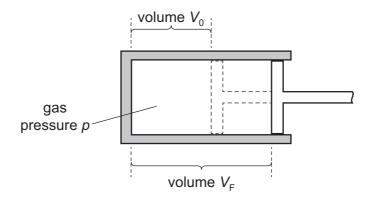
16 A ball drops onto a horizontal surface and bounces elastically.

What happens to the kinetic energy of the ball during the very short time that it is in contact with the surface?

- A Most of the kinetic energy is lost as heat and sound.
- **B** The kinetic energy decreases to zero and then returns to its original value.
- **C** The kinetic energy remains constant because it is an elastic collision.
- **D** The kinetic energy remains constant in magnitude but changes direction.
- 17 Some gas in a cylinder is supplied with thermal energy q.

The gas does useful work in expanding at constant pressure p from volume V_0 to volume V_F , as shown.



Which expression gives the efficiency of this process?

- A $\frac{\rho V_0}{\alpha}$
- $\mathbf{B} = \frac{V_{\mathsf{F}}}{V_{\mathsf{O}}q}$
- $\mathbf{c} = \frac{p(V_{\mathsf{F}} V_0)}{q}$
- $\mathbf{D} = \frac{(V_{\mathsf{F}} V_{\mathsf{O}})}{V_{\mathsf{O}} q}$

18 An object of mass 0.30 kg is thrown vertically upwards from the ground with an initial velocity of 8.0 m s⁻¹. The object reaches a maximum height of 1.9 m.

How much work is done against air resistance as the object rises to its maximum height?

- **A** 4.0 J
- **B** 5.6 J
- **C** 9.6 J
- **D** 15 J

19 A water pump raises a mass of 27×10^3 kg of water through a vertical distance of 80 m in a time of 1.0 hour.

What is the average useful output power of the pump?

- **A** 0.60 kW
- **B** 5.9 kW
- **C** 36 kW
- **D** 350 kW