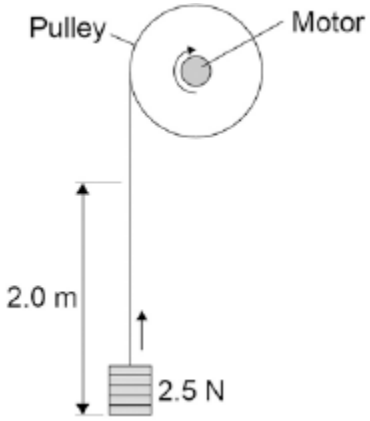
1 A student investigated the efficiency of a motor using the equipment in **Figure 1**.

Figure 1



He used the motor to lift a weight of 2.5 N a height of 2.0 m.

He measured the speed at which the weight was lifted and calculated the efficiency of the energy transfer.

He repeated the experiment to gain two sets of data.

(a) Give **one** variable that the student controlled in his investigation.

.....

(1)

(b) Give **two** reasons for taking repeat readings in an investigation.

1 .....

.....

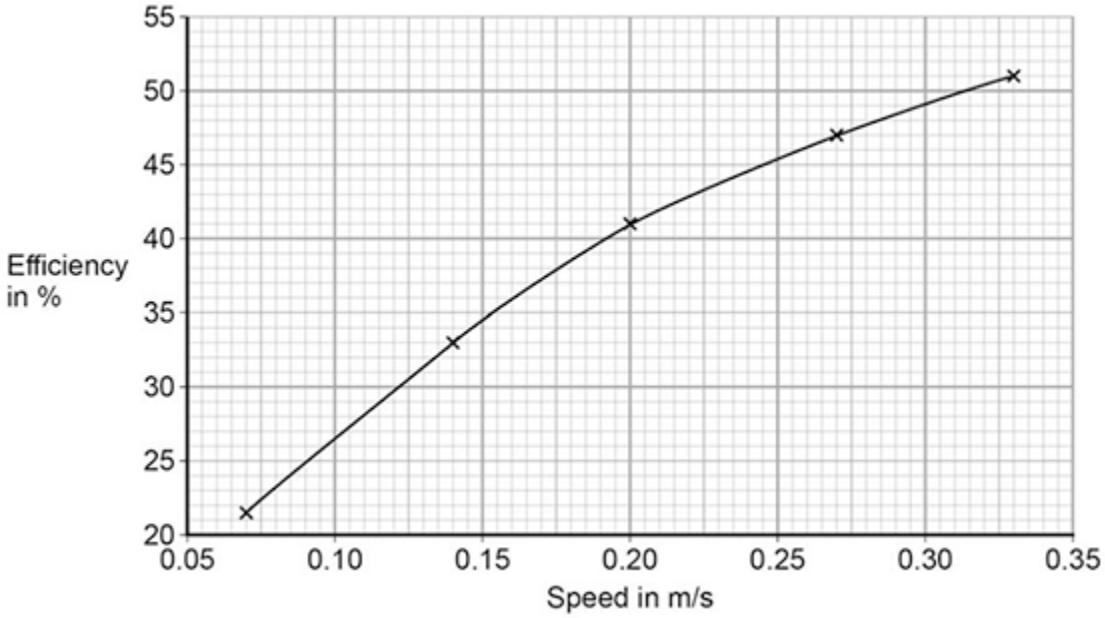
2 .....

.....

(2)

(c) **Figure 2** shows a graph of the student's results.

Figure 2



Give **two** conclusions that could be made from the data in **Figure 2**.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(d) Give the main way that the motor is likely to waste energy.

.....

.....

(1)

(e) When the total power input to the motor was 5 W the motor could not lift the 2.5 N weight.

State the efficiency of the motor.

Efficiency = ... %

(1)
(Total 7 marks)

2 Different energy sources are used to generate electricity.

(a) Use words from the box to match the correct energy source to each of the descriptions given in the table.

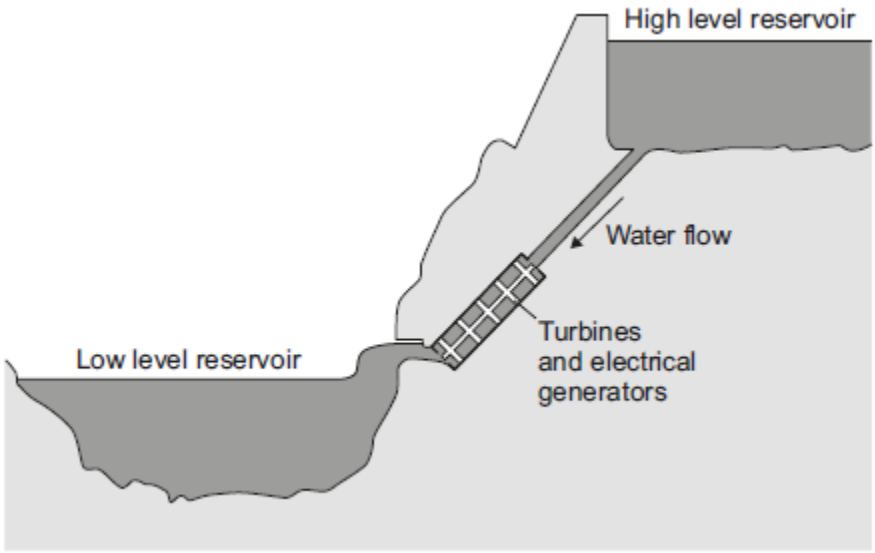
biofuel	**coal**	**geothermal**	**nuclear**	**waves**

Description	Energy source
Energy from the Earth's core is used to heat water.	
Fission of uranium nuclei is used to heat water.	
Gases from rotting plant material are burned to heat water.	

(3)

(b) Energy can be stored in a pumped storage power station.

The figure shows a pumped storage power station.



When electricity is needed, the water in the high level reservoir is allowed to flow to the low level reservoir. The flowing water generates electricity.

Use the correct answer from the box to complete each sentence.

electrical	gravitational potential	kinetic	nuclear	sound

The water in the high level reservoir stores ..... energy.

The flowing water has ..... energy.

The water turns the turbine which is connected to the generator.

The generator produces some ....., this is wasted energy.

(3)

(c) The total power input to a pumped storage power station is 600 MW.

The useful power output is 540 MW.

(i) Calculate the efficiency of this pumped storage power station.

.....

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(ii) Calculate how much power is wasted by the pumped storage power station.

.....

Power = ... MW

(1)

(iii) How is the temperature of the surroundings affected by the energy wasted by the pumped storage power station?

.....

(1)

(Total 10 marks)

3 The electric kettle shown below is used to boil water.

©leeser87/iStock

(a) After the water has boiled, the temperature of the water decreases by 22 °C.
The mass of water in the kettle is 0.50 kg.
The specific heat capacity of water is 4200 J/kg °C.

Calculate the energy transferred to the surroundings from the water.

.....

.....

.....

Energy = ... joules

(2)

(b) Why is the total energy input to the kettle higher than the energy used to heat the water?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

	Tick (✓)
Energy is absorbed from the surroundings.	
Energy is used to heat the kettle.	
The kettle is more than 100% efficient.	

(1)
(Total 3 marks)

4 All European Union countries are expected to generate 20% of their electricity using renewable energy sources by 2020.

The estimated cost of generating electricity in the year 2020 using different energy sources is shown in **Table 1**.

Table 1

Energy source	Estimated cost (in the year 2020) in pence per kWh
Nuclear	7.8
Solar	25.3
Tidal	18.8
Wind	10.0

France generated 542 billion kWh of electricity using nuclear power stations in 2011.
France used 478 billion kWh of electricity and sold the rest of the electricity to other countries in 2011.

(a) France may continue generating large amounts of electricity using nuclear power stations instead of using renewable energy resources.

Suggest **two** reasons why.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

(2)

(b) Give **two** disadvantages of generating electricity using nuclear power stations.

1. .....

.....

2. .....

.....

(2)

(c) A panel of solar cells has an efficiency of 0.15.

The total power input to the panel of solar cells is 3.2 kW.

Calculate the useful power output of this panel of solar cells in kW.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Useful power output = ... kW

(2)

(d) **Table 2** shows the manufacturing cost and efficiency of different types of panels of solar cells.

Table 2

Type of Solar Panel	Cost to manufacture a 1 m^2 solar panel in £	Efficiency in %
A	40.00	20
B	22.50	15
C	5.00	10

Some scientists think that having a low manufacturing cost is more important than improving the efficiency of solar cells.

Use information from **Table 2** to suggest why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

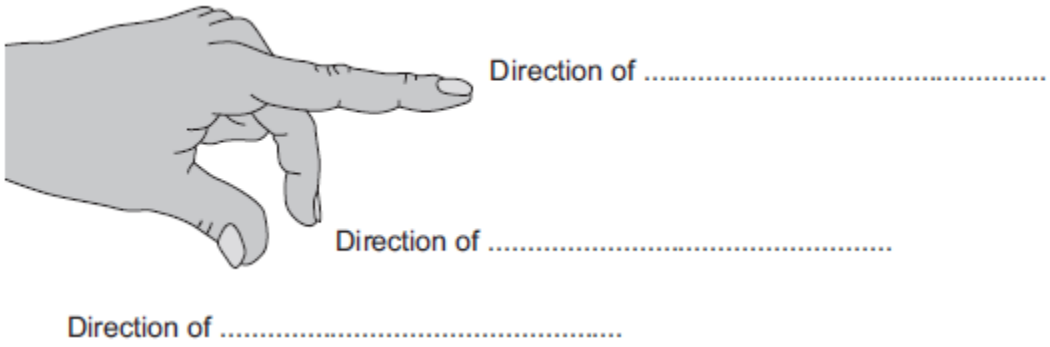
(Total 8 marks)

5 The left-hand rule can be used to identify the direction of the force acting on a current-carrying conductor in a magnetic field.

(a) Use words from the box to label **Figure 1**.

current	**field**	**force**	**potential difference**

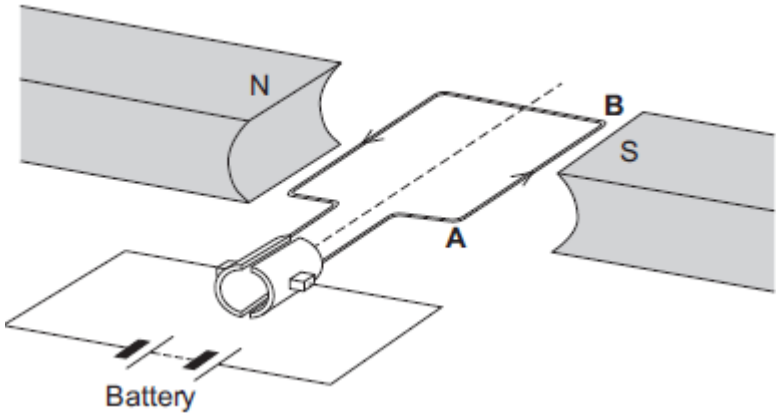
Figure 1



(3)

(b) **Figure 2** shows an electric motor.

Figure 2



(i) Draw an arrow on **Figure 2** to show the direction of the force acting on the wire **AB**.

(1)

(ii) Suggest **two** changes that would increase the force acting on the wire **AB**.

1.....

2.....

(2)

(iii) Suggest **two** changes that would reverse the direction of the force acting on the wire **AB**.

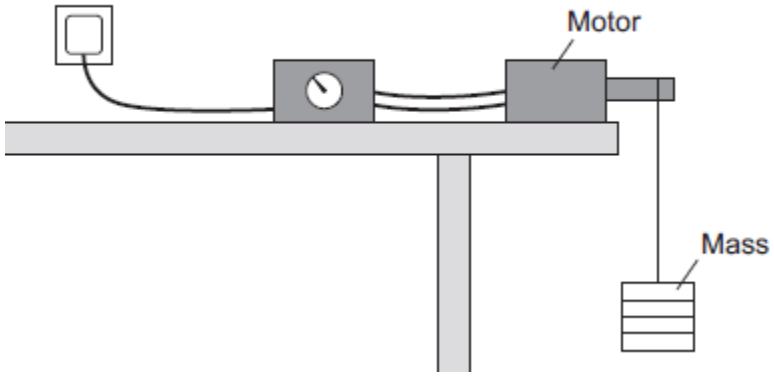
1.....

2.....

(2)

(c) A student used an electric motor to lift a mass. This is shown in **Figure 3**.

Figure 3



The student varied the electrical input power to the motor. For each different electrical input power, he recorded the time taken to lift the mass and calculated the output power of the motor.

The results are shown in the table.

Test	Electrical input power in watts	Work done lifting the mass in joules	Time taken to lift the mass in seconds	Output power in watts
A	20	24	2.4	10
B	40	24	1.2	20
C	60	24	0.8	30
D	80	24	0.2	120

The result for **Test D** is anomalous.

(i) Calculate the efficiency of the motor in **Test D**.

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(ii) Comment on your answer to part (c)(i).

.....

.....

(1)

(iii) Suggest a reason for this anomalous result.

.....

.....

(1)

(Total 12 marks)

6 The image shows a man using a leaf blower to move some leaves.

The leaf blower is powered by an electric motor connected to a battery.

(a) Energy transfers take place when the leaf blower is being used.

Use the correct answer from the box to complete each sentence.

chemical	**electrical**	**kinetic**	**nuclear**	**sound**

The battery stores ..... energy which is transferred into electrical energy.

The electric motor transfers electrical energy usefully into ..... energy.

The motor wastes energy as ..... energy and as energy that heats the surroundings.

(3)

(b) The total power input to the leaf blower is 750 W.
The useful power output of the leaf blower is 360 W.

Calculate the efficiency of the leaf blower.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)
(Total 5 marks)

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

A householder wants to reduce her energy bills. She collected information about a number of ways of reducing energy used. The information is shown in the table.

Ways of reducing energy used	**Cost to buy and install in £**	**Money saved per year in £**
Install an energy-efficient boiler	2 000	320
Insulate the loft	400	200
Install double-glazed windows	12 000	120
Install cavity wall insulation	415	145

Use the information in the table to compare the different ways of reducing the energy used. Your answer should include some calculations.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(6)

(b) Increasing the amount of insulation in a house affects the total U-value of the house.

(i) What is meant by the term ‘U-value’?

.....

.....

.....

(1)

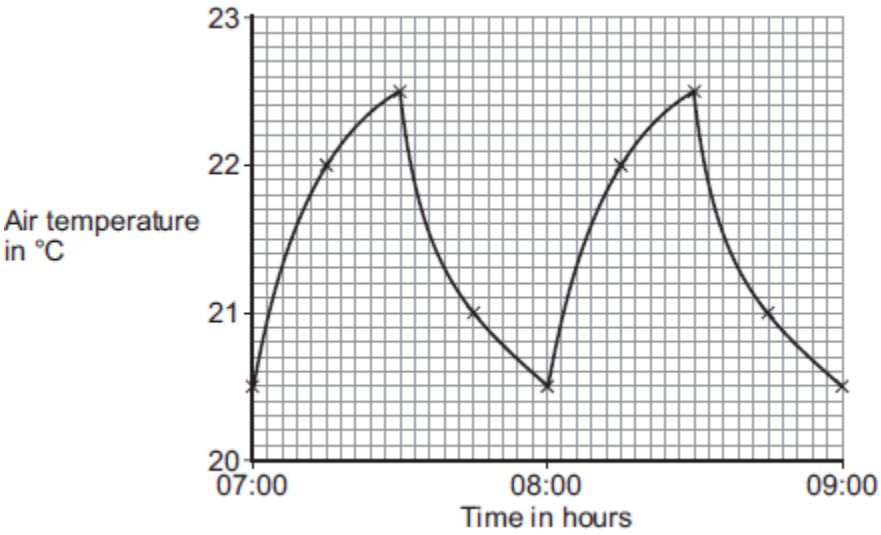
(ii) How is the U-value affected by increasing the amount of insulation?

.....

(1)
(Total 8 marks)

8 A householder monitored how the air temperature inside his house changed over a 2-hour period. The householder measured the temperature every 15 minutes.

THe graph shows how the temperature changed with time.



(a) (i) The householder used a digital thermometer to measure the temperature.

What would be an appropriate resolution for the digital thermometer?

Draw a ring around your answer.

0.5 °C **1 °C** **5 °C**

(1)

(ii) The householder's results are shown on the graph above.

Why would it **not** be appropriate to use the results to plot a bar chart?

.....

.....

(1)

(b) The householder's heating is controlled by a thermostat. The thermostat switches the heating on when the temperature decreases below a certain temperature.

(i) At what temperature does the thermostat switch the heating on?

..... °C

(1)

(ii) Use the graph to determine the number of minutes that the householder's heating was switched on between 07:00 and 09:00.

.....

.....

Time = ... minutes

(1)

(c) The householder read the following extract from a newspaper article about reducing energy use in the home.

> . . . decreasing the temperature setting on your thermostat by 1 °C will reduce your heating bill by 10% . . .

On Monday, the householder set his thermostat at 20.0 °C and recorded the energy, in kWh, used to heat his house.

On Tuesday, the householder set his thermostat at 19.0 °C and recorded the energy, in kWh, used to heat his house.

The table shows the results of the householder's investigation.

Thermostat setting in °C	**Energy in kWh**
20.0	8.0
19.0	7.2

(i) The outside temperature was the same on both days.

Give **one** reason why this was important.

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) Explain how the results shown in the table above support the extract from the newspaper article.

Justify your answer with a calculation.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(iii) The statement in the extract is **not** valid for all situations.
Suggest why.

.....

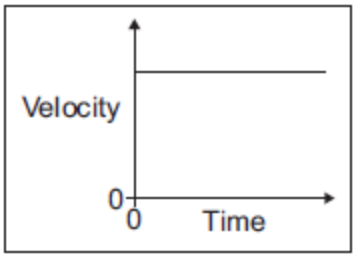
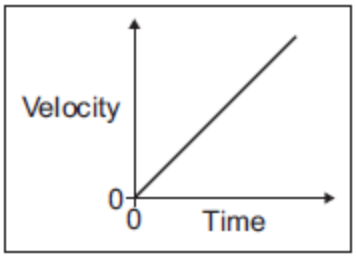
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 9 marks)

9 (a) Draw **one** line from each velocity–time graph to the statement describing the motion shown by the graph.

Velocity–time graph	Motion shown by graph
	Constant acceleration
	Not moving
	Constant deceleration
	Constant velocity

(2)

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

energy	**momentum**	**speed**

The velocity of an object includes both the ..... of the object and the direction the object is moving.

(1)

(c) At the start of a race, a horse accelerates from a velocity of 0 m / s to a velocity of 9 m / s in 4 seconds.

(i) Calculate the acceleration of the horse.

.....

.....

Acceleration = ... m / s^2

(2)

(ii) When the horse accelerates, what, if anything, happens to the air resistance acting against the horse?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

The air resistance decreases ☐

The air resistance is constant ☐

The air resistance increases ☐

(1)

(d) A horse and a pony walk across a field at the same constant speed.

The horse has 4000 joules of kinetic energy.

The pony is **half** the mass of the horse.

What is the kinetic energy of the pony?

Draw a ring around the correct answer

2000 J **4000 J** **8000 J**

Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 8 marks)

10 A student finds some information about energy-saving light bulbs.

(a) A 30W light bulb uses 600J of electrical energy in a certain period of time. In that time, it produces 450 J of light energy. The rest of the energy is wasted.

(i) Calculate the energy wasted by the light bulb in this period of time.

.....

Wasted energy = ... J

(1)

(ii) What happens to the energy wasted by the light bulb?

.....

.....

(1)

(iii) Calculate the efficiency of this light bulb.

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(iv) Calculate the period of time, in seconds, during which the 600 J is provided to the 30 W light bulb.

.....

.....

Time = ... s

(2)

(b) A company that makes light bulbs provides information about some of their products.

The table shows some of this information.

	Power in watts	**Lifetime in hours**	**Cost of bulb in £**
Filament bulb	60	1250	2.00
LED bulb	12	50 000	16.00

(i) Suggest why it is important to confirm this information independently.

.....

(1)

(ii) A homeowner is thinking about replacing his filament bulbs with LED bulbs.

A 12 W LED bulb gives the same light output as a 60 W filament bulb.

Suggest reasons why the homeowner is likely to choose LED bulbs.

Use the information given in the table.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(iii) State **one** factor, other than efficiency, that is important when considering the choice of a bulb for lighting in the home.

.....

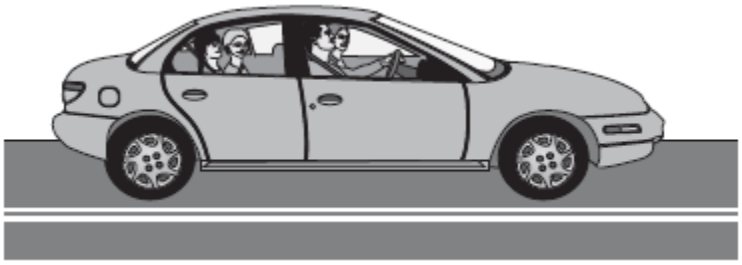
.....

(1)

(Total 10 marks)

11 The figure below shows a car with an electric motor.

The car is moving along a flat road.



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

light	electrical	kinetic	potential	sound

The car's motor transfers ..... energy

into useful ..... energy as the car moves.

Some energy is wasted as ..... energy.

(3)

(ii) What happens to the wasted energy?

.....

.....

(1)

(b) The electric motor has an input energy of 50 000 joules each second.

The motor transfers 35 000 joules of useful energy each second.

Calculate the efficiency of the electric motor.

.....

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

12 **Table 1** shows information about different light bulbs.

The bulbs all have the same brightness.

Table 1

Type of bulb	Input power in watts	Efficiency
Halogen	40	0.15
Compact fluorescent (CFL)	14	0.42
LED	7	0.85

(a) (i) Calculate the useful power output of the CFL bulb.

.....

.....

.....

Useful power output = ... watts

(2)

(ii) Use your answer to part **(i)** to calculate the waste energy produced each second by a CFL bulb.

.....

Waste energy per second = ... joules

(1)

(b) (i) A growth cabinet is used to investigate the effect of light on the rate of growth of plants.

The figure below shows a growth cabinet.

In the cabinet the factors that affect growth can be controlled.

A cooler unit is used to keep the temperature in the cabinet constant. The cooler unit is programmed to operate when the temperature rises above 20 °C.

The growth cabinet is lit using 50 halogen bulbs.

Changing from using halogen bulbs to LED bulbs would reduce the cost of running the growth cabinet.

Explain why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)

(ii) A scientist measured the rate of growth of plants for different intensities of light.

What type of graph should be drawn to present the results?

.....

Give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(1)

(c) **Table 2** gives further information about both a halogen bulb and a LED bulb.

Table 2

Type of bulb	Cost to buy	Lifetime in hours	Operating cost over the lifetime of one bulb
Halogen	£1.50	2 000	£16.00
LED	£30.00	48 000	£67.20

A householder needs to replace a broken halogen light bulb.

Compare the cost efficiency of buying and using halogen bulbs rather than a LED bulb over a time span of 48 000 hours of use.

Your comparison must include calculations.

.....

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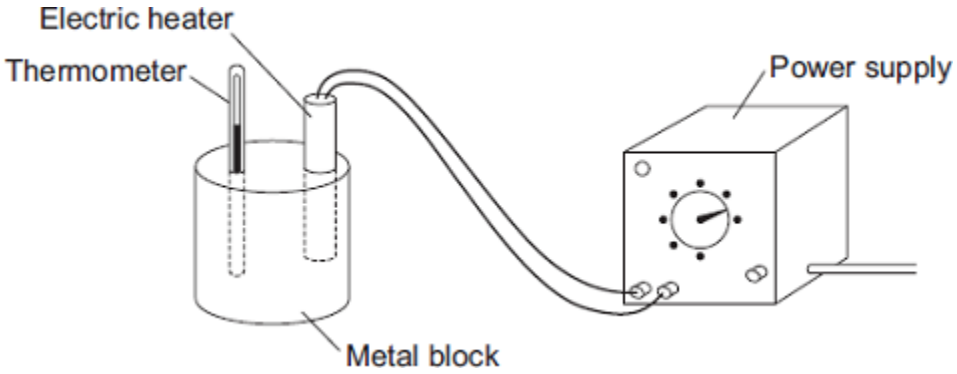
.....

.....

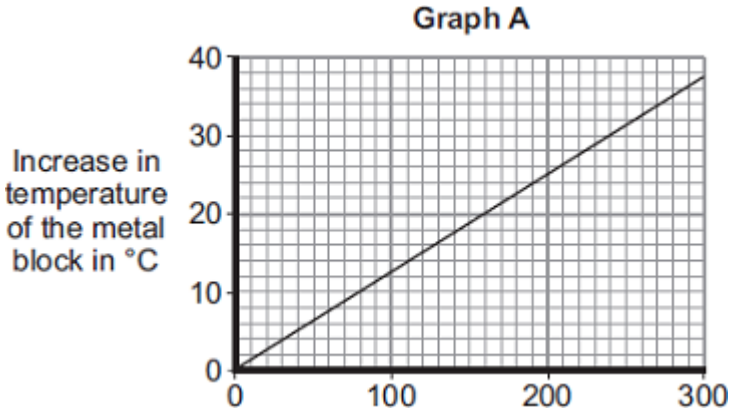
(4)
(Total 12 marks)

13 (a) A student used the apparatus drawn below to investigate the heating effect of an electric heater.



(i) Before starting the experiment, the student drew **Graph A**.

Graph A shows how the student expected the temperature of the metal block to change after the heater was switched on.



Describe the pattern shown in **Graph A**.

.....

.....

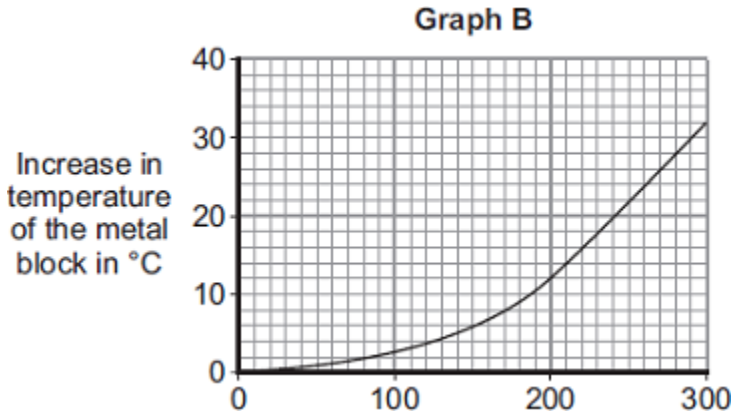
.....

.....

(2)

(ii) The student measured the room temperature. He then switched the heater on and measured the temperature of the metal block every 50 seconds.

The student calculated the increase in temperature of the metal block and plotted **Graph B**.



After 300 seconds, **Graph B** shows the increase in temperature of the metal block is lower than the increase in temperature expected from **Graph A**.

Suggest **one** reason why.

.....

.....

(1)

(iii) The power of the electric heater is 50 watts.

Calculate the energy transferred to the heater from the electricity supply in 300 seconds.

.....

.....

.....

Energy transferred = ... J

(2)

(b) The student uses the same heater to heat blocks of different metals. Each time the heater is switched on for 300 seconds.

Each block of metal has the same mass but a different specific heat capacity.

Metal	Specific heat capacity in J/kg°C
Aluminium	900
Iron	450
Lead	130

Which **one** of the metals will heat up the most?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

aluminium **iron** **lead**

Give, in terms of the amount of energy needed to heat the metal blocks, a reason for your answer.

.....

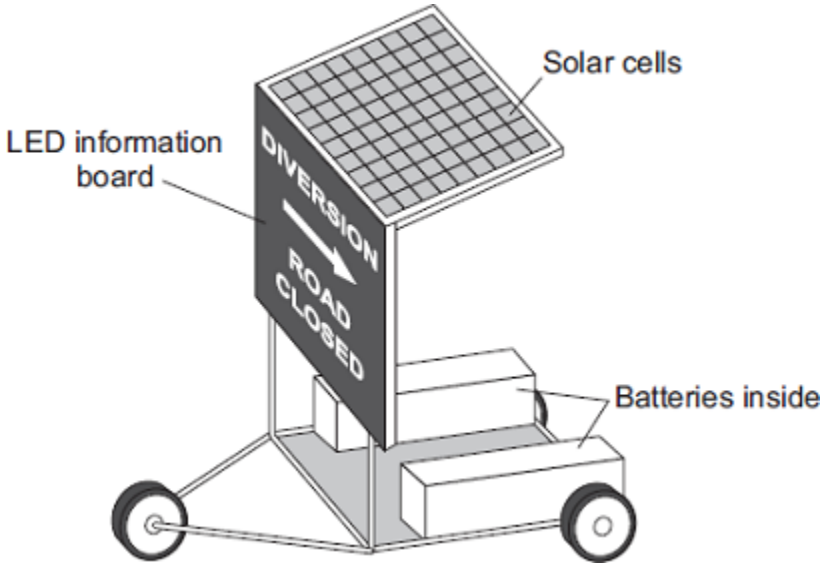
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 7 marks)

14 The picture shows a temporary road traffic information board.



The batteries power the LEDs used in the information board.
The solar cells keep the batteries charged.

(a) Use words from the box to complete each of the following sentences.

chemical	**electrical**	**light**	**sound**

The solar cells transfer light energy to ..... energy.

The batteries transfer ..... energy to electrical energy.

The LEDs transfer electrical energy to ..... energy.

(3)

(b) When the total energy input to the solar cells is 200 joules, the useful energy output from the solar cells to the batteries is 50 joules.

Calculate the efficiency of the solar cells.

.....

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(c) Which **one** of the following statements gives the reason for using solar cells to charge the batteries?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Solar cells will charge the batteries day and night. ☐

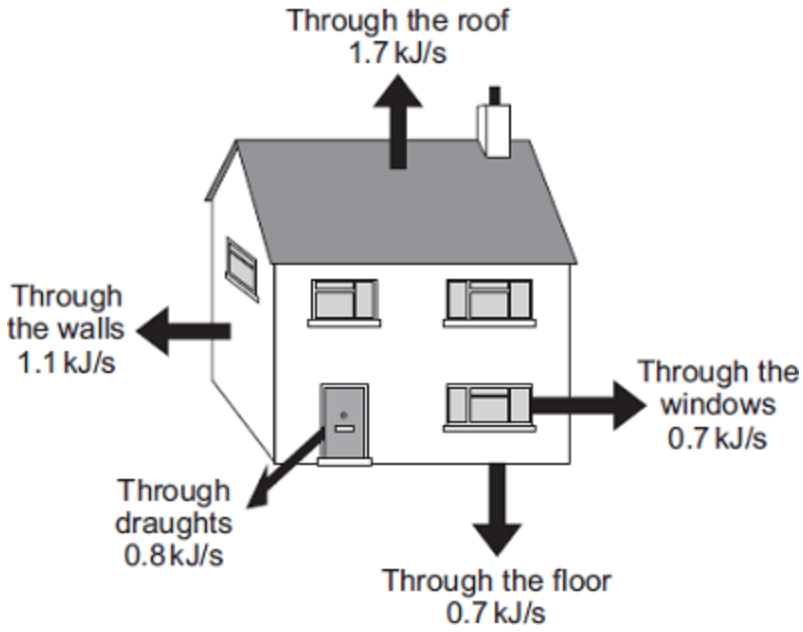
The information board can be used anywhere it is needed. ☐

A small number of solar cells produce a lot of electricity. ☐

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

15 **Diagram 1** shows the energy transferred per second from a badly insulated house on a cold day in winter.

Diagram 1



(a) (i) When the inside of the house is at a constant temperature, the energy transferred from the heating system to the inside of the house equals the energy transferred from the house to the outside.

Calculate, in kilowatts, the power of the heating system used to keep the inside of the house in **Diagram 1** at a constant temperature.

1 kilowatt (kW) = 1 kilojoule per second (kJ/s)

.....

Power of the heating system = ... kW

(1)

(ii) In the winter, the heating system is switched on for a total of 7 hours each day.

Calculate, in kilowatt-hours, the energy transferred each day from the heating system to the inside of the house.

.....

.....

Energy transferred each day = ... kWh

(2)

(iii) Energy costs 15 p per kilowatt-hour.

Calculate the cost of heating the house for one day.

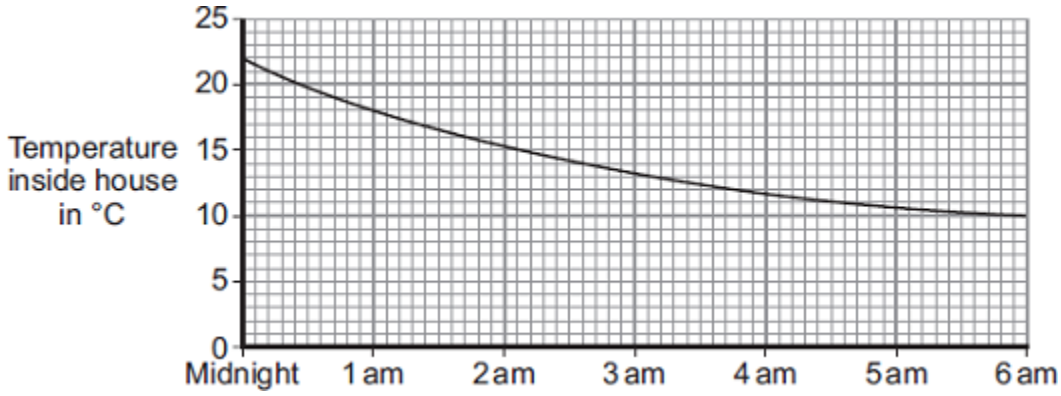
.....

Cost = ...

(1)

(iv) The heating system is switched off at midnight.

The graph shows how the temperature inside the house changes after the heating system has been switched off.



Draw a ring around the correct answer in the box to complete the sentence.

Between midnight and 6 am the rate of energy transfer from

the house

decreases.
decreases then stays constant.
increases.

Give the reason for your answer.

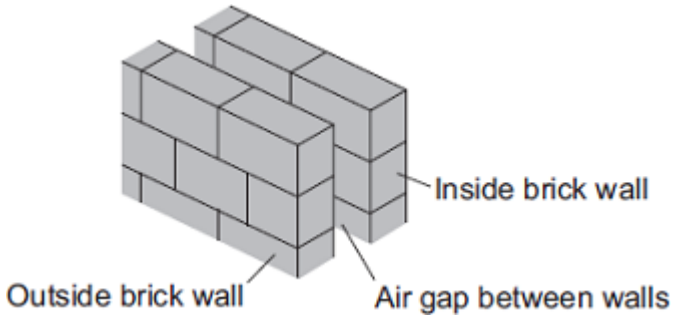
.....

.....

(2)

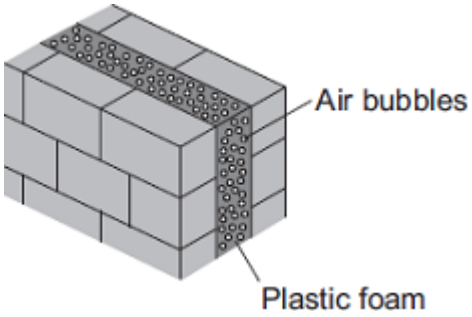
(b) **Diagram 2** shows how the walls of the house are constructed.
Diagram 3 shows how the insulation of the house could be improved by filling the air gap between the two brick walls with plastic foam.

Diagram 2



U-value of the wall = 0.7

Diagram 3



U-value of the wall = 0.3

The plastic foam reduces energy transfer by convection.

Explain why.

.....

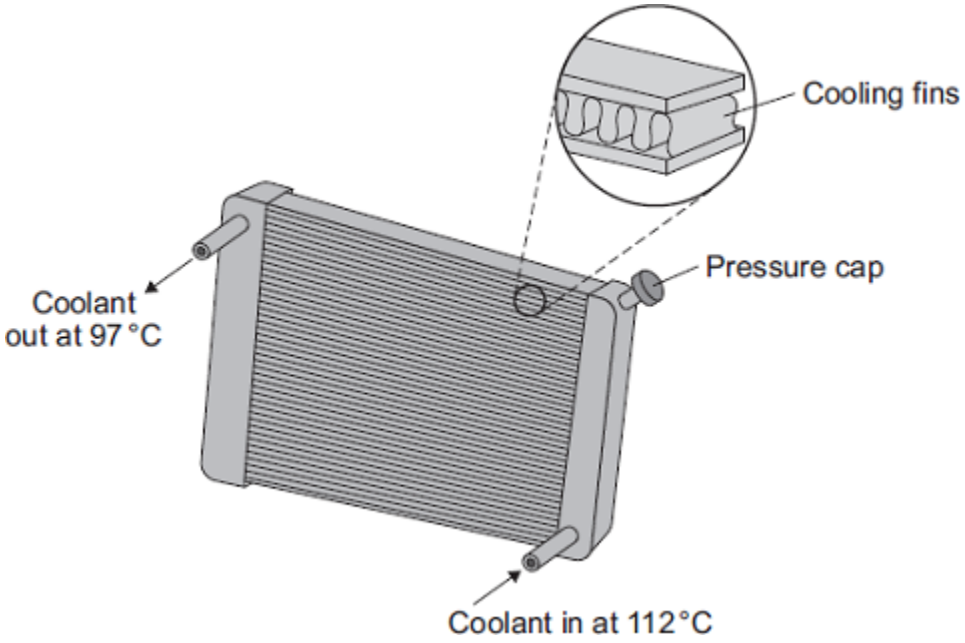
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 8 marks)

16 The diagram shows a car radiator. The radiator is part of the engine cooling system.



Liquid coolant, heated by the car engine, enters the radiator. As the coolant passes through the radiator, the radiator transfers energy to the surroundings and the temperature of the coolant falls.

(a) Why is the radiator painted black?

.....

.....

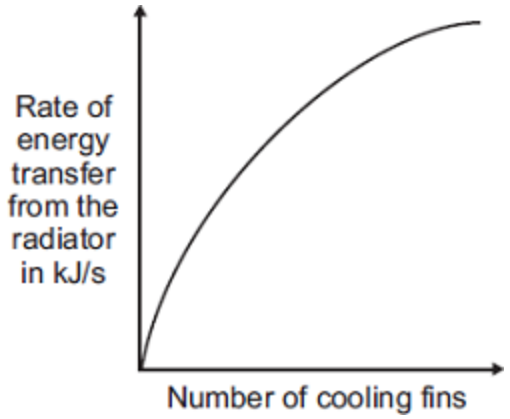
.....

.....

(2)

(b) Different radiators have different numbers of cooling fins along the length of the radiator.

The sketch graph shows how the number of cooling fins affects the rate of energy transfer from the radiator.



The number of cooling fins affects the rate of energy transfer from the radiator.

Explain how.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(c) When the car engine is working normally, 2 kg of coolant passes through the radiator each second. The temperature of the coolant falls from 112 °C to 97 °C.

Calculate the energy transferred each second from the coolant.

Specific heat capacity of the coolant = 3800 J/kg °C.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Energy transferred each second = ... J

(3)

(d) On cold days, some of the energy transferred from a hot car engine is used to warm the air inside the car. This is a useful energy transfer.

What effect, if any, does this energy transfer have on the overall efficiency of the car engine?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

decreases the efficiency	**does not change the efficiency**	**increases the efficiency**

Give a reason for your answer.

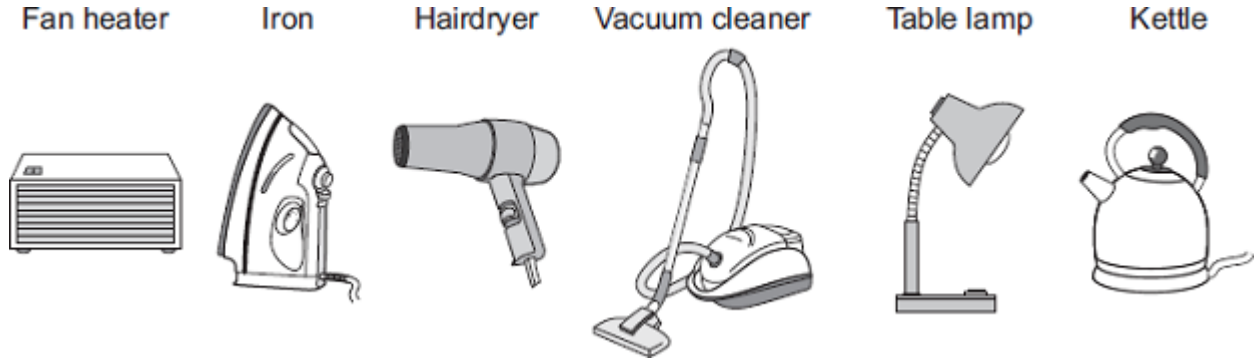
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 9 marks)

17 The pictures show six different household appliances.



(a) Four of the appliances, including the fan heater, are designed to transform electrical energy into heat.

Name the other **three** appliances designed to transform electrical energy into heat.

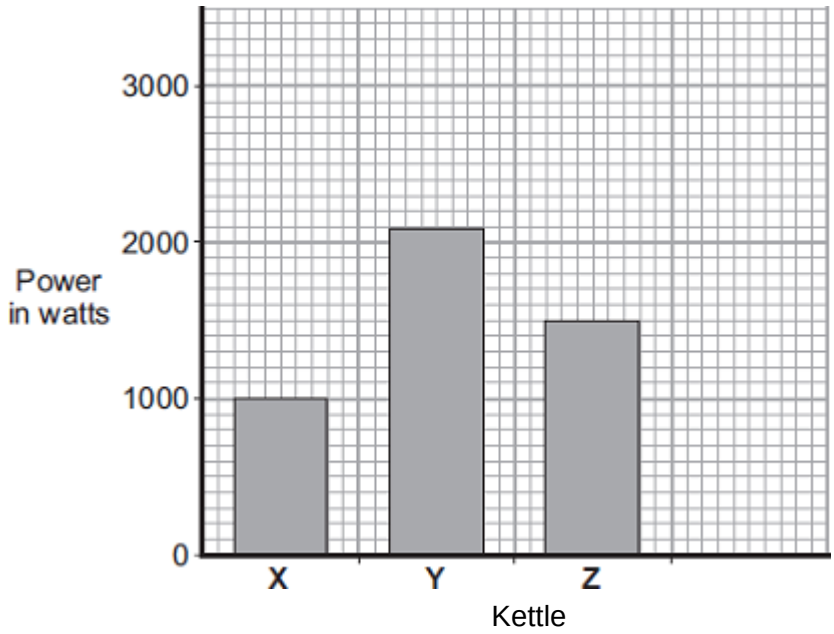
1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

(3)

(b) The bar chart shows the power of three electric kettles, **X**, **Y** and **Z**.



(i) In one week, each kettle is used for a total of 30 minutes.

Which kettle costs the most to use?

Put a tick (✓) next to your answer.

X ☐

Y ☐

Y ☐

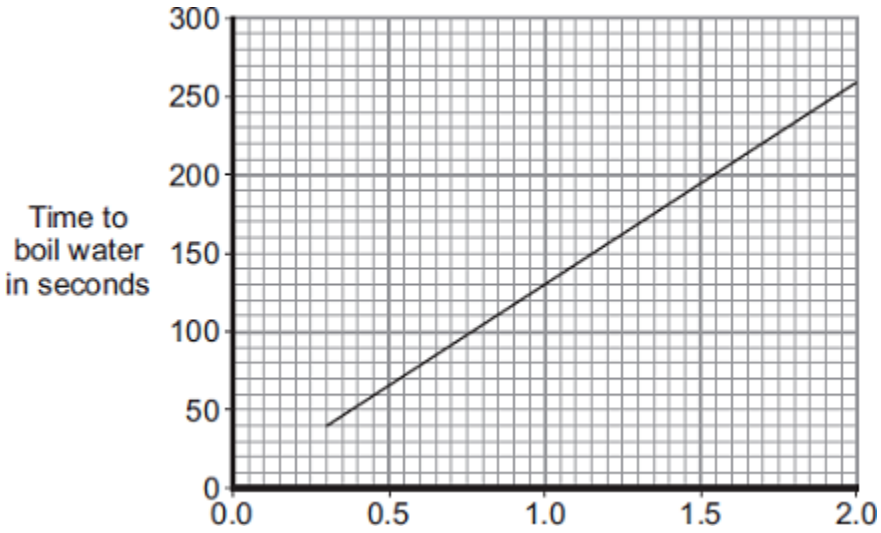
(1)

(ii) A new 'express boil' kettle boils water faster than any other kettle.

Draw a fourth bar on the chart to show the possible power of an 'express boil' kettle.

(1)

(c) The graph shows how the time to boil water in an electric kettle depends on the volume of water in the kettle.



A householder always fills the electric kettle to the top, even when only enough boiling water for one small cup of coffee is wanted.

Explain how the householder is wasting money.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)
(Total 8 marks)

18 The picture shows a solar-powered aircraft. The aircraft has no pilot.

By NASA/Nick Galante [Public domain], via Wikimedia Commons

(a) Use words from the box to complete the following sentence.

electrical	**heat**	**light**	**sound**

Solar cells are designed to transform ..... energy

into ..... energy.

(2)

(b) On a summer day, 175 000 joules of energy are supplied to the aircraft's solar cells every second. The useful energy transferred by the solar cells is 35 000 joules every second.

Use the equation in the box to calculate the efficiency of the solar cells.

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy transferred by the device}}{\text{total energy supplied to the device}}$$

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(c) The aircraft propellers are driven by electric motors.

Give **one** environmental advantage of using electric motors to drive the aircraft propellers rather than motors that burn a fuel.

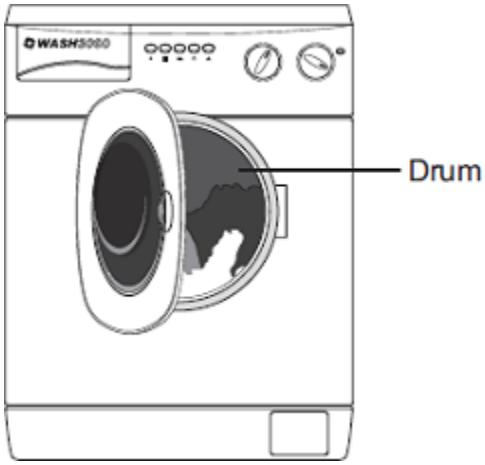
.....

.....

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

19 The picture shows a washing machine. When the door is closed and the machine switched on, an electric motor rotates the drum and washing.



(a) Complete the following sentences.

(i) An electric motor is designed to transform electrical energy into

..... energy.

(1)

(ii) Some of the electrical energy supplied to the motor is wasted as

..... energy and ..... energy.

(1)

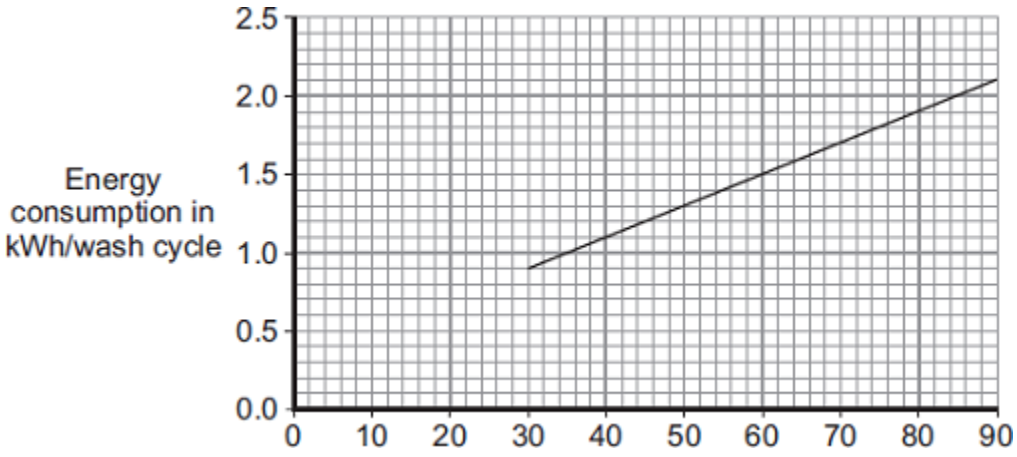
(b) What happens to the energy wasted by the electric motor?

.....

.....

(1)

(c) The graph shows that washing clothes at a lower temperature uses less energy than washing them at a higher temperature. Using less energy will save money.



(i) Electricity costs 15p per kilowatt-hour (kWh).

The temperature setting is turned down from 40 °C to 30 °C.

Use the graph and equation in the box to calculate the money saved each wash cycle.

total cost = number of kilowatt-hours x cost per kilowatt-hour

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Money saved = ...

(2)

(ii) Reducing the amount of energy used by washing machines could reduce the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere.

Explain why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

20 (a) Solar energy is a *renewable* energy source used to generate electricity.

(i) What is meant by an energy source being *renewable?*

.....

.....

(1)

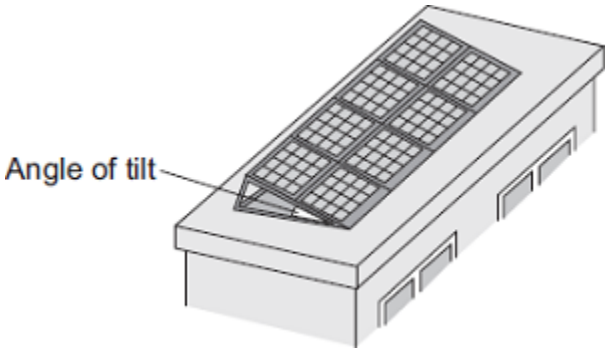
(ii) Name **two** other renewable energy sources used to generate electricity.

1 .....

2 .....

(1)

(b) A householder uses panels of solar cells to generate electricity for his home.
The solar cells are tilted to receive the maximum energy input from the Sun.



The data in the table gives the average energy input each second (in J/s), to a 1 m^2 area of solar cells for different angles of tilt and different months of the year.

Month	**Angle of tilt**			
	20°	30°	40°	50°
February	460	500	480	440
April	600	620	610	600
June	710	720	680	640
August	640	660	640	580
October	480	520	500	460
December	400	440	420	410

(i) Use the data in the table to describe how the average energy input to the solar cells depends on the angle of tilt.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) The total area of the solar cell panels used by the householder is 5 m^2.

The efficiency of the solar cells is 0.18.

Calculate the average **maximum** electrical energy available from the solar cell panels each second in June.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

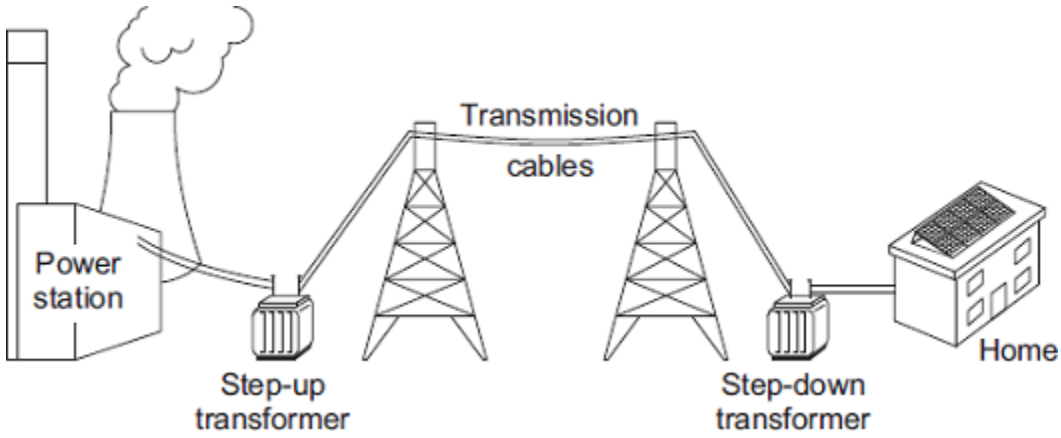
.....

.....

Maximum energy = ... joules/second

(3)

(c) The diagram shows part of the National Grid.



(i) Even though the householder uses solar cells to generate electricity for his home, the home stays connected to the National Grid.

Give **one** reason why the householder should stay connected to the National Grid.

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) The step-up transformer increases the efficiency of the National Grid.

Explain how.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(Total 10 marks)

21 The table gives data about two types of low energy bulb.

Type of bulb	Power input in watts	Efficiency	Lifetime in hours	Cost of one bulb
Compact Fluorescent Lamp (CFL)	8	20%	10 000	£3.10
Light Emitting Diode (LED)	5		50 000	£29.85

(a) Both types of bulb produce the same useful power output.

(i) Calculate the useful power output of the CFL.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

.....

Useful power output = ... W

(2)

(ii) Calculate the efficiency of the LED bulb.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(1)

(b) LED bulbs are expensive. This is because of the large number of individual electronic LED chips needed to produce sufficient light from each bulb.

(i) Use the data in the table to evaluate the cost-effectiveness of an LED bulb compared to a CFL.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) Scientists are developing brighter and more efficient LED chips than those currently used in LED bulbs.

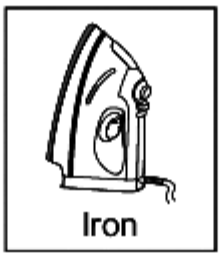
Suggest **one** benefit of developing brighter and more efficient LED chips.

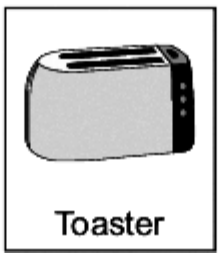
.....

.....

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

22 The appliances shown below transfer electrical energy to other types of energy.





(a) The vacuum cleaner is designed to transfer electrical energy to kinetic energy.

Three more of the appliances are also designed to transfer electrical energy to kinetic energy. Which **three**?

Draw a ring around each correct appliance.

3

(b) Which **two** of the following statements are true?

Tick (✓) **two** boxes.

Appliances only transfer part of the energy usefully. ☐

The energy transferred by appliances will be destroyed. ☐

The energy transferred by appliances makes the surroundings warmer. ☐

The energy output from an appliance is bigger than the energy input. ☐

(2)
(Total 5 marks)

23 A wood burning stove is used to heat a room.

Photograph supplied by iStockphoto/Thinkstock

The fire in the stove uses wood as a fuel. The fire heats the matt black metal case of the stove.

(a) The air next to the stove is warmed by infrared radiation.

How does the design of the stove help to improve the rate of energy transfer by infrared radiation?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(b) Burning 1 kg of wood transfers 15 MJ of energy to the stove. The stove then transfers 13.5 MJ of energy to the room.

Calculate the efficiency of the stove.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(c) Some of the energy from the burning wood is wasted as the hot gases leave the chimney and warm the air outside the house.

Name **one** other way energy is wasted by the stove.

.....

(1)

(d) Some people heat their homes using electric heaters. Other people heat their homes using a wood burning stove.

Give **two** environmental advantages of using a wood burning stove to heat a home rather than heaters that use electricity generated from fossil fuels.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(e) The metal case of the stove gets hot when the fire is lit.

Here is some information about the stove.

Mass of metal case	100 kg
Starting temperature of metal case	20 °C
Final temperature of metal case	70 °C
Specific heat capacity of metal case	510 J/kg °C

Calculate the energy required to raise the temperature of the metal case to 70 °C.

Show clearly how you work out your answer and give the unit.

.....

.....

.....

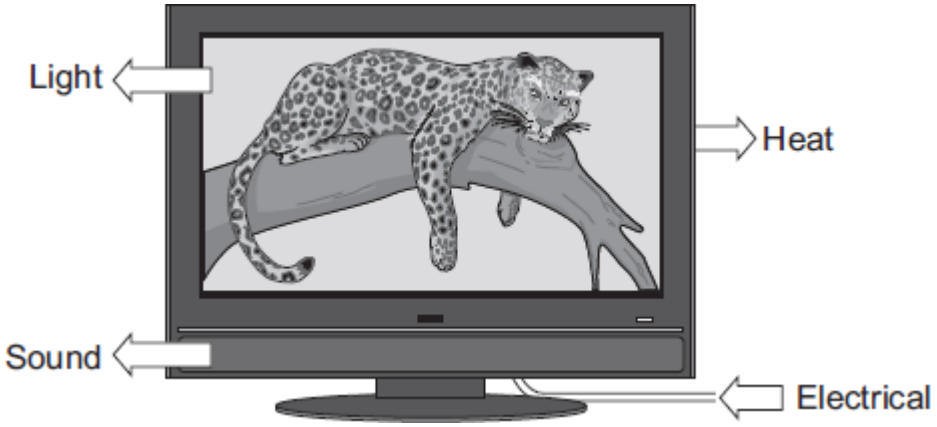
.....

Energy required = ...

(3)

(Total 10 marks)

24 (a) The diagram shows the energy transformations produced by a television.



When the television is working, 1200 joules of energy are supplied to the television every second. The useful energy transferred by the television is 720 joules every second.

(i) Use the equation in the box to calculate the efficiency of the television.

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy transferred by the device}}{\text{total energy supplied to the device}}$$

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(ii) Use **one** word from the diagram to complete the following sentence.

The electrical energy that is **not** usefully transformed by the television is wasted as

..... .

(1)

(b) A homeowner is sent an electricity bill every 3 months. The total amount of electrical energy used during one 3-month period was 800 kilowatt-hours.
Electrical energy costs 15p per kilowatt-hour.

Use the equation in the box to calculate the cost of the energy transferred from the mains electricity supply.

total cost = number of kilowatt-hours × cost per kilowatt-hour

Show clearly how you work out your answer and give the unit.

.....

.....

Cost = ...

(2)

(Total 5 marks)

25 A homeowner had a new gas boiler installed.

(a) The following information is an extract from the information booklet supplied with the boiler.

Fuel	Natural Gas
Water temperature	60 °C
Energy supplied to gas boiler	8.0 kJ/s (8.0 kW)
Efficiency	0.95

(i) Calculate the energy transferred each second by the gas boiler to the water inside the boiler.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Energy transferred by the gas boiler each second = ... kJ

(2)

(ii) The energy value of the gas used in a home is measured in kilowatt-hours (kWh).

The homeowner has a pre-payment meter and pays £30 into his account. With a pre-payment meter, gas costs 15p per kilowatt-hour.

Calculate the total number of hours that the gas boiler would operate for £30.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Number of hours = ...

(2)

(b) Although the gas boiler is very efficient, some energy is wasted.

Explain what happens to the waste energy.

.....

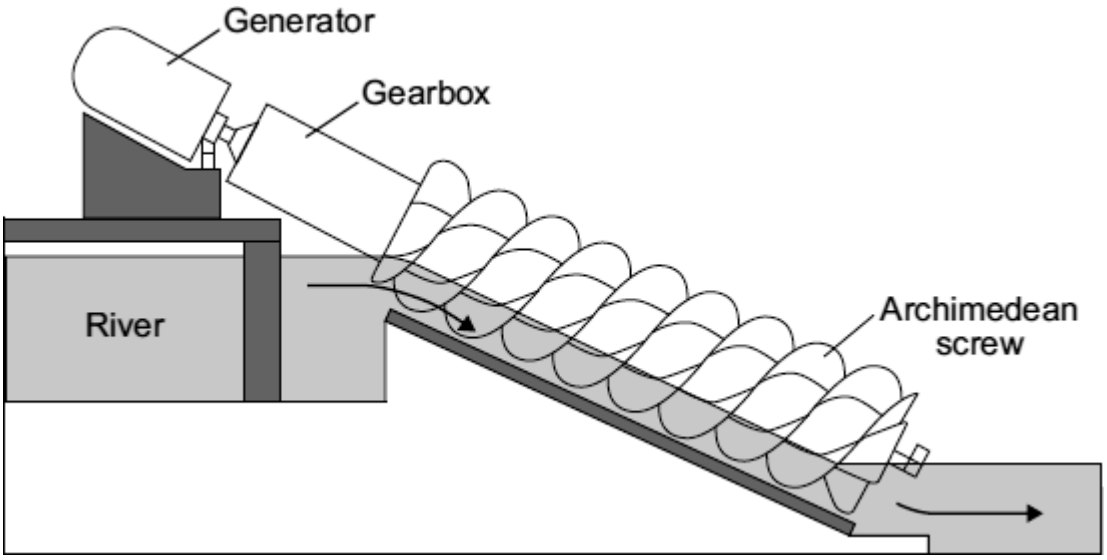
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 6 marks)

26 The diagram shows a small-scale, *micro-hydroelectricity* generator which uses the energy of falling river water to generate electricity. The water causes a device, called an Archimedean screw, to rotate.
The Archimedean screw is linked to the generator by a gearbox.



(a) Complete the following sentence by drawing a ring around the correct word in the box.

The gravitational potential energy of the falling water is transformed

into the

chemical
electrical
kinetic

energy of the Archimedean screw.

(1)

(b) A micro-hydroelectric system generates about 60 kW of electricity, enough for 50 homes. A conventional large-scale hydroelectric power station may generate more than 5 000 000 kW of electricity.

(i) Give **one** advantage of a conventional large-scale hydroelectric power station compared to a micro-hydroelectric system.

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) Which **one** of the following statements gives a **disadvantage** of a conventional large-scale hydroelectric power station compared to a micro–hydroelectric system?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your answer.

Energy is wasted as heat and sound. ☐

Large areas of land are flooded. ☐

A constant flow of water is needed. ☐

(1)

(c) The electricity generated by the micro-hydroelectric system is transferred directly to local homes. The electricity generated by a conventional large-scale hydroelectric power station is transferred to homes anywhere in the country through a system of cables and transformers.

(i) What name is given to the system of cables and transformers used to transfer electricity to homes anywhere in the country?

.....

(1)

(ii) Using short cables to transfer electricity to local homes is much more efficient than using very long cables to transfer electricity to homes anywhere in the country.

Why?

.....

.....

(1)

(d) Nepal is a mountainous country with over 6000 rivers. In Nepal, 9000 kW of electricity are generated using micro-hydroelectric generators.

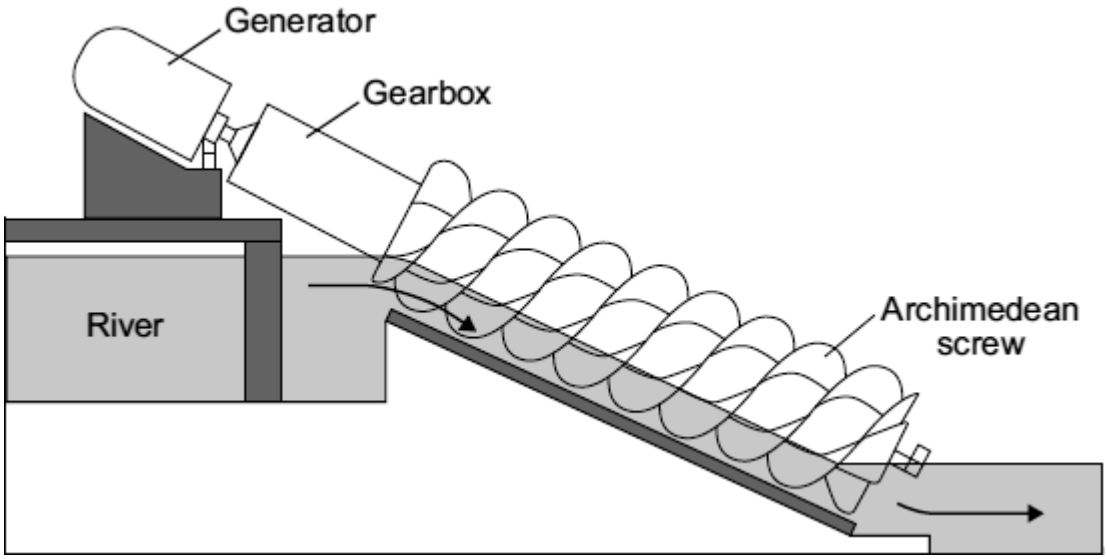
Suggest **one** reason why in the UK much less electricity is generated using micro-hydroelectric generators, than in Nepal.

.....

.....

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

27 The diagram shows a small-scale, *micro-hydroelectricity* generator which uses the energy of falling river water to generate electricity. The water causes a device, called an Archimedean screw, to rotate.
The Archimedean screw is linked to the generator by a gearbox.



(a) Each second, the *micro-hydroelectricity* generator transforms 80 000 joules of gravitational potential energy into 60 000 joules of electrical energy.

(i) Fill in the missing word to complete the energy transformation diagram.

Gravitational potential energy of the falling water	→	..... energy of the Archimedean screw	→	Electrical energy generated

(1)

(ii) Use the equation in the box to calculate the efficiency of the *micro-hydroelectricity* generator.

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy transferred by the device}}{\text{total energy supplied to the device}}$$

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(b) The power output from a conventional large-scale hydroelectric power station is 100 000 times more than the power output from a micro-hydroelectric system.

Give **one** disadvantage of a conventional large-scale hydroelectric power station compared to the micro-hydroelectric system.

.....

.....

(1)

(c) The electricity generated by a micro-hydroelectric system is transferred via a transformer directly to local homes. The electricity generated by a conventional large-scale hydroelectric power station is transferred to the National Grid, which distributes the electricity to homes anywhere in the country.

(i) What is the National Grid?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) Explain why transferring the electricity directly to local homes is more efficient than using the National Grid to distribute the electricity.

.....

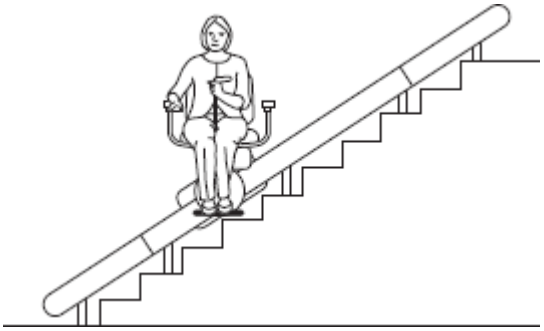
.....

.....

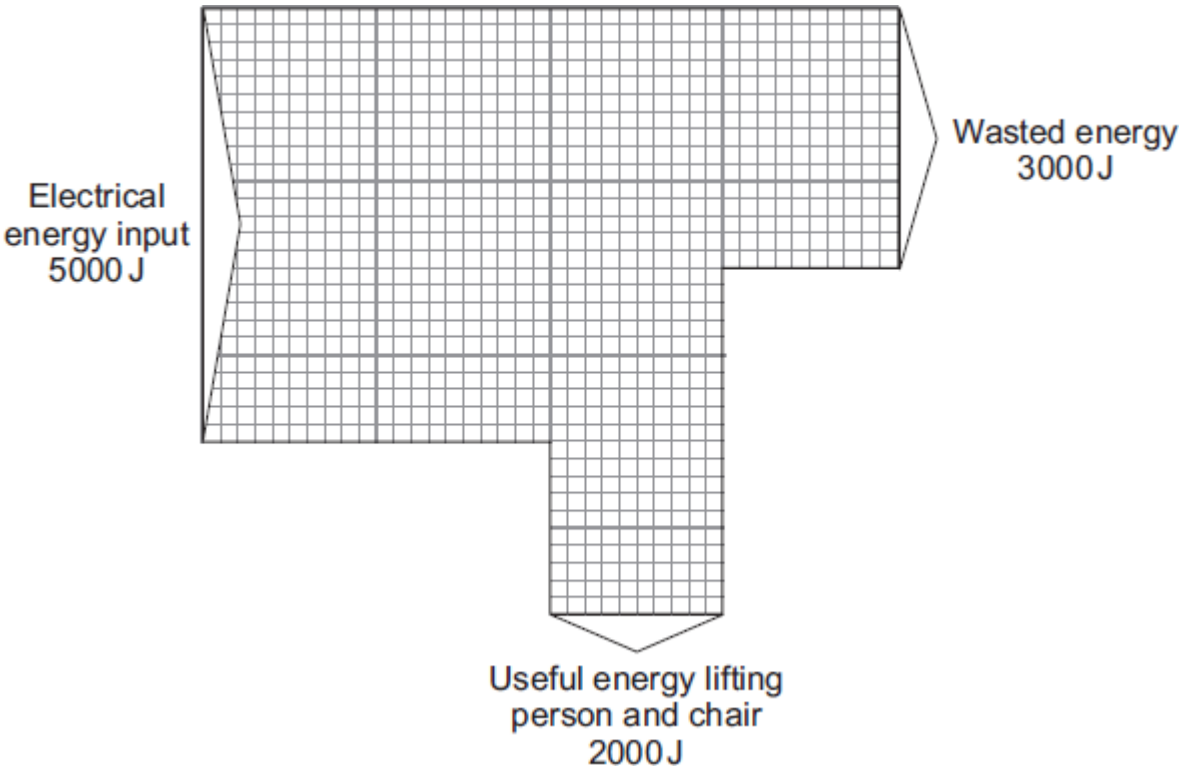
.....

(2)
(Total 7 marks)

28 A person uses a stairlift to go upstairs. The stairlift is powered by an electric motor.



The Sankey diagram shows the energy transfers for the electric motor.



(a) Complete the following sentence.

The electric motor wastes energy as ..... energy.

(1)

(b) Use the equation in the box to calculate the efficiency of the electric motor.

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy transferred by the device}}{\text{total energy supplied to the device}}$$

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

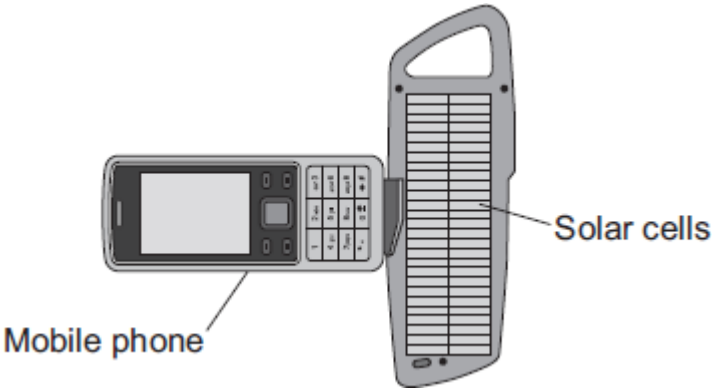
.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)
(Total 3 marks)

29 (a) The diagram shows a solar powered device being used to recharge a mobile phone.



On average, the solar cells produce 0.6 joules of electrical energy each second.
The solar cells have an efficiency of 0.15.

(i) Calculate the average energy input each second to the device.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Average energy input each second = ... J/s

(2)

(ii) Draw a labelled Sankey diagram for the solar cells.
The diagram does **not** need to be drawn to scale.

(1)

(b) Scientists have developed a new type of solar cell with an efficiency of over 40 %.
The efficiency of the solar cell was confirmed independently by other scientists.

Suggest why it was important to confirm the efficiency independently.

.....

.....

(1)

(c) The electricity used in homes in the UK is normally generated in a fossil fuel power station.

Outline some of the advantages of using solar cells to generate this electricity.

.....

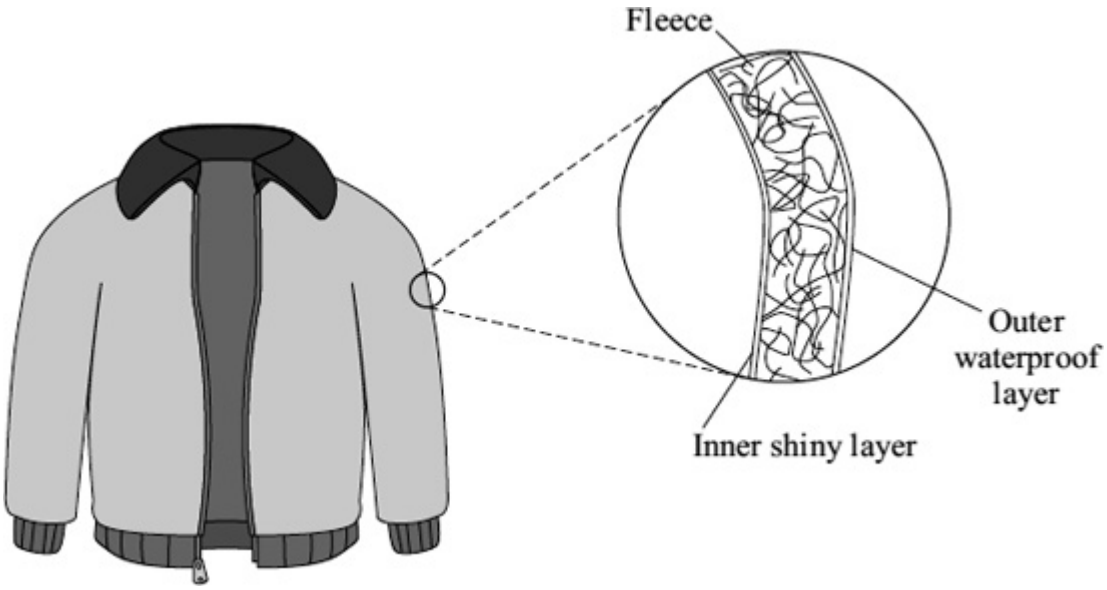
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 6 marks)

30 (a) The diagram shows a ski jacket that has been designed to keep a skier warm.
The jacket is made from layers of different materials.



(i) The inner layer is shiny to reduce heat transfer.

Which process of heat transfer will it reduce?

.....

(1)

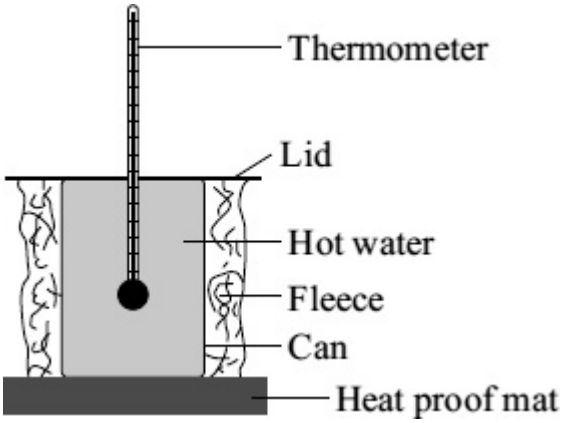
(ii) Why is the layer of fleece good at reducing the transfer of heat from a skier's body?

.....

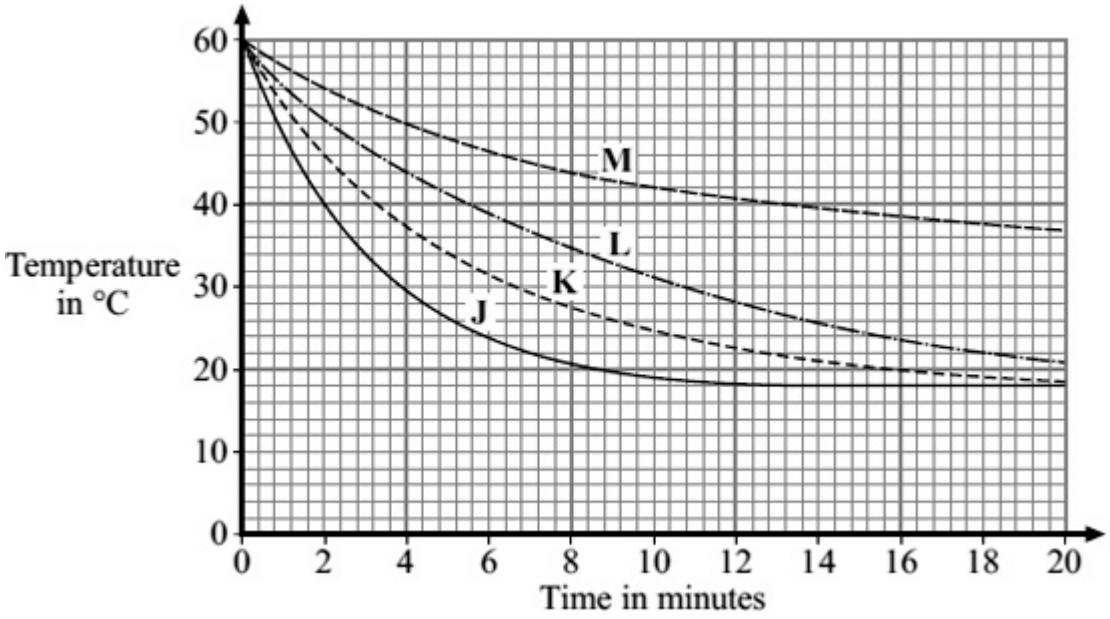
.....

(1)

(b) A student tested four different types of fleece, **J**, **K**, **L** and **M**, to find which would make the warmest jacket. Each type of fleece was wrapped around a can which was then filled with hot water.
The temperature of the water was taken every two minutes for 20 minutes.



The graph shows the student's results.



(i) In each test, the water cooled faster during the first five minutes than during the last five minutes. Why?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) To be able to compare the results, it was important to use the same volume of water in each test.

Give **one** other quantity that was the same in each test.

.....

.....

(1)

(iii) Look at the graph line for fleece **K**.

Estimate what the temperature of the water in the can wrapped in fleece **K** would be after 40 minutes.

.....

(1)

(iv) Which type of fleece, **J**, **K**, **L** or **M**, should the student recommend to be used in the ski jacket?

.....

Give a reason for your answer.

.....

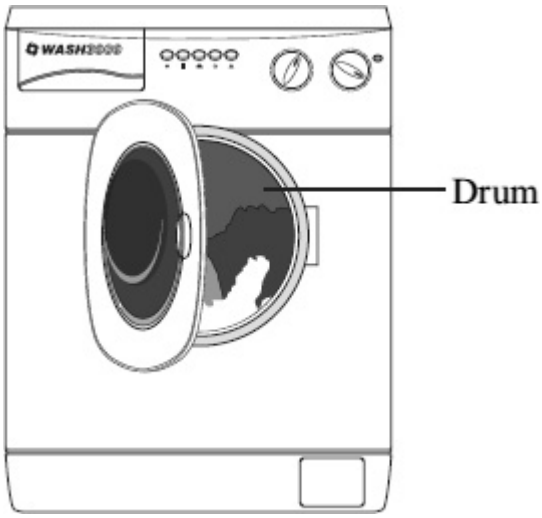
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 7 marks)

31 The picture shows a new washing machine. When the door is closed and the machine switched on, an electric motor rotates the drum and washing.



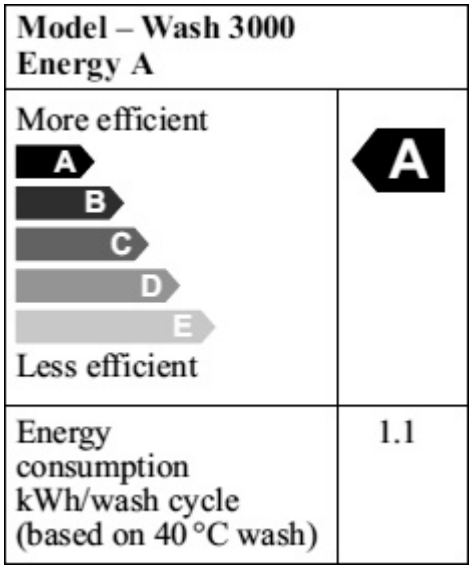
(a) What happens to the energy wasted by the electric motor?

.....

.....

(1)

(b) The diagram shows the label from the new washing machine.



An 'A' rated washing machine is *more energy efficient* than a 'C' rated washing machine.

Explain what being *more energy efficient* means.

.....

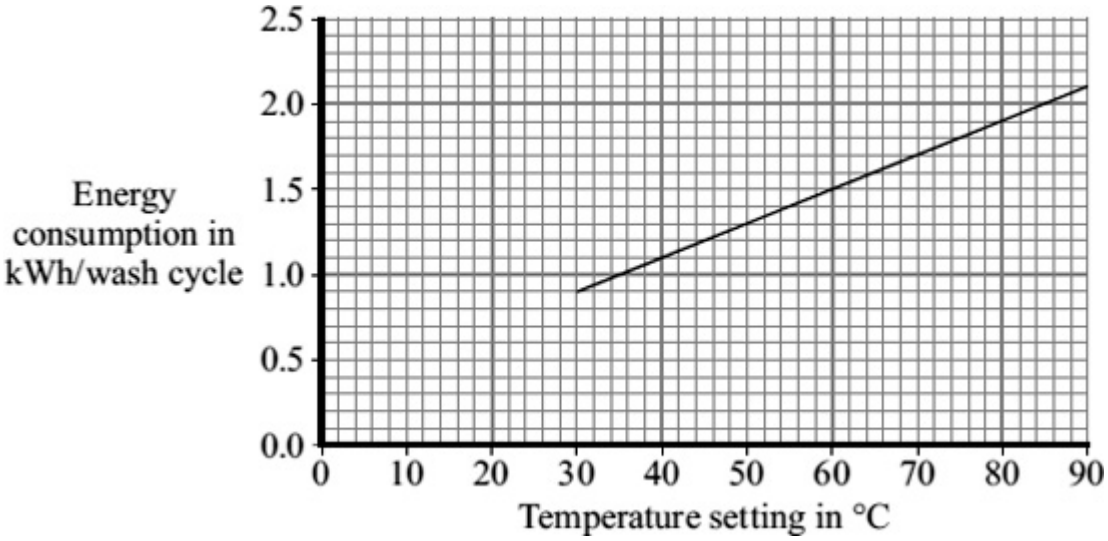
.....

.....

.....

(2)

(c) The graph shows that washing clothes at a lower temperature uses less energy than washing them at a higher temperature. Using less energy will save money.



(i) Electricity costs 12 p per kilowatt-hour (kWh).
The temperature setting is turned down from 40 °C to 30 °C.

Use the graph and equation in the box to calculate the money saved each wash cycle.

total cost = number of kilowatt-hours × cost per kilowatt-hour

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Money saved = ... p

(2)

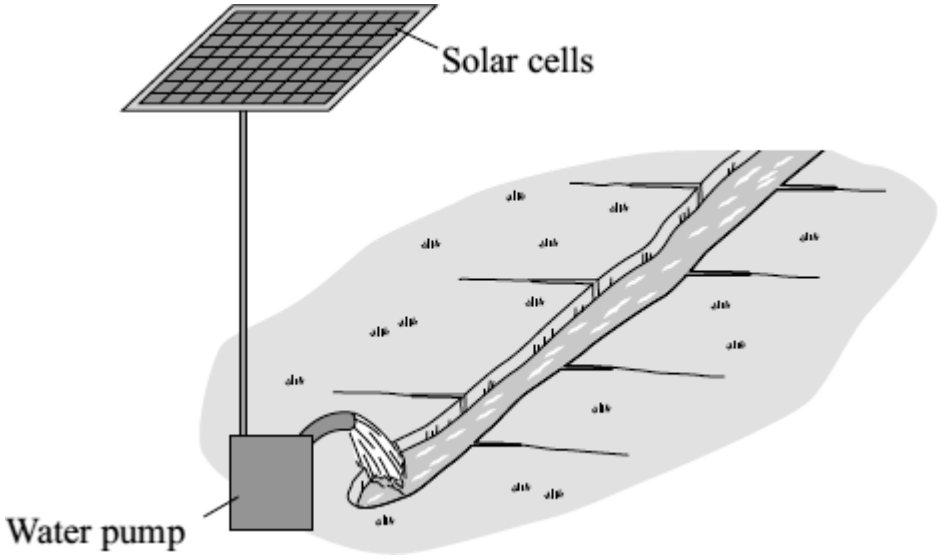
(ii) Suggest why reducing the amount of energy used by washing machines could reduce the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere.

.....

.....

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

32 The farmers in a village in India use solar powered water pumps to irrigate the fields.



On average, a one square metre panel of solar cells receives 5 kWh of energy from the Sun each day.
The solar cells have an efficiency of 0.15

(a) (i) Calculate the electrical energy available from a one square metre panel of solar cells.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Electrical energy = ... kWh

(2)

(ii) On average, each solar water pump uses 1.5 kWh of energy each day.

Calculate the area of solar cells required by one solar water pump.

Area = ... square metres

(1)

(b) Give **one** reason why the area of solar cells needed will probably be greater than the answer to part (a)(ii).

.....

.....

(1)
(Total 4 marks)

33 The picture shows a solar-powered aircraft. The aircraft has no pilot.

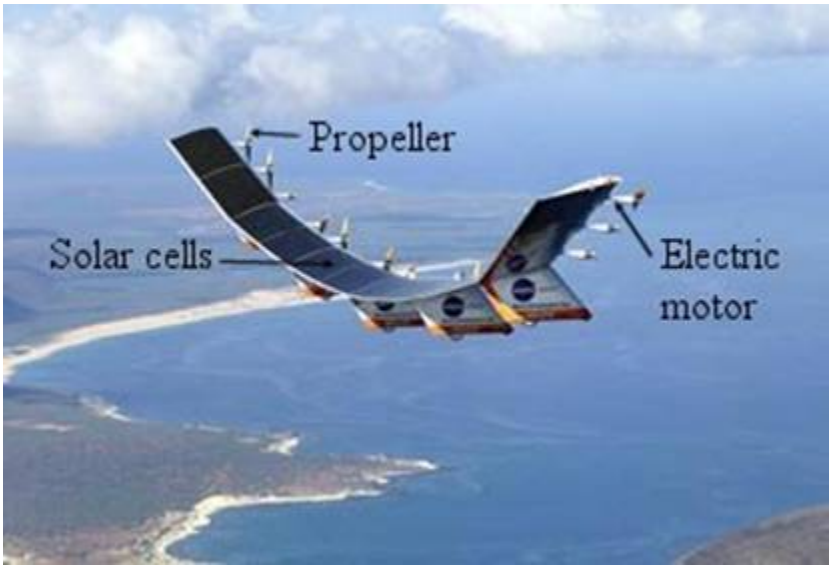


Photo by NASA.

(a) On a summer day, 175 000 joules of energy are supplied to the aircraft's solar cells every second. The useful energy transferred by the solar cells is 35 000 joules every second.

(i) Use the equation in the box to calculate the efficiency of the solar cells.

$$\text{efficiency} = \frac{\text{useful energy transferred by the device}}{\text{total energy supplied to the device}}$$

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(ii) What happens to the energy that is **not** usefully transferred by the solar cells?

.....

(1)

(b) The aircraft propellers are driven by electric motors. As well as the solar cells, there are fuel cells that provide additional power to the electric motors.

(i) Suggest **one** advantage of the aircraft having fuel cells as well as the solar cells.

.....

(1)

(ii) Give **one** environmental advantage of using electric motors to drive the aircraft propellers rather than motors that burn a fuel.

.....

.....

(1)

(iii) Eventually, the designers want to produce an unmanned aircraft that can fly at twice the height of a passenger jet for up to six months.

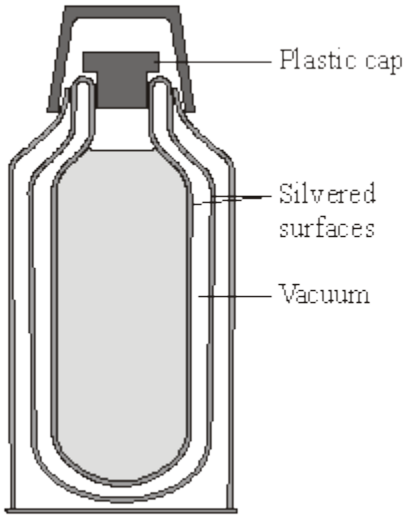
Suggest **one** possible use for an aircraft such as this.

.....

.....

(1)
(Total 6 marks)

34 A vacuum flask is designed to reduce the rate of heat transfer.



(a) (i) Complete the table to show which methods of heat transfer are reduced by each of the features labelled in the diagram.

The first row has been done for you.

Feature	Conduction	Convection	Radiation
vacuum	*	*	
silveredsurfaces			
plastic cap			

(2)

(ii) Explain why the vacuum between the glass walls of the flask reduces heat transfer by conduction and convection.

.....

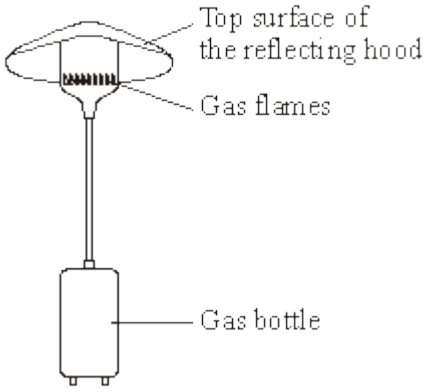
.....

.....

.....

(2)

(b) The diagram shows a gas flame patio heater.



(i) Explain why the top surface of the reflecting hood should be a light, shiny surface rather than a dark, matt surface.

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) Most of the chemical energy in the gas is transformed into heat. A **small** amount of chemical energy is transformed into light.

Draw and label a Sankey diagram for the patio heater.

(2)

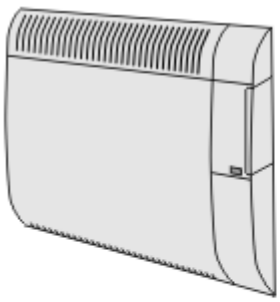
(iii) State why the total energy supplied to the patio heater must always equal the total energy transferred by the patio heater.

.....

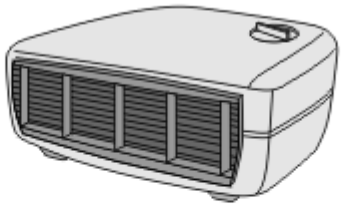
.....

(1)
(Total 9 marks)

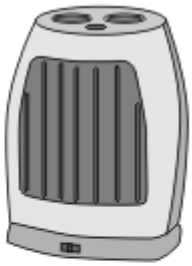
35 The pictures show three different types of electric heater.



400W oil-filled panel heater (wall mounted)
- 3 heat settings
- Efficient background heat
- Safety overheat cut-out



3kW fan heater
- 2 heat settings
- Power indicator light
- Cool air fan setting



1800W ceramic heater
- 2 heat settings
- 8 hour timer
- Power indicator light
- Safety overheat cut-out

(a) The ceramic heater is run on full power for 5 hours.

Use the following equation to calculate, in joules, the amount of energy transferred from the mains to the heater.

energy transferred = power × time

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Energy transferred = ... joules

(2)

(b) Which heater will be the most expensive to run on its highest heat setting?

.....

(1)

(c) A heater is needed for a small office.

Comparing each type of heater with the other two, give **one** advantage of using each type of heater in the office.

oil-filled panel heater .....

.....

fan heater .....

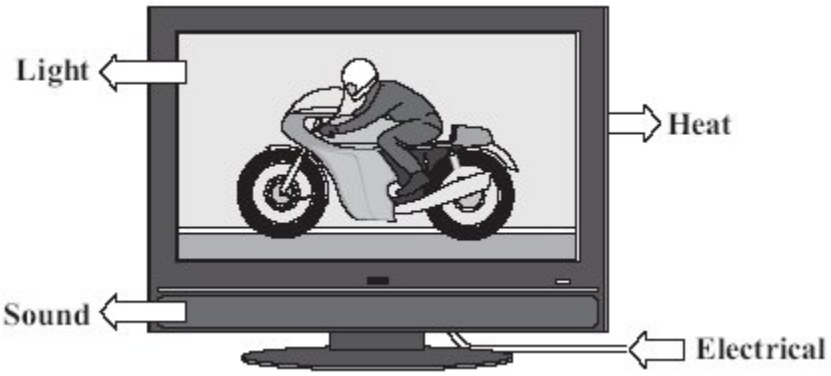
.....

ceramic heater .....

.....

(3)
(Total 6 marks)

36 The diagram shows the energy transformations produced by a TV.



(a) Use words from the diagram to complete the following sentence.

The TV is designed to transform ..... energy into

light and ..... energy.

(2)

(b) Which **one** of the following statements is **false**?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to the **false** statement.

The energy transformed by the TV makes the surroundings warmer. ☐

The energy transformed by the TV becomes spread out. ☐

The energy transformed by the TV will be destroyed. ☐

(1)

(c) Two different makes of television, **A** and **B**, transform energy at the same rate.
Television **A** wastes less energy than television **B**.

Complete the following sentence by drawing a ring around the correct line in the box.

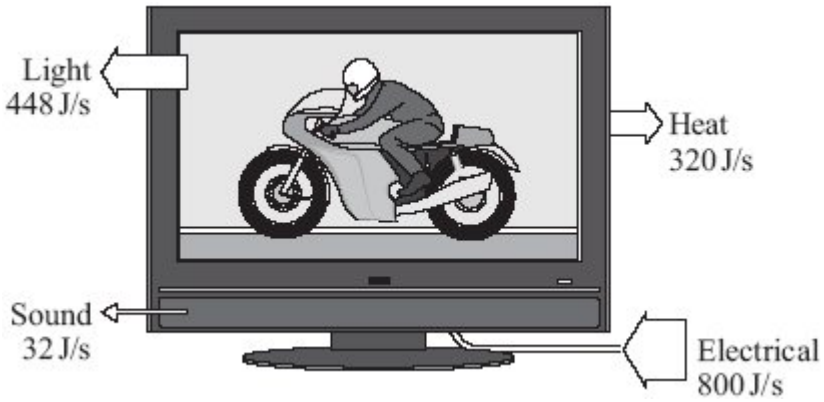
Television **A** has

a higher efficiency than
the same efficiency as
a lower efficiency than

television **B**.

(1)
(Total 4 marks)

37 (a) The diagram shows the energy transformations produced by a TV.



(i) Calculate the efficiency of the TV, using the information in the diagram..

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(ii) What eventually happens to the useful energy transferred by the TV?

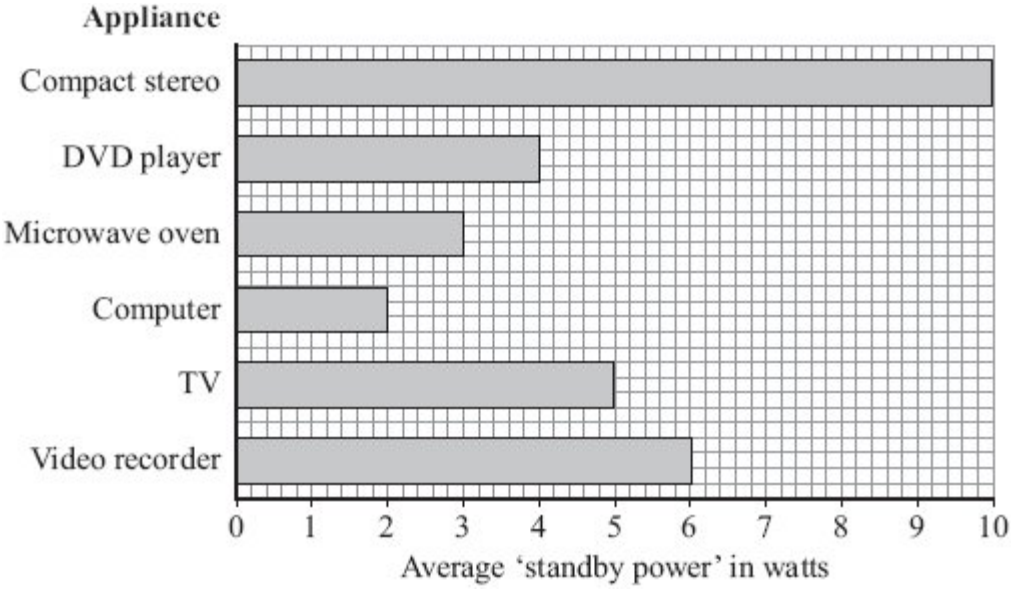
.....

.....

(1)

(b) Electrical appliances left on standby use energy.

The bar chart shows the power for the appliances that one family leaves on standby when they go on holiday.



The family is on holiday for a total of 175 hours.

(i) Use the information in the bar chart and the equation in the box to calculate the energy wasted by leaving the compact stereo on standby while the family is on holiday.

energy transferred (kilowatt-hour, kWh)	=	power (kilowatt, kW)	×	time (hour, h)

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Energy wasted = ... kilowatt-hours

(2)

(ii) Electricity costs 12 p per kilowatt-hour.

Use the equation in the box to calculate the cost of leaving the compact stereo on standby while the family is on holiday.

total cost = number of kilowatt-hours × cost per kilowatt-hour

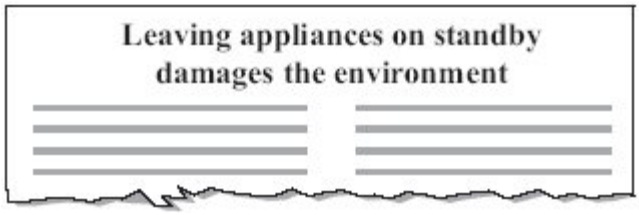
Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

Cost = ... p

(1)

(c) A headline from a recent newspaper article is shown below.



Explain why leaving appliances on standby damages the environment.

.....

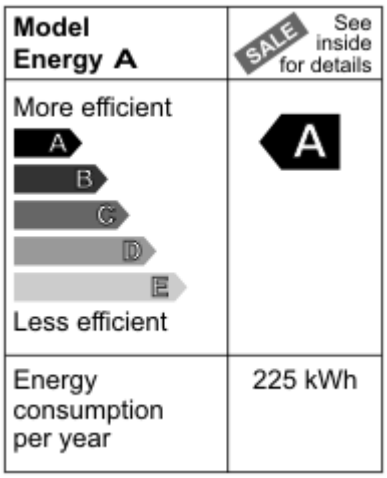
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 8 marks)

38 The diagram shows the label from a new freezer.



(a) An old freezer has an energy consumption per year of 350 kWh.

Use the equation in the box to calculate the extra cost of using the old freezer for one year compared with using a new 'A' rated freezer.

total cost = number of kilowatt-hours × cost per kilowatt-hour

Assume 1 kilowatt-hour (kWh) of energy costs 12 p.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Extra cost per year = £ .....

(2)

(b) The price of the new freezer was reduced in a sale.

Reducing the price reduces the payback time for replacing the old freezer from 12 years to 9 years.

Calculate, in pounds, how much the new freezer was reduced in the sale.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Price reduced by = £ .....

(2)

(c) An advertisement in a shop claims that:

'Replacing an old freezer with a new 'A' rated freezer will benefit the environment.'

Do you agree that replacing the freezer will benefit the environment?

Answer yes or no. .....

Explain the reasons for your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 6 marks

39 (a) In winter, energy is transferred from the warm air inside a house to the air outside.

(i) What effect will the energy transferred from the house have on the air outside?

.....

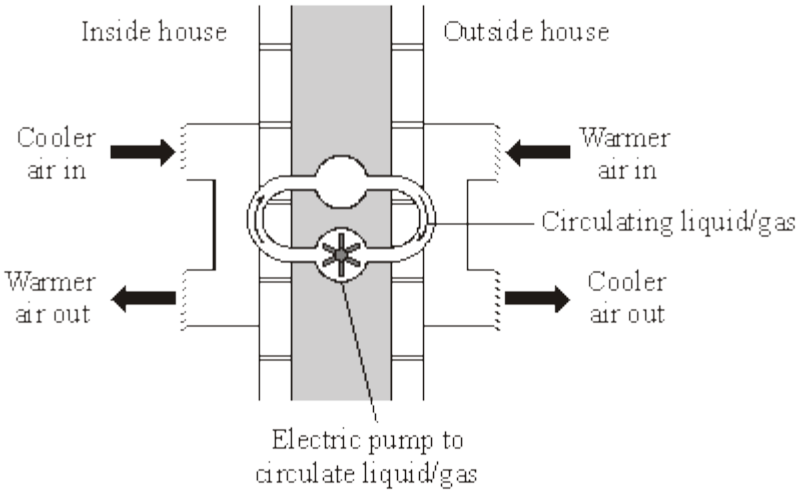
(1)

(ii) What would happen to the energy transfer if the temperature inside the house were reduced? Assume the temperature outside the house does not change.

.....

(1)

(b) To increase energy efficiency, a householder installs a heat exchanger to an outside wall of the house. The heat exchanger uses heat from the air outside to warm the inside of the house. The diagram shows the idea of the heat exchanger.



Physics Through Applications edited by J Jardine et el (OUP, 1989), *copyright © Oxford University Press, reprinted by permission of Oxford University Press.*

(i) Why does the heat exchanger cost money to run?

.....

(1)

(ii) The heat exchanger is cost effective in reducing energy consumption. Explain why.

.....

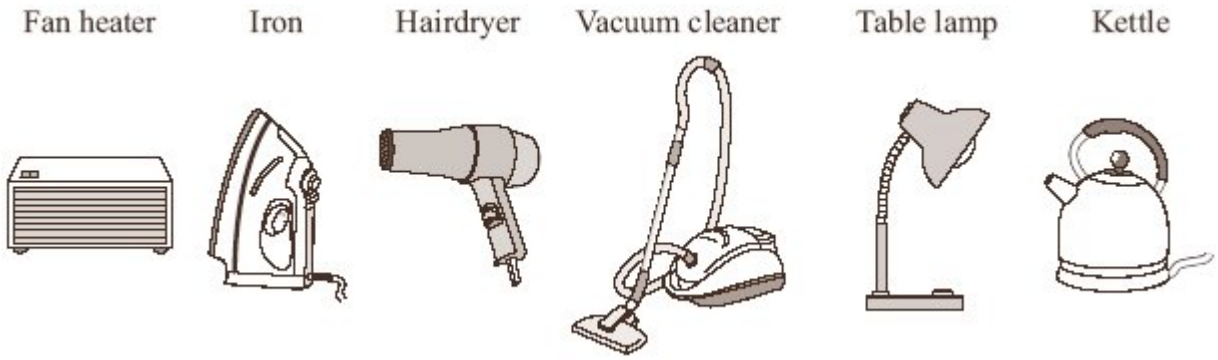
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 5 marks)

40 The pictures show six different household appliances.



(a) Four of the appliances, including the fan heater, are designed to transform electrical energy into heat.

Name the other **three** appliances designed to transform electrical energy into heat.

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

(3)

(b) Complete the following sentence using **one** of the words from the box.

chemical	**heat**	**kinetic**	**sound**

Energy that is not usefully transformed by the fan heater is wasted as

..... energy.

(1)

(c) The table gives information about two different fan heaters.

	Useful energy transferred each second in joules	**Wasted energy transferred each second in joules**
Fan heater **L**	1200	10
Fan heater **M**	1200	20

Complete the following sentence by drawing a ring around the line in the box that is correct.

Fan heater **L**

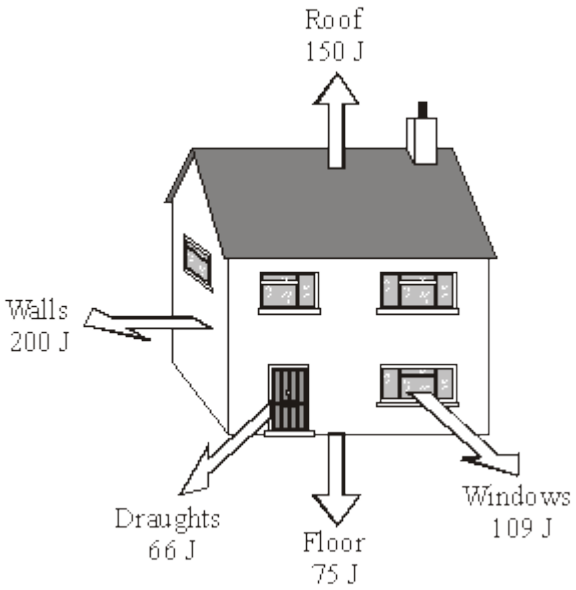
is more efficient than
has the same efficiency as
is less efficient than

fan heater **M**.

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

41 (a) The diagram shows how much heat is lost each second from different parts of an uninsulated house.



(i) Each year, the house costs £760 to heat.

How much money is being wasted because of heat lost through the roof?

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) Insulating the loft would cut the heat lost through the roof by 50 %.

The loft insulation has a payback time of $1\frac{1}{2}$ years.

How much did the loft insulation cost to buy?

.....

Cost of loft insulation = £ .....

(1)

(b) What happens to the wasted energy?

.....

.....

(1)
(Total 4 marks)

42 (a) The picture shows a new washing machine.

Complete the following sentence using **one** of the words in the box.

kinetic	**light**	**sound**

A washing machine is designed to transform electrical energy into heat and

..... energy

(1)

(b) The instruction booklet for the washing machine contains the following information.

Wash cycle	Average power during cycle	Time taken to run cycle
HOT	1.5 kW	2 hours
COOL	1.1 kW	1½ hours
FAST	1.0 kW	¾ hour

(i) Use the following equation to calculate the energy transferred, in kilowatt-hours, to the washing machine during the HOT wash cycle. Show how you work out your answer.

energy transferred = power × time

.....

.....

Energy transferred = ... kWh

(2)

(ii) Why does it cost more to use the washing machine on the HOT cycle than on the COOL or FAST cycle?

.....

.....

(1)

(iii) Before buying a washing machine, a householder researched several makes to find out which washing machine was the most energy efficient.

Write down **one** way that he could have done this research.

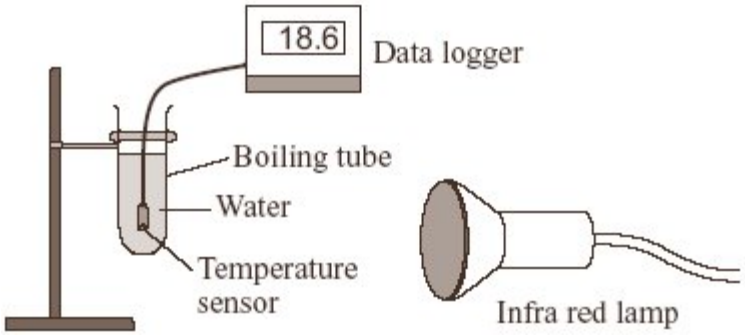
.....

.....

(1)
(Total 5 marks)

43 A student had read about a glacier that had been covered in insulating material. The idea was to slow down the rate at which the glacier melts in the summer.

She investigated this idea using the apparatus shown in the diagram.



(a) These are the steps taken by the student.

- Measure 30 cm^3 of cold water into a boiling tube.
- Place the boiling tube 25 cm from an infra red lamp.
- Record the temperature of the water.
- Switch on the infra red lamp.
- Record the temperature of the water every minute for 5 minutes.
- Repeat with boiling tubes covered in different insulating materials.

(i) Why did she use an infra red lamp?

.....

(1)

(ii) Name **one** control variable in this investigation.

.....

(1)

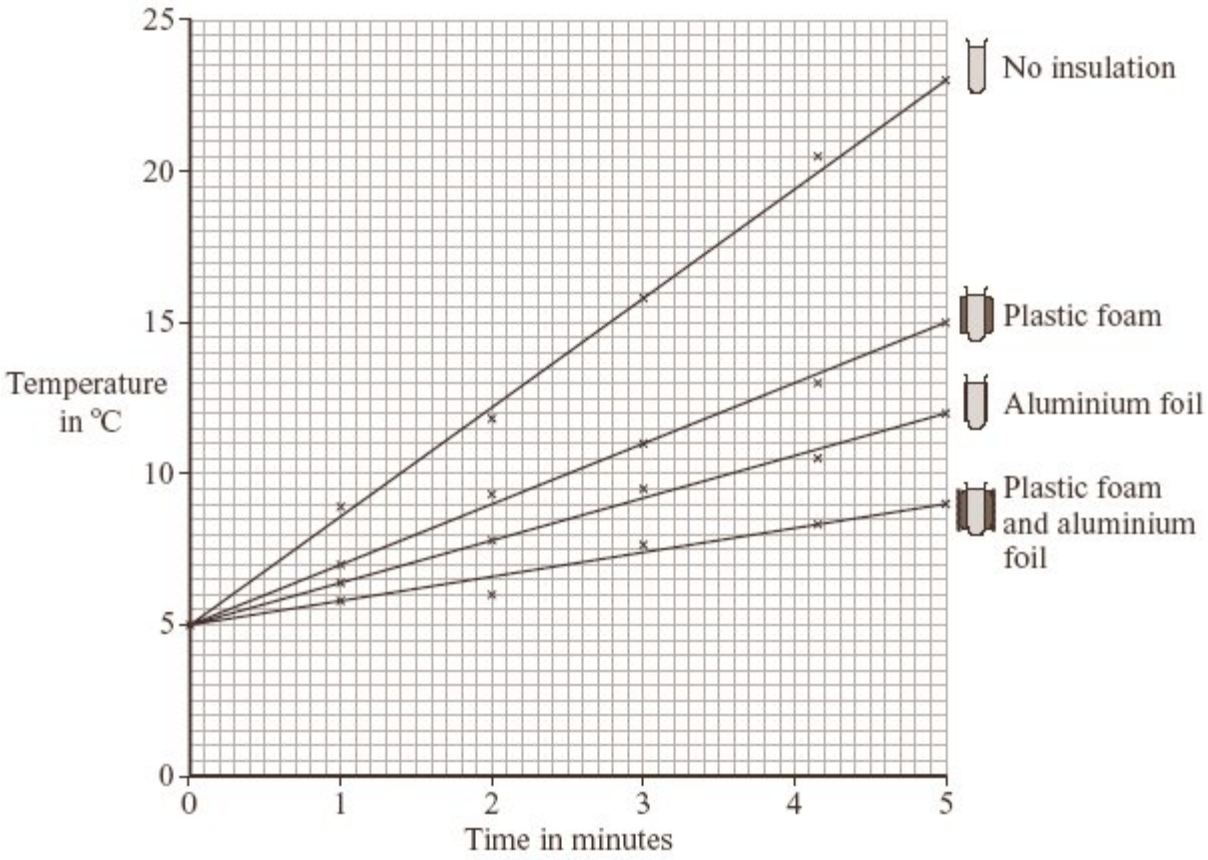
(iii) Give **one** advantage of using a temperature sensor and data logger instead of a glass thermometer to measure temperature.

.....

.....

(1)

(b) The results of the investigation are shown in the graph.



(i) Why did the student use a boiling tube with no insulation?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) From her results, what should she recommend is used to insulate the glacier?

.....

(1)

(iii) Explain why the insulation recommended by the student will reduce the heat transfer from the Sun to the glacier.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)

(c) Explain, in terms of particles, how heat is transferred through the glass wall of a boiling tube.

.....

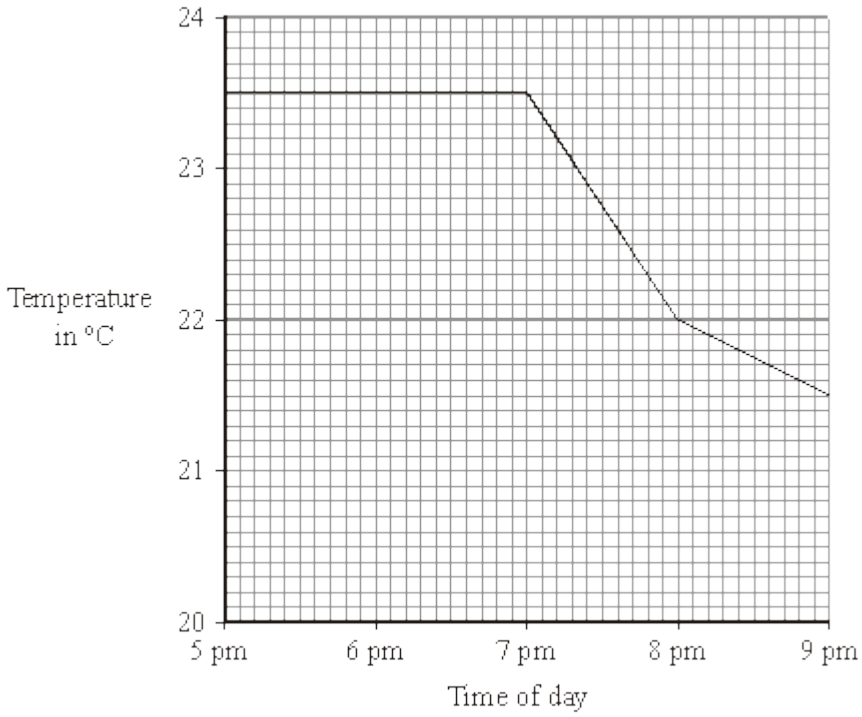
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 9 marks)

44 (a) The graph shows the temperature inside a flat between 5 pm and 9 pm. The central heating was on at 5 pm.



(i) What time did the central heating switch off?

.....

(1)

(ii) Closing the curtains reduces heat loss from the flat.

What time do you think the curtains were closed?

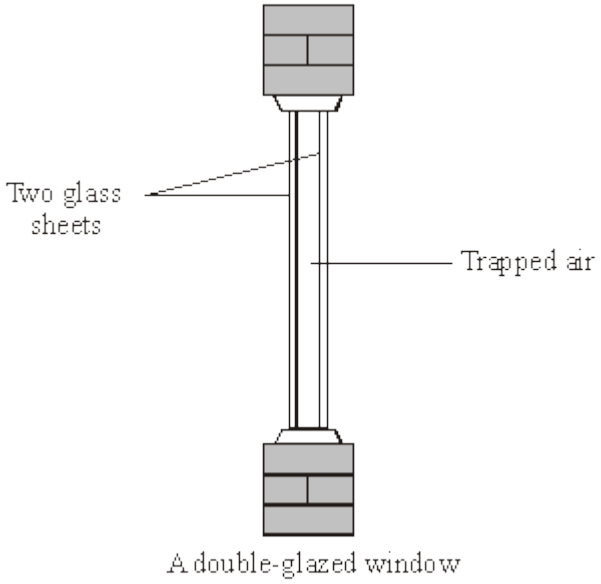
.....

Give a reason for your answer.

.....

(2)

(b) Less heat is lost through double-glazed windows than through single-glazed windows.



Complete the following sentences by choosing the correct words from the box. Each word may be used once or not at all.

conduction	**conductor**	**convection**	**evaporation**	**insulator**	**radiation**

Air is a good ..... . When trapped between two sheets of

glass it reduces heat loss by ..... and .....

(3)

(c) The table gives information about three types of house insulation.

Type of insulation	Cost to install	Money save each year on heating bills	Payback time
Double glazing	£4000	£200	20 years
Loft insulation	£300	£100	3 years
Cavity wallinsulation	£600	£150	

(i) Use the information in the table to calculate the payback time for cavity wall insulation.

.....

(1)

(ii) Explain why people often install loft insulation before installing double glazing or cavity wall insulation.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 9 marks)

45 (a) The table gives information about some ways of reducing the energy consumption in a house.

Method ofreducing energy consumption	**Installation cost in £**	**Annual saving on energy bills in £**
Fit a newhot water boiler	1800	200
Fit a solarwater heater	2400	100
Fitunderfloor heating	600	50
Fitthermostatic radiator valves	75	20

Which way of reducing energy consumption is most cost effective over a 10-year period?

To obtain full marks you must support your answer with calculations.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)

(b) Explain why using an energy-efficient light bulb instead of an ordinary light bulb reduces the amount of carbon dioxide emitted into the atmosphere.

.....

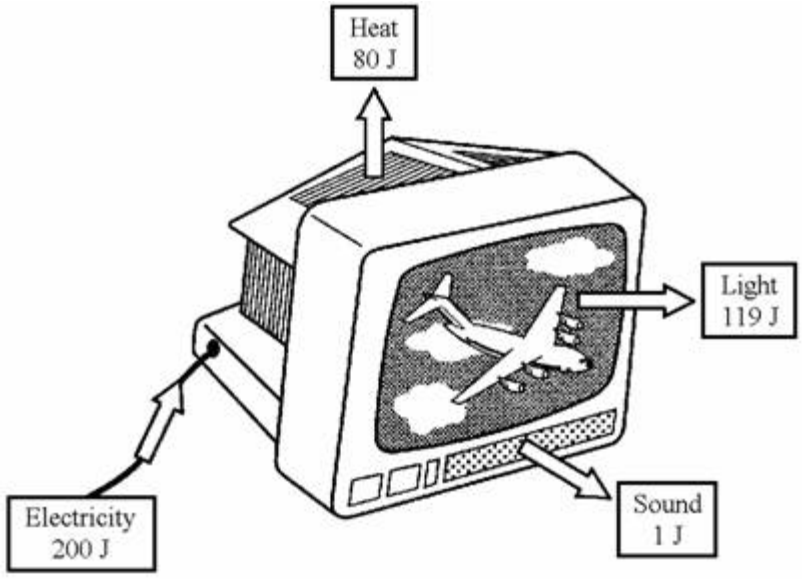
.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 5 marks)

46 (a) The drawing shows the energy transferred each second by a television set.



(i) What form of energy is transferred as waste energy by the television set?

.....

(1)

(ii) What effect will the waste energy have on the air around the television set?

.....

(1)

(iii) Calculate the efficiency of the television set.

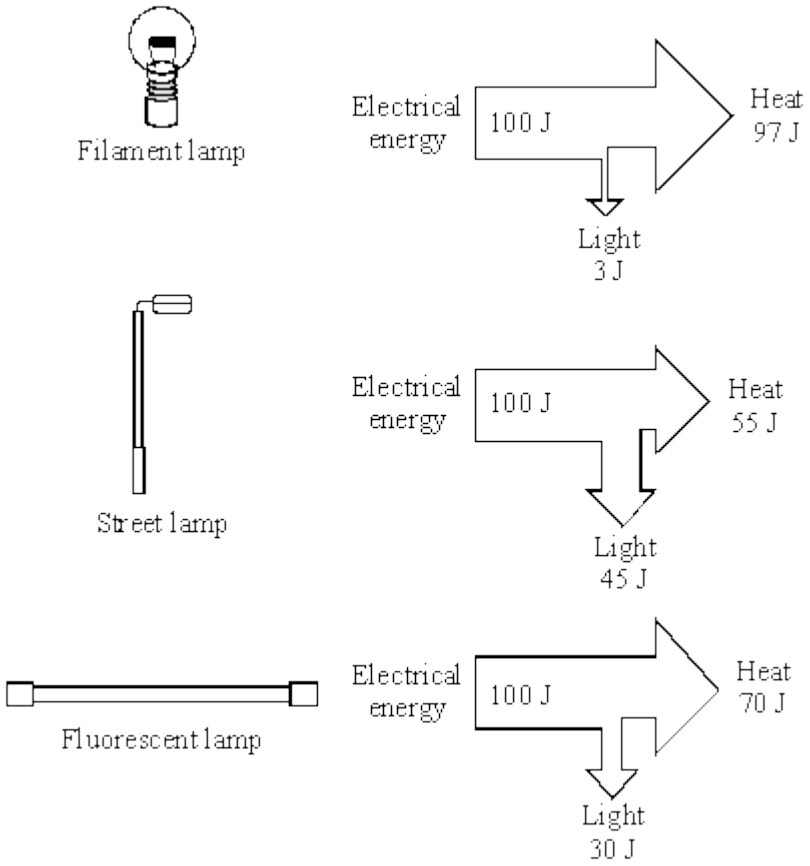
.....

.....

Efficiency = ...

(2)

(b) The diagrams show the energy transferred each second for three different types of lamp.
For each lamp the electrical energy input each second is 100 joules.



Which type of lamp is the most efficient?

.....

Give a reason for your choice.

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 6 marks)

47 (a) In Britain most power stations burn fuel to produce heat. The diagram shows the stages by which the heat is transferred into electrical energy.
Complete the diagram by filling in the missing word.

Water heated to produce steam	→	Steam turns a turbine	→	Turbine turns a coil in a	→	Electricity is produced

(1)

(b) A fuel burning power station uses 2000 joules of fuel energy to generate 600 joules of electrical energy. The rest of the fuel energy is wasted as heat.

(i) For every 600 joules of electrical energy generated, how much fuel energy is wasted as heat?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) Calculate the efficiency of the power station.
Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

efficiency = ...

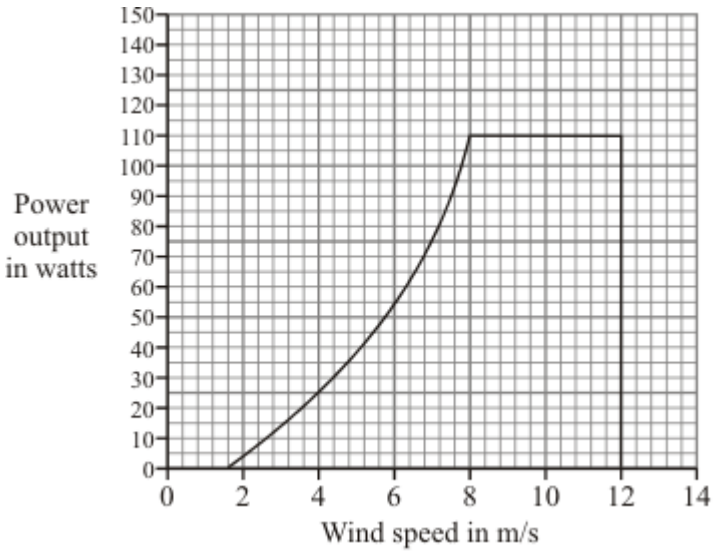
(2)

(c) List **A** gives three energy resources used to generate electricity. List **B** gives environmental problems that may be caused by using different energy resources. Draw a straight line from each energy resource in List **A** to the environmental problem it may cause in List **B**. Draw **three** lines only.

List A **Energy resource**	**List B** **Environmental problem that may be caused**
Wind	Destroys the habitat of wading birds in river estuaries
	Produces a lot of noise
Tides	
	Produces the gas sulphur dioxide
Falling water (hydroelectricity)	
	Floods land used for farming or forestry

(3)

(d) A small wind generator is used to charge a battery. The graph shows the power output of the generator at different wind speeds.



(i) What is the maximum power produced by the generator?

..... watts

(1)

(ii) The generator is designed to stop if the wind speed is too high.

At what wind speed does the generator stop working?

..... m/s

(1)

(iii) Give **one** disadvantage of using a wind generator to charge a battery.

.....

.....

(1)

(Total 10 marks)

48 Complete the following sentences.

A TV set is designed to transfer electrical energy into .....

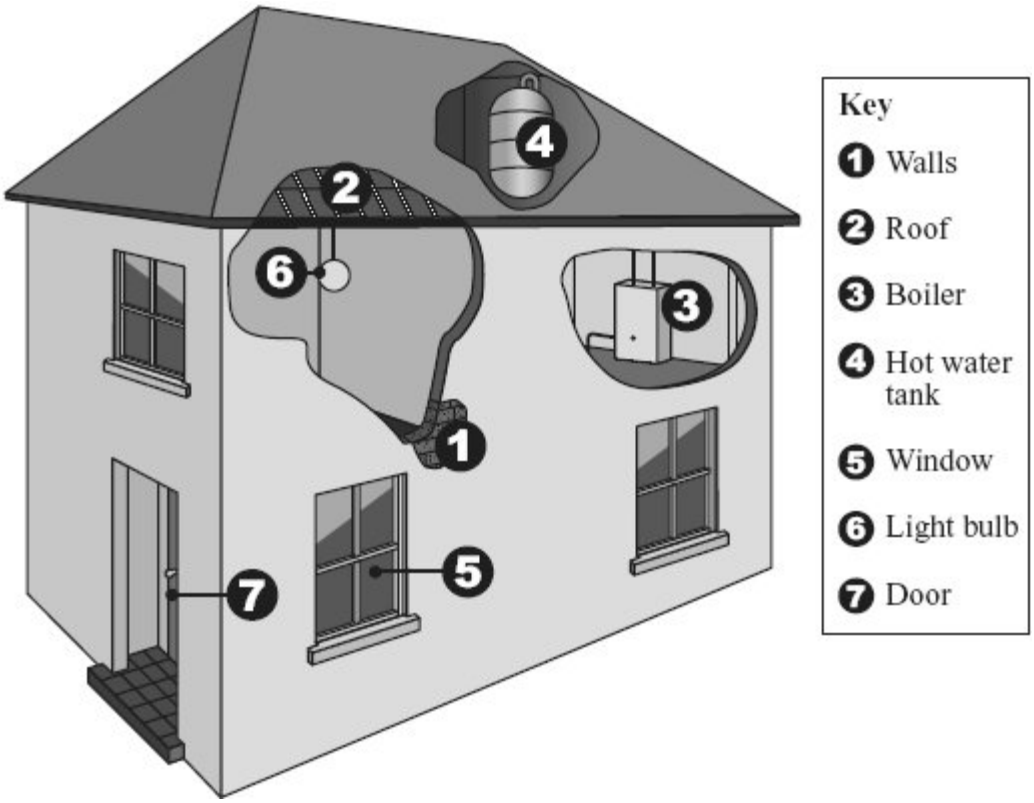
energy and ..... energy.

A hair dryer is designed to transfer electrical energy into .....

energy and ..... energy.

(Total 4 marks)

49 The drawing shows parts of a house where it is possible to reduce the amount of energy lost.



(a) Give **one** way in which the amount of energy lost can be reduced from each of the following parts of the house.

1, **2** and **4** .....

5 .....

7 .....

(3)

(b) Energy consumption can be reduced by using a more efficient boiler or more efficient light bulbs.

What is meant by a *more efficient* light bulb?

.....

.....

(1)
(Total 4 marks)

50 A gas burner is used to heat some water in a pan.

Of the energy released by the burning gas by the time the water starts to boil:

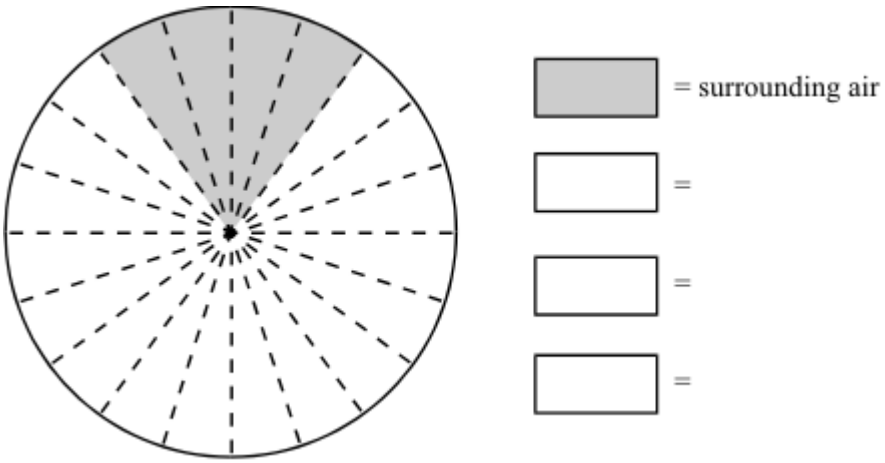
60% has been transferred to the **water**.

20% has been transferred to the **surrounding air**.

13% has been transferred to the **pan**.

7% has been transferred to the **gas burner** itself.

(a) Use the above information to complete the pie-chart.



(3)

(b) Some of the energy released by the burning gas is wasted.

(i) What happens to this wasted energy?

.....

.....

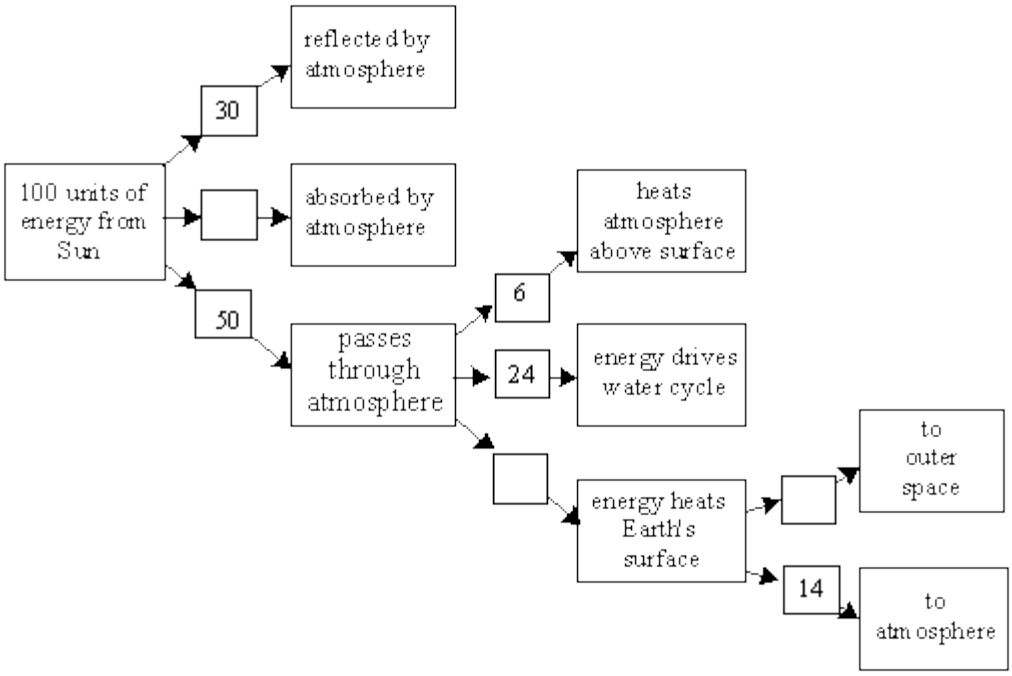
(2)

(ii) What percentage (%) of the energy from the gas is wasted? Answer: ..... %

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

51 Complete the boxes on the chart to show what happens to the energy from the Sun.



(Total 3 marks)