Question	AHSW			answers	IVIALK
Number			'		
1(a)(i)	radio	useful energy given out heat energy kinetic energy → kinetic energy → sound → light		than one line to ets no mark for	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(a)(ii)	heat/thermal/internal		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
1 (b)(i)	300 / 2500-2200 (J)	Accept correct working with	(1)
		wrong answer	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1(b)(ii)	chemical to heat/thermal/internal		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
1 (b)(iii)	An explanation linking any two of the following:		(2)
	 Kettle insulated / beaker is not insulated (1) 	Kettle is plastic/more closed/has a lid/keeps in heat or energy ORA	
	 kettle loses/wastes less heat or energy ORA (1) 	kettle is more efficient ORA	
	 element inside kettle / bunsen or flame open (to surroundings) (1) 		
		Kettle keeps in more energy = 2 marks ORA IGNORE references to gas/electricity or light/sound energy or speed of boiling	

Question	Answer	swers	Mark
Number			
2(a)(i)	A		(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(a)(ii)	An explanation linking the following: • {energy / heat / radiation} is lost (1) • (heat lost) = heat gained / absorbed (1) • rate (of heat loss) = rate (of heat gained) (1)	given out /output for 'is lost' power lost = power gained = 3 description of dynamic equilibrium = 3 Ignore references to boiling water	(3)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(b)(i)	D		(1)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
2(b)(ii)	substitution (1)		
	5 000 000 / 21 700 evaluation (1)	Ignore powers of 10 until evaluation	
	230 W	230.4 W	
		Give full marks for correct answer, no working 2.3 x any other power of 10 = 1 mark	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
2(b)(iii)	substitution (1)		
	5 x 100 / 25		
	evaluation (1)		
	20(%)	0.2, 1/5	
		Give full marks for correct answer, no working 2 x any other power of 10 = 1 mark e.g. 200, 1/500	(2)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(i)	(Carried by) electromagnetic wave	(1)

Question number	Answer	Mark
3(a)(ii)	As chemical energy in the battery	(1)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3(a)(iii)	Calculation of area (1) 7 × 11 Substitution (1) 77 × 0.12	ecf area	
	Answer (1) 9.2 (J)	award full marks for correct numerical answer without working	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
3 (b)	An explanation that combines identification – understanding (1 mark) and reasoning/justification – understanding (1 mark): • the heating effect for the oven and the phone depends on their power (1) • and since the power of an oven is much greater than the power of a phone, the oven produces a greater heating effect (1)	allow not the same wavelength/microwaves cover a range in wavelengths	(2)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4 (a)	rearrangement (1) $m = \frac{f}{a}$ substitution and conversion (1) $m = \frac{1870}{1.83}$ answer and rounding to 3 s.f. (1) 1020 (kg)	maximum 2 marks if kN not converted to N award full marks for correct numerical answer without working	(3)

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
4 (b)	rearrangement of $\frac{(v-u)}{t} = a$ (1) v = u + at		
	substitution (1) $v = 0 + 1.83 \times 16$		
	answer (1) 29.3 (m/s)	award full marks for correct numerical answer without working	(3)

Question	Indicative content	Mark
number		
*4(c)	Answers will be credited according to 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 the material which is indicated as relevant. Additional content included in the response must be scientific and relevant.	
	AO2	
	 fuel forms a store of chemical (potential) energy chemical energy is transferred to kinetic energy and thermal energy when the car moves kinetic energy transferred to thermal energy as the car slows down 	
	AO3	
	 during X, kinetic energy increases as the car's speed increases/car accelerates and the increase in kinetic energy is provided by the chemical energy store 	
	 during all three sections, work is done against frictional forces in the moving parts of the car and against the drag from the air 	
	 during Y, kinetic energy stays constant when the car moves at constant speed but energy is still transferred to thermal energy 	
	 during Z, kinetic energy decreases as the car slows down 	(6)

Level	Mark	Descriptor
	0	No awardable content.
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 description 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)
2	3–4	 Interpretation and evaluation of the information on both variables, synthesising mostly relevant understanding. (AO3) The description 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)

3	5–6	 Interpretation and evaluation of the information, demonstrating throughout the skills of synthesising relevant understanding. (AO3)
		 The description 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)

Question	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
Number			
5 (a)(i)	2.5 (m)	Allow answers between (and	(1)
		including) 2.45 & 2.55	

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5 (a)(ii)	0.7 (s)	Allow answers between (and including) 0.68 & 0.72	(1)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5 (a) (iii)	height/m 1.5 - 1 - 0.5 - 0 - 0.5 - 1 1.5 2 time/s line: same shape as original (1)	Ignore any part of the graph after the peak	
	peak at 1.9 m (1)		(3)
	time taken < 0.7 s (1)		

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5 (a)(iv)	An explanation linking: energy lost (1)	Inelastic collision worth (2)	
	in collision with ground / air resistance (1)	as sound or heat	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5 (b) (i)	shown using data Any two from kinetic energy before = 12.5 + 0 (=12.5) (1) kinetic energy after = 4.5 + 8 (=12.5) (1)		
	Kinetic energy is the same before and after the collision (1)	Kinetic energy is conserved/no energy lost	(2)

Question Number	Answer	Acceptable answers	Mark
5 (b)(ii)	cyclotron (1)	named particle accelerator accept CERN	(1)

Total mark for question 4 = 10