- **Q1.** People do a number of things to reduce the energy loss from their homes.
- (a) Describe **one** thing they may do to cut down the energy loss through:

(i) the roof;	
	(1)
(ii) the outside walls;	
	(1)
(iii) the glass in the windows;	
	(1)
(iv) gaps around the front and back doors.	
	(1)
(b) A house is more difficult to keep warm in cold weather. What other type of weather m difficult to keep a house warm?	nakes it
	(1) (Total 5 marks)

Q2.Diagram 1 shows the energy transferred per second from a badly insulated house on a cold day in winter.



(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

(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.

	decreases.
the house	decreases then stays constant.
	increases.

Between midnight and 6 am the rate of energy transfer from

Give the reason for your answer.

.....

(2)

(1)

M1. (a) (i) (insulate it) with fibre glass or foam
 or felt or polystyrene beads or
 rockwool or (aluminium) foil
 an example must be included
 do not credit loft insulation

 (ii) fill the cavity with fibre glass or foam or mineral wool or polystyrene or named liner inside wall or making walls thicker

an example must be included do not credit cavity wall insulation

(iii) double glaze or draw the curtains or blinds or thicker glass or secondary glazing described do not credit fit smaller windows

(iv) put in draught excluder (or described)
 or strip or description of filling gaps
 or seal gaps or double glazed doors
 or build porch or curtains inside door
 or mat under door

do not credit just carpet accept buy new doors accept premise that gap is between frame and wall as well as between frame and door 1

1

(b) windy **or** stormy **or** wet **or** snow **or** rain **or** sleet **or** hail **or** fog **or** mist *do not credit frosty*

1

M2. (a) (i) 5(.0)	1
 (ii) 35 or their (a)(i) × 7 correctly calculated allow 1 mark for correct substitution, ie 5 or their (a)(i) × 7 provided no subsequent step shown 	2
 (iii) 525(p) or (£) 5.25 or their (a)(ii) × 15 correctly calculated <i>if unit p or £ given they must be consistent with the numerical answer</i> 	1
(iv) decreases	1
temperature difference (between inside and outside) decreases accept gradient (of line) decreases do not accept temperature (inside) decreases do not accept graph goes down	1
(b) (i) air (bubbles are) trapped (in the foam) do not accept air traps heat foam has air pockets is insufficient	1
(and so the) air cannot circulate / move / form convection current air is a good insulator is insufficient no convection current is insufficient answers in terms of warm air from the room being trapped are incorrect and score no marks	1

M3. (a) (i) 20

(ii) convection

1

(iii) fit draughtproof strips	1
accept lay carpet accept fit curtains accept close doors / windows / curtains accept any reasonable suggestion for reducing a draught 'double glazing' alone is insufficient	
(b) air is (a good) insulator	1
or air is a poor conductor	
accept air cavity / 'it' for air	
reducing heat transfer by conduction	
accept stops for reduces ignore convection do not accept radiation	
do not accept answers in terms of heat being trapped	1
(c) (i) most cost effective	
accept it is cheaper or low <u>est</u> cost accept shortest payback time accept in terms of reducing heat loss by the largest amount do not accept it is easier	
ignore most heat is lost through the roof	1
(ii) 4	1

1