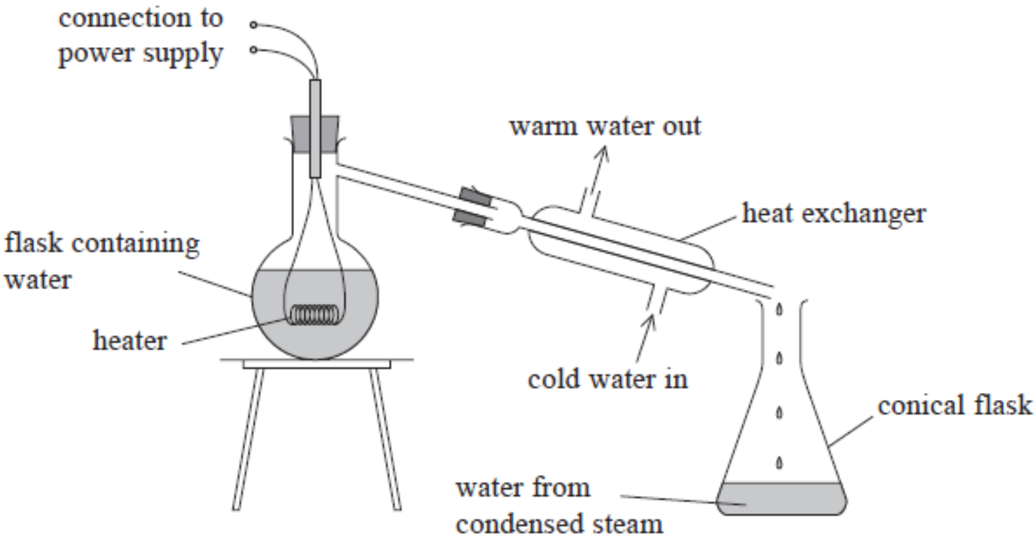
Questions

Q1.

The apparatus shown can be used to determine a value for the specific latent heat of vaporisation of water.



State how the apparatus could be modified to minimise the effect of a significant source of error.

(1)

....

....

....

....

(Total for question = 1 mark)

Q2.

Tomatoes can be made into a puree.

The puree is heated. When the puree boils, its temperature stays constant, even though the puree continues to be heated.

Explain this observation in terms of molecular energy changes.

(2)

....

....

....

....

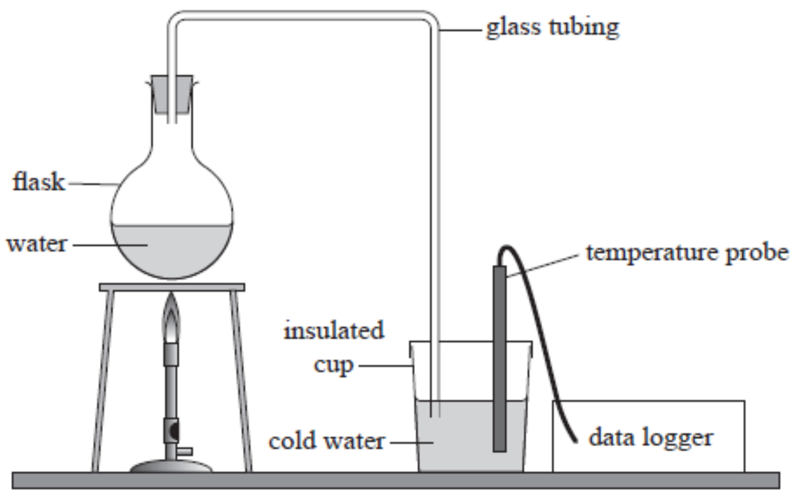
....

....

(Total for question = 2 marks)

Q3.

A student carried out an experiment to determine the specific latent heat of vaporisation of water using the apparatus shown.



The water in the flask was heated and steam was forced out of the flask and through the glass tubing into the cold water in the insulated cup. The steam condensed as it passed into the cold water.

(i) Explain why the water was heated to boiling point and left boiling for a few minutes before the insulated cup of cold water was put in place.

(2)

....

....

(ii) Identify a significant source of error in this experiment and the steps that should be taken to minimise its effect on the calculated value of the specific latent heat of vaporisation of water.

(2)

....

....

....

....

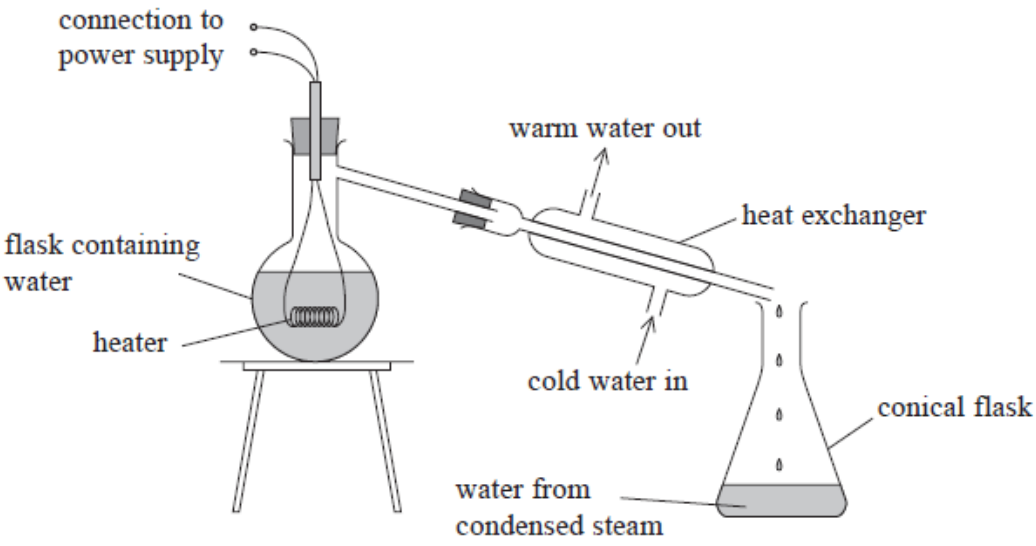
....

....

(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q4.

The apparatus shown can be used to determine a value for the specific latent heat of vaporisation of water.



(a) In one experiment the current in the heater was 8.20 A, and the potential difference across the heater was 230 V.

(i) Show that the power of the heater was about 2 kW.

(2)

....

....

....

(ii) There was 0.655 kg of water in the flask at an initial temperature of 22.5 °C.
The heater was switched on, and the water in the flask was heated to boiling point.

Calculate the minimum time taken for the water to be heated to 100.0 °C.

specific heat capacity of water = 4190 J kg^{-1} K^{-1}

(3)

....

....

....

....

....

Minimum time taken for water to be heated = ...

(b) The heater was left on and water continued to boil in the flask. The water was allowed to boil for a few minutes. The conical flask was then placed under the heat exchanger and water was collected in it.

(i) Give a reason why the water was left boiling for a few minutes before the conical flask was put in place.

(1)

....

....

....

....

(ii) Water with a mass of 95.0 g was collected in a time of 125 s.

Calculate the rate of energy transfer in the heat exchanger.

specific latent heat of vaporisation of water = 2.26×10^6 J kg^{-1}

(3)

....

....

....

....

....

Rate of energy transfer in the heat exchanger = ...

(iii) Discuss your answers to (a)(i) and (b)(ii).

(3)

....

....

....

....

....

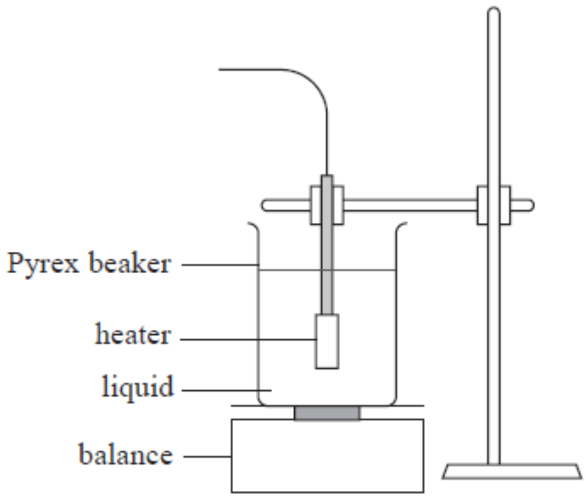
....

(Total for question = 12 marks)

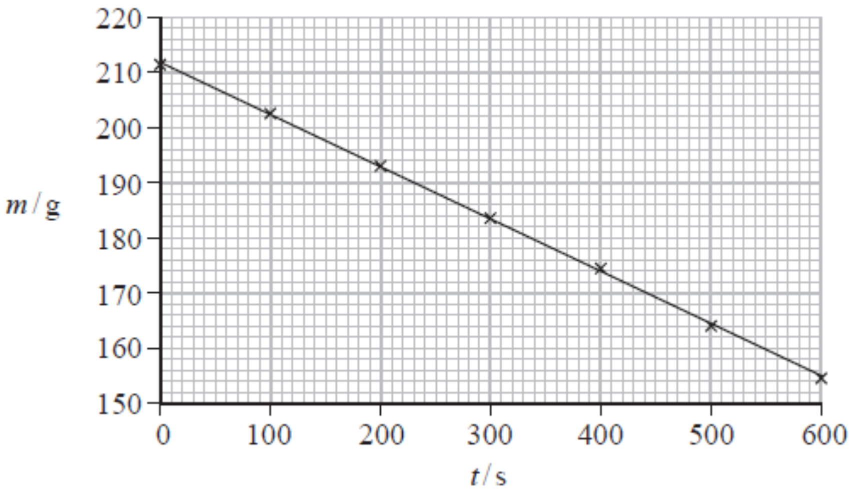
Q5.

A student determined the latent heat of vaporisation of a liquid using an electrical heater to boil the liquid in a Pyrex beaker.

The apparatus used is shown below.



The student monitored the mass of the beaker and the liquid *m* over the time *t* for which the liquid was boiling. Her results are plotted on the graph.



The student used her graph to determine a value for the latent heat of the liquid in the beaker. She concluded that the liquid was pure water.

Liquid	Latent heat of vaporisation / $MJ\ kg^{-1}$
Pure water	2.26
Weak salt water solution	2.10
Strong salt water solution	2.00

Comment on the validity of the student's conclusion.

$V = 20.5\,V$

$I = 10.5$ A

(7)

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

(Total for question = 7 marks)

Q6)

(b) Describe an electrical experiment to determine the specific heat capacity *c* of a liquid.

Include in your answer:

- a labelled diagram of the arrangement
- a list of the measurements to be taken
- an explanation of how the value of *c* would be determined from your results
- possible sources of uncertainty in your measurements and how these could be reduced.

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

7 A beaker contains water and some metal blocks as shown in Fig. 3.1.

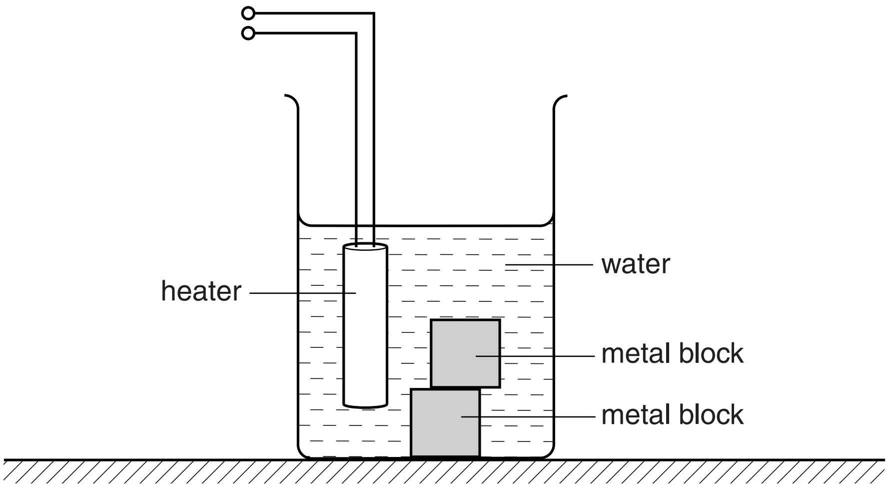


Fig. 3.1

A student uses an electrical heater to produce a particular temperature increase in the water.

It is suggested that the electrical energy E supplied to the heater is related to the mass m of metal blocks by the relationship

$$E = am + b$$

where a and b are constants.

Design a laboratory experiment to test the relationship between E and m. Explain how your results could be used to determine values for a and b. You should draw a diagram, on page 3, showing the arrangement of your equipment. In your account you should pay particular attention to

(a) the procedure to be followed,

(b) the measurements to be taken,

(c) the control of variables,

(d) the analysis of the data,

(e) the safety precautions to be taken.

[15]

Diagram

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

Defining the problem	Methods of data collection	Method of analysis	Safety considerations	Additional detail

8A student is investigating how the boiling point of a salt solution varies with pressure.

It is suggested that the relationship between the Celsius temperature θ at which the water of the solution starts to boil and the air pressure P is

$$\theta = k\sigma P^q$$

where σ is the density of the solution and k and q are constants.

Design a laboratory experiment to test the relationship between θ and P.
Explain how your results could be used to determine values for k and q.

You should draw a diagram, on page 3, showing the arrangement of your equipment. In your account you should pay particular attention to

- the procedure to be followed,
- the measurements to be taken,
- the control of variables,
- the analysis of the data,
- any safety precautions to be taken.

Diagram

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....

....[15]

9A student is investigating how the resistance of a thermistor varies with temperature. The thermistor is placed in water, as shown in Fig. 5.1.

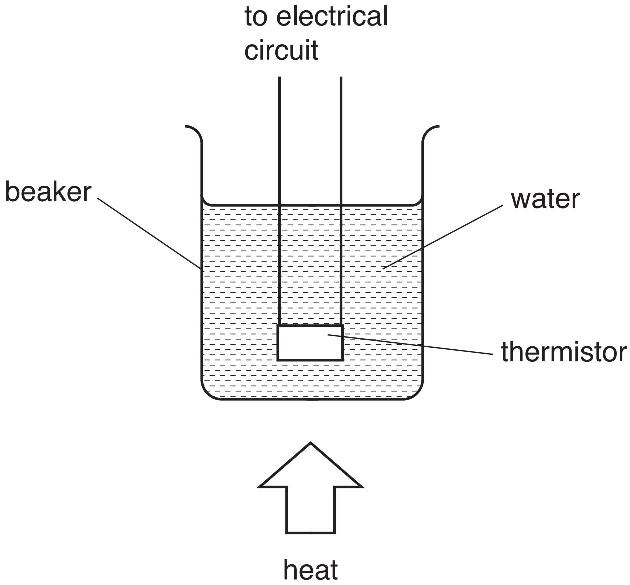


Fig. 5.1

The thermistor is connected to a battery with electromotive force (e.m.f.) E and negligible internal resistance. The current I in the thermistor is measured. The resistance R of the thermistor is then determined using the expression

$$R = \frac{E}{I}.$$

The experiment is repeated for different temperatures of the water.

It is suggested that the resistance R of the thermistor and the thermodynamic temperature T are related by the equation

$$R = pT^q$$

where p and q are constants.

(a) A graph is plotted of lg R on the y-axis against lg T on the x-axis.

Determine expressions for the gradient and the y-intercept.

gradient = ...

y-intercept = ...

[1]

(b) The value of E is $9.4 \pm 0.1\,V$.

Values of T, I and $\lg T$ are given in Fig. 5.2.

T/K	I/mA	$R/10^3\,\Omega$	$\lg(T/K)$	$\lg(R/10^3\,\Omega)$
303	1.0 ± 0.1		2.481	
313	1.6 ± 0.1		2.496	
323	2.4 ± 0.1		2.509	
333	3.7 ± 0.1		2.522	
343	5.5 ± 0.1		2.535	
353	8.7 ± 0.1		2.548	

Fig. 5.2

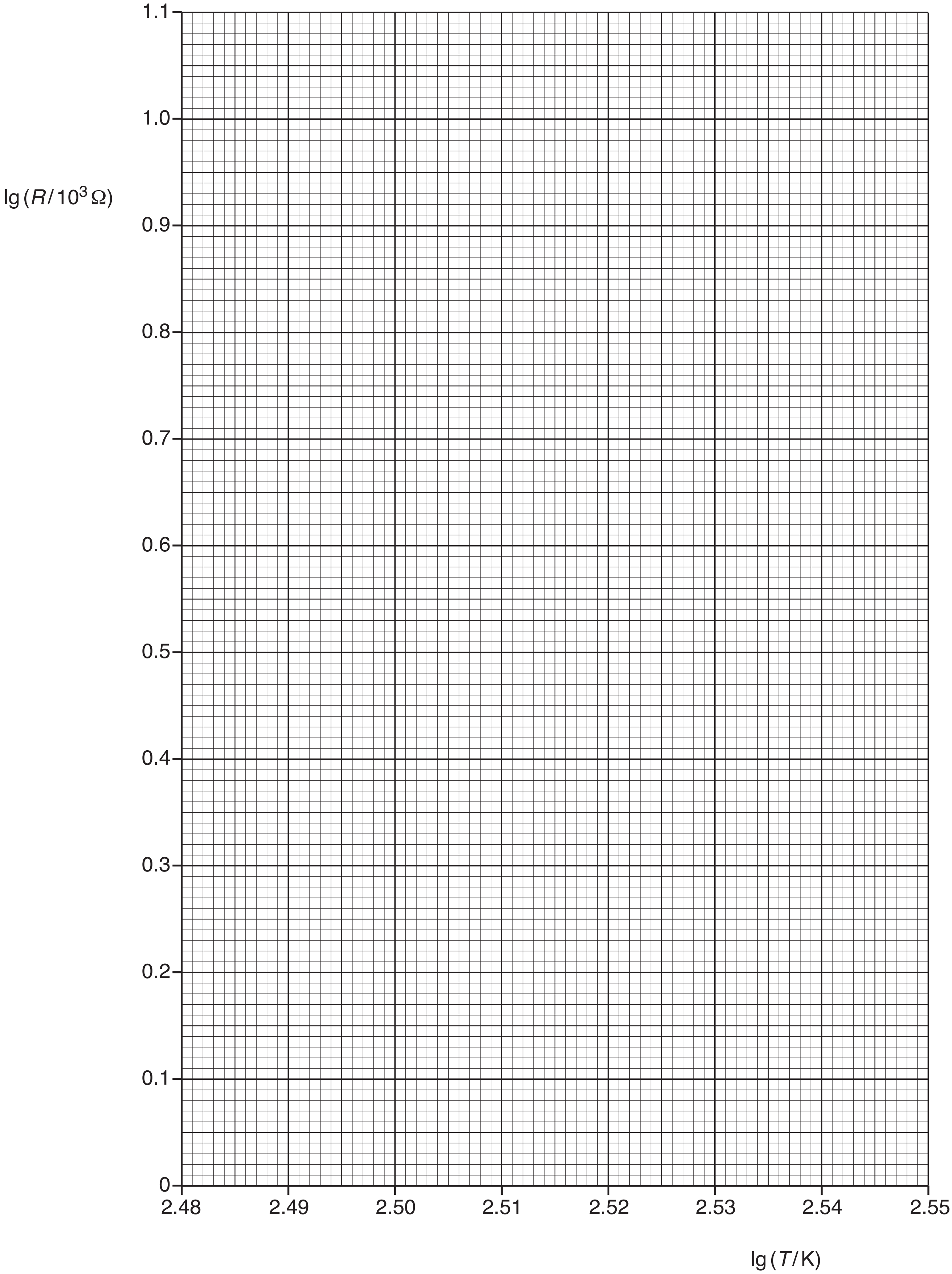
Calculate and record values of $R/10^3\,\Omega$ and $\lg(R/10^3\,\Omega)$ in Fig. 2.2.
Include the absolute uncertainties in $R/10^3\,\Omega$ and $\lg(R/10^3\,\Omega)$. [4]

(c) **(i)** Plot a graph of $\lg(R/10^3\,\Omega)$ against $\lg(T/K)$.
Include error bars for $\lg(R/10^3\,\Omega)$. [2]

(ii) Draw the straight line of best fit and a worst acceptable straight line on your graph. Both lines should be clearly labelled. [2]

(iii) Determine the gradient of the line of best fit. Include the absolute uncertainty in your answer.

gradient = ... [2]


lg (R / 10^3 Ω)
1.1
1.0
0.9
0.8
0.7
0.6
0.5
0.4
0.3
0.2
0.1
0
2.48
2.49
2.50
2.51
2.52
2.53
2.54
2.55
lg (T / K)

(iv) Determine the y-intercept of the line of best fit. Do **not** determine the absolute uncertainty.

y-intercept = ... [1]

(d) Using your answers to **(a)**, **(c)(iii)** and **(c)(iv)**, determine the values of p and q. You need not be concerned with units. Do **not** include the absolute uncertainties.

p = ...

q = ...
[2]

(e) Using your answers to **(d)**, determine the thermodynamic temperature T when the resistance of the thermistor is 15 kΩ.

T = ... K [1]

[Total: 15]