

Please write clearly in block capitals.

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I declare this is my own work.

INTERNATIONAL A-LEVEL PHYSICS

Unit 4 Energy and Energy resources

Wednesday 19 January 2022

07:00 GMT

Time allowed: 2 hours

Materials

For this paper you must have:

- a Data and Formulae Booklet as a loose insert
- a ruler with millimetre measurements
- a scientific calculator, which you are expected to use where appropriate
- a protractor.

Instructions

- Use black ink or black ball-point pen.
- Fill in the boxes at the top of this page.
- Answer **all** questions.
- You must answer the questions in the spaces provided. Do not write outside the box around each page or on blank pages.
- All working must be shown.
- If you need extra space for your answer(s), use the lined pages at the end of this book. Write the question number against your answer(s).
- Do all rough work in this book. Cross through any work you do not want to be marked.

Information

- The marks for questions are shown in brackets.
- The maximum mark for this paper is 80.

For Examiner's Use	
Question	Mark
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
8–22	
TOTAL	



J A N 2 2 P H 0 4 0 1

Section AAnswer **all** questions in this section.**0 1**

Helium gas particles are single atoms that behave as an ideal gas.
A container of helium gas is used to inflate an empty balloon.

Immediately after inflation, the gas in the balloon has:

- a pressure of 106 kPa
- a temperature of 288 K
- a volume of $1.40 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^3$.

0 1 . 1

Show that the number of atoms in the balloon is approximately 3.7×10^{23}

[2 marks]

$$pV = NkT \quad \text{so} \quad N = pV / kT$$

$$N = (106 \times 10^3 \times 1.40 \times 10^{-2}) / (1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 288)$$

$$N = 3.73 \times 10^{23} \quad (\approx 3.7 \times 10^{23})$$

0 1 . 2

Each helium atom has a mass of $6.6 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$.

Calculate the density of the gas in the balloon.

[2 marks]

$$\text{total mass} = N \times m = 3.73 \times 10^{23} \times 6.6 \times 10^{-27} = 2.46 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{density} = \text{mass} / \text{volume} = 2.46 \times 10^{-3} / 1.40 \times 10^{-2}$$

$$\text{density} = 0.176 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

$$\text{density} = \underline{\quad 0.18 \quad} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$



0 1 . 3

The gas in the container has an initial temperature greater than 288 K.

Explain, with reference to the first law of thermodynamics, why the temperature of the gas decreases as the balloon is inflated.

[4 marks]

First law: $\Delta U = Q + W$, where ΔU is the increase in internal energy of the gas, Q is the heat transferred to the gas, W is the work done on the gas.

The gas expands, doing work against the atmosphere and the balloon ($W < 0$). Inflation is quick, so there is little or no heat transfer into the gas ($Q \approx 0$).

So $\Delta U < 0$: the internal energy (mean KE of the atoms) of the gas decreases, and mean $KE \propto T$, so T falls.

8

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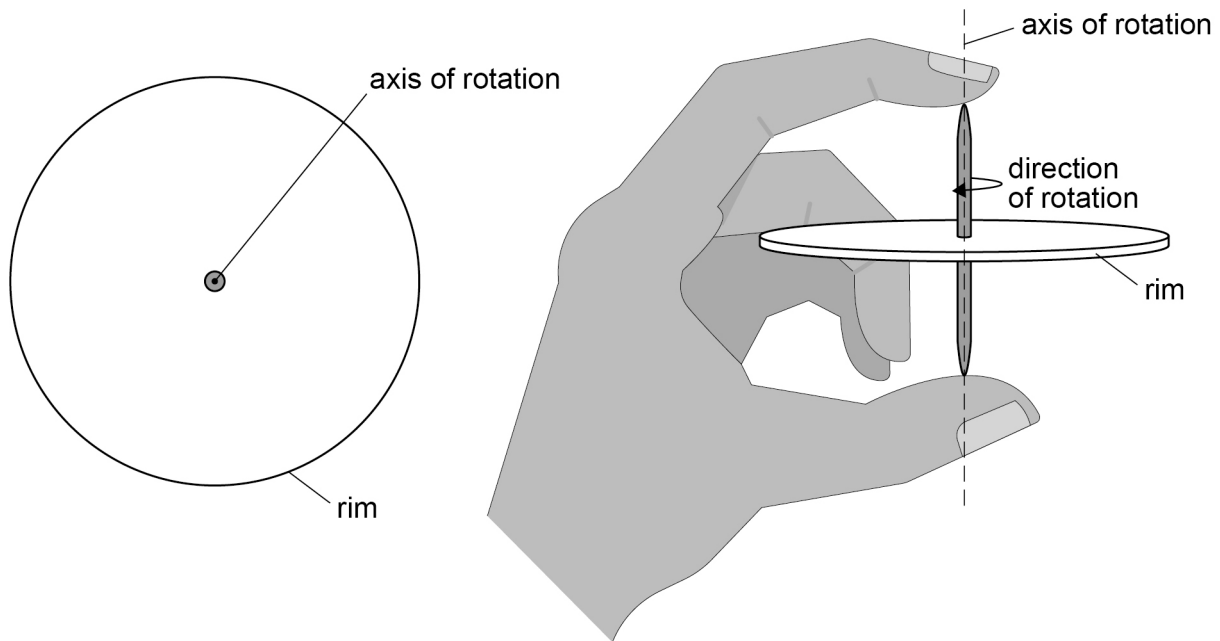
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0 2

Figure 1 shows a spinning toy rotating about its axis.

Figure 1



The moment of inertia of the toy about its axis of rotation is $3.5 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg m}^2$.

0 2 . 1

The toy is rotating with an initial angular speed of 19.4 rad s^{-1} .
A constant frictional torque of $2.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N m}$ acts on the toy.
The toy decelerates to rest.

Calculate the time taken for the toy to decelerate to rest.

[2 marks]

$$\alpha = \tau / I = 2.7 \times 10^{-4} / 3.5 \times 10^{-5} = 7.71 \text{ rad s}^{-2}$$

$$t = \Delta\omega / \alpha = 19.4 / 7.71$$

$$t = 2.5 \text{ s}$$

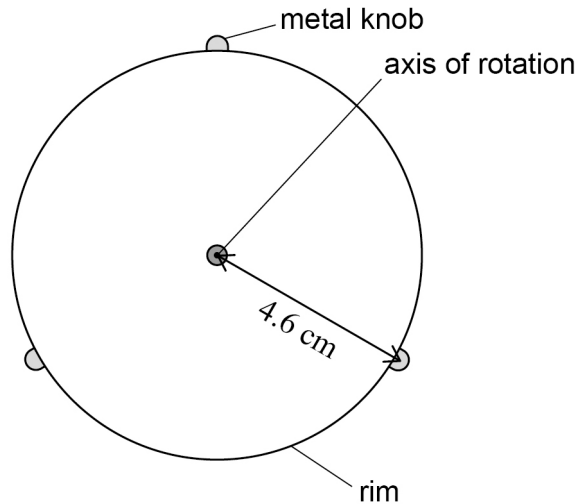
time taken = 2.5 s



Three identical metal knobs are added to the rim of the toy as shown in **Figure 2**.

The centre of mass of each knob is 4.6 cm from the axis of rotation.

Figure 2



The addition of the three knobs increases the moment of inertia of the toy to $8.1 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg m}^2$ about its axis of rotation.

0 2 . 2

Calculate the mass of one knob.

[3 marks]

$$\text{increase in } I = 8.1 \times 10^{-5} - 3.5 \times 10^{-5} = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg m}^2$$

$$\text{for three knobs: } \Delta I = 3mr^2 \quad \text{with } r = 4.6 \text{ cm} = 0.046 \text{ m}$$

$$m = 4.6 \times 10^{-5} / (3 \times 0.046^2)$$

$$m = 7.2 \times 10^{-3} \text{ kg}$$

mass of one knob = 7.2×10^{-3} kg

Question 2 continues on the next page

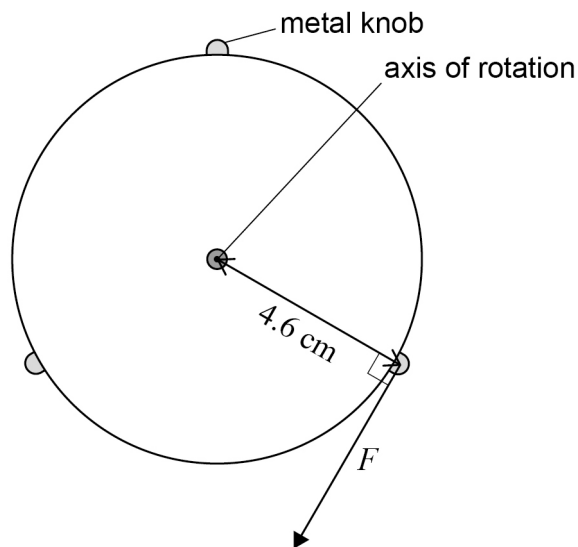
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0 2 . 3

Figure 3 shows a force F of constant magnitude acting on one of the knobs to make the toy rotate again.

Figure 3



F acts for a time of 0.12 s in a direction tangential to the rim.

The toy gains an angular momentum of $2.1 \times 10^{-4} \text{ kg m}^2 \text{ s}^{-1}$.

The frictional torque is still $2.7 \times 10^{-4} \text{ N m}$.

Calculate the magnitude of F .

[4 marks]

$$\text{resultant torque} = \Delta J / \Delta t = 2.1 \times 10^{-4} / 0.12 = 1.75 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N m}$$

$$\text{torque from } F = \text{resultant torque} + \text{frictional torque}$$

$$Fr = 1.75 \times 10^{-3} + 2.7 \times 10^{-4} = 2.02 \times 10^{-3} \text{ N m}$$

$$F = 2.02 \times 10^{-3} / 0.046$$

$$F = 0.044 \text{ N}$$

magnitude of F = 0.044 N



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0 3

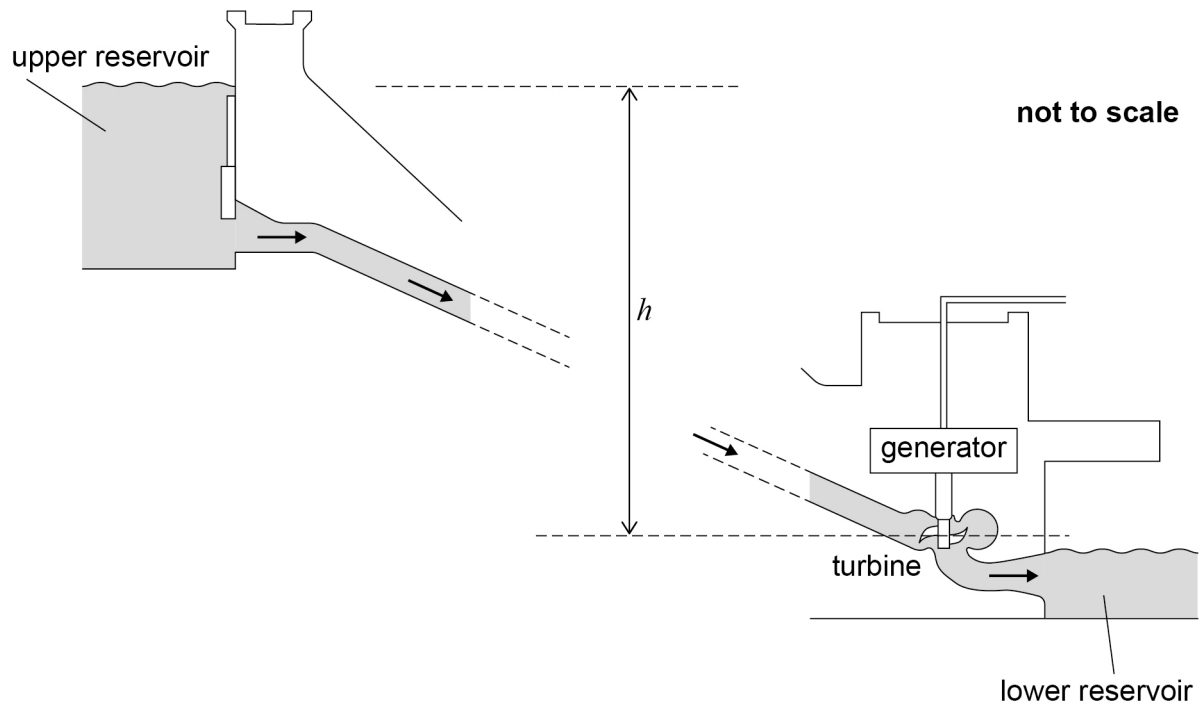
There are two stages to the operating cycle of a pumped storage system (PSS):

- a generating stage when water falls from the upper to the lower reservoir
- a pumping stage when water is returned to the upper reservoir.

Figure 4 shows a PSS being used to generate electrical power.

The water falls a vertical distance h from the upper reservoir to the turbine.

Figure 4



0 3 . 1

Show that the theoretical maximum power $P_{\max}$ available from the water during the generating stage is given by

$$P_{\max} = \rho g h \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$$

where:

- ρ is the density of the water
- $\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$ is the volume of water flowing through the turbine per unit time.

[1 mark]

$$P_{\max} = \text{rate of loss of GPE} = \Delta(mgh) / \Delta t = (\Delta m / \Delta t) g h$$

$$\text{mass of water flowing: } \Delta m = \rho \Delta V$$

$$\text{so } P_{\max} = \rho g h \Delta V / \Delta t$$



In one PSS, h is 320 m and $P_{\max}$ is 440 MW.

0 3 . 2 Calculate $\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$.

$$\rho = 1.0 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

[1 mark]

$$\Delta V / \Delta t = P_{\max} / \rho g h = 440 \times 10^6 / (1.0 \times 10^3 \times 9.81 \times 320)$$

$$\Delta V / \Delta t = 140 \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} = \underline{140} \text{ m}^3 \text{ s}^{-1}$$

The PSS has an efficiency of 90% during the generating stage.

0 3 . 3 Suggest **two** sources of inefficiency in the PSS during the generating stage.

[2 marks]

1 The water still has kinetic energy after it passes through the turbine,
so not all of its energy is transferred.

2 Friction in the bearings of the turbine and generator, so some energy
is dissipated as heat.

Question 3 continues on the next page

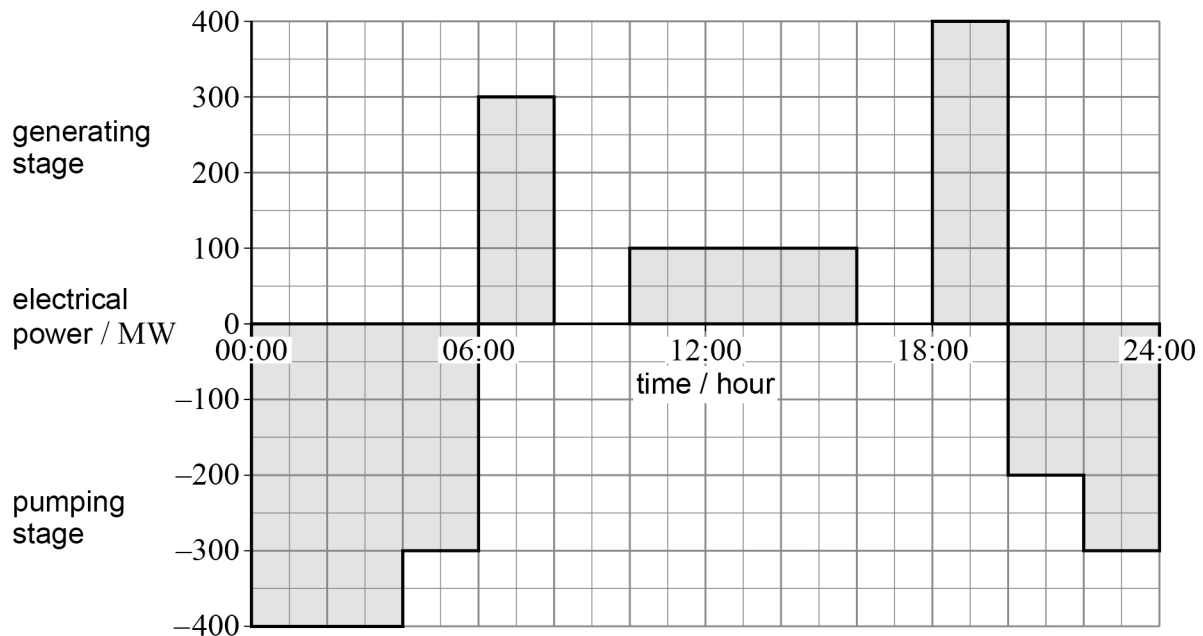
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Figure 5 shows the variation in the transfer of electrical power for the PSS with time during a 24-hour period.

In the generating stage, values of power are positive.
In the pumping stage, values of power are negative.

Figure 5



0 3 . 4

Determine, in J, the **net** electrical energy output of the PSS for the 24-hour period shown in **Figure 5**.

[3 marks]

$$\text{one square} = 100 \text{ MW} \times 2 \text{ h} = 200 \text{ MWh} = 200 \times 10^6 \times 7200 = 7.2 \times 10^{11} \text{ J}$$

$$\text{generating (above axis): } 3 + 3 + 4 = 10 \text{ squares}$$

$$\text{pumping (below axis, negative): } 8 + 3 + 2 + 3 = 16 \text{ squares}$$

$$\text{net} = (10 - 16) \times 7.2 \times 10^{11} \text{ J}$$

$$\text{net} = -4.3 \times 10^{12} \text{ J}$$

net electrical energy output = -4.3×10^{12} J



0 3 . 5

Explain why the overall efficiency of the PSS, for the 24-hour period, is significantly less than the generating efficiency of 90%.

[1 mark]

More electrical energy is needed to pump the water back up to the upper reservoir than is generated when it falls, so over 24 hours the net energy output is negative.

0 3 . 6

Explain **two** reasons why pumped storage systems are useful.

[2 marks]

1 *It stores surplus energy at times of low demand (e.g. at night) by pumping water up, so it can be used later.*

2 *It has a very quick start-up time, so it can respond rapidly to sudden surges at times of peak demand.*

10

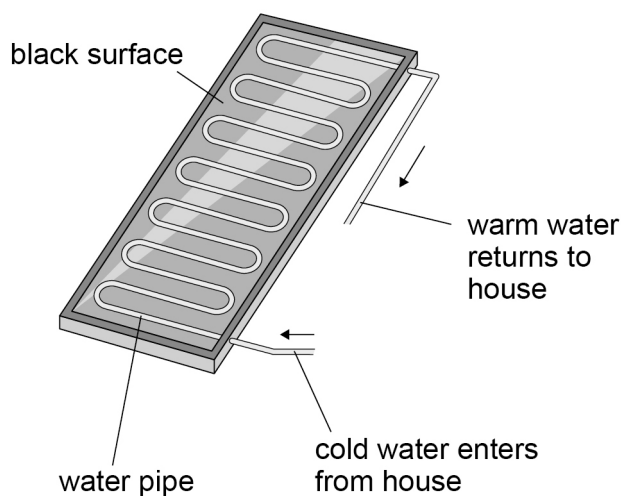
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0 4

Figure 6 shows a thermal solar panel to be used on the roof of a house. Water is heated by solar radiation as it flows through a pipe in the solar panel.

Figure 6

0 4 . 1

Not all of the solar radiation incident on the Earth's upper atmosphere reaches the Earth's surface.

The proportion R of solar radiation incident on the Earth's surface is given by:

$$R = \frac{\text{solar power per m}^2 \text{ incident on the Earth's surface}}{\text{solar power per m}^2 \text{ incident on the Earth's upper atmosphere}}$$

Solar radiation is incident normally on the surface of the solar panel with a power of $2.2 \times 10^3 \text{ W}$.

Calculate R .

total power output of Sun = $3.85 \times 10^{26} \text{ W}$
 distance between Earth and Sun = $1.50 \times 10^{11} \text{ m}$
 area of the upper surface of the panel = 5.5 m^2

[3 marks]

$$I_{\text{top}} = L / 4\pi r^2 = 3.85 \times 10^{26} / (4\pi \times (1.50 \times 10^{11})^2)$$

$$I_{\text{top}} = 1360 \text{ W m}^{-2}$$

$$I_{\text{surface}} = P / A = 2.2 \times 10^3 / 5.5 = 400 \text{ W m}^{-2}$$

$$R = 400 / 1360 = 0.29$$

$$R = \underline{\quad 0.29 \quad}$$



0 4 . 2

The rate of flow of water through the panel is 45 g s^{-1} .
The water enters the panel at a temperature of 15°C and absorbs energy from the panel at a rate of 1.7 kW .

Calculate the temperature of the water as it leaves the panel.

specific heat capacity of water = $4200 \text{ J kg}^{-1} \text{ K}^{-1}$

[2 marks]

$$P = (m / t) c \Delta\theta \quad \text{so} \quad \Delta\theta = P / ((m / t) c)$$

$$\Delta\theta = 1.7 \times 10^3 / (0.045 \times 4200) = 9.0 \text{ K}$$

$$\text{final temperature} = 15 + 9.0 = 24^\circ\text{C}$$

temperature = 24 $^\circ\text{C}$

5

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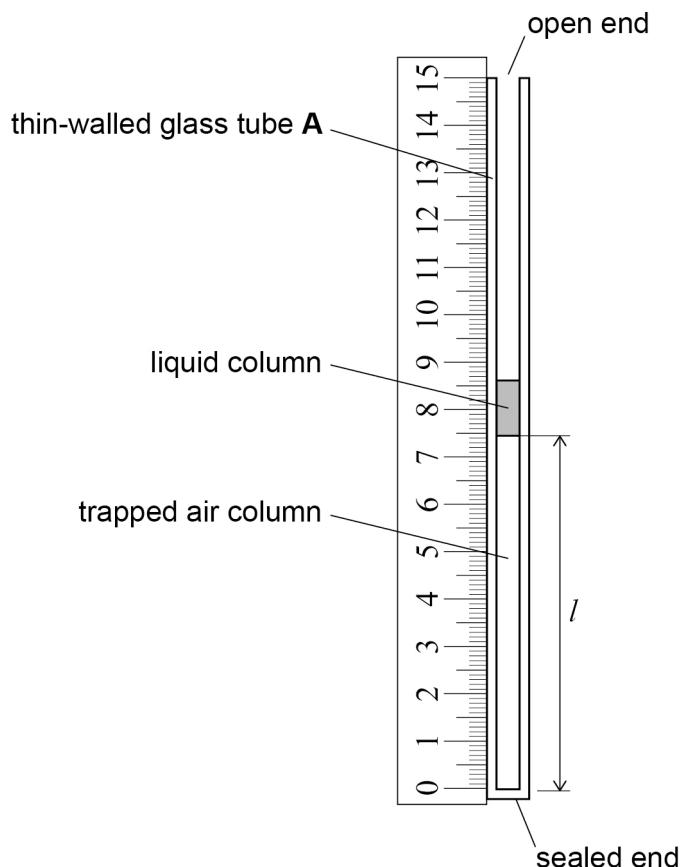


0 5

Figure 7 shows apparatus used to estimate absolute zero in a school laboratory.

The apparatus consists of a thin-walled glass tube **A** attached to a ruler. The tube is sealed at one end and open at the other. The tube contains a fixed mass of dry air that is trapped by a short column of liquid. The pressure of the trapped air is constant. The trapped air column has a length l .

Figure 7



The apparatus is heated slowly in a water bath. l is measured for a range of temperatures T of the water bath.

0 5 . 1

Explain why l increases as T increases.

[2 marks]

The pressure and amount of trapped air are constant, so ($pV = nRT$,

Charles' law) its volume is proportional to its absolute temperature.

$V = lA$ and the cross-sectional area A is constant, so $l \propto V$ and l

increases.

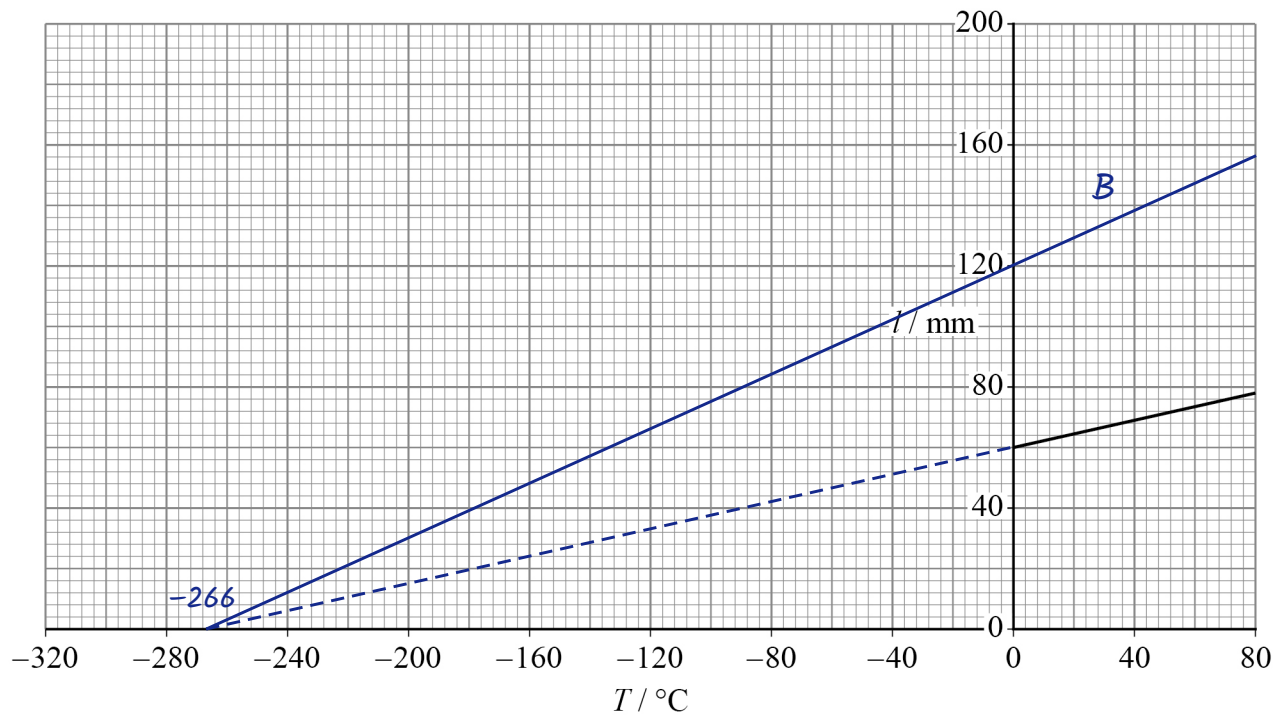
Question 5 continues on the next page

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Figure 8 shows the variation of l with T .

Figure 8



0 5 . 2 Estimate, using **Figure 8**, absolute zero in $^{\circ}\text{C}$.

[1 mark]

extrapolating the line back to $l = 0$ gives $T = -266^{\circ}\text{C}$

absolute zero = -266 $^{\circ}\text{C}$



The trapped air contains 2.06×10^{-6} mol of dry air at a pressure of 1.01×10^5 Pa.

0 5 . 3

Calculate, in mm^2 , the internal cross-sectional area of the glass tube.
Use your estimate of absolute zero from Question 05.2 in your calculation.

[4 marks]

read off from Figure 8: at $T = 80^\circ\text{C}$, $l = 78 \text{ mm} = 0.078 \text{ m}$

$T = 80 + 266 = 346 \text{ K}$ (using absolute zero = -266°C)

$V = nRT / p = 2.06 \times 10^{-6} \times 8.31 \times 346 / 1.01 \times 10^5$

$V = 5.86 \times 10^{-8} \text{ m}^3$

$A = V / l = 5.86 \times 10^{-8} / 0.078 = 7.5 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$

$A = 7.5 \times 10^{-7} \times 10^6 \text{ mm}^2 = 0.75 \text{ mm}^2$

internal cross-sectional area = 0.75 mm^2

0 5 . 4

Describe **two** features of the experiment that may lead to inaccuracy when determining a value of absolute zero.

[2 marks]

1 *Absolute zero is found by a long extrapolation from a narrow range of temperatures, so a small error in the gradient gives a large error.*

2 *l is small, so there is a large percentage uncertainty in measuring it (parallax reading the ruler in the water bath, meniscus).*

0 5 . 5

A student suggests repeating the same experiment with a glass tube **B**.

B has half the internal cross-sectional area of **A**.

B contains the same mass of trapped air as **A**.

Draw, on **Figure 8**, the variation of l with T for **B**.
Label this line **B**.

[2 marks]

11

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0 6 . 1

Nuclear radii can be estimated using the closest approach of an alpha particle.
Nuclear radii can be determined using electron diffraction.

Discuss the benefits of using electron diffraction rather than the closest approach of an alpha particle to evaluate nuclear radii.

[3 marks]

The closest approach distance depends on the initial kinetic energy of the alpha particle, so it varies with the alpha energy used.

Closest approach is only a calculation (equating KE to electric potential energy), whereas electron diffraction gives a direct measurement from the diffraction pattern.

The alpha particle never reaches the nucleus, so it only gives an upper limit for the radius, whereas electron diffraction measures the actual radius.

0 6 . 2

Show that the relationship between nuclear radius R and nucleon number A is given by

$$R = \left(\frac{3u}{4\pi\rho} \right)^{\frac{1}{3}} A^{\frac{1}{3}}$$

where ρ is the density of nuclear material.

[2 marks]

mass of nucleus $M = Au$ (A nucleons, each of mass $\approx 1 u$)

volume of nucleus $V = \frac{4}{3} \pi R^3$

$\rho = M / V = Au / (\frac{4}{3} \pi R^3) = 3Au / 4\pi R^3$

$R^3 = 3uA / 4\pi\rho$

$R = (3u / 4\pi\rho)^{1/3} A^{1/3}$

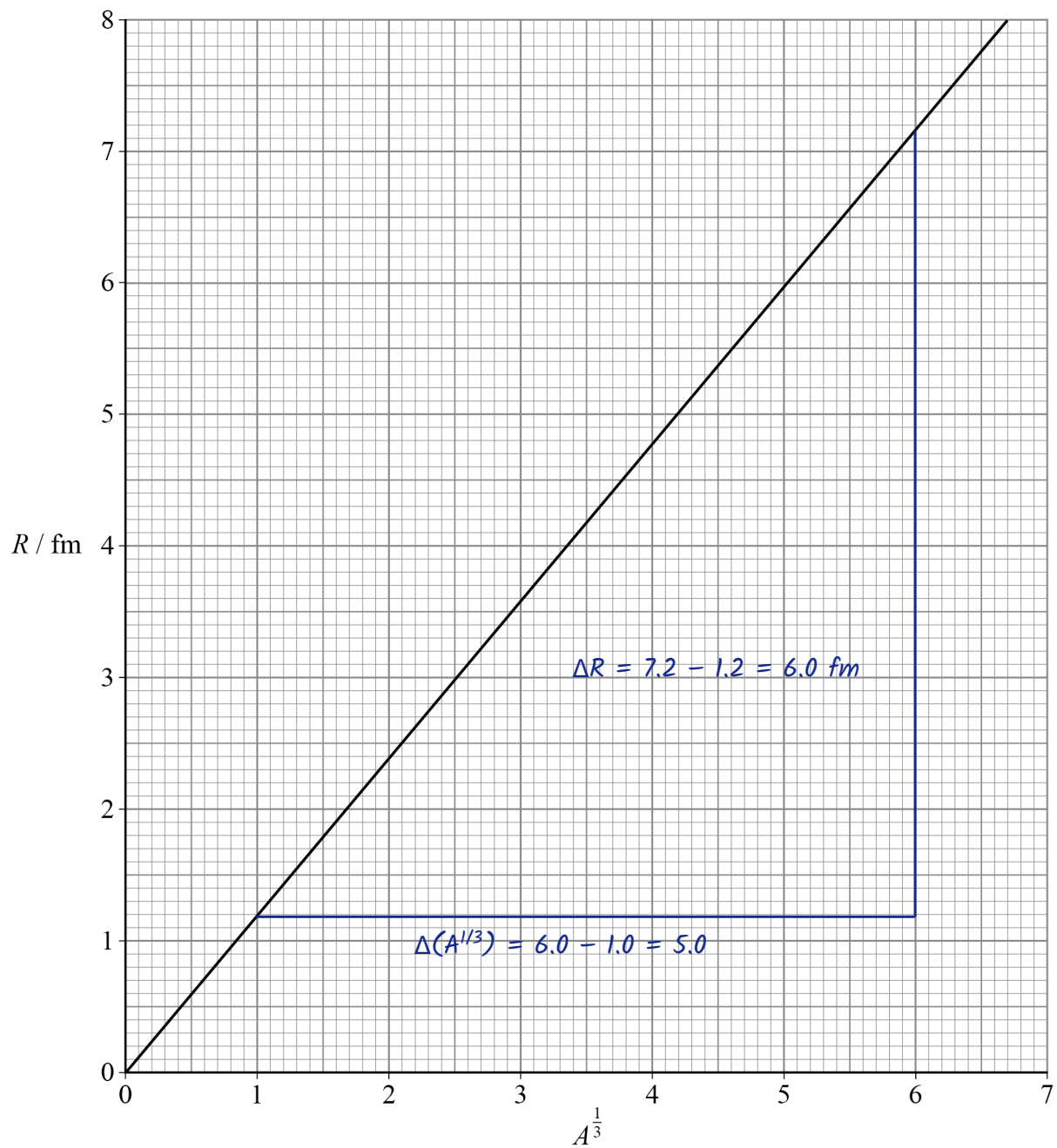
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Figure 9 shows the variation of R with $A^{\frac{1}{3}}$.

Figure 9



0 6 . 3

Show that ρ is approximately $2 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$.**[4 marks]**

$$\text{gradient from large triangle} = (7.2 - 1.2) \text{ fm} / (6.0 - 1.0) = 1.2 \text{ fm}$$

$$\text{gradient} = (3u / 4\pi\rho)^{1/3} = 1.2 \times 10^{-15} \text{ m}$$

$$3u / 4\pi\rho = (1.2 \times 10^{-15})^3 = 1.73 \times 10^{-45} \text{ m}^3$$

$$\rho = 3 \times 1.661 \times 10^{-27} / (4\pi \times 1.73 \times 10^{-45})$$

$$\rho = 2.3 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg m}^{-3} \approx 2 \times 10^{17} \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

9

Turn over for the next question**Turn over ►**

07.1

State what is meant by the binding energy of a nucleus.

[1 mark]

The work that must be done to separate a nucleus into its constituent protons and neutrons.

A possible fission of U-235 can be represented by:

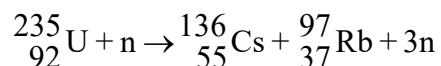


Table 1 gives the binding energy per nucleon for each nuclide in the fission.

Table 1

Nuclide	Binding energy per nucleon / MeV
U-235	7.59094
Cs-136	8.38981
Rb-97	8.37460

07.2

Calculate, in J, the energy released in this reaction.

[3 marks]

$$BE \text{ of U-235} = 235 \times 7.59094 = 1783.87 \text{ MeV}$$

$$BE \text{ of Cs-136} = 136 \times 8.38981 = 1141.01 \text{ MeV}$$

$$BE \text{ of Rb-97} = 97 \times 8.37460 = 812.34 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\text{energy released} = 1141.01 + 812.34 - 1783.87 = 169.48 \text{ MeV}$$

$$= 169.48 \times 1.60 \times 10^{-13} \text{ J} = 2.71 \times 10^{-11} \text{ J}$$

energy released = 2.71×10^{-11} J



0 7 . 3

The average energy released by the fission of a U-235 nucleus in a reactor core is 3.2×10^{-11} J.

The fission of U-235 generates a power of 1.5 GW in the core.

Calculate the average mass of U-235 that undergoes fission in one second in this reactor core.

molar mass of U-235 = 235 g

[3 marks]

$$\text{fissions per second} = 1.5 \times 10^9 / 3.2 \times 10^{-11} = 4.69 \times 10^{19} \text{ s}^{-1}$$

$$\text{moles per second} = 4.69 \times 10^{19} / 6.02 \times 10^{23} = 7.79 \times 10^{-5} \text{ mol}$$

$$\text{mass} = 7.79 \times 10^{-5} \times 0.235 \text{ kg} = 1.83 \times 10^{-5} \text{ kg}$$

$$\text{average mass} = \underline{1.83 \times 10^{-5}} \text{ kg}$$

0 7 . 4

The thermal neutrons in the core can be modelled as the particles of an ideal gas. The effective temperature of this gas is 850 K.

Calculate c_{rms} for the thermal neutrons for this model.

[3 marks]

$$1/2 m c_{\text{rms}}^2 = 3/2 kT \quad \text{so} \quad c_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{3kT / m}$$

$$\text{mass of neutron } m = 1.675 \times 10^{-27} \text{ kg}$$

$$c_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{3 \times 1.38 \times 10^{-23} \times 850 / 1.675 \times 10^{-27}}$$

$$c_{\text{rms}} = \sqrt{2.10 \times 10^7} = 4.6 \times 10^3 \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

$$c_{\text{rms}} = \underline{4.6 \times 10^3} \text{ m s}^{-1}$$

Question 7 continues on the next page

Turn over ►



07.5

Explain the role of control rods in ensuring a constant power output in a nuclear reactor core.

[3 marks]

Control rods are made of a material that absorbs neutrons (e.g. boron), and they can be raised or lowered to change how far they go into the core.

A constant rate of fission needs, on average, exactly one neutron from each fission to go on to induce another fission, so the number of free neutrons stays constant.

The rods are moved in or out to keep this so; a constant rate of fission gives a constant power output.

13

END OF SECTION A



Section B

Each of the questions in this section is followed by four responses, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D**.

For each question select the best response.

Only **one** answer per question is allowed.

For each question, completely fill in the circle alongside the appropriate answer.

CORRECT METHOD



WRONG METHODS



If you want to change your answer you must cross out your original answer as shown. 

If you wish to return to an answer previously crossed out, ring the answer you now wish to select as shown. 

You may do your working in the blank space around each question but this will not be marked.
Do **not** use additional pages for this working.

0 8

Which row shows a possible combination of changes as energy is added to a fixed mass of an ideal gas?

[1 mark]

	Work done on the gas ΔW	Gain in internal energy of the gas ΔU	Change in pressure of the gas Δp	
A	zero	positive	zero	☐
B	zero	positive	positive	☒
C	positive	zero	zero	☐
D	positive	zero	negative	☐

Turn over ►



09

What are the fundamental (base) units for thermal conductivity?

[1 mark]

A $\text{kg m s}^{-3} \text{K}^{-1}$

☒

B $\text{kg m s}^{-2} \text{K}^{-1}$

☐

C $\text{J m}^{-1} \text{s}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$

☐

D $\text{J m}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$

☐

10

Two hollow cubes **M** and **N** are made of the same material and are in the same room. They are filled with hot liquid at the same initial temperature.

M has sides of length x and walls of thickness t .

N has sides of length $2x$ and walls of thickness $2t$.

R is the initial rate of energy transfer by conduction from **M**.

What is the initial rate of energy transfer by conduction from **N**?

[1 mark]

A $8R$

☐

B $4R$

☐

C $2R$

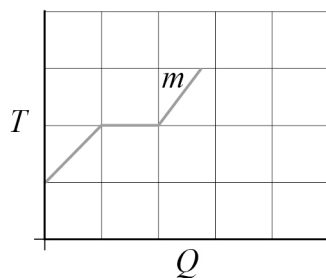
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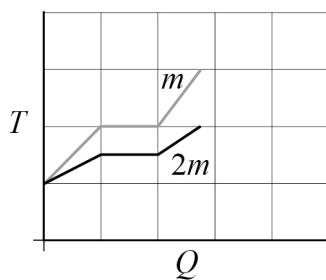
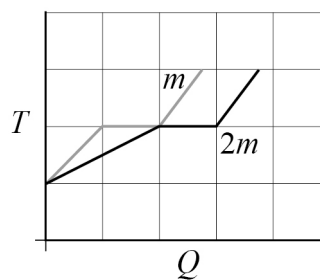
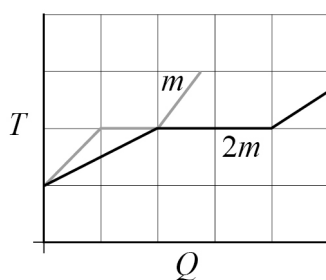
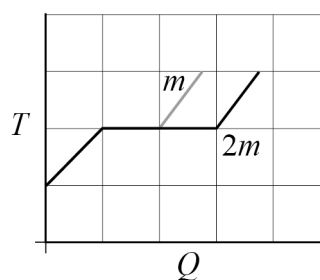
Energy Q is transferred to a mass m of wax that is initially solid.
The graph shows the variation of the temperature T of the wax with Q .



The process is repeated with wax of mass $2m$ at the same initial temperature.

What is the variation of T with Q for this new mass?

[1 mark]

A**B****C****D****A****B****C****D**

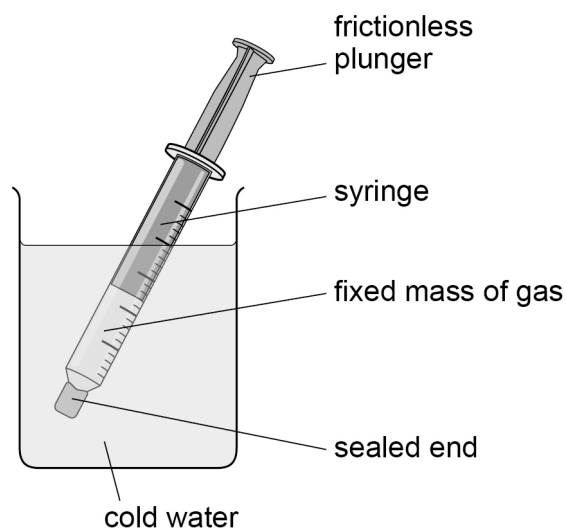
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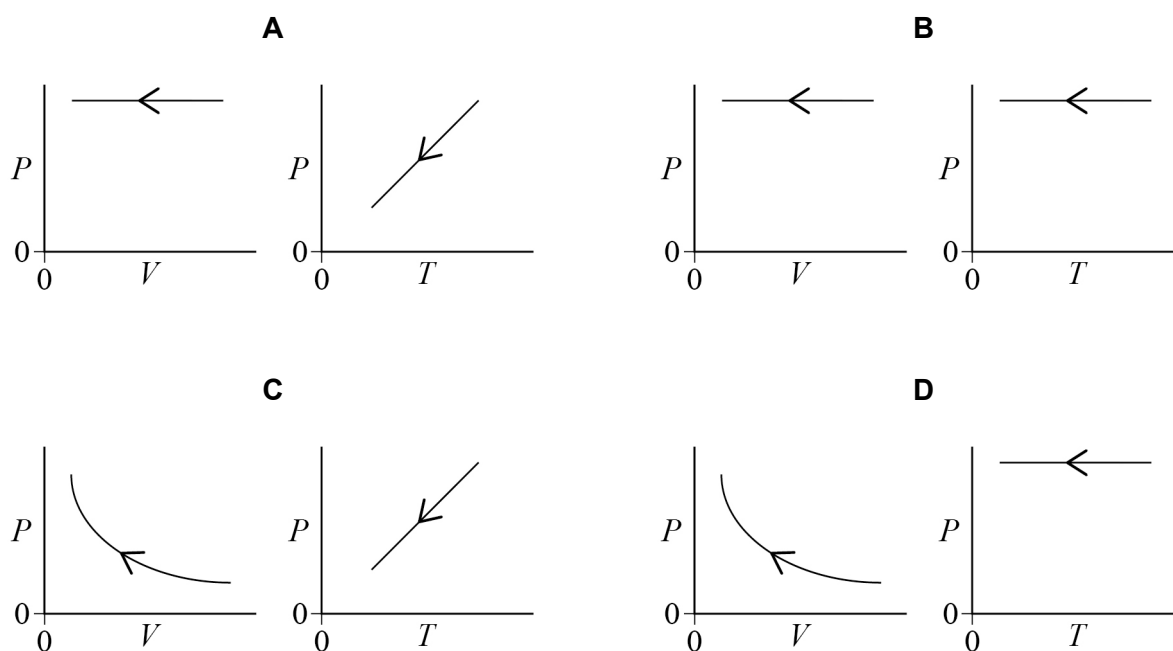
1 2

A sealed syringe with a frictionless plunger contains a fixed mass of an ideal gas.

The syringe is placed into water that is colder than the initial temperature of the gas.



Which graphs show the variations of pressure P with volume V and with absolute temperature T for the fixed mass of gas in the syringe?

[1 mark]**A** ☐**B** ☒**C** ☐**D** ☐

1 3

The speeds of three gas particles are

475 m s⁻¹ 455 m s⁻¹ 320 m s⁻¹What is c_{rms} (root mean squared speed) for these gas particles?**[1 mark]****A** 455 m s⁻¹☐**B** 422 m s⁻¹☒**C** 417 m s⁻¹☐**D** 414 m s⁻¹☐**1 4**

Which row shows desirable properties for a material chosen for the moderator in a thermal nuclear reactor?

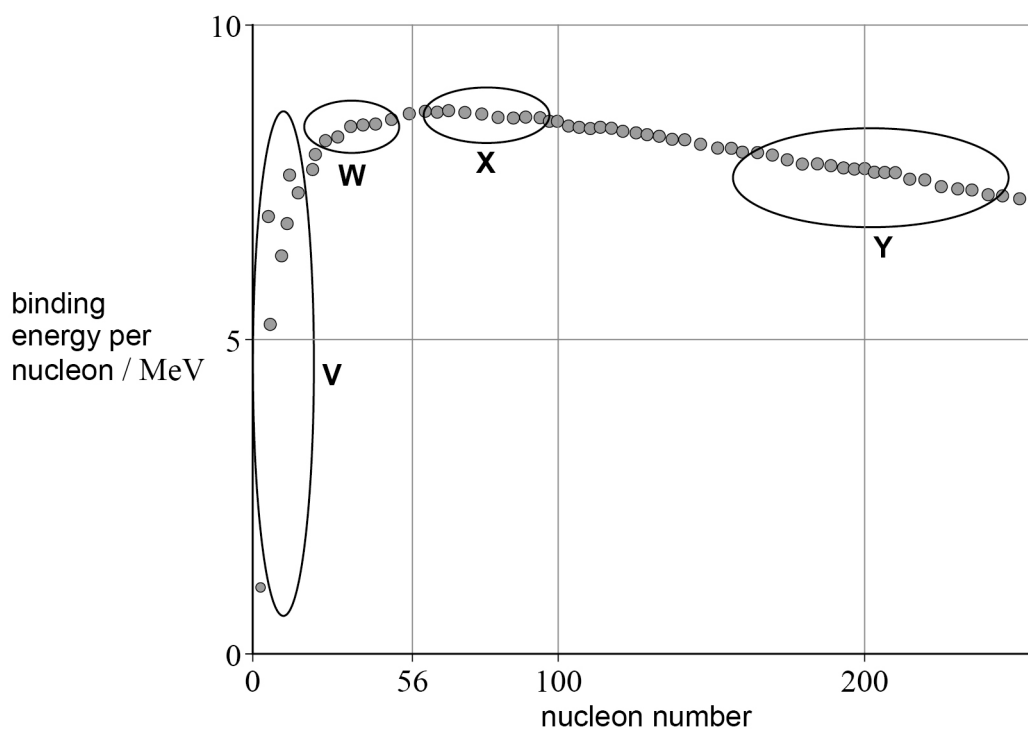
[1 mark]

A	small nucleon number	poor neutron absorber	☒
B	small nucleon number	good neutron absorber	☐
C	large nucleon number	poor neutron absorber	☐
D	large nucleon number	good neutron absorber	☐

Turn over for the next question**Turn over ►**

1 5

The plot shows the variation of binding energy per nucleon with nucleon number.



Identify the regions on the plot where nuclei will release energy when undergoing fission or fusion.

[1 mark]

	Region(s) where fusion of nuclei releases energy	Region(s) where fission of nuclei releases energy
A	W only	Y only
B	V and W	Y only
C	V only	X and Y
D	V and W	X and Y



1 6

The table shows the energy released in each reaction of the hydrogen cycle.

Reaction	Energy released / MeV
${}_1^1\text{p} + {}_1^1\text{p} \rightarrow {}_1^2\text{H} + \text{e}^+ + \nu_{\text{e}}$	0.42
${}_1^2\text{H} + {}_1^1\text{p} \rightarrow {}_2^3\text{He} + \gamma$	5.49
${}_2^3\text{He} + {}_2^3\text{He} \rightarrow {}_2^4\text{He} + 2{}_1^1\text{p}$	12.86

What is the energy released per proton when one ${}_2^4\text{He}$ nucleus is formed?

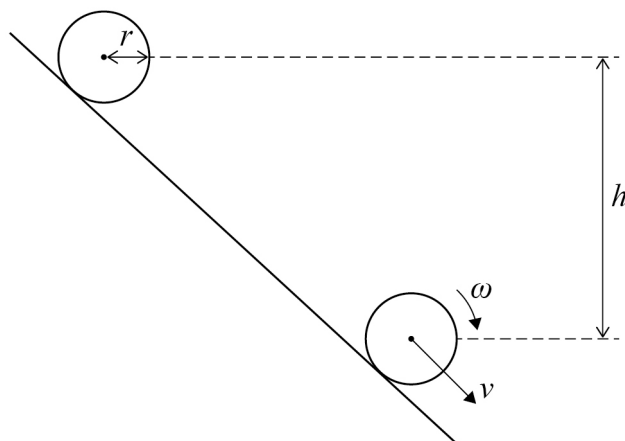
[1 mark]**A** 3.12 MeV☐**B** 4.11 MeV☐**C** 4.69 MeV☐**D** 6.17 MeV☒**1 7**

Which is the most significant obstacle that must be overcome to produce a practical plasma fusion reactor?

[1 mark]**A** safe disposal of the nuclear waste produced by the reactor☐**B** obtaining the deuterium fuel for the reactor☐**C** effective confinement of the plasma in the reactor☒**D** effective emergency shut-down of the reactor☐**Turn over ►**

1 8

A sphere of radius r , mass m and moment of inertia I is released from rest. It rolls down the slope without slipping.



When the sphere has moved through a vertical distance of h it has a linear speed of v and an angular speed of ω .

What is ω ?

[1 mark]

A $\sqrt{\frac{2gh}{I}}$ ☐

B $\sqrt{\frac{2mgh}{I}}$ ☐

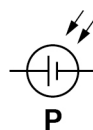
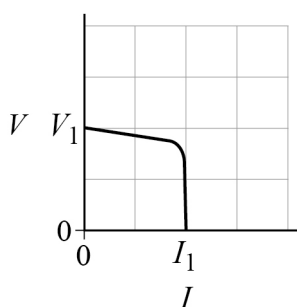
C $\sqrt{\frac{m(2gh - v^2)}{I}}$ ☒

D $\sqrt{\frac{m(2gh + v^2)}{I}}$ ☐

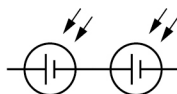


1 9

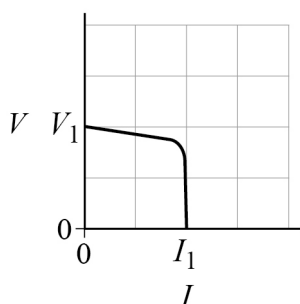
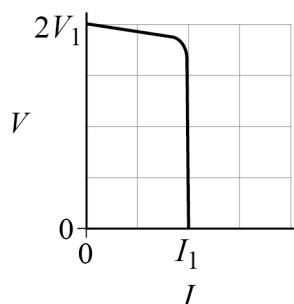
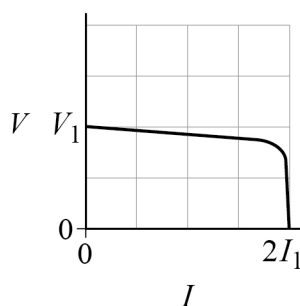
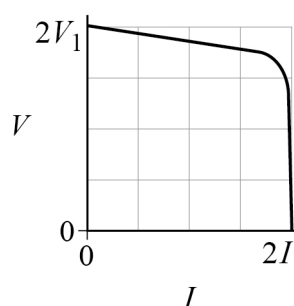
The diagrams show the V - I characteristic and the circuit symbol for a solar cell **P**.



Two solar cells identical to **P** are connected in the same light conditions as **P** as shown below.



Which diagram shows the V - I characteristic for this series combination?

[1 mark]**A****B****C****D****A****B****C****D****Turn over ►**

2 0

Which row gives an advantage and a disadvantage of the named method of electricity generation?

[1 mark]

	Method of electricity generation	Advantage	Disadvantage	
A	photovoltaic solar panels	greenhouse gases not emitted during power generation	toxic materials used in manufacture of panels	☒
B	photovoltaic solar panels	suitable for base-power stations	slow response to changes in demand	☐
C	wind turbines	not damaging to plant and animal habitats	unavailable in some weather conditions	☐
D	wind turbines	continuous production of electricity is possible	few suitable sites are available	☐



Questions 21 and 22 are about location X and location Y.

Location **X** is at sea level.

At **X**, the air has a pressure of $1.0 \times 10^5 \text{ N m}^{-2}$ and a density of 1.2 kg m^{-3} .

Location **Y** is on a mountain.

At **Y**, the air has a pressure of $0.90 \times 10^5 \text{ N m}^{-2}$ and a density of 1.1 kg m^{-3} .

Assume that the air is an ideal gas.

2 1

The air has a temperature of 300 K at **X**.

What is the temperature of the air at **Y**?

[1 mark]

A 248 K

☐

B 270 K

☐

C 275 K

☐

D 295 K

☒

2 2

The wind speed at **Y** is 50% greater than the wind speed at **X**.

P is the theoretical maximum power available to a wind turbine at **X**.

What is the theoretical maximum power available to an identical wind turbine at **Y**?

[1 mark]

A $3.7P$

☐

B $3.1P$

☒

C $1.6P$

☐

D $1.4P$

☐

15

END OF QUESTIONS



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