Topic 3 Particle Model of Matter F

Name: _____

Class: _____

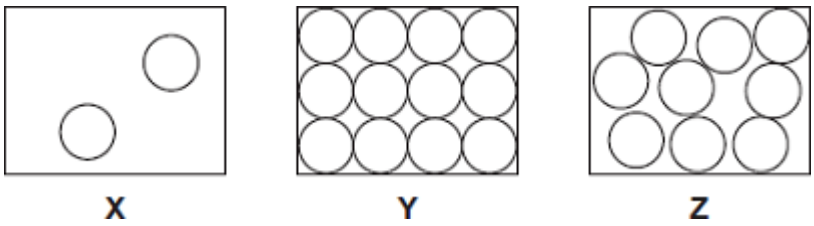
Date: _____

Time: **43 minutes**

Marks: **43 marks**

Comments:

Q1.(a) The diagrams, **X**, **Y** and **Z**, show how the particles are arranged in the three states of matter.



X Y Z

(i) Which **one** of the diagrams, **X**, **Y** or **Z**, shows the arrangement of particles in a liquid?

Write the correct answer in the box. ☐

(1)

(ii) Which **one** of the diagrams, **X**, **Y** or **Z**, shows the arrangement of particles in a gas?

Write the correct answer in the box. ☐

(1)

(b) Draw a ring around the correct answer in each box to complete each sentence.

(i) In a gas, the particles are

vibrating in fixed positions.
moving randomly.
not moving.

(1)

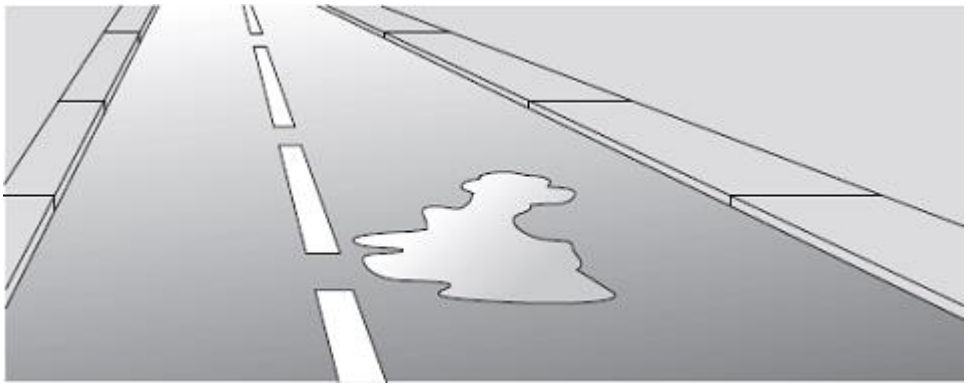
(ii) In a solid, the forces between the particles are

stronger than
equal to
weaker than

the forces between the particles in a liquid.

(1)

(c) The picture shows a puddle of water in a road, after a rain shower.



(i) During the day, the puddle of water dries up and disappears. This happens because the water particles move from the puddle into the air.

What process causes water particles to move from the puddle into the air?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

condensation **evaporation** **radiation**

(1)

(ii) Describe **one** change in the weather which would cause the puddle of water to dry up faster.

.....

.....

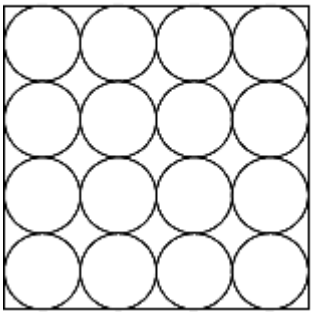
(1)

(Total 6 marks)

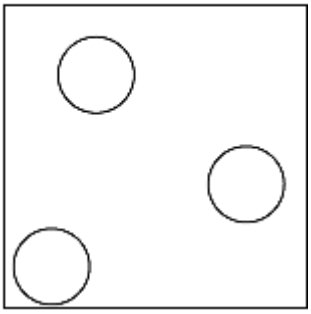
Q2. (a) The diagrams show the arrangement of the particles in a solid and in a gas.

Each circle represents one particle.

Solid

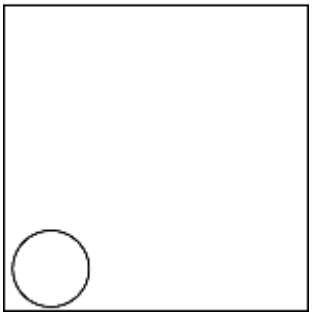


Gas



(i) Complete the diagram below to show the arrangement of the particles in a liquid.

Liquid



(2)

(ii) Explain, in terms of the particles, why gases are easy to compress.

.....

.....

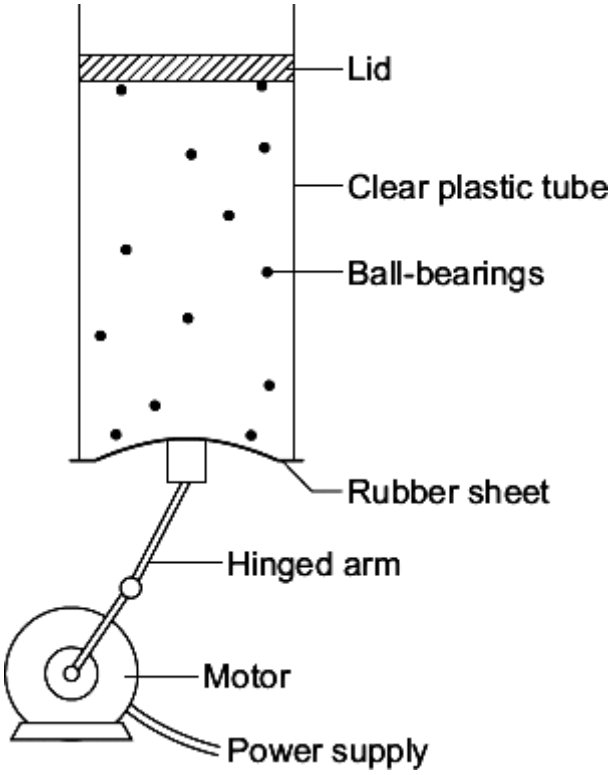
.....

.....

(2)

(b) The diagram below shows the model that a science teacher used to show her students that there is a link between the temperature of a gas and the speed of the gas particles.

The ball-bearings represent the gas particles. Switching the motor on makes the ball-bearings move around in all directions.



(i) How is the motion of the ball-bearings similar to the motion of the gas particles?

.....

.....

(1)

(ii) The faster the motor runs, the faster the ball-bearings move. Increasing the speed of the motor is like increasing the temperature of a gas.

Use the model to predict what happens to the speed of the gas particles when the temperature of a gas is increased.

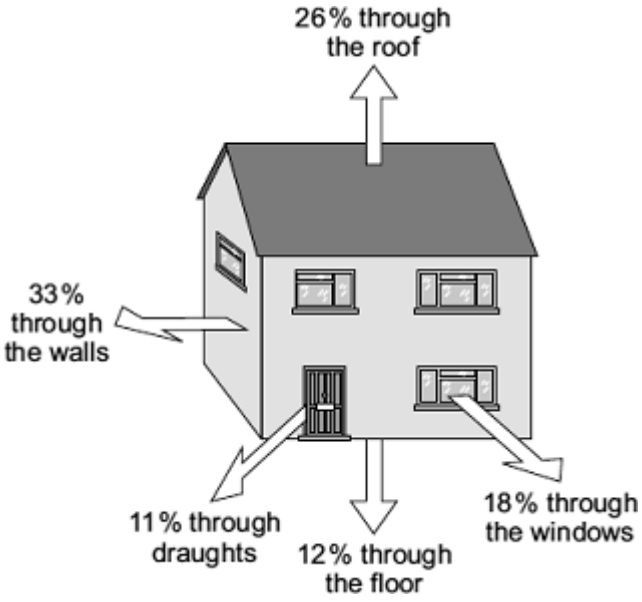
.....

.....

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q3. The diagram shows where heat is lost from a house that is **not** insulated.



(a) (i) Through which part of the house is most heat lost?

.....

(1)

(ii) How can the heat loss through the windows be reduced?

.....

.....

(1)

(b) A homeowner wants to reduce her energy bills and make her home more energy efficient. The table shows five ways this could be done. The table also shows how much money each way would save the homeowner each year.

	Cost	**Money saved each year**
Installing loft insulation	£175	£60
Fitting draught-proofing	£45	£20
Installing cavity wall insulation	£300	£80
Adding a hot water tank jacket	£15	£20
Using energy efficient light bulbs	£60	£30

(i) Which **one** of the five ways of reducing energy bills would reduce the yearly energy bill the most?

.....

(1)

(ii) This year the homeowner has only got £60 to spend to improve the energy efficiency of her home.

Use the information in the table to explain what the homeowner should spend this money on.

.....

.....

.....

.....

(2)
(Total 5 marks)

Q4. Many people use a sleeping bag when they sleep in a tent. Sleeping bags, designed to keep a person warm, have a fibre filling.

(i) Complete the sentence by choosing the correct words from the box.

conduction	convection	radiation

The fibre is designed to reduce heat transfer by ..... and

.....

(ii) Explain why the fibre is good at reducing heat loss from a person sleeping in the bag.

.....

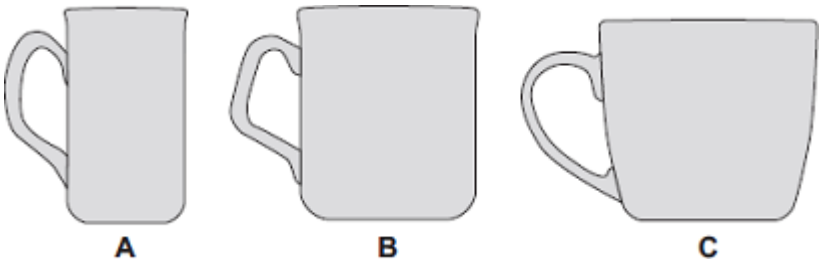
.....

.....

.....

(Total 3 marks)

Q5. The diagram shows three cups **A**, **B** and **C**.



Energy is transferred from hot water in the cups to the surroundings.

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

condensation	**conduction**	**convection**

Energy is transferred through the walls of the cup by ..... .

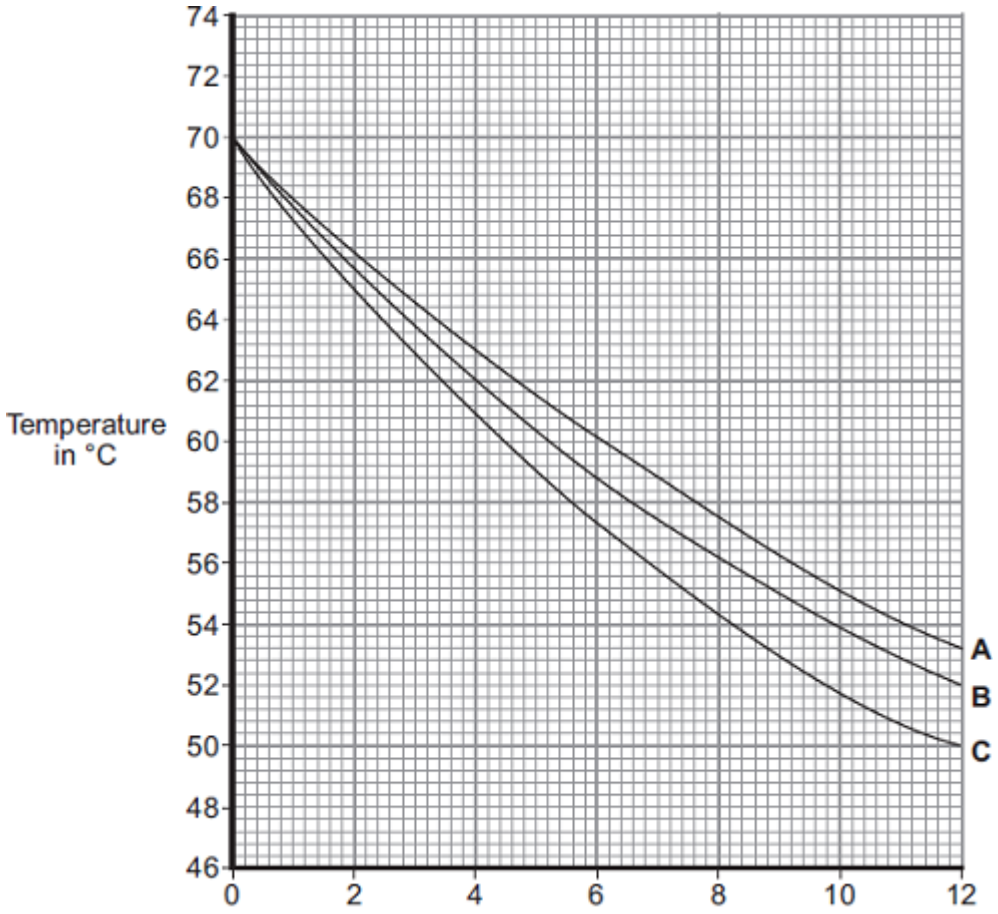
In the air around the cup, energy is transferred by ..... .

(2)

(b) Some students investigated how the rate of cooling of water in a cup depends on the surface area of the water in contact with the air.

They used cups **A**, **B** and **C**. They poured the same volume of hot water into each cup and recorded the temperature of the water at regular time intervals.

The results are shown on the graph.



(i) What was the starting temperature of the water for each cup?

Starting temperature = ... °C

(1)

(ii) Calculate the temperature fall of the water in cup **B** in the first 9 minutes.

.....

Temperature fall = ... °C

(2)

(iii) Which cup, **A**, **B** or **C**, has the greatest rate of cooling? ☐

Using the graph, give a reason for your answer.

.....

.....

(2)

(iv) The investigation was repeated using the bowl shown in the diagram.

The same starting temperature and volume of water were used.

Draw on the graph in part **(b)** another line to show the expected result.

(1)

(v) After 4 hours, the temperature of the water in each of the cups and the bowl was 20°C.

Suggest why the temperature does **not** fall below 20°C.

.....

(1)

(c) (i) The mass of water in each cup is 200 g.

Calculate the energy, in joules, transferred from the water in a cup when the temperature of the water falls by 8°C.

Specific heat capacity of water = 4200 J / kg°C.

.....

.....

.....

Energy transferred = ... J

(3)

(ii) Explain, in terms of particles, how evaporation causes the cooling of water.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

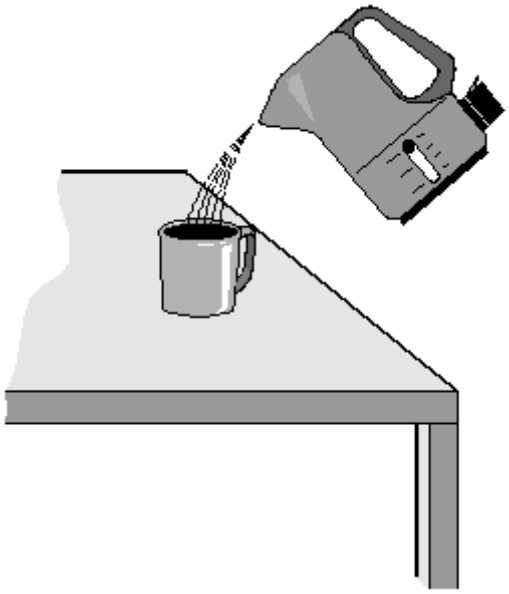
.....

.....

(4)

(Total 16 marks)

Q6. (a) The diagram shows hot water being poured into a mug.



(i) Complete the sentence by choosing the correct words from the box. Each word may be used once or not at all.

air	mug	table	water

Heat energy is being transferred from the ..... to the ..... .

(1)

(ii) When will this transfer of heat energy stop?

.....

.....

(1)

(b) In the box are the names of four types of fuel used to heat homes.

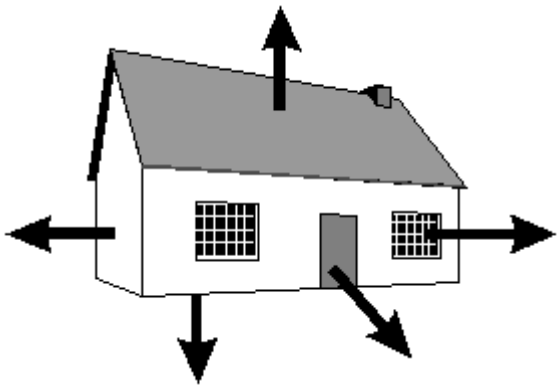
coal	gas	oil	wood

Which **one** of these types of fuel is renewable?

.....

(1)

(c) The diagram shows where heat energy is lost from a house.



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

conduction	conductor	convection	electric	evaporation	insulator

The amount of heat energy lost through the windows by

..... can be reduced by using thick

curtains. The curtains trap a layer of air and air is a good

..... . The curtains will also stop

..... currents pulling cold air

into the room through small gaps in the window.

(3)

(ii) Write down **one** other way of reducing heat loss from a house.

.....

.....

(1)

(Total 7 marks)

M1.(a) (i) Z

1

(ii) X

1

(b) (i) moving randomly

1

(ii) stronger than

1

(c) (i) evaporation

1

(ii) any **one** from:

- becomes windy
- temperature increases
  accept (becomes) sunny"the sun" alone is insufficient
- less humid

1

[6]

M2. (a) (i) random distribution of circles in the box with at least 50 % of circles touching

1

random distribution of circles occupies more than 50 % of the space
judged by eye

1

(ii) (large) gaps between particles

accept particles do not touch

accept particles are spread out

1

(so) easy to push particles closer (together)
or
forces between particles are negligible / none

an answer in terms of number of particles is insufficient

1

(b) (i) (both are) random

accept a correct description of random eg unpredictable or move around freely or in all directions

they take up all the space is insufficient

they are spread out is insufficient

they move in straight lines is insufficient

1

(ii) (speed also) increases

1

[6]

M3. (a) (i) walls

accept sides (of house)

1

(ii) fit double glazing
or
close / fit curtains / fit shutters

accept close windows

accept keep house at a lower temperature

accept fit (foam) draft excluders around the windows / in the jams

accept put plastic (film) across the windows

*do **not** accept fit thicker glass*

1

(b) (i) cavity (wall insulation)

accept the middle one

1

(ii) fit hot water jacket **and** draught-proofing

both required

1

(together) saves most money

only scores if first mark scores

accept saves more than fitting (energy efficient) light bulbs

accept saves £40

accept gives the shortest payback time

*an answer fit energy efficient light bulbs (on its own) gains **1** mark only*

1

[5]

M4. (i) conduction, convection

answer can be in either order

1

(ii) traps (lots of) air

*do **not** accept heat is trapped in the fibre*

1

air is a (good) insulator **or** poor conductor

1

[3]

M5.(a) conduction

must be in correct order

1

convection

1

(b) (i) 70

accept ± half a square
(69.8 to 70.2)

1

(ii) 15

*accept 14.6 to 15.4 for **2** marks*
*allow for **1** mark 70 − 55*
ecf from (b)(i) ± half a square

2

(iii) C

1

biggest drop in temperature during a given time

accept it has the steepest gradient this is a dependent

1

(iv) starting at 70 °C and below graph for C
must be a curve up to at least 8 minutes

1

(v) because 20 °C is room temperature

accept same temperature as surroundings

1

(c) (i) 6720

*correct answer with or without working gains **3** marks*
*6 720 000 gains **2** marks*
*correct substitution of E = 0.2 × 4200 × 8 gains **2** marks*

*correct substitution of E = 200 × 4200 × 8 gains **1** mark*

3

(ii) the fastest particles have enough energy

accept molecules for particles

1

to escape from the surface of the water

1

therefore the mean energy of the remaining particles decreases

accept speed for energy

1

the lower the mean energy of particles the lower the temperature (of the water)

accept speed for energy

1

[16]

M6. (a) (i) any **one** from:

water to the mug
water to the air
mug to the air
mug to the table

***both** required*

direction of transfer must be correct

1

(ii) when <u>temperatures</u> are the same

accept a specific example eg when the <u>temperature</u> of the water and mug are the same

accept radiant heat transfer will never stop

1

(b) wood

1

(c) (i) conduction

accept convection if not given as 3rd answer

1

insulator

1

convection

1

(ii) any **one** from:

*do **not** accept any rebuilding of house*

double glazing

loft insulation

accept roof for loft

1

carpets

(cavity) wall insulation

*do **not** accept closing doors and windows*

draft excluders

foil behind radiators

accept blocking chimney

paint inside walls white

[7]