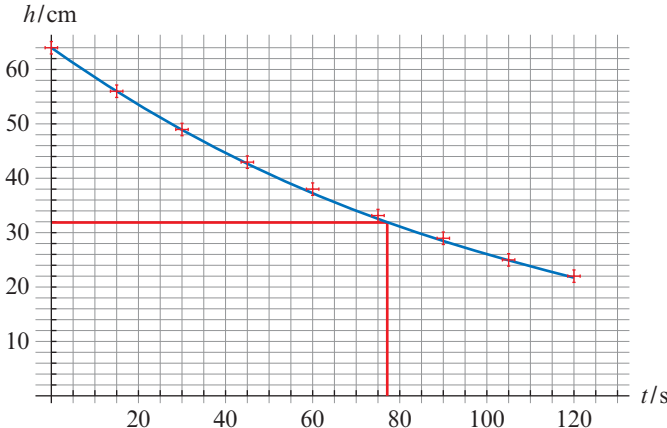
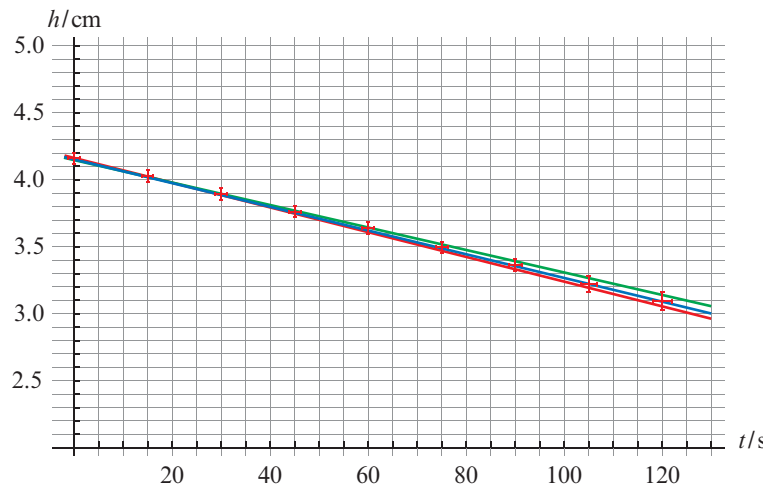


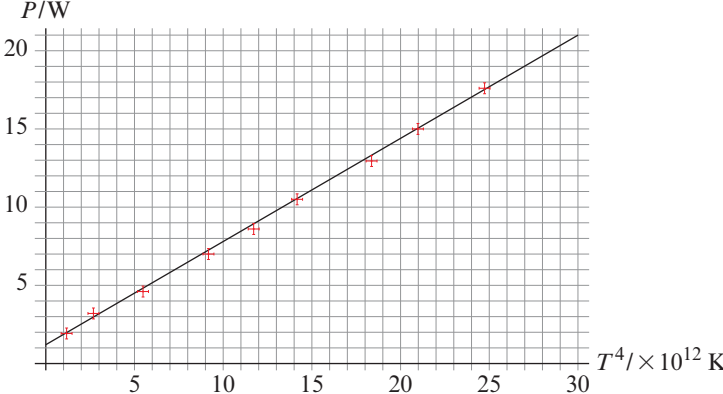
> Markscheme

Section A

- 1 D
- 2 B
- 3 A
- 4 B
- 5 D
- 6 D
- 7 B
- 8 C
- 9 C
- 10 A
- 11 B
- 12 C
- 13 D
- 14 A
- 15 A
- 16 B
- 17 B
- 18 C
- 19 D
- 20 A
- 21 C
- 22 D
- 23 C
- 24 B
- 25 A
- 26 B
- 27 C
- 28 D
- 29 A
- 30 C
- 31 A
- 32 B
- 33 C
- 34 D
- 35 D
- 36 B
- 37 D
- 38 A
- 39 C
- 40 A

Section B

1				
a	I	s^{-1} ✓		[1]
	II	Chooses smallest value of h ✓ $\frac{\Delta(h)}{h} = \frac{1}{22} \times 100\% = 4.5\%$ ✓	Accept BCA	[2]
	III	Draw curve of best fit: ✓  77.5 s ✓	Accept time in range 75 s to 80 s	[2]
	IV	$\frac{\ln 2}{77.5} = 8.9 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$ ✓	Accept range $8.7 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$ to $9.2 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$	[1]
b	I	Draws line of best fit and lines of min and max slope ✓  Best fit slope = $8.8 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$ ✓ Max/min slopes = $-9.2 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1} / -8.4 \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$ ✓ $k = (8.8 \pm 0.4) \times 10^{-3} s^{-1}$ ✓	Final answer for k consistent with max/ min slopes	[4]
	II	This value uses all points not just one ✓ And gives an estimate of the range of possible values through the uncertainty ✓		[2]

2				
a	I	Convection ✓	Do not accept conduction	[1]
	II	Radiation is significant/dominant at large temperatures ✓		[1]
b	I	$\frac{\Delta(T^4)}{T^4} = 4 \frac{\Delta T}{T}$ ✓ $\Delta(T^4) = 4 \times \frac{30}{2.14 \times 10^3} \times (2.14 \times 10^3)^4 = 0.8 \times 10^{12} \text{ K}^4$ ✓		[2]
	II	 <p>$P \propto T^4$ implies a straight line of best fit through the origin, which is not the case ✓</p>		[1]
	III	Since the filament loses energy by convection the actual power due to radiation is less ✓	Accept any other reasonable statement	[1]
	IV	It is more likely ✓ Since the values for power will be less, shifting the graph closer to the origin ✓	ECF from answer to b iii	[2]