## Energy Transfers

## Mark Scheme 1

| Level | IGCSE(9-1) |
| :--- | :--- |
| Subject | Physics |
| Exam Board | Edexcel IGCSE |
| Module | Double Award (Paper 1P) |
| Topic | Energy resources and energy transfers |
| Sub-Topic | Energy Transfers |
| Booklet | Mark Scheme 1 |


| Time Allowed: | 77 minutes |
| :--- | :--- |
| Score: | $/ 64$ |
| Percentage: | $/ 100$ |

Grade Boundaries:

| A* | A | B | C | D | E | U |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $>85 \%$ | $775 \%$ | $70 \%$ | $60 \%$ | $55 \%$ | $50 \%$ | $<50 \%$ |

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| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | any six from: <br> discussion of conduction <br> MP1. metal spike conducts the thermal energy; <br> MP2. thermal energy is conducted into middle of/inside the potato; <br> discussion of convection <br> MP3. convection (current) occurs; <br> MP4. due to density of air decreasing / air expanding; <br> MP5. potato receives hotter air near the top; <br> discussion of radiation <br> MP6. thermal energy is radiated/emitted from the black surface; <br> MP7. potato absorbs thermal energy from all sides; <br> general <br> MP8. electrical energy is transferred into thermal energy in the heating element; | allow 'heat' for thermal energy throughout <br> metal is a good conductor (of thermal energy) allow potato is heated / cooked from the inside <br> ignore references to absorption at walls allow potato is heated / cooked from the outside <br> total marks $=6$ | 6 |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | ---: |
| 2 (a) (i) | C - a fuse | 1 |  |
| (b) | Idea of independent switching for <br> lamps / rooms; | Allow <br> idea of one bulb blowing but <br> not affecting others <br> idea that bulbs in parallel are <br> bright(er than in series) | 1 |
| direction; |  |  |  |$\quad$| MP2. Continuously; |
| :--- |

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| (c) (i) | Conversion to seconds; <br> Substitution in correct formula; <br> Evaluation; <br> e.g. $\mathrm{t}=7 \times 3600(=25200 \mathrm{~s})$ <br> $\mathrm{E}=0.12 \times 230 \times 7 \times 3600$ <br> $700000(\mathrm{~J})$ | Allow 3600 or 25200 seen <br> anywhere in working | 3 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $(695520)$ | Correct answer without <br> working scores full marks <br> Accept alternative matching <br> unit <br> e.g. 696 kJ <br> $11592=2$ marks (time in <br> mins) <br> $193.2=2$ marks (time in <br> hours) <br> Answer in Wh or Wmin with <br> matching unit scores full <br> marks. | 1 |  |
| (ii) | B-same as - less than |  |  |

Total 8 marks

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| Question number | Answer | Notes | Marks |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 3 (a) | any 2 of: <br> MP1. so that lamps work independently; <br> MP2. so that they all get mains/same voltage/230V; <br> MP3. so that different areas/rooms can have different brightness/power/light intensities of lamps; | so that can light some rooms without all being on or off/each lamp has its own switch/if 1 lamp blows the others will still work <br> allow no reduction in light output for main voltage <br> allow different currents | 2 |
| (b) | D 1.38 A; |  | 1 |
| (c) | any 3 of: <br> MP1. current increases over max value of fuse; <br> MP2. fuse wire melts; <br> MP3. cuts off current; <br> MP4. prevents wire(s) in circuit from overheating; | allow <br> current gets too high <br> blows/breaks <br> breaks circuit <br> ignore 'stops electricity' <br> ignore electric shocks | 3 |


| (d) (i) | power = voltage x current | allow in standard symbols or in words | 1 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (ii) | substitution into correct equation; evaluation; <br> e. $\begin{aligned} & 0.26 \times 230 \\ & 60(\mathrm{~W}) \end{aligned}$ | allow 240 V for mains but not incorrect current (62.4 W) <br> allow 59.8 (W) <br> condone 317(.4) (W) for 1 mark | 2 |
| (iii) | answer from (d)(ii) $\times 180$; evaluation; unit; <br> e. <br> $60 \times 180$ <br> 11000 <br> joules/J | accept correct use of $\mathrm{E}=\mathrm{V} \mathrm{xIxt}$ <br> allow ecf from (d)(ii) mark independently allow 10800, 10764 | 3 |

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| $\begin{array}{lll} \hline 3 & \text { (e) } & \text { (i) } \end{array}$ | $S_{1}$ position $S_{2}$ position lamp is <br> lit <br> $W$ $X$ $(\mathrm{yes})^{\checkmark}$ <br> $W$ $Y$ $(\mathrm{no}) \times$ <br> $Z$ $X$ $(\mathrm{no}) \times$ <br> $Z$ $Y$ $(\mathrm{yes})^{\checkmark}$ <br> any three correct; <br> all 4 correct;; | allow 1 mark when middle two rows blank, but otherwise correct <br> allow 1 mark when top and bottom rows blank but otherwise correct | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (ii) | any sensible suggestion of 2 way switching; <br> e. <br> on a corridor <br> on stairs <br> basement/cellar bedroom/kitchen light <br> room with 2 doorways | allow clear description of 2 switches controlling the same light | 1 |

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(Total for Question $4=8$ marks)

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| ii | MP1. temperature (difference); <br> MP2. (surface) area or time; <br> MP3. relevant units on both; | X and Y unimportant | 1 |
| :---: | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| iii | Any TWO from: <br> MP1. use water that is at the same starting temp; <br> MP2. Pour in and wait until that temperature is <br> reached before timing; | Accept sensible alternative workable <br> method(s), <br> allow two different methods | 2 |
| MP3. method to ensure small time gap between <br> pouring water and starting; <br> MP4. put (same volumes into) containers in a <br> water bath; | e.g. do one at a time <br> use other people to help |  |  |

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| e | Substitution and rearrangement; Calculation ; $\begin{aligned} & \frac{12}{0.05 \times 1.6} \\ & 150(\mathrm{~m}) \end{aligned}$ <br> any Two from: <br> - Value of g lower(on the Moon)/RA; <br> - lack of air resistance (on the Moon)/RA; <br> - Time of flight greater; | POT error loses 1 mark e.g. <br> 0.15 (m) gets 1 mark <br> ignore <br> - 'no gravity' <br> allow <br> - less gravity <br> - drag for air resistance | 2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |

