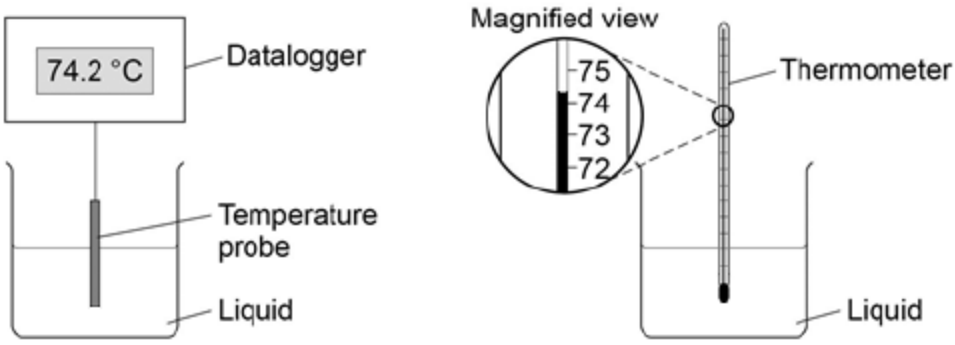
1 Two students investigated the change of state of stearic acid from liquid to solid.

They measured how the temperature of stearic acid changed over 5 minutes as it changed from liquid to solid.

Figure 1 shows the different apparatus the two students used.

Figure 1

Student A's apparatus **Student B's apparatus**



(a) Choose **two** advantages of using student **A**'s apparatus.

Tick **two** boxes.

Student **A**'s apparatus made sure the test was fair. ☐

Student **B**'s apparatus only measured categoric variables. ☐

Student **A**'s measurements had a higher resolution. ☐

Student **B** was more likely to misread the temperature. ☐

(2)

(b) Student **B** removed the thermometer from the liquid each time he took a temperature reading.

What type of error would this cause?

Tick **one** box.

A systematic error ☐

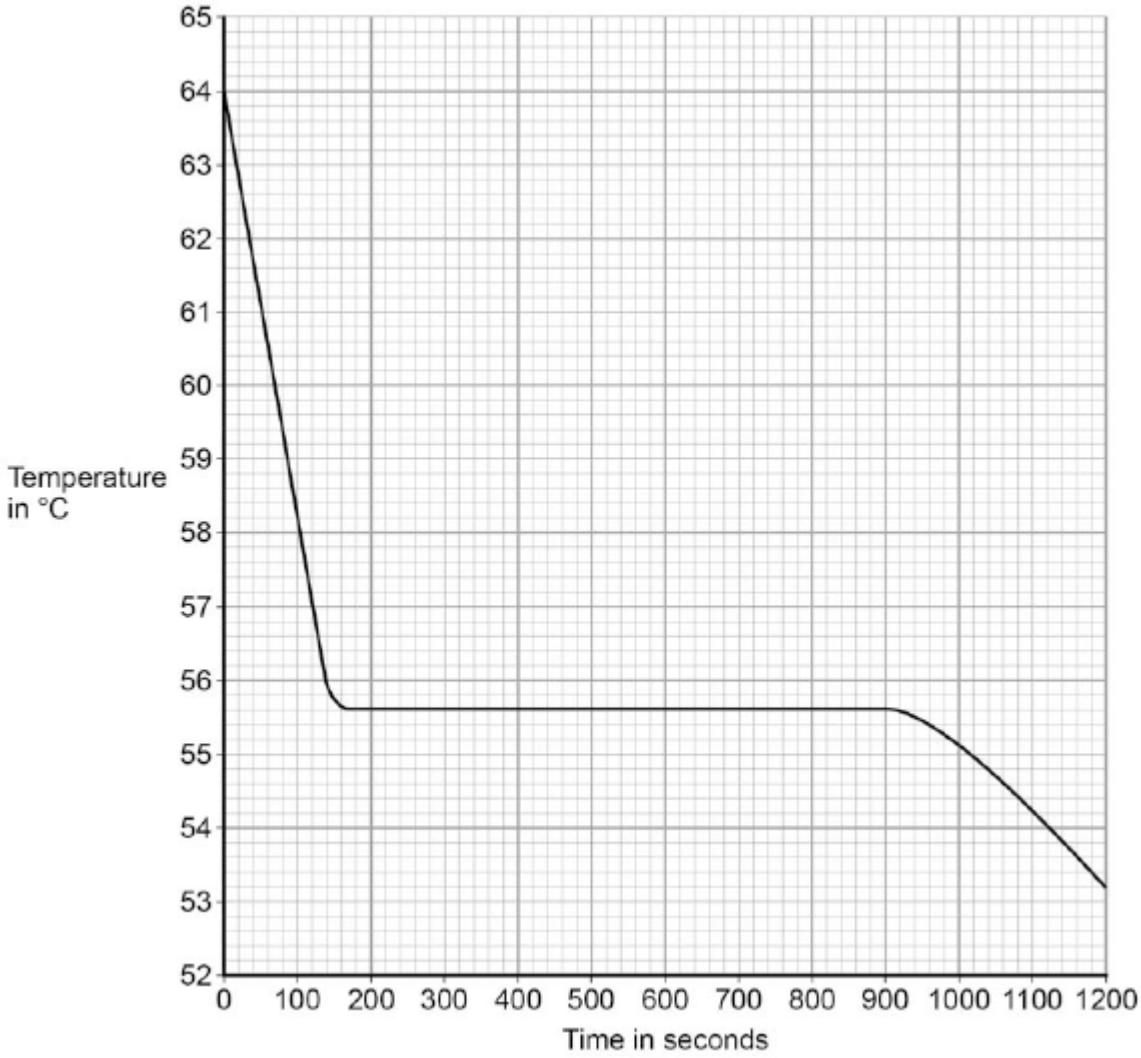
A random error ☐

A zero error ☐

(1)

(c) Student **A**'s results are shown in **Figure 2**.

Figure 2



What was the decrease in temperature between 0 and 160 seconds?

Tick **one** box.

8.2 °C ☐

8.4 °C ☐

53.2 °C ☐

55.6 °C ☐

(1)

(d) Use **Figure 2** to determine the time taken for the stearic acid to change from a liquid to a solid.

Time = ... seconds

(1)

(e) Calculate the energy transferred to the surroundings as 0.40 kg of stearic acid changed state from liquid to solid.

The specific latent heat of fusion of stearic acid is 199 000 J / kg.

Use the correct equation from the Physics Equations Sheet.

.....

.....

.....

Energy = ... J

(2)

(f) After 1200 seconds the temperature of the stearic acid continued to decrease.

Explain why.

.....

.....

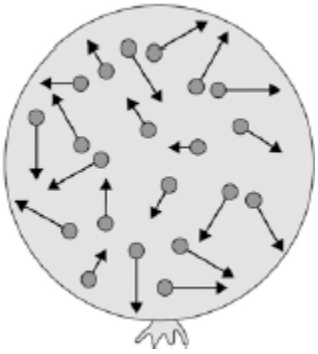
.....

.....

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

2 The figure below shows a balloon filled with helium gas.



(a) Describe the movement of the particles of helium gas inside the balloon.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(b) What name is given to the total kinetic energy and potential energy of all the particles of helium gas in the balloon?

Tick **one** box.

External energy ☐

Internal energy ☐

Movement energy ☐

(1)

(c) Write down the equation which links density, mass and volume.

.....

(1)

(d) The helium in the balloon has a mass of 0.00254 kg.

The balloon has a volume of 0.0141 m^3.

Calculate the density of helium. Choose the correct unit from the box.

m^3 / kg	**kg / m^3**	**kg m^3**

.....

.....

.....

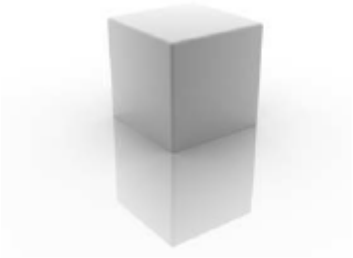
.....

Density = ... Unit .....

(3)

(Total 7 marks)

3 A student wants to calculate the density of the two objects shown in the figure below.



Metal cube

© Whitehoune/iStock/Thinkstock,

Small statue

© Marc Dietrich/Hemera/Thinkstock

Describe the methods that the student should use to calculate the densities of the two objects.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(Total 6 marks)

4 Solid, liquid and gas are three different states of matter.

(a) Describe the difference between the solid and gas states, in terms of the arrangement and movement of their particles.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

(b) What is meant by ‘specific latent heat of vaporisation’?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(c) While a kettle boils, 0.018 kg of water changes to steam.

Calculate the amount of energy required for this change.

Specific latent heat of vaporisation of water = 2.3×10^6 J / kg.

.....

.....

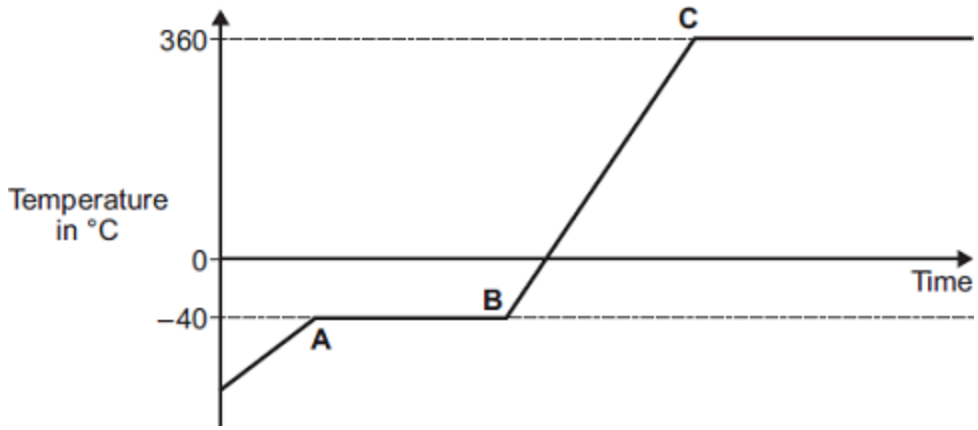
.....

Energy required = ... J

(2)

(d) The graph shows how temperature varies with time for a substance as it is heated.

The graph is **not** drawn to scale.



Explain what is happening to the substance in sections **AB** and **BC** of the graph.

Section **AB** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Section **BC** .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)
(Total 12 marks)

5 (a) A company is developing a system which can heat up and melt ice on roads in the winter. This system is called 'energy storage'.

During the summer, the black surface of the road will heat up in the sunshine.

This energy will be stored in a large amount of soil deep under the road surface.
Pipes will run through the soil. In winter, cold water entering the pipes will be warmed and brought to the surface to melt ice.

The system could work well because the road surface is black.

Suggest why.

.....

.....

(1)

(b) (i) What is meant by specific latent heat of fusion?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) Calculate the amount of energy required to melt 15 kg of ice at 0 °C.

Specific latent heat of fusion of ice = 3.4×10^5 J/kg.

.....

.....

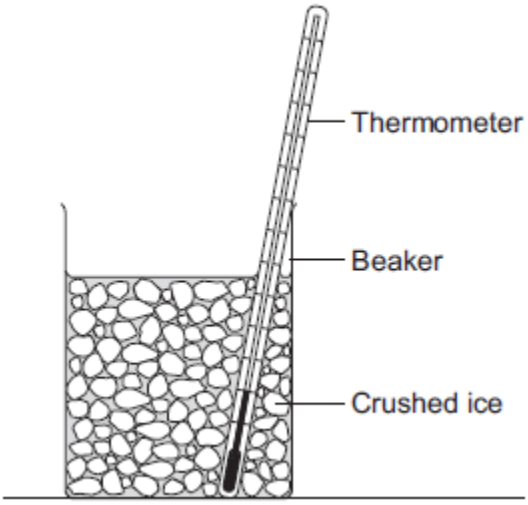
Energy = ... J

(2)

(c) Another way to keep roads clear of ice is to spread salt on them.
When salt is added to ice, the melting point of the ice changes.

A student investigated how the melting point of ice varies with the mass of salt added.

The figure below shows the equipment that she used.



The student added salt to crushed ice and measured the temperature at which the ice melted.

(i) State **one** variable that the student should have controlled.

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) During the investigation the student stirred the crushed ice.

Suggest **two** reasons why.

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

	Tick (✓)
To raise the melting point of the ice	
To lower the melting point of the ice	
To distribute the salt throughout the ice	
To keep all the ice at the same temperature	
To reduce energy transfer from the surroundings to the ice	

(2)

(iii) The table below shows the data that the student obtained.

Mass of salt added in grams	0	10	20
Melting point of ice in °C	0	-6	-16

Describe the pattern shown in the table.

.....

.....

(1)

(d) Undersoil electrical heating systems are used in greenhouses. This system could also be used under a road.

A cable just below the ground carries an electric current. One greenhouse system has a power output of 0.50 kW.

Calculate the energy transferred in 2 minutes.

.....

.....

.....

Energy transferred = ... J

(3)

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

A local council wants to keep a particular section of a road clear of ice in the winter.

Describe the advantages and disadvantages of keeping the road clear of ice using:

- energy storage
- salt
- undersoil electrical heating.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(6)
(Total 18 marks)

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

The information in the box is about the properties of solids and gases.

Solids:
- have a fixed shape
- are difficult to compress (to squash).

Gases:
- will spread and fill the entire container
- are easy to compress (to squash).

Use your knowledge of kinetic theory to explain the information given in the box.

You should consider:
- the spacing between the particles
- the movement of individual particles
- the forces between the particles.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Extra space .....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

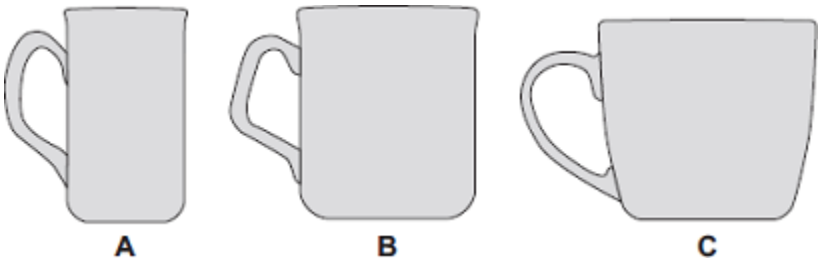
.....

.....

.....

(Total 6 marks)

7 The diagram shows three cups **A**, **B** and **C**.



Energy is transferred from hot water in the cups to the surroundings.

(a) Use the correct answer from the box to complete each sentence.

condensation	**conduction**	**convection**

Energy is transferred through the walls of the cup by ..... .

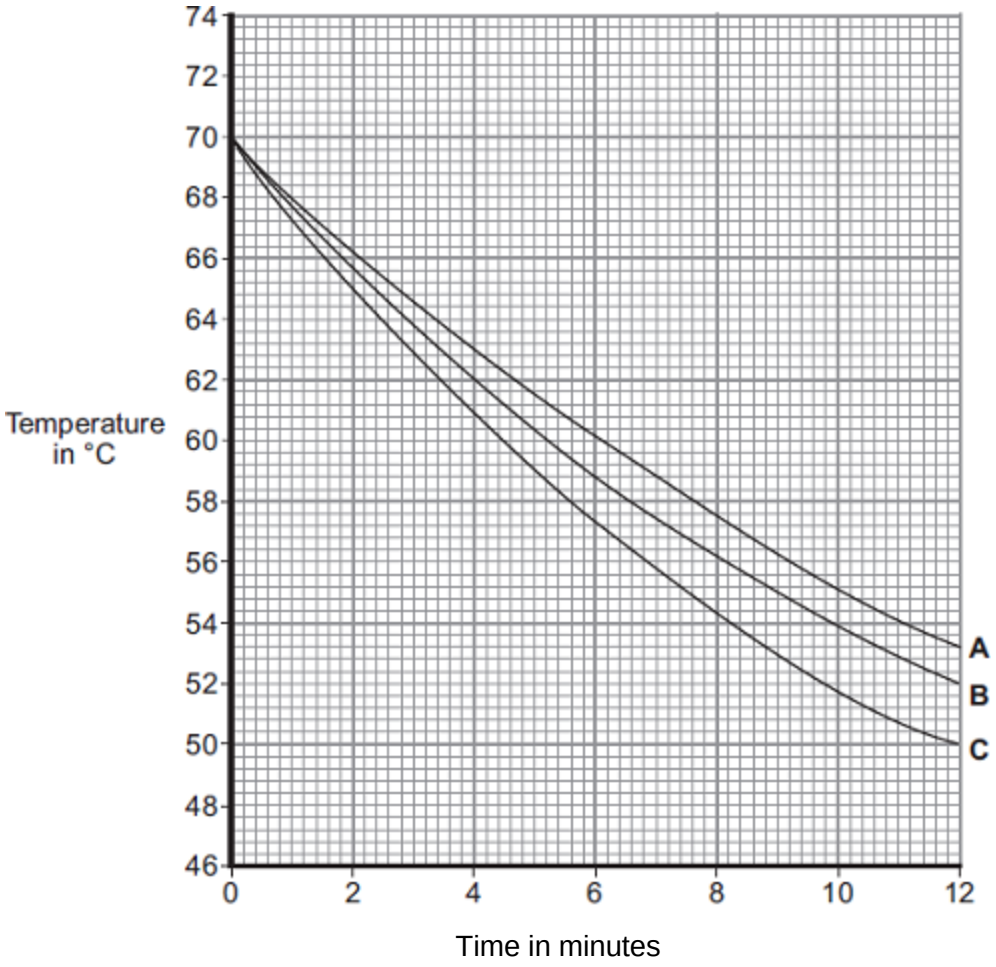
In the air around the cup, energy is transferred by ..... .

(2)

(b) Some students investigated how the rate of cooling of water in a cup depends on the surface area of the water in contact with the air.

They used cups **A**, **B** and **C**. They poured the same volume of hot water into each cup and recorded the temperature of the water at regular time intervals.

The results are shown on the graph.



(i) What was the starting temperature of the water for each cup?

Starting temperature = ... °C

(1)

(ii) Calculate the temperature fall of the water in cup **B** in the first 9 minutes.

.....

Temperature fall = ... °C

(2)

(iii) Which cup, **A**, **B** or **C**, has the greatest rate of cooling? ☐

Using the graph, give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(2)

(iv) The investigation was repeated using the bowl shown in the diagram.

The same starting temperature and volume of water were used.

Draw on the graph in part **(b)** another line to show the expected result.

(1)

(v) After 4 hours, the temperature of the water in each of the cups and the bowl was 20°C.

Suggest why the temperature does **not** fall below 20°C.

.....

(1)

(c) (i) The mass of water in each cup is 200 g.

Calculate the energy, in joules, transferred from the water in a cup when the temperature of the water falls by 8°C.

Specific heat capacity of water = 4200 J / kg°C.

.....

.....

.....

Energy transferred = ... J

(3)

(ii) Explain, in terms of particles, how evaporation causes the cooling of water.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

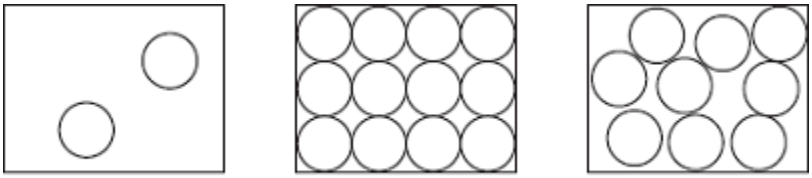
.....

.....

(4)

(Total 16 marks)

8 (a) The diagrams, **X**, **Y** and **Z**, show how the particles are arranged in the three states of matter.



X **Y** **Z**

(i) Which **one** of the diagrams, **X**, **Y** or **Z**, shows the arrangement of particles in a liquid?

Write the correct answer in the box. ☐

(1)

(ii) Which **one** of the diagrams, **X**, **Y** or **Z**, shows the arrangement of particles in a gas?

Write the correct answer in the box. ☐

(1)

(b) Draw a ring around the correct answer in each box to complete each sentence.

(i) In a gas, the particles are

vibrating in fixed positions.
moving randomly.
not moving.

(1)

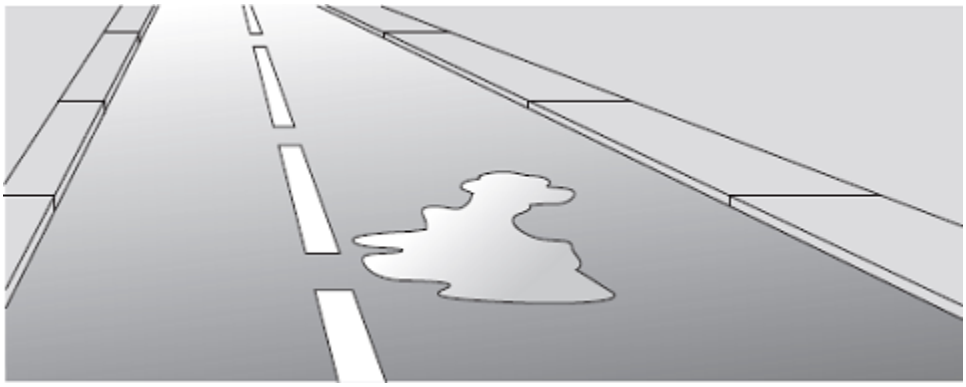
(ii) In a solid, the forces between the particles are

stronger than
equal to
weaker than

the forces between the particles in a liquid.

(1)

(c) The picture shows a puddle of water in a road, after a rain shower.



(i) During the day, the puddle of water dries up and disappears. This happens because the water particles move from the puddle into the air.

What process causes water particles to move from the puddle into the air?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

condensation **evaporation** **radiation**

(1)

(ii) Describe **one** change in the weather which would cause the puddle of water to dry up faster.

.....

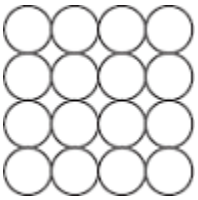
.....

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

9 According to kinetic theory, all matter is made up of small particles. The particles are constantly moving.

Diagram 1 shows how the particles may be arranged in a solid.

Diagram 1



(a) One kilogram of a gas has a much larger volume than one kilogram of a solid.

Use kinetic theory to explain why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

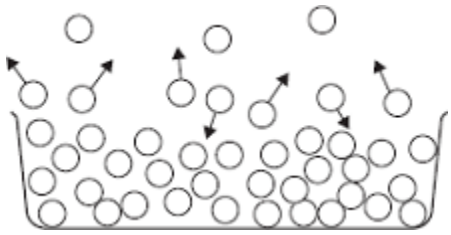
.....

.....

(4)

(b) **Diagram 2** shows the particles in a liquid. The liquid is evaporating.

Diagram 2



(i) How can you tell from **Diagram 2** that the liquid is evaporating?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) The temperature of the liquid in the container decreases as the liquid evaporates.

Use kinetic theory to explain why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

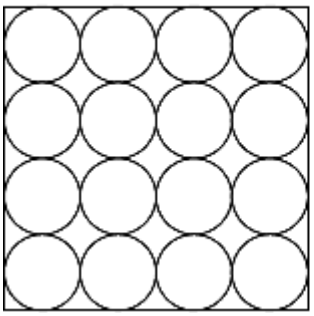
.....

(3)
(Total 8 marks)

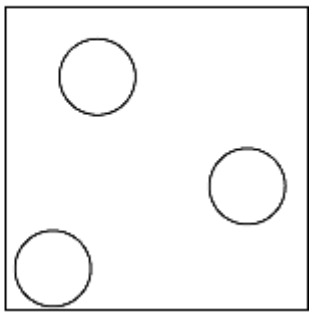
10 (a) The diagrams show the arrangement of the particles in a solid and in a gas.

Each circle represents one particle.

Solid

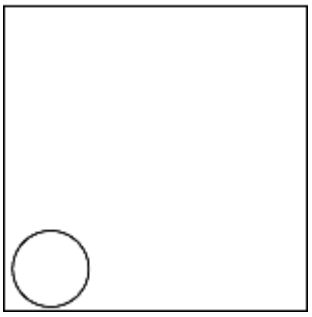


Gas



(i) Complete the diagram below to show the arrangement of the particles in a liquid.

Liquid



(2)

(ii) Explain, in terms of the particles, why gases are easy to compress.

.....

.....

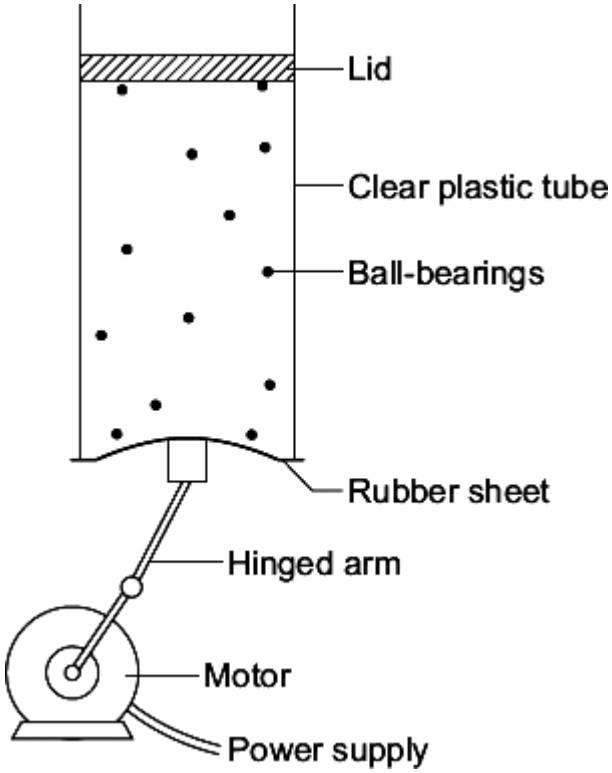
.....

.....

(2)

(b) The diagram below shows the model that a science teacher used to show her students that there is a link between the temperature of a gas and the speed of the gas particles.

The ball-bearings represent the gas particles. Switching the motor on makes the ball-bearings move around in all directions.



(i) How is the motion of the ball-bearings similar to the motion of the gas particles?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) The faster the motor runs, the faster the ball-bearings move. Increasing the speed of the motor is like increasing the temperature of a gas.

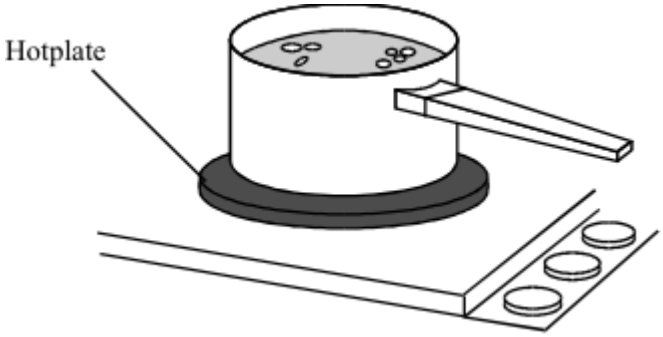
Use the model to predict what happens to the speed of the gas particles when the temperature of a gas is increased.

.....

.....

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

11 The drawing shows water being heated in a metal saucepan.



(a) Explain, in terms of the particles in the metal, how heat energy is transferred through the base of the saucepan.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(b) Energy is transferred through the water by convection currents. Explain what happens to cause a convection current in the water. The answer has been started for you.

As heat energy is transferred through the saucepan, the water particles at the bottom

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

(c) Some energy is transferred from the hotplate to the air by *thermal radiation*. What is meant by *thermal radiation*?

.....

.....

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

1

(a) Student A's measurements had a higher resolution

1

Student B was more likely to misread the temperature

1

(b) a random error

1

(c) 8.4 °C

1

(d) 740 (seconds)

allow answers in the range 730 – 780

1

(e) 0.40 × 199 000

1

79 600 (J)

1

*accept 79 600 (J) with no working shown for **2** marks*

(f) stearic acid has a higher temperature than the surroundings

accept stearic acid is hotter than the surroundings

1

temperature will decrease until stearic acid is the same as the room temperature / surroundings

1

[9]

2

(a) range of speeds

1

moving in different directions

accept random motion

1

(b) internal energy

1

(c) density = mass / volume

1

(d) 0.00254 / 0.0141

1

0.18

1

*accept 0.18 with no working shown for the **2** calculation marks*

kg / m^3

1

[7]

3

Level 3 (5–6 marks):
Clear and coherent description of both methods including equation needed to calculate density. Steps are logically ordered and could be followed by someone else to obtain valid results.

Level 2 (3–4 marks):
Clear description of one method to measure density **or** partial description of both methods. Steps may not be logically ordered.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
Basic description of measurements needed with no indication of how to use them.

0 marks:
No relevant content.

Indicative content

For both:
- measure mass using a balance
- calculate density using ρ = m / V

Metal cube:
- measure length of cube's sides using a ruler
- calculate volume

Small statue:
- immerse in water
- measure volume / mass of water displaced
- volume of water displaced = volume of small statue

[6]

4

(a) **solid**
particles vibrate about fixed positions

1

closely packed

accept regular

1

gas
particles move randomly

accept particles move faster

accept freely for randomly

1

far apart

1

(b) amount of energy required to change the state of a substance from liquid to gas (vapour)

1

unit mass / 1 kg

dependent on first marking point

1

(c) 41000 **or** 4.1×10^4 (J)

accept

41400 or 4.14×10^4

correct substitution of

$0.018 \times 2.3 \times 10^6$ *gains* ***1*** *mark*

2

(d) **AB**

changing state from solid to liquid / melting

1

at steady temperature

dependent on first ***AB*** *mark*

1

BC

temperature of liquid rises

1

until it reaches boiling point

dependent on first ***BC*** *mark*

1

[12]

5 (a) (black) is a good absorber of (infrared) radiation

1

(b) (i) amount of energy required to change (the state of a substance) from solid to liquid (with no change in temperature)

melt is insufficient

1

unit mass / 1kg

1

(ii) 5.1×10^6 (J)

accept 5×10^6

allow ***1*** *mark for correct substitution ie* $E = 15 \times 3.4 \times 10^5$

2

(c) (i) mass of <u>*ice*</u>

allow volume / weight / amount / quantity of <u>*ice*</u>

1

(ii) to distribute the salt throughout the ice

1

to keep all the ice at the same temperature

1

(iii) melting point decreases as the mass of salt is increased

allow concentration for mass

accept negative correlation

*do **not** accept inversely proportional*

1

(d) 60 000 (J)

accept 60 KJ

*allow **2** marks for correct substitution ie E = 500 × 2.0 × 60*

*allow **2** marks for an answer of 1000 **or** 60*

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution ie*

*E = 500 × 2.0 **or** 0.50 × 2.0 × 60*

*allow **1** mark for an answer of 1*

3

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

0 marks
No relevant content

Level 1 (1–2 marks)
There is *an attempt at a description of some advantages or disadvantages.*

Level 2 (3–4 marks)
There is a basic description of *some advantages* ***and / or*** *disadvantages for some of the methods*

Level 3 (5–6 marks)
There is a clear description of the advantages and disadvantages of all the methods.

examples of the points made in the response
extra information

energy storage

advantages:

- no fuel costs
- no environmental effects

disadvantages:

- expensive to set up and maintain
- need to dig deep under road
- dependent on (summer) weather
- digging up earth and disrupting habitats

salt spreading

advantages:

- easily available
- cheap

disadvantages:

- can damage trees / plants / drinking water / cars
- needs to be cleaned away

undersoil heating

advantages:

- not dependent on weather
- can be switched on and off

disadvantages:

- costly
- bad for environment

6

[18]

6 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 content.

Level 1 (1–2 marks)
Considers either solid or gas and describes at least one aspect of the particles.

or

Considers both solids and gases and describes an aspect of each.

Level 2 (3–4 marks)
Considers both solids and gases and describes aspects of the particles.

or

Considers one state and describes aspects of the particles and explains at least one of the properties.

or

Considers both states and describes an aspect of the particles for both and explains a property for solids or gases.

Level 3 (5–6 marks)
Considers both states of matter and describes the spacing and movement / forces between the particles. Explains a property of both solids and gases.

examples of the points made in the response

extra information

Solids

- (particles) close together
- (so) no room for particles to move closer (so hard to compress)
- vibrate about fixed point
- strong forces of attraction (at a distance)
- the forces become repulsive if the particles get closer
- particles strongly held together / not free to move around (shape is fixed)

any explanation of a property must match with the given aspect(s) of the particles.

Gases

- (particles) far apart
- space between particles (so easy to compress)
- move randomly
- negligible / no forces of attraction
- spread out in all directions (to fill the container)

[6]

7 (a) conduction

must be in correct order

1

convection

1

(b) (i) 70

accept ± half a square
(69.8 to 70.2)

1

(ii) 15

*accept 14.6 to 15.4 for **2** marks*
*allow for **1** mark 70 − 55*
ecf from (b)(i) ± half a square

2

(iii) C

1

biggest drop in temperature during a given time

accept it has the steepest gradient this is a dependent

1

(iv) starting at 70 °C and below graph for C
must be a curve up to at least 8 minutes

1

(v) because 20 °C is room temperature

accept same temperature as surroundings

1

(c) (i) 6720

*correct answer with or without working gains **3** marks*
*6 720 000 gains **2** marks*
*correct substitution of E = 0.2 × 4200 × 8 gains **2** marks*
*correct substitution of E = 200 × 4200 × 8 gains **1** mark*

3

(ii) the fastest particles have enough energy

accept molecules for particles

1

to escape from the surface of the water

1

therefore the mean energy of the remaining particles decreases

accept speed for energy

1

the lower the mean energy of particles the lower the temperature (of the water)

accept speed for energy

1

[16]

8 (a) (i) Z

1

(ii) X

1

(b) (i) moving randomly

1

(ii) stronger than

1

(c) (i) evaporation

1

(ii) any **one** from:

- becomes windy
- temperature increases

accept (becomes) sunny
"the sun" alone is insufficient

- less humid

1

[6]

9 (a) there are strong forces (of attraction) between the particles in a solid

accept molecules / atoms for particles throughout
accept bonds for forces

1

(holding) the particles close together

particles in a solid are less spread out is insufficient

1

or

(holding) the particles in a fixed pattern / positions

but in a gas the forces between the particles are negligible

accept very small / zero for negligible
accept bonds for forces

1

so the particles spread out (to fill their container)

accept particles are not close together
gas particles are not in a fixed position is insufficient

1

(b) (i) particles are (shown) leaving (the liquid / container)

accept molecules / atoms for particles throughout

accept particles are escaping
particles are getting further apart is insufficient

1

(ii) *accept molecules / atoms for particles throughout*
accept speed / velocity for energy throughout

particles with most energy leave the (surface of the) liquid

accept fastest particles leave the liquid

1

so the mean / average energy of the remaining particles goes down

1

and the lower the average energy (of the particles) the lower the temperature (of the liquid)

1

[8]

10 (a) (i) random distribution of circles in the box with at least 50 % of circles touching

1

random distribution of circles occupies more than 50 % of the space

judged by eye

1

(ii) (large) gaps between particles

accept particles do not touch

accept particles are spread out

1

(so) easy to push particles closer (together)
or
forces between particles are negligible / none

an answer in terms of number of particles is insufficient

1

(b) (i) (both are) random

accept a correct description of random eg unpredictable or move around freely or in all directions

they take up all the space is insufficient

they are spread out is insufficient

they move in straight lines is insufficient

1

(ii) (speed also) increases

1

[6]

11 (a) ions / electrons gain (kinetic) energy

accept atom / particles / molecules for ion
accept ions vibrate faster
accept ions vibrate with a bigger amplitude
accept ions vibrate more
do not accept ions move faster

1

(free) electrons transfer energy by collision with ions
or energy transferred by collisions between vibrating ions

1

(b) move faster or take up more space

*do **not** accept start to move / vibrate*

1

(warmer) water expands **or** becomes less dense (than cooler water)

*do **not** accept answers in terms of particles expanding*

1

warm water rises (through colder water) **or** colder water falls to take its place

1

(c) transfer of energy by waves / infrared (radiation)

accept rays for waves
*do **not** accept transfer of energy by electromagnetic waves*
ignore reference to heat

1

[6]