

Thermal Properties of Materials

Question paper 1

Level	International A Level
Subject	Physics
Exam Board	CIE
Topic	Thermal Properties of Materials
Sub Topic	
Paper Type	Theory
Booklet	Question paper 1

Time Allowed: 59 minutes

Score: /49

Percentage: /100

A*	A	B	C	D	E	U
>85%	77.5%	70%	62.5%	57.5%	45%	<45%

1 Distinguish between *melting* and *evaporation*.

melting:

.....

.....

evaporation:

.....

.....

[4]

2 Distinguish between *evaporation* and *boiling*.

evaporation:

.....

.....

boiling:

.....

.....

[4]

3 (a) (i) State one **similarity** between the processes of evaporation and boiling.

.....
..... [1]

(ii) State two **differences** between the processes of evaporation and boiling.

1.
.....
2.
..... [4]

(b) Titanium metal has a density of 4.5 g cm^{-3} .

A cube of titanium of mass 48 g contains 6.0×10^{23} atoms.

(i) Calculate the volume of the cube.

volume = cm^3 [1]

(ii) Estimate

1. the volume occupied by each atom in the cube,

volume = cm³ [1]

2. the separation of the atoms in the cube.

separation = cm [1]

4 (a) Explain what is meant by the *internal energy* of a substance.

.....
.....
..... [2]

(b) State and explain, in molecular terms, whether the internal energy of the following increases, decreases or does not change.

(i) a lump of iron as it is cooled

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.....
..... [3]

(ii) some water as it evaporates at constant temperature

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.....
.....
..... [3]

5 (a) State what is meant by *internal energy*.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) The variation with volume V of the pressure p of an ideal gas as it undergoes a cycle ABCA of changes is shown in Fig. 2.1.

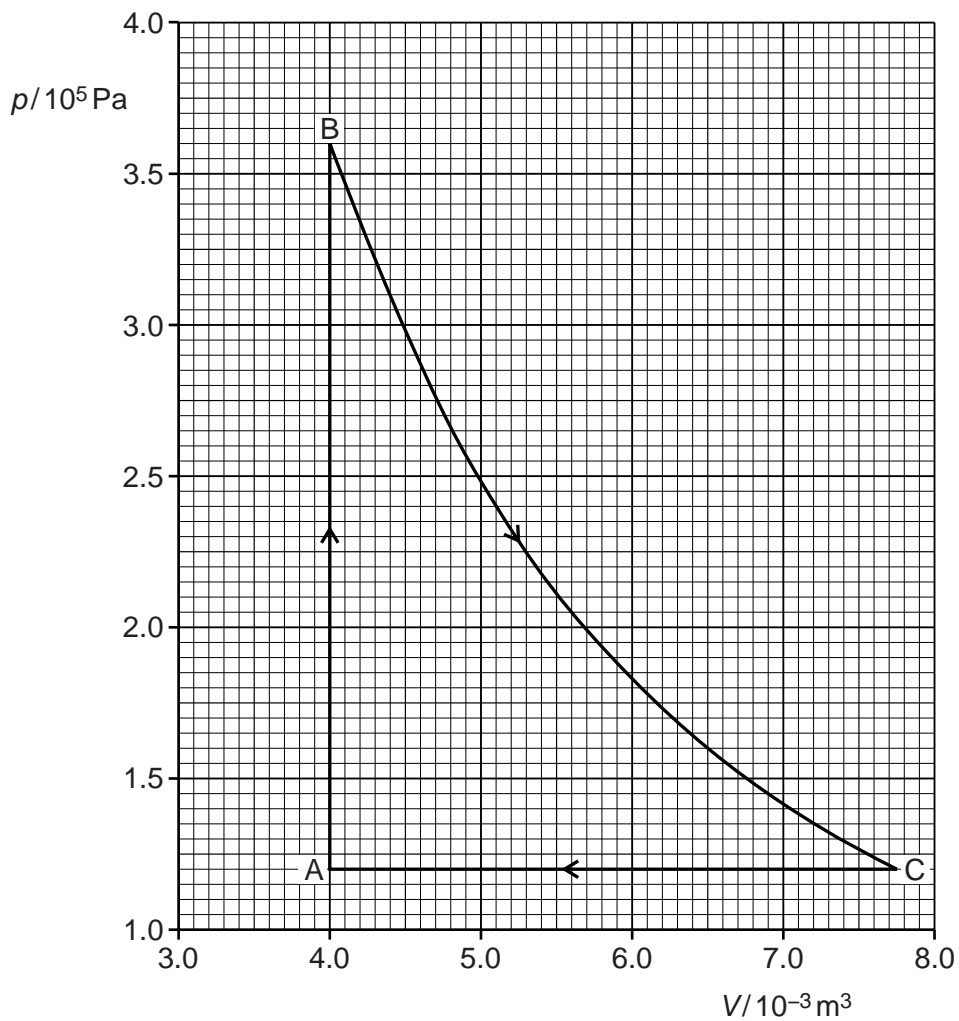


Fig. 2.1

The temperature of the gas at A is 290 K. The temperature at B is 870 K.

Determine

(i) the amount, in mol, of gas,

amount = mol [2]

(ii) the temperature of the gas at C.

temperature = K [2]

(c) Explain why the change from C to A involves external work and a change in internal energy.

.....
.....
..... [2]

6 (a) Define *specific latent heat*.

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.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) An electrical heater is immersed in some melting ice that is contained in a funnel, as shown in Fig. 3.1.

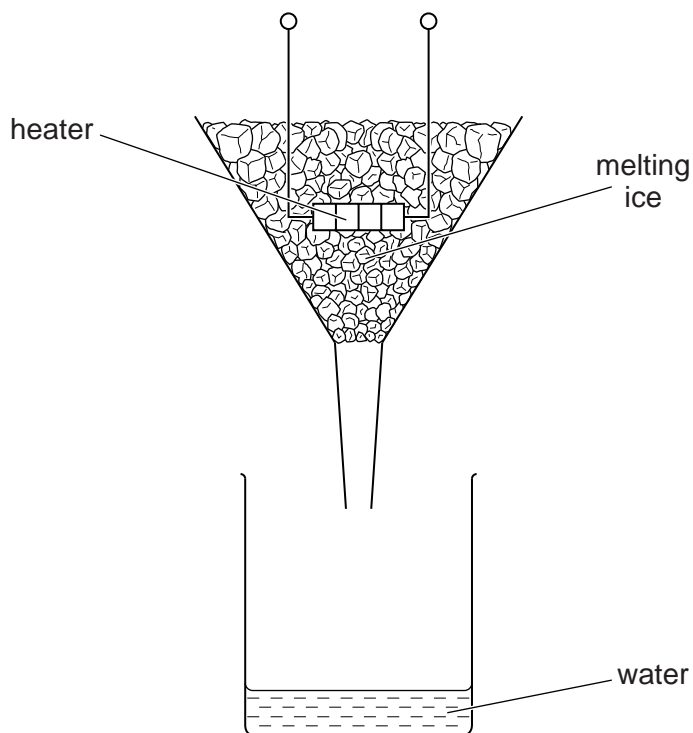


Fig. 3.1

The heater is switched on and, when the ice is melting at a constant rate, the mass m of ice melted in 5.0 minutes is noted, together with the power P of the heater. The power P of the heater is then increased. A new reading for the mass m of ice melted in 5.0 minutes is recorded when the ice is melting at a constant rate.

Data for the power P and the mass m are shown in Fig. 3.2.

power of heater P/W	mass m melted in 5.0 minutes/g	mass m melted per second/ $g\text{s}^{-1}$
70	78
110	114

Fig. 3.2

(i) Complete Fig. 3.2 to determine the mass melted per second for each power of the heater. [2]

(ii) Use the data in the completed Fig. 3.2 to determine

1. a value for the specific latent heat of fusion L of ice,

$$L = \dots\dots\dots \text{Jg}^{-1} \text{ [3]}$$

2. the rate h of thermal energy gained by the ice from the surroundings.

$$h = \dots\dots\dots \text{W} \text{ [2]}$$

7 (a) Define *specific latent heat*.

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.....[2]

(b) A beaker containing a liquid is placed on a balance, as shown in Fig. 3.1.

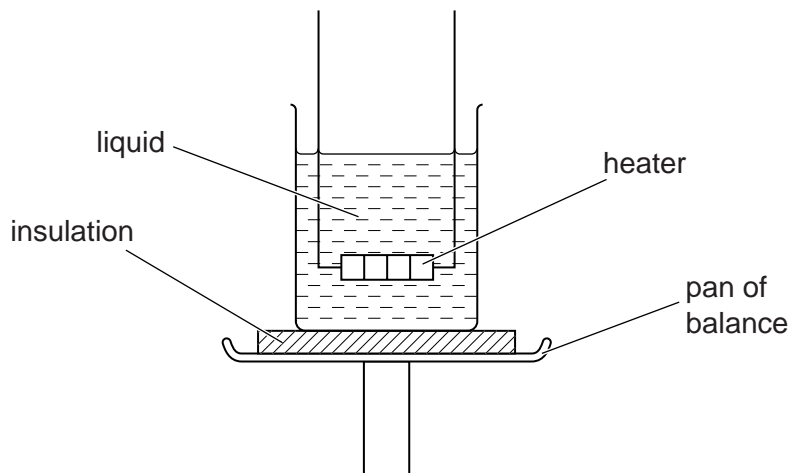


Fig. 3.1

A heater of power 110W is immersed in the liquid. The heater is switched on and, when the liquid is boiling, balance readings m are taken at corresponding times t .

A graph of the variation with time t of the balance reading m is shown in Fig. 3.2.

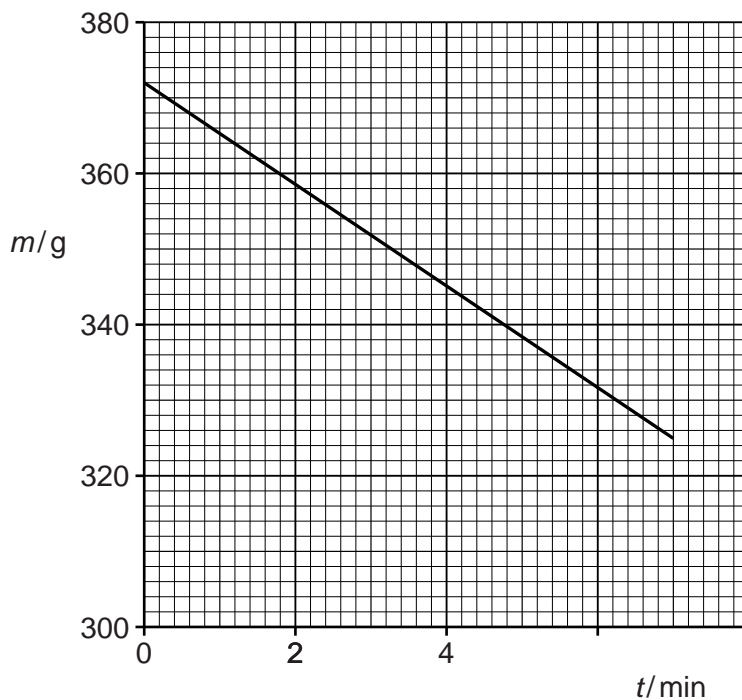


Fig. 3.2

(i) State the feature of Fig. 3.2 which suggests that the liquid is boiling at a steady rate.

.....
.....[1]

(ii) Use data from Fig. 3.2 to determine a value for the specific latent heat L of vaporisation of the liquid.

$$L = \dots\dots\dots \text{J kg}^{-1} \text{ [3]}$$

(iii) State, with a reason, whether the value determined in (ii) is likely to be an overestimate or an underestimate of the normally accepted value for the specific latent heat of vaporisation of the liquid.

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.....[2]