

Q1.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	rearrangement (1) $l = \frac{\Delta Q}{\Delta m}$ substitution (1) $l = \frac{270000}{0.12}$ answer (1) 2 250 000 (J/kg °C)	award full marks for correct numerical answer without working 2250 (J/kg °C) gains 2 marks as power of 10 error	(3)

Q2.

Question Number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
(ii)	substitution into $Q = m \times L$ (1) $0.34 = 0.15 \times L$ re-arrangement and evaluation (1) $\left(L = \frac{0.34}{0.15} = \right)$ 2.3 (MJ/kg)	allow values that round to 2.3 (MJ/kg) allow 1 mark for POT error award full marks for the correct answer without working	(2)

Q3.

	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	substitution into $Q = m \times L$ (1) $(Q =) 60 (\times 10^{-3}) \times 2.26 (\times 10^6)$ evaluation (1) 1.36×10^5 (J)	$136\ 000$ (J) $135\ 600$ (J) accept numbers that round to 1.4×10^5 (J) award full marks for the correct answer without working any answer rounding to 1.4 to any other power of 10 scores 1 mark	(2) AO2.1

Q4.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
	substitution (1) $566\ 000 = 0.25 \times L$ rearrangement (1) $\frac{566\ 000}{0.25}$ evaluation (1) $2\ 260\ 000$ (J/kg)	substitution and rearrangement in either order award full marks for correct answer without working	(3)

Q5.

Question number	Answer	Additional guidance	Mark
ii	<p>substitution into</p> $\Delta Q = m \times L$ $450,000 = (1.41 - 1.21) \times L$ <p>(1)</p> <p>rearrangement</p> $L = \frac{450,000}{0.2}$ <p>(1)</p> <p>evaluation</p> $(L) = 2\,200\,000 \text{ (J/kg)}$ <p>(1)</p>	<p>allow substitution and rearrangement in either order</p> <p>accept 2 250 000</p> <p>award full marks for the correct answer without working</p> <p>award 1 mark for answers that round to 330,000 or 370,000 (incorrect mass used)</p>	(3) AO2

Q6.

Question Number:	Answer	Additional Guidance	Mark
	substitution (1) $(Q =) \frac{380 \times 3.34 (\times 10^5)}{(1000)}$ evaluation (1) $1.27 \times 10^5 \text{ (J)}$	127 kJ 126920 (J) accept answers that round to 1.27×10^5 e.g. 1.2692×10^5 accept 130 kJ or $1.3 \times 10^5 \text{ (J)}$ POT error max. 1 mark award full marks for correct answer without working	(2) AO 2 1

Q7.

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

Question number	Answer	Mark
(iii)	<p>Any two of the following reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • more steam must condense and transfer the energy that is dissipated to the jug during the process (1) • more steam must condense and transfer the energy that is dissipated to the surroundings during the process (1) • more steam must condense and transfer the energy needed to cause the milk to froth (1) • more steam must condense to replace any steam that might leave the milk without condensing (1) 	(2)