| Question <br> Number | Answer | Mark |  |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a ) ( i )}$ | C |  | $\mathbf{( 1 )}$ |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{1 ( a ) ( i i )}$ | Any continuous line which has a <br> section above and below the time <br> axis without going (deliberately) <br> back in time | Fractions of a cycle that meet the <br> criteria <br> Ignore anything appearing after <br> the arrow on the time axis | (1) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(b) | $\begin{aligned} & \text { substitution (1) } \\ & 2400 / 200=230 / \mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}} \\ & \\ & \text { transposition (1) } \\ & \left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}=\right) 230 \times 200 / 2400 \\ & \\ & \text { Evaluation (1) } \\ & \left(\mathrm{V}_{\mathrm{s}}=\right) 19(\mathrm{~V}) \end{aligned}$ | substitution and transposition in either order <br> 230/12 = 2 marks (s\&t) <br> 200/10.43 $=2$ marks (s\&t) <br> 19.2 (V) <br> 19.17 (V) <br> Give full marks for correct answer, no working <br> 1.9 x any other power of $10=2$ | (3) |


| Question <br> Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(c)(i) | An explanation linking any three of the following <br> - step-up transformer(s) <br> - increase voltages <br> - (this) reduces the current (1) <br> - (which) reduces the \{heat / thermal\} \{energy / power\} losses (1) | Assume 'they' refers to transformers <br> 'steps up the voltage' scores second MP only Reject for MP2 and MP3: 'increases voltage and current.' but beware: 'increases voltage and current decreases' $=2$ marks <br> ignore unqualified energy losses <br> Allow reverse arguments for last two points, e.g. high current wastes more heat energy $=2$ marks Ignore references to efficiency ignore step-down statements except where they contradict | (3) |


| Question Number | Answer | Acceptable answers | Mark |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1(c)(ii) | An explanation linking two of the following <br> - \{kite / string\} touching the power line (1) <br> - \{movement of charge / current $\}$ (1) <br> - (electricity) \{to earth / through the kite-flyer\} <br> - giving (the kite-flyer) an electric shock (1) | anything which implies contact for touching eg 'caught up in' <br> spark <br> ignore energy <br> ignore electricity <br> to ground <br> needs idea of 'through' not 'into' <br> the person <br> ignore 'completing the circuit' <br> electrocution <br> stopping heart | (2) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(i) | B | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(a)(ii) | A | (1) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| $\mathbf{2 ( b ) ( i )}$ | substitution into correct equation (1) <br> $=1.9 \times 10.0 \times 9.0$ <br> answer (1) <br> $171(J)$ <br> (which is about 170 J$)$ <br> Answer must be shown to <br> 3 significant figures | (2) |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Additional guidance | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(b)(ii) | rearrangement (1) <br> (useful energy transferred) <br> efficiency $\times$ total energy <br> supplied | award full marks for correct <br> numerical answer without working <br> accept (useful energy transferred) |  |
|  | substitution (1) <br> $=(70 \times 170) \div 100$ <br> OR $\times 0.7$ |  |  |
| answer (1) <br> $119(\mathrm{~J})$ | $=171 \times 0.7$ <br> accept alternative answer from <br> $171(\mathrm{~J})$ i.e. $120(\mathrm{~J})$ | (3) |  |


| Question <br> number | Answer | Mark |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 2(c) | B | (1) |
| Question <br> number Answer Mark <br> 2(d) An explanation that combines identification - understanding <br> (1 mark) and reasoning/justification - understanding (2 marks): <br> ( the coil contains wires which have a resistance (1) <br> and current in the wire is due to movement of electrons <br> through (close-packed) lattice of positive ions (1) <br> hence collisions between electrons and ions in the lattice <br> transfer energy from electrons to the lattice (causing the <br> temperature of the wires/coil to rise) (1) (3) |  |  |

