

- M1.** (a) conduction 1
- (b) 35 000 1
- (c) 500
their (b) = 2 x c x 35 correctly calculated scores 2 marks
allow 1 mark for correct substitution,
ie 35000 = 2 x c x 35
or
their (b) = 2 x c x 35 2
- J / kg°C 1
- (d) energy lost to surroundings
or
 energy needed to warm heater
accept there is no insulation (on the copper block)
*do **not** accept answers in terms of human error or poor results or defective equipment* 1

[6]

- M2. (a) (i)** £150
gets 2
 Else $1000 - (250 + 350 + 100 + 150)$ or $1000 - 850$
gets 1 2
- (ii) (Named) floor covering
OR Insulation under floor
for 1 mark 1
- (b) (i) Draught proof doors or fibre glass in loft or in cavity
For draught proofing
gains 1 mark
 Very low cost/easy to install
 Repays for itself quickly/cost recuperated quickly
 Reasonable energy saving
any 2 for 1 mark each
- For loft insulation
 Second lowest installation cost/easy to install
 Reasonable large energy savings for this cost
 Reasonable payback time
gains 1 mark
- For foam filled cavity**
 Biggest energy/cash saving
 Cost effective
any 2 for 1 mark each 3
- (ii) **Double glazing**
gains 1 mark
 Costs most

Saves least energy
Least cost effective
any 2 for 1 mark each

3

[9]

M3.	(a)	loft insulation	1
		energy saved in 10 years £600	1
		net saving (600 – 110) £490	1
		OR	
		hot water jacket	1
		energy saved in 10 years £140	1
		This is the highest percentage saving on cost	1
	(b)	transferred to environment / surroundings	1
		as heat / thermal energy	1

[5]

M4. (a) four calculations correctly shown

$$200 \times 10 - 1800 = \text{£}200$$

$$100 \times 10 - 2400 = -\text{£}1400$$

$$50 \times 10 - 600 = -\text{£}100$$

$$20 \times 10 - 75 = 125$$

accept four final answers only or obvious rejection of solar water heater and underfloor heating, with other two calculations completed any 1 complete calculation correctly shown or showing each saving $\times 10$ of all four calculations = 1 mark answers in terms of savings as a percentage of installation cost may score savings mark only

2

hot water boiler

correct answers only

1

(b) less electricity / energy to be generated / needed from power stations

accept less demand

1

reduction in (fossil) fuels being burnt

accept correctly named fuel

accept answer in terms of:

fewer light bulbs required because they last longer (1 mark)

less energy used / fuels burnt in production / transport etc. (1 mark)

ignore reference to CO₂ or global warming

ignore reference to conservation of energy

1

[5]

M5. (a) conduction

1

(b) (i) there is a bigger temperature difference between the water and the surrounding air
accept the water is hottest / hotter

1

so the transfer of energy (from hot water) is faster
accept heat for energy
ignore temperature falls the fastest

1

(ii) 120

allow 1 mark for converting kJ to J correctly, ie 4 032 000

or

correctly calculating temperature fall as 8°C

or

allow 2 marks for correct substitution, ie $4\,032\,000 = m \times 4200 \times 8$

answers of 0.12, 19.2 **or** 16.6 gain 2 marks

answers of 0.019 **or** 0.017 gain 1 mark

3

(iii) water stays hot for longer

1

so heater is on for less time

accept so less energy needed to heat water

1

so cost of the jacket is soon recovered from) lower energy costs / bills

accept short payback time

1

[9]

M6. (a) (i) £190

nb mention idea of cost per J in £ will come to an approx figure full credit given

allow 1 mark for showing that the energy loss through the roof is $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total energy loss ie 150 / 600

2

(ii) £142.50

allow ecf 50 % of their (a)(i) $\times 1.5$ ie their (a)(i) $\times 0.75$

1

(b) transferred to surroundings / atmosphere

or becomes spread out

1

[4]