For Examiner's Use

| 4 | (a) | (i) | Define the terms | | |
|---|-----|---|--|--|--|
| | | | 1. tensile stress, | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | [1] | | |
| | | | 2. tensile strain, | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | [1] | | |
| | | | 3. the Young modulus. | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | [1] | | |
| | | (ii) | Suggest why the Young modulus is not used to describe the deformation of a liquid or a gas. | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | [1] | | |
| | (b) | | change ΔV in the volume V of some water when the pressure on the water increases Δp is given by the expression | | |
| | | | $\Delta p = 2.2 \times 10^9 \; \frac{\Delta V}{V},$ | | |
| | | where Δp is measured in pascal. In many applications, water is assumed to be incompressible. By reference to the expression, justify this assumption. | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | | | |
| | | | [2] | | |

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| 4 | (م) | Mormal | atmospheric | nraccura ic | 1 01 | ∨ 10 ⁵ Pa |
|---|-----|--------|-------------|-------------|------|----------------------|
| ۱ | C | Noma | aumospheric | pressure is | 1.01 | x IU Pa. |

For Examiner's Use

Divers in water of density $1.08 \times 10^3 \, \text{kg} \, \text{m}^{-3}$ frequently use an approximation that every 10 m increase in depth of water is equivalent to one atmosphere increase in pressure. Determine the percentage error in this approximation.

| error = | % | [3] | |
|----------|---------|-----|--|
| O11 O1 — | , • | | |

| 3 | (a) | Ехр | lain what is meant by the internal energy of a substance. |
|---|-----|------|--|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | [2] |
| | (b) | | e and explain, in molecular terms, whether the internal energy of the following eases, decreases or does not change. |
| | | (i) | a lump of iron as it is cooled |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | [3] |
| | | (ii) | some water as it evaporates at constant temperature |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | [3] |

Answer **all** the questions in the spaces provided.

1

| For |
|------------|
| Examiner's |
| Hea |

| Mak | ce estimates of the following quantities. | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------|-----|
| (a) | the speed of sound in air | | |
| | | | |
| | | speed = | [1] |
| (b) | the density of air at room temperature and | pressure | |
| | | | |
| | | density = | [1] |
| (c) | the mass of a protractor | | |
| | | | |
| | | mass = | [1] |
| (d) | the volume, in cm ³ , of the head of an adul | t person | |
| | | | |
| | | volume =cm ³ | [1] |
| | | | [.] |

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8 A thermistor has resistance 3900Ω at $0 \,^{\circ}$ C and resistance 1250Ω at $30 \,^{\circ}$ C. The thermistor is connected into the circuit of Fig. 8.1 in order to monitor temperature changes.

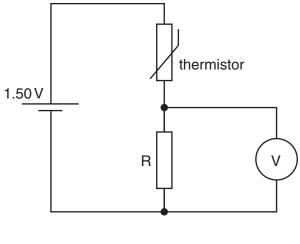


Fig. 8.1

The battery of e.m.f. 1.50 V has negligible internal resistance and the voltmeter has infinite resistance.

(a) The voltmeter is to read 1.00 V at 0 °C. Show that the resistance of resistor R is 7800 Ω .

[2]

(b) The temperature of the thermistor is increased to 30 °C. Determine the reading on the voltmeter.

reading = V [2]

5 Some gas is contained in a cylinder by means of a moveable piston, as illustrated in Fig. 5.1.

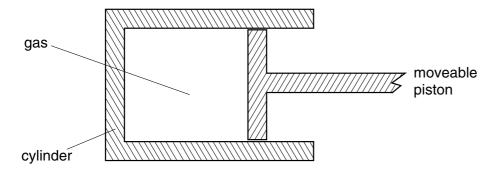


Fig. 5.1

State how, for this mass of gas, the following changes may be achieved.

| (a) | increase its gravitational potential energy | F4 7 |
|-----|---|------|
| (b) | decrease its internal energy | |
| (c) | increase its elastic potential energy | |
| | | |