M1.	(a)	(i)	conduction	1
			convection correct order only	1
		(ii)	to keep the ceramic bricks hot for a longer time	1
	(b)	(i)	E = P × t 18.2 allow 1 mark for correct substitution ie 2.6 × 7 provided that no subsequent step is shown	2
		(ii)	91 (p) or their (b)(i) × 5 correctly calculated accept £0.91 do not accept 0.91 without £ sign	1
	(c)		m × c × θ 50 000 allow 1 mark for correct substitution ie 120 × 750 × 25	

provided that no subsequent step is shown answers 2250 kJ or 2.25 MJ gain both marks

[8]

2

M2. (a) (i) co	nduction
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(ii) atoms gain (kinetic) energy

accept particles / molecules for atoms

do not accept electrons for atoms

oratoms vibrate with a bigger amplitude

accept vibrate faster / more

do not accept start to vibrate

or

atoms collide with neighbouring atoms

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

1

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

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** 5280

30 = 176 (1)

this is more than the yearly savings (1)

[10]

М3.	(a)	(i)	20	1	
		(ii)	convection	1	
		(iii)	fit draughtproof strips	1	
			accept lay carpet accept fit curtains accept close doors / windows / curtains accept any reasonable suggestion for reducing a draught 'double glazing' alone is insufficient	1	
	(b)	air is ((a good) insulator	1	
		or air i	is a poor conductor accept air cavity / 'it' for air		
		reduci	ng heat transfer by <u>conduction</u> accept stops for reduces ignore convection do not accept radiation do not accept answers in terms of heat being trapped	1	
	(c)	(i)	most cost effective accept it is cheaper or lowest cost accept shortest payback time accept in terms of reducing heat loss by the largest amount do not accept it is easier ignore most heat is lost through the roof	1	
		(ii)	4	1	[7]

M4.	(a)	con	duction must be in correct order	1
		conv	vection	1
	(b)	(i)	70 accept ± half a square (69.8 to 70.2)	1
		(ii)	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
	(c)	(i)	6720	

	correct answer with or without working gains 3 marks 6 720 000 gains 2 marks correct substitution of $E = 0.2 \times 4200 \times 8$ gains 2 marks correct substitution of $E = 200 \times 4200 \times 8$ 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 [16]

M5.	(a)	(matt) black is a good <u>emitter</u> of infrared / radiation accept heat for infrared / radiationignore reference to good absorberattracts 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)	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

[9]

1

M6.	(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) x 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	d 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]