

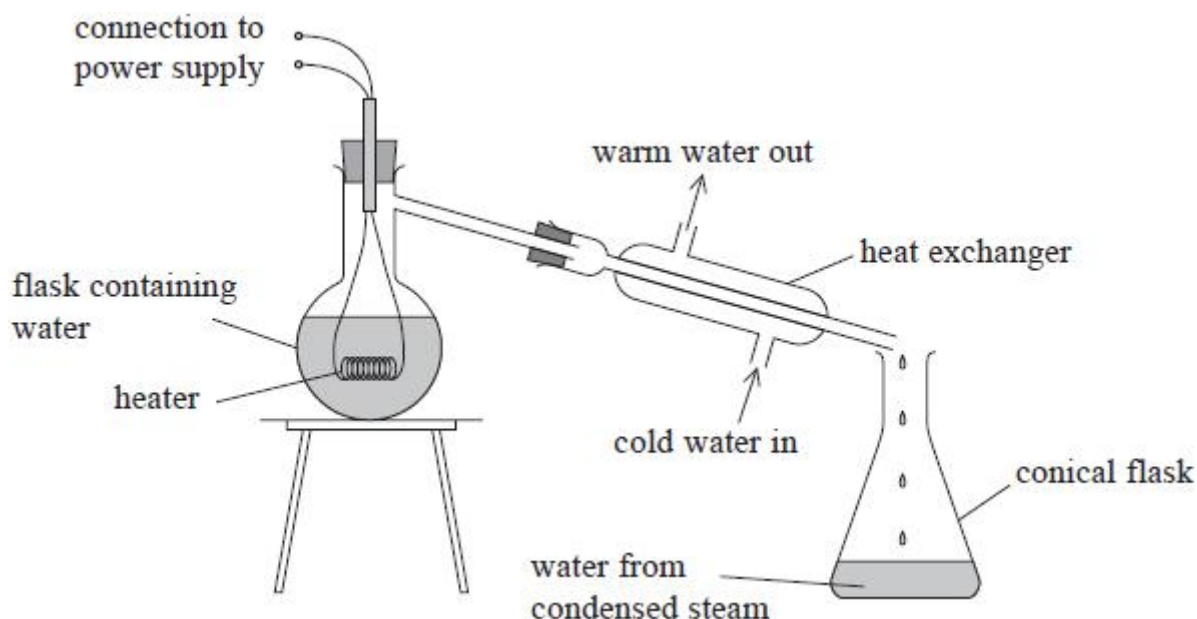
Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 24 Marks

Time : 24 Minutes

Q1.

The apparatus shown can be used to determine a value for the specific latent heat of vaporisation of water.



(a) In one experiment the current in the heater was 8.20 A, and the potential difference across the heater was 230 V.

(i) Show that the power of the heater was about 2 kW.

(2)

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(ii) There was 0.655 kg of water in the flask at an initial temperature of 22.5 °C. The heater was switched on, and the water in the flask was heated to boiling point.

Calculate the minimum time taken for the water to be heated to 100.0 °C.
 specific heat capacity of water = 4190 J kg⁻¹ K⁻¹

(3)

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Minimum time taken for water to be heated =

(b) The heater was left on and water continued to boil in the flask. The water was allowed to boil for a few

minutes. The conical flask was then placed under the heat exchanger and water was collected in it.

(i) Give a reason why the water was left boiling for a few minutes before the conical flask was put in place.

(1)

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(ii) Water with a mass of 95.0 g was collected in a time of 125 s.
Calculate the rate of energy transfer in the heat exchanger.
specific latent heat of vaporisation of water = $2.26 \times 10^6 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$

(3)

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Rate of energy transfer in the heat exchanger =

(iii) Discuss your answers to (a)(i) and (b)(ii).

(3)

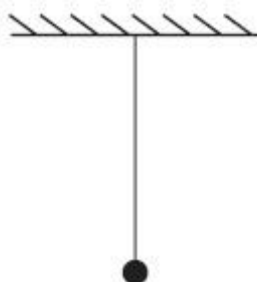
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(Total for question = 12 marks)

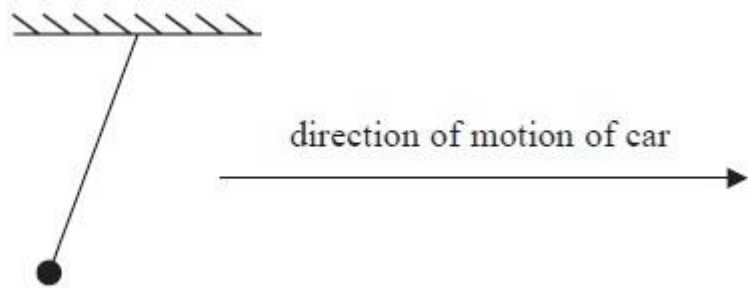
Q2.

Many hand held devices such as smartphones and tablet computers contain accelerometers. These allow changes in orientation of the device to be tracked.

A student models a simple accelerometer by attaching a small mass on a string to the roof of a car.



When the car starts moving, the string is seen to change position as shown below.



(a) (i) Complete a free body force diagram for the mass when the car starts moving.

(2)



(ii) Draw a vector diagram, in the space below, to show how the resultant force on the mass is produced.

(2)

(iii) When the string is at 7° to the vertical, show that the acceleration of the car is about 1 m s^{-2} .

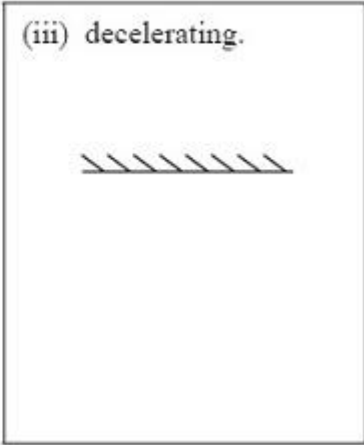
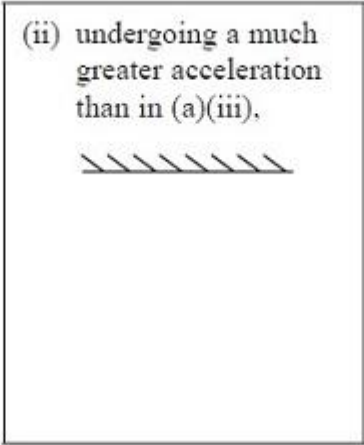
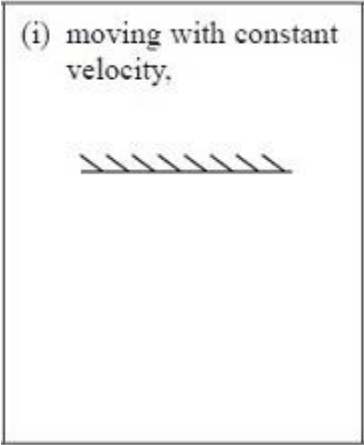
(2)

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(b) Sketch the positions of the mass and string when the car is moving in the same direction and is:

- (i) moving with constant velocity,
- (ii) undergoing a much greater acceleration than in (a)(iii),
- (iii) decelerating.

(3)



(c) Explain why the string would **not** become horizontal, however great the acceleration.

(2)

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(d) Suggest why many devices contain 3 accelerometers, arranged at right angles to each other.

(1)

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(Total for Question = 12 marks)