

Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Max. Marks : 22 Marks

Time : 22 Minutes

Mark Schemes

Q1.

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	substitution (1) $(KE =) \frac{1}{2} \times 68 \times 12^2$  evaluation (1) 4900 (J)	$\frac{1}{2} \times 68000 \times 12^2$ scores 1 mark  accept values that round to 4900(J) e.g. 4896(J)  award full marks for correct answer without working	<b>(2)</b> AO 2 1

Question number	Answer	Mark
(i)	<p>An answer that combines the following points of understanding to provide a logical description:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>when steam condenses, its molecules move closer together, so the internal energy decreases (1)</li> <li>when the water from the condensed steam cools, its molecules move more slowly, therefore storing less kinetic energy (1)</li> </ul>	<p>allow as water cools, the distance between the particles decreases which increases the intermolecular forces</p> <p>(2)</p>

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	<p>equating the variables in the three equations/principle of conservation of energy (1)</p> $(m_w \times l_w) + (m_w \times c_w \times \Delta\theta_w) = (m_m \times c_m \times \Delta\theta_m)$ <p>rearrangement (1)</p> $m_m = \frac{(m_w \times l_w) + (m_w \times c_w \times \Delta\theta_w)}{(c_m \times \Delta\theta_m)}$ <p>substitution of correctly calculated quantities (1)</p> $= \left( \frac{\left( \left( \frac{25}{1000} \right) \times 2260000 \right) + \left( \left( \frac{25}{1000} \right) \times 4200 \times 35 \right)}{3840 \times 60} \right)$ <p>evaluation (1)</p> <p>0.26 (kg)</p>	<p>allow in words or with suitable alternative subscripts</p> <p>temperature changes and <math>l_w</math> must be correct</p> <p>allow maximum of 3 marks for calculations that omit the energy from cooling of water</p>	(4)

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	<p>Any two of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• more steam must condense and transfer the energy that is dissipated to the jug during the process (1)</li><li>• more steam must condense and transfer the energy that is dissipated to the surroundings during the process (1)</li><li>• more steam must condense and transfer the energy needed to cause the milk to froth (1)</li><li>• more steam must condense to replace any steam that might leave the milk without condensing (1)</li></ul>	(2)

Q3.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	Recall $GPE = m \times g \times \Delta h$ (1) Substitution = $400 \times 9.8 \times 1.5$ (1) Evaluation = 5900 (J) (1) (which is nearly 6000 J)	accept 5880 (J)	(3)
Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	An explanation that combines identification – knowledge (1 mark) and reasoning (1 mark) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• energy is dissipated/scattered (1)</li> <li>• into the surroundings (1)</li> </ul>	energy from a loss of ball's PE / its gain in KE  ends up as (kinetic) energy of molecules (of ball / wall / air)	(2)
Question number	Answer	Mark	
(iii)	B velocity	(1)	

Q4.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	<p>Recall GPE = <math>m \times g \times \Delta h</math> (1)</p> <p>Substitution = <math>400 \times 9.8 \times 1.5</math> (1)</p> <p>Evaluation = 5900 (J) (1) (which is nearly 6000 J)</p>	accept 5880 (J)	(3)
Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	<p>An explanation that combines identification – knowledge (1 mark) and reasoning (1 mark)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• energy is dissipated/scattered (1)</li> <li>• into the surroundings (1)</li> </ul>	<p>energy from a loss of ball's PE / its gain in KE</p> <p>ends up as (kinetic) energy of molecules (of ball / wall / air)</p>	(2)
Question number	Answer		Mark
(iii)	B velocity		(1)