The Morley Academy

1.Energy Mastery Booklet

(Physics Paper 1)

Name : _____

Teacher : _____

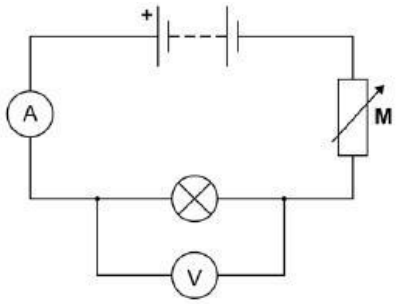
Date Given : _____

These booklets are a consolidation of your learning. They should be used in the following way – You should attempt the questions WITHOUT looking at the answers. Then mark your questions with **gren pen** and add any missing marks you missed. You should then present the completed document to your teacher to show WITHIN TWO weeks of receiving the booklet.

THIS WILL IMPROVE YOUR GRADES…!!

Q1.

The diagram shows the circuit used to obtain the data needed to plot the current-potential difference graph for a filament lamp.



(a) Why is component **M** included in the circuit?

Tick **one** box.

To keep the current constant. ☐

To keep the potential difference constant. ☐

To vary the current. ☐

(1)

(b) Why does the resistance of the lamp increase as the potential difference across the lamp increases?

_____

_____

_____

(1)

(c) The potential difference across the lamp is 12.0 V

Calculate the energy transferred by the lamp when 8.5 C of charge flows through the lamp.

Use the equation:

energy transferred = charge flow × potential difference

_____

_____

_____

Energy transferred = _____ J

(2)

(d) The table gives data about two types of lamp that householders may use in their homes.

Type of lamp	Energy efficiency	Mean lifetime in hours
Halogen	10%	2000
LED	90%	36000

Both types of lamp produce the same amount of light.

Describe the environmental advantages of using the LED lamp compared with the halogen lamp.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q2.

The image shows a battery-powered drone.



(a) Complete the sentences.

Choose the answers from the box.

chemical	**elastic potential**	
gravitational potential	**kinetic**	**nuclear**

As the drone accelerates upwards

its _____ energy increases

and its _____ energy increases.

The _____ energy store

of the battery decreases.

(3)

(b) In the USA, drones are not allowed to be flown too high above the ground.

Suggest **one** possible risk of flying a drone too high above the ground.

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) Write down the equation that links energy transferred, power and time.

_____

(1)

(d) The drone can fly for 25 minutes before the battery needs recharging.

The power output of the battery is 65.0 W

Calculate the maximum energy stored by the battery.

_____

_____

_____

_____

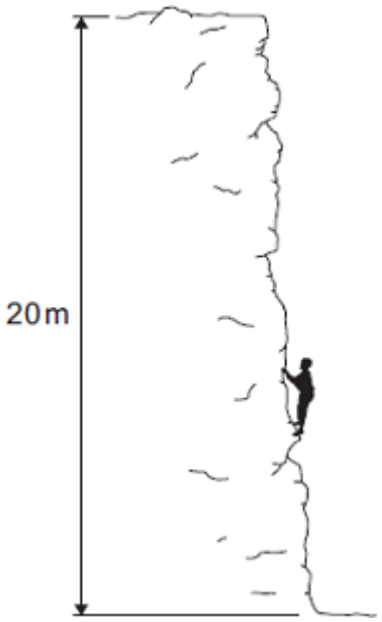
Maximum energy = _____ joules

(3)

(Total 8 marks)

Q3.

The diagram shows a climber part way up a cliff.



(a) Complete the sentence.

When the climber moves up the cliff, the climber

gains gravitational _____ energy.

(1)

(b) The climber weighs 660 N.

(i) Calculate the work the climber must do against gravity, to climb to the top of the cliff.

_____

_____

Work done = _____ J

(2)

(ii) It takes the climber 800 seconds to climb to the top of the cliff.
During this time the energy transferred to the climber equals the work done by the climber.

Calculate the power of the climber during the climb.

_____

_____

Power = _____ W

(2)

(Total 5 marks)

Q4.

The specific heat capacity of aluminium can be determined by experiment.

(a) Draw a labelled diagram showing how the apparatus used to determine the specific heat capacity of aluminium should be arranged.

(3)

(b) Describe how you could use the apparatus you drew in part (a) to determine the specific heat capacity of aluminium.

(6)

(c) Methods used to determine the specific heat capacity of aluminium may give a value greater than the actual value.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

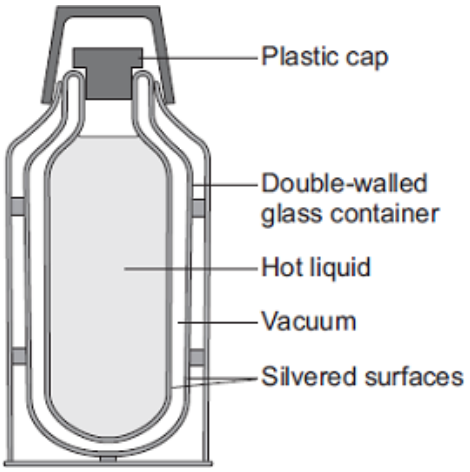
(2)

(Total 11 marks)

Q5.

(a) *In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.*

The diagram shows the structure of a vacuum flask.



A vacuum flask is designed to reduce the rate of energy transfer by heating processes.

Describe how the design of a vacuum flask keeps the liquid inside hot.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

(b) Arctic foxes live in a very cold environment.



© Purestock/Thinkstock

Arctic foxes have small ears.

How does the size of the ears help to keep the fox warm in a cold environment?

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

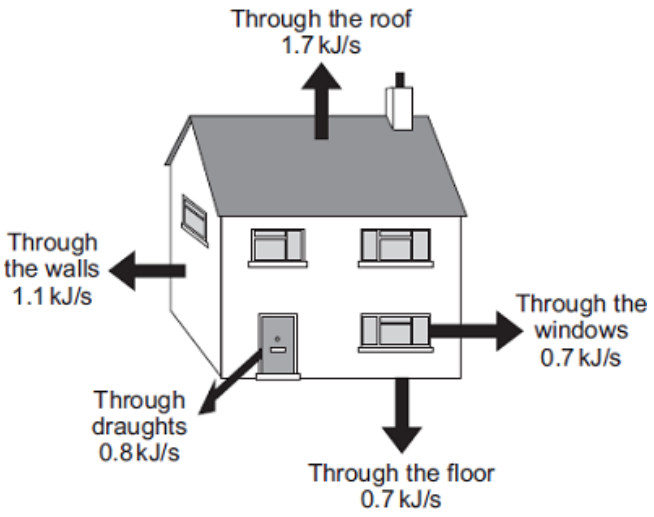
(2)

(Total 8 marks)

Q6.

Diagram 1 shows the energy transferred per second from a badly insulated house on a cold day in winter.

Diagram 1



(a) (i) When the inside of the house is at a constant temperature, the energy transferred from the heating system to the inside of the house equals the energy transferred from the house to the outside.

Calculate, in kilowatts, the power of the heating system used to keep the inside of the house in **Diagram 1** at a constant temperature.

1 kilowatt (kW) = 1 kilojoule per second (kJ/s)

_____

Power of the heating system = _____ kW

(1)

(ii) In the winter, the heating system is switched on for a total of 7 hours each day.

Calculate, in kilowatt-hours, the energy transferred each day from the heating

system to the inside of the house.

_____

_____

Energy transferred each day = _____ kWh

(2)

(iii) Energy costs 15 p per kilowatt-hour.

Calculate the cost of heating the house for one day.

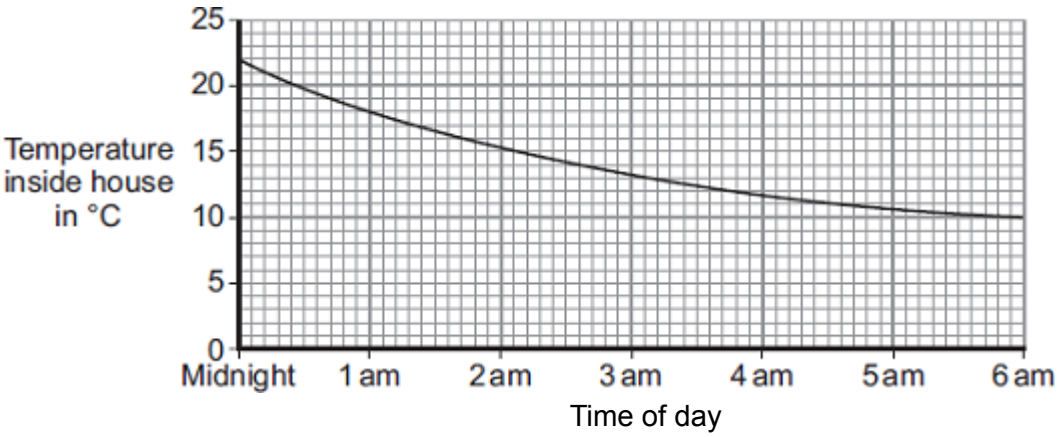
_____

Cost = _____

(1)

(iv) The heating system is switched off at midnight.

The graph shows how the temperature inside the house changes after the heating system has been switched off.



Draw a ring around the correct answer in the box to complete the sentence.

Between midnight and 6 am the rate of energy transfer from

the house

decreases.
decreases then stays constant.
increases.

Give the reason for your answer.

_____

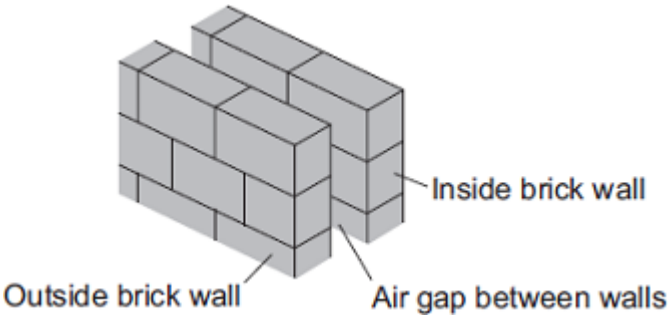
_____

(2)

(b) **Diagram 2** shows how the walls of the house are constructed.
Diagram 3 shows how the insulation of the house could be improved by filling the

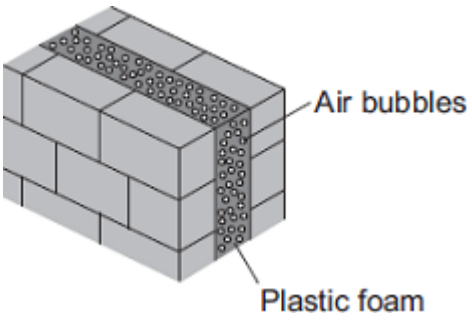
air gap between the two brick walls with plastic foam.

Diagram 2



U-value of the wall = 0.7

Diagram 3



U-value of the wall = 0.3

The plastic foam reduces energy transfer by convection.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

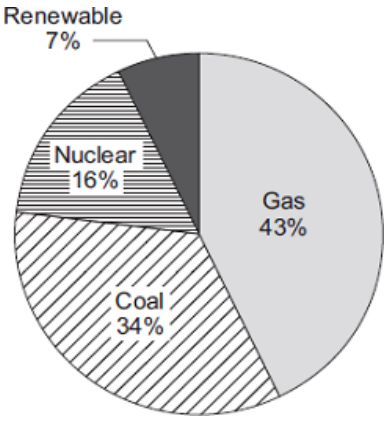
_____

(2)

(Total 8 marks)

Q7.

(a) The pie chart shows the proportions of electricity generated in the UK from different energy sources in 2010.



(i) Calculate the percentage of electricity generated using fossil fuels.

_____

Percentage = _____ %

(1)

(ii) The pie chart shows that 7% of electricity was generated using renewable energy sources.

Which **one** of the following is **not** a renewable energy source?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Oil ☐

Solar ☐

Wind ☐

(1)

(b) Complete the following sentence.

In some types of power station, fossil fuels are burned to heat _____ to produce steam.

(1)

(c) Burning fossil fuels releases carbon dioxide into the atmosphere.

Why do many scientists think adding carbon dioxide to the atmosphere is harmful to the environment?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Carbon dioxide is the main cause of acid rain. ☐

Carbon dioxide causes global warming. ☐

Carbon dioxide causes visual pollution. ☐

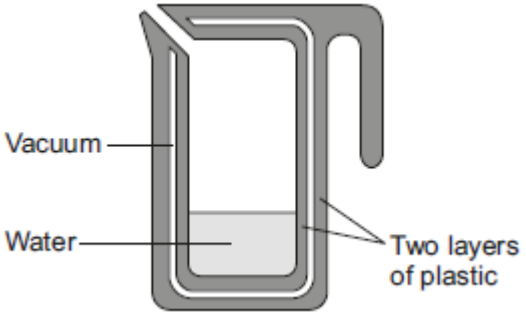
(1)

(Total 4 marks)

Q8.

A new design for a kettle is made from two layers of plastic separated by a vacuum. After the water in the kettle has boiled, the water stays hot for at least 2 hours.

The new kettle is shown below.



(a) The energy transferred from the water in the kettle to the surroundings in 2 hours is 46 200 J.

The mass of water in the kettle is 0.50 kg.

The specific heat capacity of water is 4200 J/kg °C.

The initial temperature of the water is 100 °C.

Calculate the temperature of the water in the kettle after 2 hours.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Temperature after 2 hours = _____ °C

(3)

(b) Calculate the average power output from the water in the kettle to the surroundings in 2 hours.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Average power output = _____ W

(2)

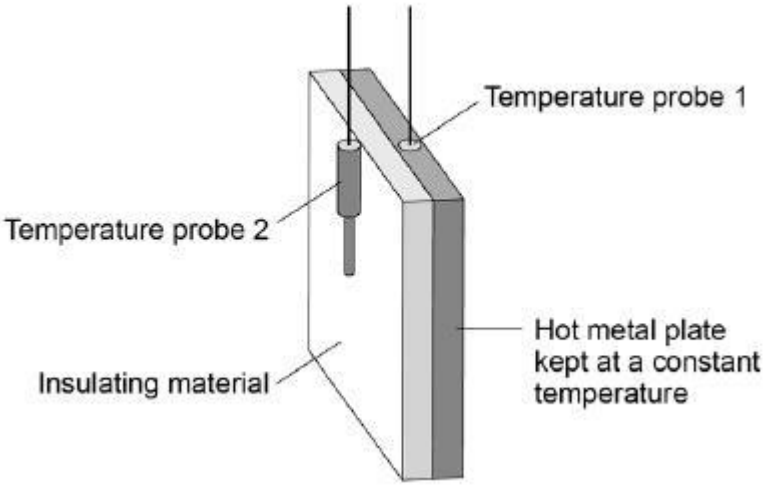
(Total 5 marks)

Q9.

A student investigated the properties of three types of insulation.

Figure 1 shows the apparatus the student used.

Figure 1



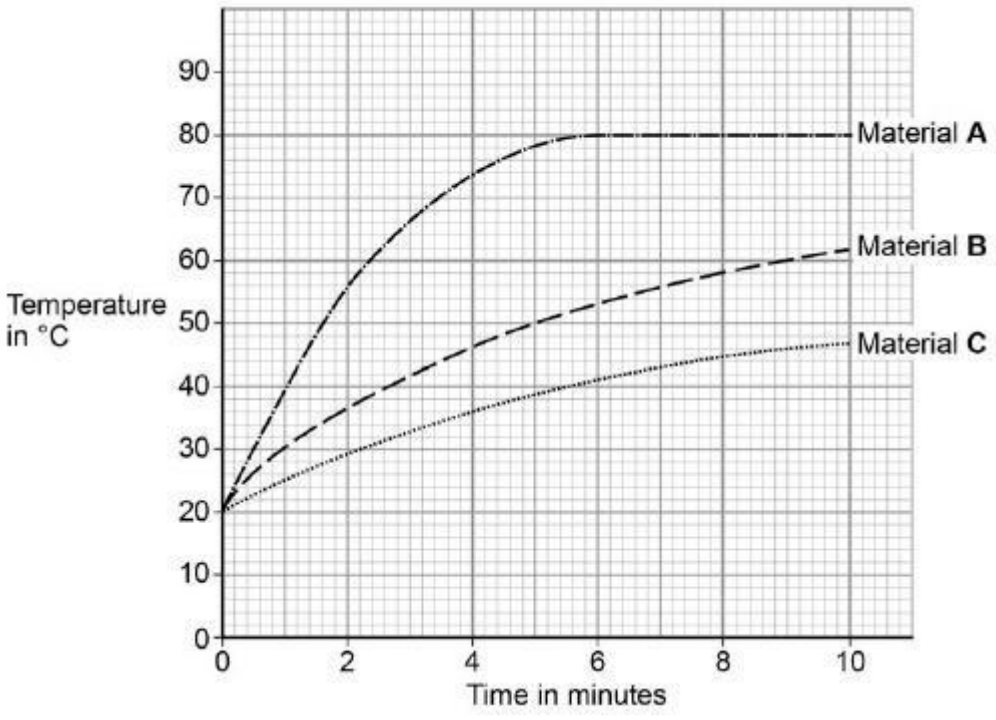
In the investigation different insulating materials were placed in contact with the hot metal plate.

Temperature probes measured the temperature on each side of the material.

The temperature probes were connected to a data logger.

Figure 2 shows how the temperature measured by temperature probe 2 changed over 10 minutes for each of the materials.

Figure 2



(a) What was the temperature of the hot metal plate?

_____ °C

(1)

(b) Which material is the best insulator?

Tick **one** box.

A ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐

Give the reason for your answer.

_____

_____

(2)

(c) Another student repeated the investigation but doubled the thickness for all three insulating materials.

Suggest how using thicker insulation would affect the results of the second student's investigation compared with the first student's results.

_____

_____

_____

_____

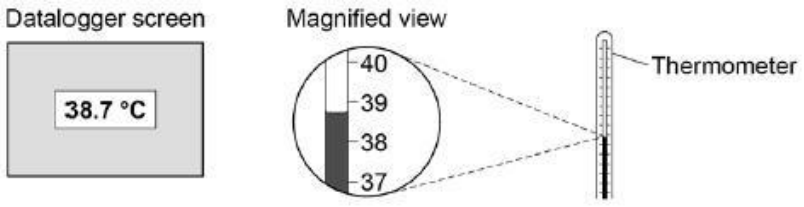
_____

(2)

(d) The students could have used a thermometer instead of temperature probes and a datalogger.

Figure 3 shows the datalogger screen and a thermometer.

Figure 3



Give two advantages of using the datalogger and temperature probes compared to a thermometer.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

(2)

(e) The table gives information about four types of insulation that could be used for insulating the cavity walls of houses.

Type of insulation	Thermal conductivity in W/m °C
Felt wool	0.070
Mineral wool	0.040
Polyurethane foam	0.030
Rock wool	0.045

Explain which one of the types of insulation in the table would be the best to use for cavity wall insulation.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

Q10.

Electricity can be generated using various energy sources.

(a) Give **one** advantage and **one** disadvantage of using nuclear power stations rather than gas-fired power stations to generate electricity.

Advantage _____

_____

Disadvantage _____

_____

(2)

(b) (i) A single wind turbine has a maximum power output of 2 000 000 W.

The wind turbine operated continuously at maximum power for 6 hours.

Calculate the energy output in kilowatt-hours of the wind turbine.

_____

_____

_____

Energy output = _____ kWh

(2)

(ii) Why, on average, do wind turbines operate at maximum power output for only 30% of the time?

_____

_____

(1)

(c) An on-shore wind farm is made up of many individual wind turbines.

They are connected to the National Grid using underground power cables.

Give **one** advantage of using underground power cables rather than overhead power cables.

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q11.

Iceland is a country that generates most of its electricity using geothermal power stations and hydroelectric power stations.

(a) (i) Complete the following sentences to describe how some geothermal power stations work.

In regions where volcanoes are active, the ground is hot.

Cold _____ is pumped down into the ground

and is _____ by hot rocks.

It returns to the surface as steam. The steam is used to turn a turbine.

The turbine drives a _____ to produce electricity.

(3)

(ii) Which **one** of the following statements about geothermal power stations is true?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Geothermal power stations use fossil fuels. ☐

Geothermal power stations produce carbon dioxide. ☐

Geothermal power stations provide a reliable source of electricity. ☐

(1)

(b) What is needed for a hydroelectric power station to be able to generate electricity?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Falling water ☐

A long coastline ☐

Lots of sunny days ☐

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q12.

(a) **In this question you will be assessed on using good English, organising information clearly and using specialist terms where appropriate.**

A householder wants to reduce her energy bills. She collected information about a number of ways of reducing energy used. The information is shown in the table.

Ways of reducing energy used	Cost to buy and install in £	Money saved per year in £
Install an energy-efficient boiler	2 000	320
Insulate the loft	400	200
Install double-glazed windows	12 000	120

Install cavity wall insulation	415	145

Use the information in the table to compare the different ways of reducing the energy used. Your answer should include some calculations.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(6)

(b) Increasing the amount of insulation in a house affects the total U-value of the house.

(i) What is meant by the term 'U-value'?

_____

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) How is the U-value affected by increasing the amount of insulation?

_____

(1)

(Total 8 marks)

Q13.

Energy resources can be renewable or non-renewable.

(a) Coal is a non-renewable energy resource.

Name **two** other non-renewable energy resources.

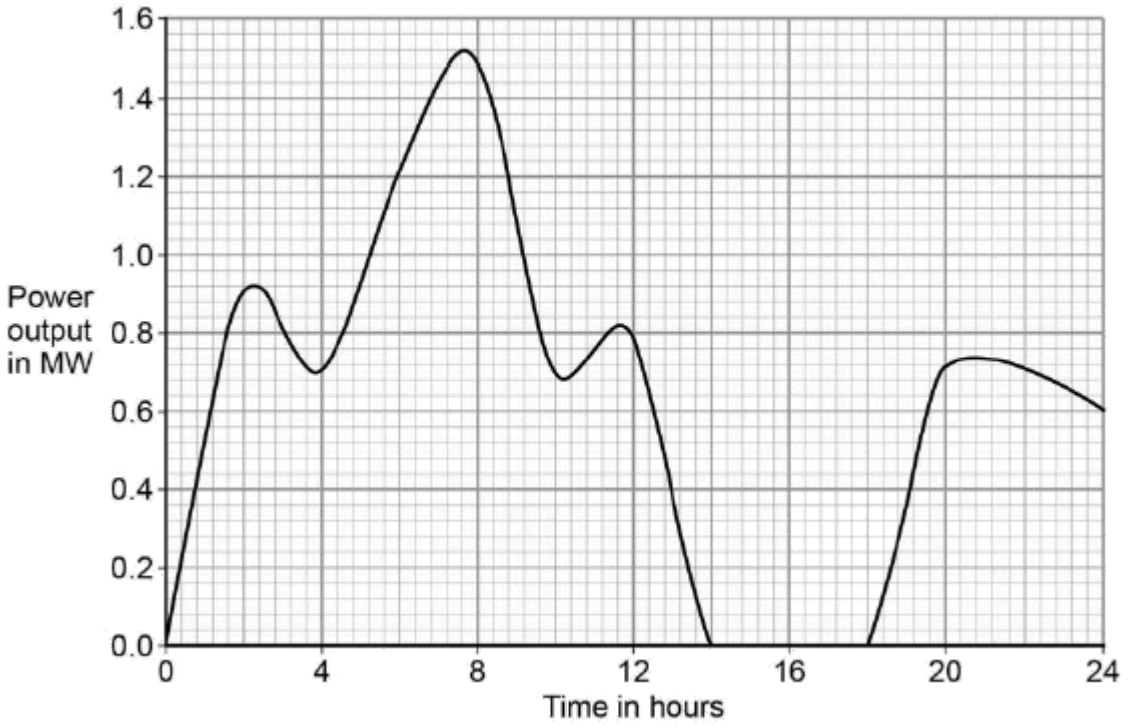
1. _____

2. _____

(2)

(b) Wind turbines are used to generate electricity.

The graph below shows how the power output of a wind turbine changes over one day.



A wind turbine does not generate electricity constantly.

For how many hours did the wind turbine generate no electricity?

_____

Time = _____ hours

(1)

(c) Electrical power is transferred from power stations to the National Grid.

What is the National Grid?

Tick **one** box.

a system of cables and pylons ☐

a system of cables and transformers ☐

a system of cables, transformers and power stations ☐

(1)

(d) An island has a large number of wind turbines and a coal-fired power station.

The island needs to use the electricity generated by the coal-fired power station at certain times.

Choose **one** reason why.

Tick **one** box.

Wind is a renewable energy resource. ☐

Wind turbine power output is constant. ☐

The power output of wind turbines is unpredictable. ☐

The fuel cost for wind turbines is very high. ☐

(1)

(e) A wind turbine has an average power output of 0.60 MW.

A coal-fired power station has a continuous power output of 1500 MW.

Calculate how many wind turbines would be needed to generate the same power output as one coal-fired power station.

_____

_____

Number of wind turbines = _____

(2)

(f) It is important that scientists develop new energy resources.

Choose **one** reason why.

Tick **one** box.

All energy resources are running out. ☐

All energy resources are used to generate electricity. ☐

Most energy resources have negative environmental effects. ☐

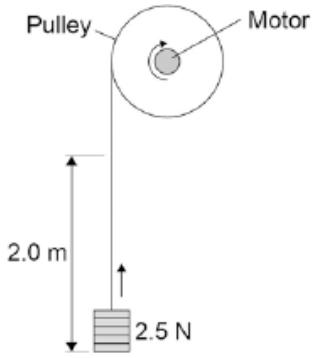
(1)

(Total 8 marks)

Q14.

A student investigated the efficiency of a motor using the equipment in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1



He used the motor to lift a weight of 2.5 N a height of 2.0 m.

He measured the speed at which the weight was lifted and calculated the efficiency of the energy transfer. He repeated the experiment to gain two sets of data.

(a) Give **one** variable that the student controlled in his investigation.

_____

(1)

(b) Give **two** reasons for taking repeat readings in an investigation.

1. _____

_____

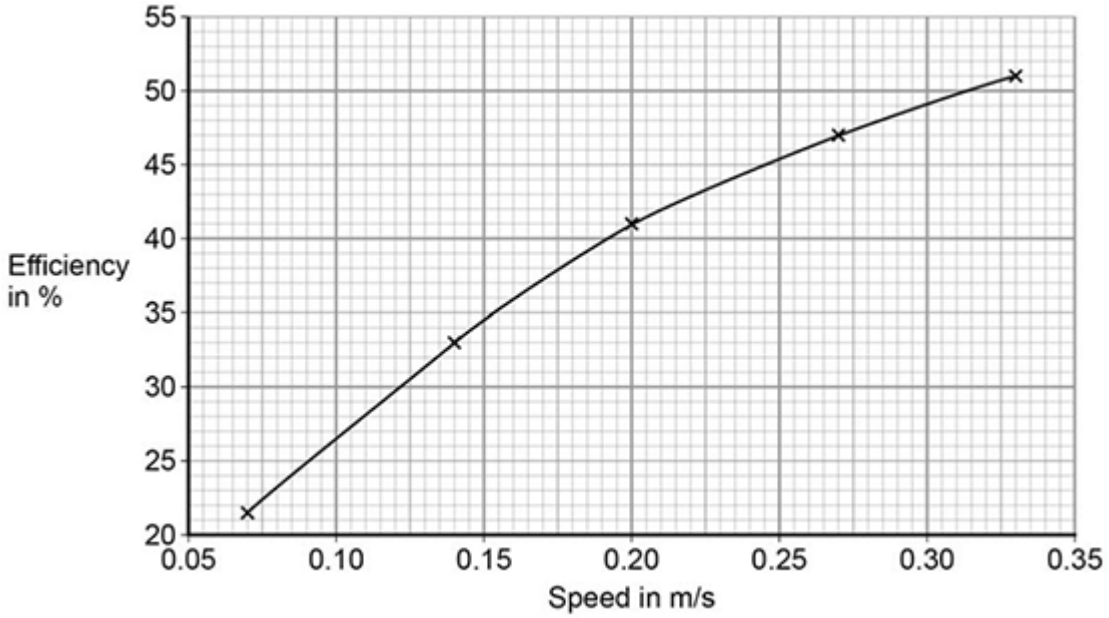
2. _____

_____

(2)

(c) **Figure 2** shows a graph of the student's results.

Figure 2



Give **two** conclusions that could be made from the data in **Figure 2**.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(d) Give the main way that the motor is likely to waste energy.

_____

_____

(1)

(e) When the total power input to the motor was 5 W the motor could not lift the 2.5 N weight.

State the efficiency of the motor.

Efficiency = _____ %

(1)

(Total 7 marks)

Mark schemes

Q1.

(a) to vary the current.

1

(b) the temperature of the filament increases

allow the filament heats up

1

(c) E = 12 × 8.5

1

E = 102 (J)

*an answer of 102 (J) scores **2** marks*

1

(d) (LED lamp)

longer lifetime (per lamp)

1

wastes less energy

or

lower input energy (for same light energy output)

1

[6]

Q2.

(a) gravitational potential

1

kinetic

1

chemical

1

(b) flying drones may damage aircraft
or
falling drones may injure people
or
damage buildings / vehicles

allow any sensible suggestion of a hazard caused by a flying / falling drone

1

(c) energy transferred = power × time

allow E = Pt

1

(d) t = 25 × 60 = 1500 (s)

1

E = 65 × 1500

1

E = 97 500 (J)

an answer of 97 500 (J) scores 3 marks

allow 2 marks for an answer of 1625 (J)

1

[8]

Q3.

(a) potential

1

(b) (i) 13 200

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution, ie 660 × 20 provided no subsequent step shown*

2

(ii) 16.5

allow 1 mark for correct

or

$\frac{\text{their (b)(i)}}{800}$ correctly calculated

substitution, ie $\frac{13\,200}{800}$ ***or*** $\frac{\text{their (b)(i)}}{800}$

provided no subsequent step shown

2

[5]

Q4.

(a) apparatus diagram to show:

- aluminium block (surrounded by insulation)

1

- thermometer and immersion heater inside (or in contact with) aluminium

1

- joulemeter connected to immersion heater
  or
  ammeter and voltmeter connected correctly around immersion heater

full credit can be given for a correct alternative method

ignore position or absence of stopclock

ignore position or absence of electric balance

1

(b)

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 **measurements:** • energy (transferred) using joulemeter **or** ammeter, voltmeter and stopclock • mass using electric balance • temperature change using thermometer **SHC calculation:** E = mcθ **or** $c = \frac{E}{m\theta}$ **valid results:** • repeat practical and calculate a mean • plot a graph of temperature against time and use linear section of graph for temperature change • small (eg 10 °C) temperature change (so cylinder isn't significantly hotter than surroundings) **safety:** immersion heater gets very hot so avoid touching (heating element) with bare hand	

6

(c) immersion heater gets very hot so avoid touching (heating element) with bare hand

allow not all of the energy (as measured by the joulemeter) is transferred to the block

1

(so) temperature increase not as high as it should be for the total energy transferred

allow justification using the equation: $C = \frac{E}{m\theta}$

1

[11]

Q5.

(a) Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also refer to the information in the Marking guidance.

0 marks
No relevant content.

Level 1(1-2 marks)
There is a basic explanation of **one** feature
or
a simple statement relating reduction in energy transfer to **one** feature.

Level 2(3-4 marks)
There is a clear explanation of **one** feature
or
a simple statement relating reduction in energy transfer to **two** features.

Level 3(5-6 marks)
There is a detailed explanation of at least **two** features
or
a simple statement relating reduction in energy transfer to all **four** features.

Examples of the points made in response

extra information

accept throughout:
heat for energy
loss for transfer

plastic cap:

- plastic is a poor conductor

  accept insulator for poor conductor

- stops convection currents forming at the top of the flask so stopping energy transfer by convection

- molecules / particles evaporating from the (hot) liquid cannot move into the (surrounding) air so stops energy transfer by evaporation

- plastic cap reduces / stops energy transfer by conduction / convection / evaporation

glass container:

- glass is a poor conductor so reducing energy transfer by conduction

- glass reduces / stops energy transfer by conduction

vacuum:

- both conduction and convection require a medium / particles

- so stops energy transfer between the two walls by conduction and convection

- vacuum stops energy transfer by conduction / convection

silvered surfaces:

- silvered surfaces reflect infrared radiation

accept heat for infrared

- silvered surfaces are poor emitters of infrared radiation
- infrared radiation (partly) reflected back (towards hot liquid)
- silvered surfaces reduce / stop energy transfer by radiation

6

(b) (the ears have a) small surface area

ears are small is insufficient

1

so reducing energy radiated / transferred (from the fox)

accept heat lost for energy radiated

*do **not** accept stops heat loss*

1

[8]

Q6.

(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) × 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 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]

Q7.

(a) (i) 77

1

(ii) Oil

1

(b) water

accept H_2O

1

(c) Carbon dioxide causes global warming

1

[4]

Q8.

(a) 78 (°C)

*allow **2** marks for correct temperature change ie 22 °C*
*allow **1** mark for correct substitution*
ie 46 200 = 0.5 × 4200 x θ
or

$$\frac{46200}{0.5 \times 4200} = \theta$$

3

(b) 6.4 (W)

*allow **2** marks for an answer that rounds to 6.4*
*allow **1** mark for correct substitution*
ie 46 200 = P × 7200
an answer of 23 000 or 23 100 or 385 gains 1 mark

2

[5]

Q9.

(a) 80 (°C)

1

(b) **C**

1

temperature after 10 minutes was lowest
or
final temperature was lowest

*reason only scores if material **C** is chosen*
allow temperature after 10 minutes was lower

1

(c) lower total temperature rise (for all materials)

allow lower final temperature (for all materials)

1

(because) the rate of temperature increase would be lower

allow lower gradient lines

1

(d) higher resolution

1

reduced risk of misreading instrument

1

(e) polyurethane foam

no marks if polyurethane foam not chosen

1

(because it has the) lowest rate of energy transfer

1

[9]

Q10.

(a) advantage

any **one** from:

- produce no / little greenhouse gases / carbon dioxide
  allow produces no / little polluting gases
  allow doesn't contribute to global warming / climate change
  allow produce no acid rain / sulphur dioxide
  reference to atmospheric pollution is insufficient
  produce no harmful gases is insufficient
- high(er) energy density in fuel
  accept one nuclear power station produces as much power as several gas power stations
  nuclear power stations can supply a lot of or more energy is insufficient
- long(er) operating life
  allow saves using reserves of fossil fuels or gas

1

disadvantage

any **one** from:

- produce (long term) radioactive waste
  accept waste is toxic
  accept nuclear for radioactive
- accidents at nuclear power stations may have far reaching or long term consequences
- high(er) decommissioning costs
  accept high(er) building costs

- long(er) start up time

1

(b) (i) 12 000 (kWh)

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution eg*

2000 × 6

or

2 000 000 × 6

or

$$\frac{12\,000\,000}{1000}$$

*an answer of 12 000 000 scores **1** mark*

2

(ii) any idea of unreliability, eg

- wind is unreliable

  reference to weather alone is insufficient
- shut down if wind too strong / weak
- wind is variable

1

(c) any **one** from:

- cannot be seen
- no hazard to (low flying) aircraft / helicopters
- unlikely to be or not damaged / affected by (severe) weather

  unlikely to be damaged is insufficient
- (normally) no / reduced shock hazard

  safer is insufficient

  less maintenance is insufficient

  installed in urban areas is insufficient

1

[6]

Q11.

(a) (i) <u>water</u>

1

heated

accept boiled or turned to steam

*do **not** accept evaporated*

1

<u>generator</u>

1

(ii) geothermal power stations provide a reliable source of electricity

1

(b) falling water

1

[5]

Q12.

(a) Marks awarded for this answer will be determined by the Quality of Written Communication (QWC) as well as the standard of the scientific response. Examiners should also apply a 'best-fit' approach to the marking.

0 marks
No relevant information

Level 1 (1-2 marks)
There is a relevant statement about an energy saving method

Level 2 (3-4 marks)
There is at least one clear comparison of energy saving methods and their cost effectiveness with an appropriate calculation

Level 3 (5-6 marks)
There is a comparison of energy saving methods and their cost effectiveness with appropriate calculations. Comparison to include further detail.

examples of physics points made in the response

examples of relevant statements

- energy efficient boiler saves the most (energy / money) per year
- loft insulation costs the least to install
- double-glazing costs the most to install

examples of statements that include cost effectiveness

- loft insulation is the most cost effective in the long term
- double-glazing is the least cost effective
- loft insulation has the shortest payback time
- double-glazing has the longest payback time
- payback time calculated for any method

  payback times:
  energy efficient boiler: 6.25 years
  loft insulation: 2 years
  double glazing: 100 years
  cavity wall insulation: 2.86 years

examples of further detail

- for cost effectiveness install in the following order: loft, cavity wall, boiler, double-glazing
- for reducing energy use install in the following order: boiler, loft, cavity wall, double glazing

- don't install double-glazing for insulation purposes
- double-glazing won't pay for itself in your lifetime
- justified choice of best / worst method

6

(b) (i) how effective a material is as an insulator

accept 'heat' for energy

accept how effective a material is at keeping energy in

accept the lower the U-value the better the insulator

accept the lower the U-value the lower the rate of energy transfer

1

(ii) (the U-value) decreases

1

[8]

Q13.

(a) any **two** from:

- nuclear
- oil
- (natural) gas

2

(b) 4 (hours)

1

(c) a system of cables and transformers

1

(d) The power output of wind turbines is unpredictable

1

(e) 1500 / 0.6

1

2500 (wind turbines)

1

*allow 2500 with no working shown for **2** marks*

(f) Most energy resources have negative environmental effects.

1

[8]

Q14.

(a) weight (lifted)

or

height (lifted)

1

(b) any **two** from:

- calculate a mean
- spot anomalies
- reduce the effect of random errors

2

(c) as speed increases, the efficiency increases

1

(but) graph tends towards a constant value

or

appears to reach a limit

accept efficiency cannot be greater than 100%

1

(d) heating the surroundings

1

(e) 0 (%)

1

[7]