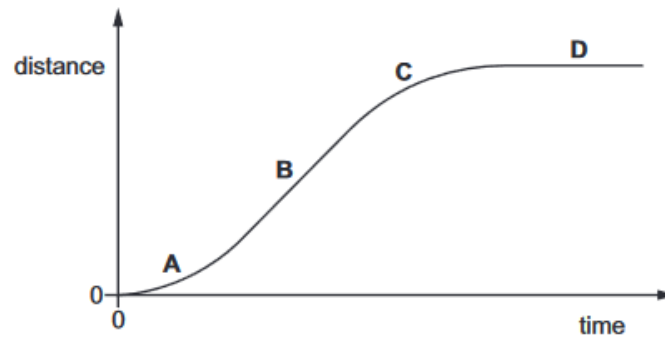


1 Which description is of a scalar quantity?

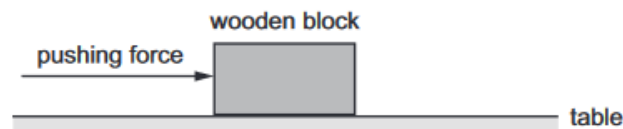
- A It has a direction only.
- B It has direction and unit only.
- C It has direction, magnitude and unit.
- D It has magnitude and unit only.

2 The diagram shows a distance–time graph for a car travelling in a straight line.

In which region is the car decelerating?



3 A wooden block is pushed across a table at constant speed.



Which statement is correct?

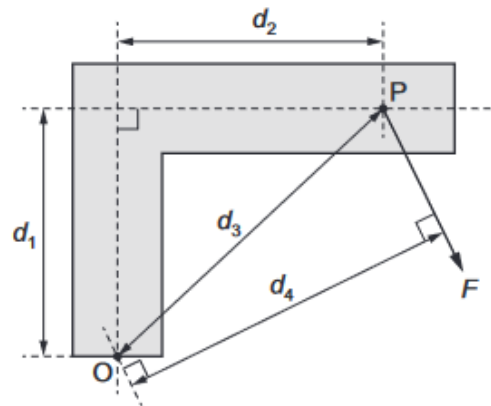
- A The frictional force increases as the block moves at constant speed.
- B The frictional force is equal and opposite to the pushing force.
- C The frictional force is greater than the pushing force.
- D The frictional force is less than the pushing force.

4 A car begins to move. It speeds up until it reaches a constant speed.

What happens to the acceleration and what happens to the velocity of the car?

- A Both the acceleration and the velocity change.
- B Only the acceleration changes.
- C Only the velocity changes.
- D Neither the acceleration nor the velocity changes.

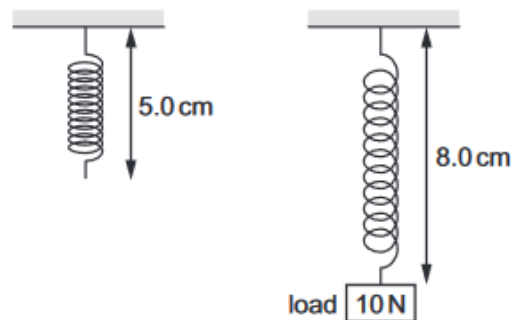
- 6 A force  $F$  causes a moment about point O on an L-shaped bar. The force  $F$  acts at point P.



What is the moment of  $F$  about O?

- A  $Fd_1$       B  $Fd_2$       C  $Fd_3$       D  $Fd_4$

- 5 The diagram shows how the length of a spring changes when a load of 10 N is suspended from it.



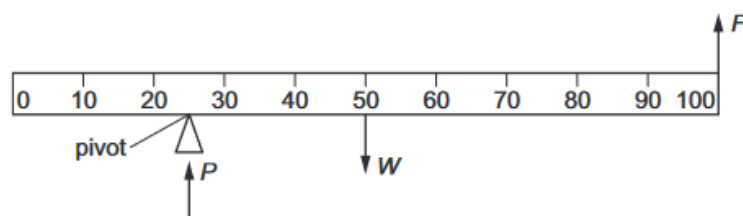
The 10 N load is replaced by a 20 N load.

What is the new length of the spring?

- A 6.0 cm      B 11 cm      C 14 cm      D 16 cm

4

- 7 A uniform metre rule of weight  $W$  is pivoted at the 25 cm mark and held horizontal by a force  $F$  applied upwards at the 100 cm mark. The rule is supported by a vertical force  $P$  acting at the pivot.

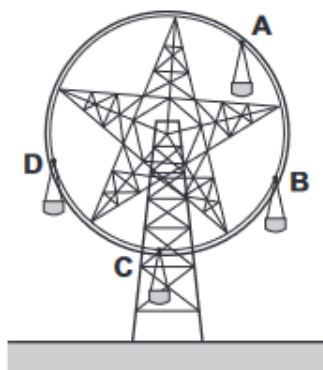


What is the magnitude of  $P$ ?

- A  $\frac{1}{3} W$       B  $\frac{1}{2} W$       C  $\frac{2}{3} W$       D  $\frac{4}{3} W$

- 8 The diagram shows a stationary fairground ride with four chairs of equal mass.

Which chair has the most gravitational potential energy?



- 9 Hydroelectric and tidal power stations generate electrical energy.

Do these use renewable sources of energy?

|          | hydroelectric | tidal |
|----------|---------------|-------|
| <b>A</b> | no            | no    |
| <b>B</b> | no            | yes   |
| <b>C</b> | yes           | no    |
| <b>D</b> | yes           | yes   |

- 11 A small motor has an input power rating of 10 W and is switched on for 5.0 minutes.

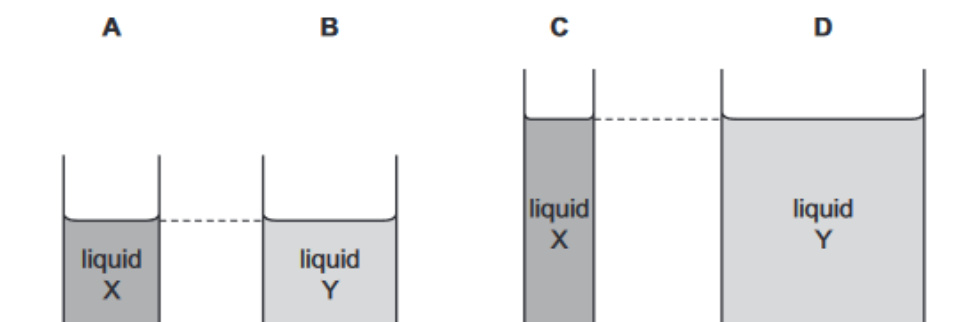
What is the electrical energy input to the motor in this time?

- A** 2.0 J      **B** 50 J      **C** 300 J      **D** 3000 J

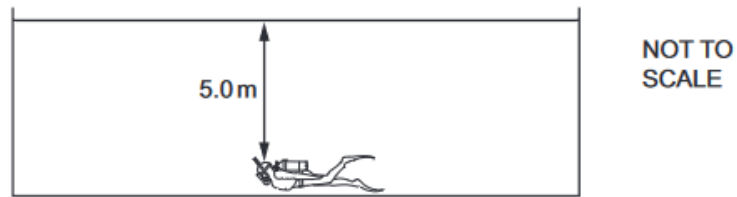
- 12 Two liquids, X and Y, are poured into beakers of different sizes.

Liquid X has a density of  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  and liquid Y has a density of  $900 \text{ kg/m}^3$ .

On the base of which beaker is the pressure greatest?

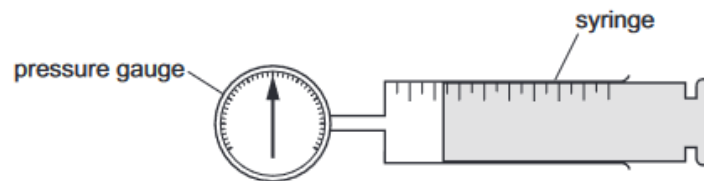


- 13 A swimmer is at the bottom of a pool. The density of the water in the pool is  $1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$  and the gravitational field strength is  $9.8 \text{ N/kg}$ .



Which expression gives the pressure exerted on the swimmer due to the water?

- A  $\frac{5.0 \times 1000}{9.8} \text{ Pa}$
- B  $5.0 \times 1000 \times 9.8 \text{ Pa}$
- C  $\frac{1000}{5.0} \text{ Pa}$
- D  $\frac{1000 \times 9.8}{5.0} \text{ Pa}$
- 14 Some gas is trapped in a large syringe.



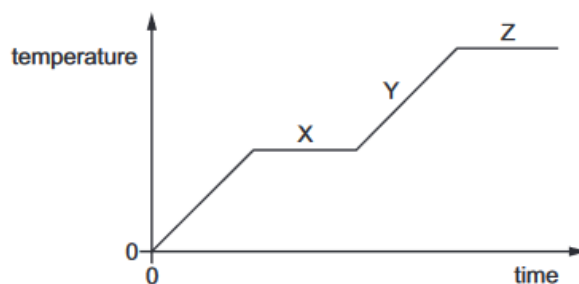
The atmospheric pressure is  $100 \text{ kPa}$ . The gas pressure is  $200 \text{ kPa}$  above atmospheric pressure.

The piston moves outwards and the volume of the trapped gas doubles. The temperature remains constant.

What is the new gas pressure?

- A  $100 \text{ kPa}$       B  $150 \text{ kPa}$       C  $200 \text{ kPa}$       D  $400 \text{ kPa}$

- 15 A graph of temperature against time is shown for a material being heated from its solid state.



Which row describes what is happening at X, Y and Z?

|   | X                     | Y                     | Z                     |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A | boiling               | solid becomes hotter  | melting               |
| B | liquid becomes hotter | boiling               | gas becomes hotter    |
| C | solid becomes hotter  | melting               | liquid becomes hotter |
| D | melting               | liquid becomes hotter | boiling               |

- 16 A student on a camping expedition cools a sealed bottle of water which is at the same temperature as the surrounding air.

Which method cools the water at the greatest rate?

- A Wrap the bottle in aluminium foil and place it in a shady place.
- B Wrap the bottle in dry, white paper and put it in a sunny place.
- C Wrap the bottle in foam and put it in a breeze.
- D Wrap the bottle in wet paper and put it in a breeze.

- 17 A student suggests three factors that affect the rate of emission of thermal energy by radiation from a hot object. These are:

- 1 the surface temperature of the object
- 2 the surface area of the object
- 3 the surface colour of the object.

Which suggestions are correct?

- A 1, 2 and 3      B 1 and 2 only      C 1 and 3 only      D 2 and 3 only

- 18** A plane mirror on a vertical wall forms an image of an object placed in front of it.

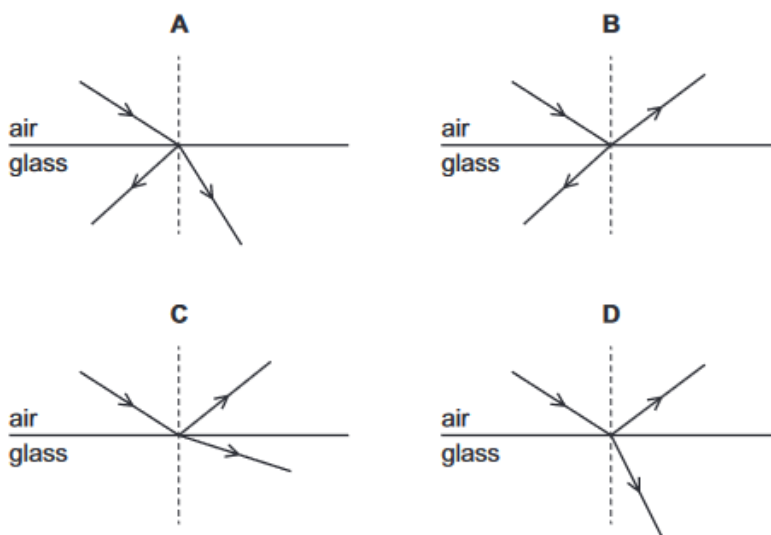
Which characteristics describe the image?

- A** real and inverted
- B** real and upright
- C** virtual and inverted
- D** virtual and upright

- 19** The diagrams show light travelling in air incident on the surface of a glass block.

Some light is reflected and some light is refracted.

Which diagram shows the reflection and refraction of the light?



- 20** Which statement is correct?

- A** Total internal reflection only occurs when light travels from air into glass.
- B** The larger the refractive index of glass, the larger is the critical angle.
- C** When total internal reflection occurs, the angle of incidence is equal to the angle of reflection.
- D** When total internal reflection occurs, the angle of incidence is less than the critical angle.

- 22** Which range of sound frequencies includes only frequencies of sound that can be heard by a healthy human ear?

- A** 0.5–50 Hz      **B** 5–500 Hz      **C** 50–5000 Hz      **D** 500–50 000 Hz