{Total power input}}$ 1

(f) $0.75 = \frac{\text{Useful power output}}{0.24}$ 1

Useful power output = 0.75×0.24 1

Useful power output = 0.18 (W) 1

[11]

15.

(a) carbon dioxide released

greenhouse gases is insufficient carbon emissions is insufficient allow CO₂

1

causing global warming

allow climate change

allow named consequence of global warming

allow greenhouse effect

air pollution is insufficient

OR

particulates released (1)

causing global dimming (1)

OR

sulfur dioxide released (1)

allow SO₂

causing acid rain (1)

1

(b) any 2 from:

do not accept solar

- wind
- tidal
- wave
- hydroelectric

allow pumped storage

hydro is insufficient

- geothermal
- biofuel

allow biomass or named biofuel, eg wood

2

(c)

an answer of 22 (%) scores 2 marks

$$100 - 78$$

allow 1 mark for calculating percentage of named resources (78%)

1

$$22 (\%)$$

1

(d)

an answer of 12 500 (MW) scores 2 marks

maximum demand = 37 500 (MW)

and

minimum demand = 25 000 (MW)

1

difference in demand = 12 500 (MW)

1

(e) solar panels generate electricity from light

solar panels make energy is insufficient

1

power output would increase throughout the morning

or

power output would increase (between 06:00 and 09:00)

or

(between 06:00 and 09:00) the Sun is rising / shining

1

[10]**16.**

(a) (the diesel car has a) higher range

allow less frequent refuelling needed

1

(the diesel car) power source has a lower mass

*allow the power source has a lower weight**the diesel car has a lower mass is insufficient*

1

(b)

a correct answer that rounds to 26 (%) scores 2 marks

$$\% \text{ of total mass} = \frac{420}{1610} (\times 100)$$

allow 1 mark for an answer of 0.26

1

$$\% \text{ of total mass} = 26 (\%)$$

1

(c) any **2** from:

- increase the range of electric cars
- increase the time between recharges
- decrease the (total) mass of the electric car
- greater acceleration

2

(d) energy transferred = power × time

or

$$E = Pt$$

1

(e)

an answer of 60 (s) scores 3 marks

$$420\,000 = 7000 \times t$$

1

$$t = 420\,000 / 7000$$

1

$$t = 60 \text{ (s)}$$

1

[10]

17.

(a) To reduce energy transfer to the surroundings

1

(b) scald / burn (to skin)

ignore risk of electric shock

1

(c) 1 °C

1

(d) 0.06 kg

1

(e)

a numerical answer of 4400 scores 3 marks

$$26\,400 = 0.20 \times c \times 30$$

1

$$c = \frac{26\,400}{(0.20 \times 30)}$$

or

$$c = \frac{26\,400}{6}$$

1

$$c = 4400$$

1

$$\text{J / kg } ^\circ\text{C}$$

1

[8]**18.**

(a) The energy transferred each second to the bulb.

1

(b) power = potential difference \times current**or**

$$P = VI$$

1

(c)

an answer of 0.17 (A) scores 3 marks

$$40 = I \times 230$$

1

$$I = \frac{40}{230}$$

1

$$I = 0.17 \text{ (A)}$$

a correct answer that rounds to 0.17 (A) scores 3 marks

1

(d)

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful power output}}{\text{total power input}}$$

1

(e)

an answer of 2.7 (W) scores 3 marks

$$0.30 = \frac{\text{useful power output}}{9.0}$$

1

$$\text{useful power output} = 0.30 \times 9.0$$

1

$$\text{useful power output} = 2.7 \text{ (W)}$$

1

(f) bulbs also transfer thermal energy

*allow light bulbs emit infrared radiation as well as visible light**ignore so people know how bright the bulb is*

1

the efficiency of the light bulb also needs to be considered

*allow the cost to power the light bulb depends on the efficiency**allow to see how much energy is wasted*

1

[11]

19.

(a)

*an answer of 0.50 scores 3 marks**allow a correct answer that rounds to 0.50 for 3 marks*

$$41 = \frac{9.8 \times h}{0.12}$$

1

$$h = \frac{41 \times 0.12}{9.8}$$

1

$$h = 0.50 \text{ (m)}$$

1

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

$$E_k = \frac{1}{2} mv^2$$

1

(c)

an answer of 60 (kg) scores **3** marks

$$270 = \frac{1}{2} \times m \times 3^2$$

1

$$m = \frac{270}{(\frac{1}{2} \times 3^2)}$$

or

$$m = \frac{270}{4.5}$$

1

$$m = 60 \text{ (kg)}$$

1

(d) **Level 2:** Scientifically relevant features are identified; the way(s) in which they are similar / different is made clear.

3-4

Level 1: Relevant features are identified and differences noted.

1-2

No relevant content

0

Indicative content

- males have a greater muscle power than females for most of their lives
 - males have a greater muscle power than females above 9/10 years old
 - males have a lower muscle power than females below 9/10 years old
 - there is a similar pattern for males and females as age increases
 - males have a peak muscle power at 25 years old whereas females have a peak muscle power at 20/21 years old
 - at 9/10 years old males have the same muscle power as females
 - peak muscle power for males (47 W/kg) is greater than peak muscle power for females (37 W/kg)
 - the rate of increase of muscle power is greater for males than females (between 5 and 25 years old)
 - the rate of decrease of muscle power is greater for males than females.
- Ignore comments relating to strength

(e) any 1 from:

- maximum height reached is a better indicator of maximum muscle power
allow maximum time in the air for maximum height reached / jumped
- maximum / peak muscle power was being investigated, not mean / average muscle power
- volunteer may not use maximum effort on the first try
- performance may improve with practice
- performance may get worse with tiredness

1

20.

- (a) **Level 3:** The design/plan would lead to the production of a valid outcome. All key steps are identified and logically sequenced.

5-6

Level 2: The design/plan would not necessarily lead to a valid outcome. Most steps are identified, but the plan is not fully logically sequenced.

3-4

Level 1: The design/plan would not lead to a valid outcome. Some relevant steps are identified, but links are not made clear.

1-2

No relevant content

0

Indicative content

- Wrap N layers of newspaper around the metal can
- Heated water in a kettle
- **or**
- Using a Bunsen burner
- Put hot water in the metal can
- Use a measuring cylinder to measure the volume of water
- Measure initial and final temperature with the digital thermometer
- Use a stopclock / stopwatch to measure a time of 5 minutes
- Calculate temperature decrease
- Repeat with different number of layers of newspaper
- Repeat with no layers of newspaper
- Use same initial temperature of hot water
- Use same volume of water each time

Level 3: Workable method which includes changing the number of layers and includes at least one control variable (same volume of water or same starting temperature)

- (b) the digital thermometer and the datalogger have the same resolution

allow both measure to 1 d.p.

ignore accuracy

ignore precision

they give the same result is insufficient

1

only need to measure the start and end temperature

or

only need 2 readings

or

only need to calculate the temperature change

1

[8]

21.

(a) chemical

1

kinetic

1

in this order only(b) $E_k = 0.5 \times 80 \times 12^2$

1

 $E_k = 5760 \text{ (J)}$

1

an answer of 5760 (J) scores 2 marks(c) $E = 0.040 \times 480 \times 50$

1

 $E = 960 \text{ (J)}$

1

an answer of 960 (J) scores 2 marks

(d) increased

1

[7]**22.**

(a) nucleus

1

neutron

1

gamma rays

1

in this order only(b) $\frac{25\,000\,000}{2\,400\,000}$

1

11

an answer of 10.4 with no working scores 1 mark

1

an answer of 11 scores 2 marks

(c) any **two** from:

- waste is radioactive
allow nuclear waste
- waste has a long half-life
allow waste remains dangerous for a long time
- waste is toxic
- waste needs to be buried
allow waste is difficult to dispose of
- risk of catastrophic accidents
allow named accident e.g. Fukushima, Chernobyl, Three Mile Island
- fuel is non-renewable

2

(d) **similarity:**

(carbon dioxide concentration and global temperature have) both increased

allow they both show a positive correlation

1

difference:

the carbon dioxide (concentration) continues to increase whereas temperature (increase) levels off

allow carbon dioxide (concentration) increases more quickly than temperature (increase)

1

[9]

23.

(a) $P = \frac{120\,000}{8.0}$

1

$P = 15\,000 \text{ (W)}$

1

an answer of 15 000 (W) scores 2 marks

(b) energy is transferred in heating the surroundings

1

friction causes energy to be transferred in non-useful ways

1

(c) the switches are in parallel

1

(so) closing either switch completes the circuit

1

(d) gravitational potential energy = mass \times gravitational field strength \times height

allow $E_p = m g h$

(e) $E_p = 280 \times 9.8 \times 14$

1

$E_p = 38\,416 \text{ (J)}$

1

$E_p = 38\,000 \text{ (J)}$

an answer that rounds to 38 000 scores 2 marks

1

*an answer of 38 000 scores 3 marks***[10]****24.**

- (a) power output increases (to meet demand) due to people returning home from work / school
-
- accept many electrical appliances are switched on (which increases demand)*

1

accept other sensible suggestions

- (b) 00.00

accept midnight

1

allow answers between 00.00 and 04.00

- (c) any
- two**
- from:

- conserves fuel reserves
- spare capacity to compensate for unreliable renewable resources
- provides spare capacity in case of power station emergency shut-down
- so as to not make unnecessary environmental impact

2

[4]**25.**

- (a) 0.1 (°C)

1

- (b) power = energy transferred / time

allow $P = E / t$

1

allow $E = P \times t$

- (c) 1050 / 300

1

3.5 (W)

1

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

- (d)
- $1050 = m \times 4200 \times 0.6$

1

$m = 1050 / (4200 \times 0.6)$

1

$$m = 0.417 \text{ (kg)}$$

1

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

(e) any **one** from:

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

1

[8]