PEARSON EDEXCEL GCSE PHYSICS (HIGHER) · 1PH0

PHYSICS



MARK SCHEME

TOPIC 8: ENERGY – FORCES DOING WORK (PACK 1)

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/133	%

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Mark Scheme

Q1.

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	an explanation linking: over the **same time / in 300s**, more work done / energy transferred in session 1 than in session 2 (1) (therefore) more power (developed) in session 1 (1)	allow reverse argument power in session 1 = $\frac{45.2}{300}$ = 0.15 (kW) or 150(W) allow statement that power = work / time or power = energy(transferred) / time for MP1 power in session 2 = $\frac{37.9}{300}$ = 0.13 (kW) or 126(W)	**(2)** AO 3 2a AO 3 2b

Q2.

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	an explanation linking: over the **same time / in 300s**, more work done / energy transferred in session 1 than in session 2 (1) (therefore) more power (developed) in session 1 (1)	allow reverse argument power in session 1 = $\frac{45.2}{300}$ = 0.15 (kW) or 150(W) allow statement that power = work / time or power = energy(transferred) / time for MP1 power in session 2 = $\frac{37.9}{300}$ = 0.13 (kW) or 126(W)	**(2)** AO 3 2a AO 3 2b

Q3.

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	recall and substitution (1) 1600 = force x 28 rearrangement (1) (force) = $\frac{1600}{28}$ evaluation (1) 57 (N)	substitution and rearrangement in either order accept f, F or ? for force accept values that round down to 57 e.g. 57.14 award full marks for correct answer without working award 1 mark for answers of 44800 or 0.0175 **and** a correct expression relating work, force and distance	**(3)** AO 2 1

Q4.

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	recall and substitution (1) 1600 = force x 28 rearrangement (1) (force) = $\frac{1600}{28}$ evaluation (1) 57 (N)	substitution and rearrangement in either order accept f, F or ? for force accept values that round down to 57 e.g. 57.14 award full marks for correct answer without working award 1 mark for answers of 44800 or 0.0175 **and** a correct expression relating work, force and distance	**(3)** AO 2 1

Q5.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	rearrangement of work = force × distance to give distance = work ÷ force (1) substitution and evaluation (1) 18 (m)	seeing 2700 ÷ 150 Award full marks for correct answer without working	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	2700 (J)	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(iii)	rearrangement of $KE = ½ mv^2$ $v = \sqrt{(2 \times KE \div m)}$ (1) substitution and evaluation (1) 19 (m/s)	 $v = \sqrt{(2 \times 2700 \div 15)}$ $v^2 = (2 \times 2700 \div 15)$ allow answers that round to 19 award full marks for correct answer without working allow alternative route using $v^2 - u^2 = 2ax$ for full marks	**(2)**

Q6.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	rearrangement of work = force × distance to give distance = work ÷ force (1) substitution and evaluation (1) 18 (m)	 seeing 2700 ÷ 150 Award full marks for correct answer without working	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
(ii)	2700 (J)	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(iii)	rearrangement of $KE = ½ mv^2$ $v = \sqrt{(2 \times KE \div m)}$ (1) substitution and evaluation (1) 19 (m/s)	 $v = \sqrt{(2 \times 2700 \div 15)}$ $v^2 = (2 \times 2700 \div 15)$ allow answers that round to 19 award full marks for correct answer without working allow alternative route using $v^2 - u^2 = 2ax$ for full marks	**(2)**

Q7.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	substitution (1) (ΔGPE=) (0.0)46×10×2.05 evaluation (1) 0.94(3) (J)	allow $g=9.8(1)$ m/s^2 0.9 (J) values that round to 0.92 or 0.93 (from using g = 9.8 or 9.81) do not award for 1(J) no POT error in evaluation award full marks for the correct answer without working.	**(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	recall (1) (KE=) $\frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$ substitution (1) (KE=) $\frac{1}{2} \times (0.0)46 \times 3.5^2$ evaluation (1) 0.28 (J)	allow answers that round to 0.28 e.g. 0.28175 (J) allow max 2 marks for POT error e.g. 0.00028 award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(3)**

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(iii)	Any value between 0.8 (m) and 0.95 (m) inclusive		**(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(iv)	An explanation linking (the ball) has lost energy (1) identification of what has happened to that energy (1)	accept (energy) dissipated **or** (transferred to) surroundings / ground **or** thermal energy **or** heat / sound **or** system is not 100% efficient **or** bounce is not (100%) elastic **or** squashing (the ball or the ground)	**(2)**

Q8.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	substitution (1) (ΔGPE=) (0.0)46×10×2.05 evaluation (1) 0.94(3) (J)	allow g=9.8(1) m/s^2 0.9 (J) values that round to 0.92 or 0.93 (from using g = 9.8 or 9.81) do not award for 1(J) no POT error in evaluation award full marks for the correct answer without working.	**(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	recall (1) (KE=) $\frac{1}{2} \times m \times v^2$ substitution (1) (KE=) $\frac{1}{2} \times (0.0)46 \times 3.5^2$ evaluation (1) 0.28 (J)	 allow answers that round to 0.28 e.g. 0.28175 (J) allow max 2 marks for POT error e.g. 0.00028 award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(3)**

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(iii)	Any value between 0.8 (m) and 0.95 (m) inclusive		**(1)**

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(iv)	An explanation linking (the ball) has lost energy (1) identification of what has happened to that energy (1)	accept (energy) dissipated **or** (transferred to) surroundings / ground **or** thermal energy **or** heat / sound **or** system is not 100% efficient **or** bounce is not (100%) elastic **or** squashing (the ball or the ground)	**(2)**

Q9.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	select and substitute (1) ($\Delta GPE = m \times g \times \Delta h$) $= 1100 \times 3.7 \times 1.8 (\times 10^3)$ evaluation (1) 7 326 000 (J) evaluation to 2 s.f. (1) 7 300 000 (J)	 any number rounding to 7 300 000 7326 scores 1 mark **independent mark** -any final answer stated to 2 s.f.	**(3) AO2.1**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	select and substitute (1) ($\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2} m \times v^2$) $= \frac{1}{2}\ 1100 \times 88^2$ evaluation (1) 4 300 000 (J)	ignore minus signs accept numbers that round to 4 300 000 (J) e.g. 4 259 200 (J) award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(2) AO2.1**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
iii	A description linking **three** from: 1. work is done against / by gravity (1) 2. **idea of** work done by the thrusters / jets (on the rover) (1) 3. (work done) by air/atmospheric resistance on the parachute (and rover) (1) 4. this reduces the kinetic energy (store) (1) 5. (there is a) decrease in the gravitational potential energy (store) of the rover (1) 6. (there is a) transfer of chemical energy from the thrusters (1) 7. energy transferred to thermal energy (store) (1) 8. (transfer) mechanically (to the thermal store) (1)	**KEY: attempt to explain <u>how work done</u> contributes towards the energy changes / conservation of energy** if no other mark scored allow one mark for work = force x distance	**(3) AO2.1**

Q10.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	recall and substitution into (1) gpe = m x g x h (gpe) = 4.5 x 10 x 20 evaluation (1) 900(J)	 allow 90(J) for 1 mark award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
ii	900(J)	allow ecf from i	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
iii	recall and substitution (1) power = work done / time taken (power =) 900 / 4 evaluation (1) 200 (W)	allow ecf from i or ii accept 230(W), 225(W) award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(2)**

Q11.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	recall and substitution into (1) gpe = m x g x h (gpe) = 4.5 x 10 x 20 evaluation (1) 900(J)	 allow 90(J) for 1 mark award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(2)**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
ii	900(J)	allow ecf from bi	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
iii	recall and substitution (1) power = work done / time taken (power =) 900 / 4 evaluation (1) 200 (W)	allow ecf from bi or bii accept 230(W), 225(W) award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(2)**

Q12.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	select and substitute (1) (ΔGPE = m x g x Δh) = 1100 x 3.7 x 1.8 (x 10^3) evaluation (1) 7326000 (J) evaluation to 2 s.f. (1) 7300000 (J)	any number rounding to 7300000 7326 scores 1 mark **independent mark** - any final answer stated to 2 s.f.	**(3)** **AO2.1**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	select and substitute (1) ($\Delta KE = \frac{1}{2} m \times v^2$) $= \frac{1}{2} 1100 \times 88^2$ evaluation (1) 4 300 000 (J)	ignore minus signs accept numbers that round to 4 300 000 (J) e.g. 4 259 200 (J) award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(2)** **AO2.1**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
iii	A description linking **three** from: 1. work is done against / by gravity (1) 2. **idea of** work done by the thrusters / jets (on the rover) (1) 3. (work done) by air/atmospheric resistance on the parachute (and rover) (1) 4. this reduces the kinetic energy (store) (1) 5. (there is a) decrease in the gravitational potential energy (store) of the rover (1) 6. (there is a) transfer of chemical energy from the thrusters (1) 7. energy transferred to thermal energy (store) (1) 8. (transfer) mechanically (to the thermal store) (1)	**KEY: attempt to explain <u>how work done</u> contributes towards the energy changes / conservation of energy** if no other mark scored allow one mark for work = force x distance	**(3)** **AO2.1**

Q13.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	(In every second), distance moved by chain around large gear = distance moved by chain around small gear (1) 2 x 48 = turns x 12 rearrangement and evaluation (1) 8 (turns each second)	accept use of gear ratio seen or implied e.g. 4:1 or 4/1 or 48:12 or 48/12 or converse e.g. 1:4 award full marks for the correct answer without working	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	An explanation linking reduces friction/amount of thermal energy transferred (1) extra useful energy is available/less input energy is required (1) efficiency = useful energy transferred (by the bicycle) ÷ total energy supplied (to the bicycle) (1)	 (oil provides) lubrication less energy wasted allow for the last **two** mark points; **either** less input energy is required to produce the same output for **2** marks **or** more output energy is available for the same input energy for **2** marks	(3)

Q14.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	recall (1) (P =) $\frac{E}{t}$ substitution and evaluation (1) (P=) 75 (W)	P = work done ÷ time P = $\frac{45}{0.6}$ award full marks for the correct answer without working	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	substitution into E = $\frac{1}{2} \times k \times x^2$ (1) $45 = \frac{1}{2} \times 140 \times x^2$ rearrangement (1) $(x =) \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 45}{140}}$ evaluation (1) 0.8(0) (m)	allow substitution and rearrangement in either order $x^2 = (\frac{E}{0.5k} =) \frac{2 \times 45}{140}$ $x^2 = 0.64(28571)$ accept values that round to 0.80 e.g. 0.80178 award full marks for the correct answer without working	(3)

Q15.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	recall (1) (P =) $\frac{E}{t}$ substitution and evaluation (1) (P=) 75 (W)	P = work done ÷ time P = $\frac{45}{0.6}$ award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(2)**

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	substitution into E = $\frac{1}{2} \times k \times x^2$ (1) $45 = \frac{1}{2} \times 140 \times x^2$ rearrangement (1) $(x =) \sqrt{\frac{2 \times 45}{140}}$ evaluation (1) 0.8(0) (m)	allow substitution and rearrangement in either order $x^2 = (\frac{E}{0.5k} =) \frac{2 \times 45}{140}$ $x^2 = 0.64(28571)$ accept values that round to 0.80 e.g. 0.80178 award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(3)**

Q16.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	substitution (1) $2{,}800 = ½ \times 85 \times v^2$ rearrangement (1) $(v^2 =) \frac{2800 \times 2}{85}$ evaluation (1) v = 8.1 (m/s)	allow substitution and rearrangement in either order 66 or 65.88 seen allow values that round to 8.1 e.g 8.1168 award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(3)** **AO2**

Q17.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	substitution (1) $2{,}800 = ½ \times 85 \times v^2$ rearrangement (1) $(v^2 =) \frac{2800 \times 2}{85}$ evaluation (1) v = 8.1 (m/s)	allow substitution and rearrangement in either order 66 or 65.88 seen allow values that round to 8.1 e.g 8.1168 award full marks for the correct answer without working	**(3)** **AO2**

Q18.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	Equating energy in both equations (1) E = weight × height = power × time Rearrangement (1) time = $\frac{(\text{weight} \times \text{height})}{\text{power}}$ Substitution and evaluation (1) time = 230 000 × $\frac{4.7}{1600}$ time = 680 (s)	allow answers which round to 680, e.g. 675.6	**(3)**

Q19.

Question number	Answer	Mark
(a)	C	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Mark
(b) (i)	change in GPE = mass × gravitational field strength × change in vertical height	**(1)**

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(b) (ii)	transformation (1) $h = \Delta E \div mg$ substitution (1) h = 39 000 ÷ (580 × 10) evaluation (1) 6.7 (m)	accept use of g = 9.81 accept 6.72 accept 6.85 (from g = 9.81)	**(3)**

Q20.

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	substitution (1) (KE =) ½ x 68 x 12^2 evaluation (1) 4900 (J)	 ½ x 68000 x 12^2 scores 1 mark accept values that round to 4900(J) e.g. 4896(J) award full marks for correct answer without working	**(2)** AO 2 1

Q21.

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	substitution (1) (KE =) ½ x 68 x 12^2 evaluation (1) 4900 (J)	 ½ x 68000 x 12^2 scores 1 mark accept values that round to 4900(J) e.g. 4896(J) award full marks for correct answer without working	**(2)** AO 2 1

Q22.

Question number	Answer		Mark
(i)	An answer that combines the following points of understanding to provide a logical description: • when steam condenses, its molecules move closer together, so the internal energy decreases (1) • when the water from the condensed steam cools, its molecules move more slowly, therefore storing less kinetic energy (1)	allow as water cools, the distance between the particles decreases which increases the intermolecular forces	(2)

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

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	Any two of the following reasons: • more steam must condense and transfer the energy that is dissipated to the jug during the process (1) • more steam must condense and transfer the energy that is dissipated to the surroundings during the process (1) • more steam must condense and transfer the energy needed to cause the milk to froth (1) • more steam must condense to replace any steam that might leave the milk without condensing (1)	(2)

Q23.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	Recall GPE = m x g x Δh (1) Substitution = 400 x 9.8 x 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) • energy is dissipated/scattered (1) • into the surroundings (1)	 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)

Q24.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	Recall GPE = m x g x Δh (1) Substitution = 400 x 9.8 x 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) • energy is dissipated/scattered (1) • into the surroundings (1)	 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)

Q25.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(i)	rearrange $p = \rho g h$ to give $\rho = p / (g h)$ (1) substitution using any point from graph (1) e.g. depth = 50km and pressure = 1.5 GPa $\rho = p / (g h)$ $= 1.5 \times 10^9 / (10 \times 50 \times 10^3)$ Evaluation (2) $= 3000$ (kg/m^3)	rearrangement and substitution in any order allow any combination from the graph and ignore 'pot' error here 'pot' error scores 2 marks maximum	(4)

Question number	Indicative content	Mark
(ii)	Answers will be credited according to the candidate's deployment of knowledge and understanding of the material in relation to the qualities and skills outlined in the generic mark scheme. The indicative content below is not prescriptive and candidates are not required to include all of the material which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in the response must be scientific and relevant. **AO2 (3 marks) A03 (3 marks)** **A03 Interpretation and evaluation from the graph** Similarities: • both show increasing pressure with depth • both show a range of pressures over kilometre depths / heights Differences: • ocean water shows a linear relationship (straight line) but atmosphere gives a non-linear (curved) relationship • density of ocean water not changing with depth but density of atmosphere changes as you go higher • The pressures in the ocean recorded are much bigger (GPA compared with kPa) The depth of the ocean shown is up to 100km whereas the height of the atmosphere involved is only up to 10km **A02 Link between graph shapes and underlying physics** Similarities: • pressure is due to (increasing) weight of fluid (liquid / gas) above • more molecules above Differences: • atmosphere becomes thinner the higher you go molecules in the ocean stay (on average) the same distance apart but in the atmosphere they get further apart (on average) as you go higher up	(6)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	• No awardable content
Level 1	1–2	• Interpretation and evaluation of the information attempted but will be limited with a focus on mainly just one variable. Demonstrates limited synthesis of understanding. (AO3) • The explanation attempts to link and apply knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, flawed or simplistic connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2)
Level 2	3–4	• Interpretation and evaluation of the information on both variables, synthesising mostly relevant understanding. (AO3) • The explanation is mostly supported through linkage and application of knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, some logical connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2)
Level 3	5–6	• Interpretation and evaluation of the information, demonstrating throughout the skills of synthesising relevant understanding. (AO3) • The explanation is supported throughout by linkage and application of knowledge and understanding of scientific ideas, logical connections made between elements in the context of the question. (AO2)

Q26.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	An answer that combines points of interpretation/evaluation to provide a logical description: efficiency increases (at first) (1) to maximum efficiency (for mass of about 25 kg) (1)	 e.g. decreases for larger masses	**(2)**

Q27.

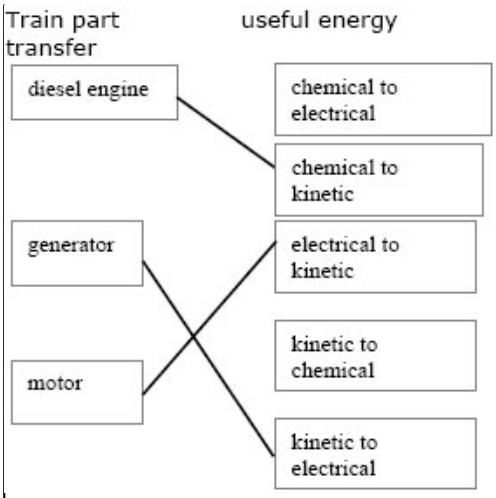
Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	An answer that combines points of interpretation/evaluation to provide a logical description: efficiency increases (at first) (1) to maximum efficiency (for mass of about 25 kg) (1)	 e.g. decreases for larger masses	**(2)**

Q28.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	An answer that combines the following points of application of knowledge and understanding to provide a logical description: • work is done against friction (1) • energy is stored in another specified way (1)	ignore references to friction as energy store acceptable stores are: • KE of water • thermal energy of water • thermal energy of air • (G)PE of water	**(2)**

Q29.

	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
(ai)	A line connecting a train part with a useful energy transfer as shown below (1)	Lines need not be straight Ignore any arrow heads drawn Note: if more than one line is drawn from a train part then zero mark for that train part.	**(3)**

			
(aii)	(transfer of energy to) thermal (1)	heat/sound	**(1)**
(bi)	1400 – 1300 (= 100) (kJ) (1)		**(1)**
(bii)	Substitution (1) 1300 / 1400 × 100 Evaluation (1) 93(%) or 0.93	 A value which rounds to 93(%) or 0.93 Correct answer with no working scores 2 marks	**(2)**
(c)	Any one from black is a good thermal radiator (1) (helps to) prevent motors overheating (1)	 (good) emitter (helps to) remove wasted energy/ heat (from the motor)	**(1)**

Q30.

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	a description to include: kinetic energy (store) (of cyclist and /or bicycle) decreases / is transferred into(1) thermal energy (store) (of brakes / surroundings) increases (1)	 KE for kinetic energy allow heat for thermal allow brakes get hotter ignore sound energy accept kinetic (energy) to heat (energy) for 2 marks in this context	**(2)** AO 1 1