

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 18 Marks

Time : 18 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

- (a) (i) heat water to 100 °C, energy (= 190 × 4200 × 79) = 63 (MJ) (1)
vapourise water, energy
(=190 × 2.3 × 10⁶) = 440(MJ) (1)
(437MJ)

energy transferred (per sec) = (437 + 63) MJ (1)
(= 500 MJ)

- (ii) mass of rocks (= 4.0 × 10⁶ × 3200)

$$= 1.3 \times 10^{10}(\text{kg}) \text{ (1)}$$

(1.28 × 10¹⁰)

temperature fall of ΔT in one day, energy removed
(= 1.28 × 10¹⁰ × 850 × ΔT) = 1.1 × 10¹³ ΔT (1)

$$(1.09 \times 10^{13} \Delta T)$$

(allow C.E. for value of mass of rocks)

energy transfer in one day (= 500 × 10⁶ × 3600 × 24)
= 4.3 × 10¹³ (J) (1)

in one day $\Delta T \left(= \frac{4.3 \times 10^{13}}{1.1 \times 10^{13}} \right) = 3.9(1)$ K (1)

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- (b) number of nuclei in 1 kg of ²³⁸U = $\left(\frac{6.02 \times 10^{23}}{0.238} \right) = 2.5(3) \times 10^{24}$ (1)

$$\text{activity of 1kg of } ^{238}\text{U} = \frac{\ln 2}{T_{1/2}} \times 2.53 \times 10^{24} \text{ (1)}$$

$$\left(= \frac{\ln 2}{4.5 \times 10^9 \times 3.1 \times 10^7} \times 2.53 \times 10^{24} \right) = 1.2(6) \times 10^7 (\text{s}^{-1}) \text{ (1)}$$

energy released per sec per kg of ²³⁸U

$$= 1.2(6) \times 10^7 \times 4.2 \times 1.6 \times 10^{-13}(\text{J}) \text{ (1)}$$

(8.47 × 10⁻⁶(J))

$$\text{mass of } ^{238}\text{U needed} = \frac{500 \times 10^6}{8.8 \times 10^{13}} = 5.9(0) \times 10^{13} \text{ kg (1)}$$

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Q2.(a) (use of $\Delta Q = mcT$ gives)

$$\Delta Q_1 = 1.5 \times 4200 \times 18 \text{ (1)}$$

$$= 1.134 \times 10^5 \text{ (J) (1)}$$

$$\Delta Q_2 = 1.5 \times 3.4 \times 10^5 = 5.1 \times 10^5 \text{ (J) (1)}$$

$$\text{total energy released (= } 1.134 \times 10^5 + 5.1 \times 10^5)$$

$$= 6.2 \times 10^5 \text{ J (1)}$$

$$(6.23 \times 10^5 \text{ J})$$

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(b) (ice) requires energy to melt [or mention of latent heat] (1)

stays at 0 °C (for longer) (or cools for longer) (1)

(or extracts more energy from the drink)

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[6]