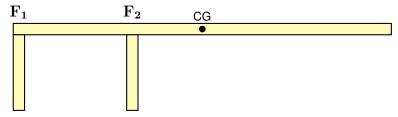
McRoberts Secondary

Physics 12 Unit 1 Test: Statics 2025-09-29



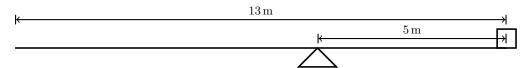
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In this section no changes or modifications must be made! Type Exam ID(Physics 12) 020 25092900001	5					
Please mark the boxes carefully: Not marked: or This document is scanned automatically. Please keep clean and do not bend or fold. For filling in the document please use a blue or black pen. Only clearly marked and positionally accurate crosses will be processed!						
Answers 1 - 15 a b c d 1						

- 1. What conditions are necessary for a body to be in static equilibrium? Note that $\sum \vec{\mathbf{f}}$ is the net force on the body and $\sum \vec{\tau}$ is the net torque on the body.
 - a. $\sum \vec{\mathbf{f}} = \mathbf{0}$
 - b. $\sum \vec{\tau} = 0$
 - c. $\sum \vec{\mathbf{f}} = \mathbf{0}$ and $\sum \vec{\mathbf{\tau}} = \mathbf{0}$
 - d. $\sum \vec{\mathbf{f}} = 0$ or $\sum \vec{\tau} = 0$ (but not both)
- 2. A book weighs 4 N at the surface of the Earth. When held at rest on top of your head, the net force on the book is
 - a. 0 N
 - b. 4 N
 - c. -4 N
 - d. 9.8 N
- 3. A cantilever is held in static equilibrium by two vertical supports as shown in the figure. The beam is fastened to the supports with screws so that each support could apply an upward or downward force. The centre of gravity (CG) of the beam is to the right of the second support. In which direction must F₁ and F₂ point to keep the beam in static equilibrium?

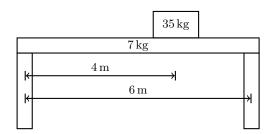


- a. F_1 and F_2 both point upward
- b. F₁ and F₂ both point downward
- c. F₁ points upward while F₂ points downward
- d. F₁ points downward while F₂ points upward
- 4. A heavy child and a lightweight child are balanced on a massless seesaw. If both children move forward so that they are at half of their original distance from the pivot, what will happen to the seesaw?
 - a. The seesaw will still be balanced.
 - b. The side the lightweight child is sitting on will tilt downward.
 - c. It is impossible to determine without knowing the masses and distances.
 - d. The side the heavy child is sitting on will tilt downward.
- 5. A heavy seesaw is balanced with no one sitting on it. Then, a lightweight child sits on one side and a heavy child sits on the other side. They sit at different distances from the pivot so that the seesaw remains balanced. Now, if both children move forward so that they are at half of their original distance from the pivot, what will happen to the seesaw?
 - a. It is impossible to determine without knowing the masses and distances.
 - b. The side the lightweight child sitting on will tilt downward.
 - c. The seesaw will still be balanced.
 - d. The side the heavy child is sitting on will tilt downward.

- 6. A heavy seesaw is out of balance. A lightweight child sits on the end that is tilted downward, and a heavy child sits on the other side so that the seesaw now balances. If both children then move forward so that they are at half of their original distance from the pivot, what will happen to the seesaw?
 - a. It is impossible to determine without knowing the masses and distances.
 - b. The seesaw will still be balanced.
 - c. The side the heavy child is sitting on will now tilt downward.
 - d. The side the lightweight child sitting on will once again tilt downward.
- 7. A person weighing 778 N stands with one foot on each of two bathroom scales. Which statement is correct about this situation?
 - Each scale should read 389 N
 - b. The sum of the two scale readings should be 778 N
 - c. Each scale should read 778 N
 - d. None of the other statements are true.
- 8. A boy and a girl are balanced on a massless seesaw. The boy's mass is 41 kg and the girl's mass is 29 kg. If the boy is sitting 1.9 m from the pivot, how far from the pivot must the girl be sitting on the other side of the seesaw?
 - a. 1.8 m
 - b. 1.5 m
 - c. 2.7 m
 - d. 1.7 m
- 9. A lever is 13 m long. The distance from the fulcrum to the load to be lifted is 5 m. If a rock weighing 8000 N is to be lifted, how much force must be exerted on the lever?

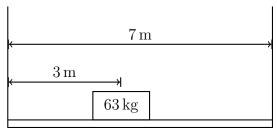


- a. 5000 N
- b. 4690 N
- c. 4920 N
- d. 2810 N
- 10. A uniform 7 kg beam, 6 m long, supports a 35 kg box. The beam is supported by two vertical columns and the centre of gravity of the box is 4 m from the left column. Calculate the force on the right column.

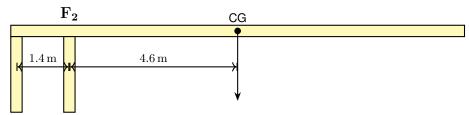


- a. 1920 N
- b. 263 N
- c. 120 N
- d. 790 N

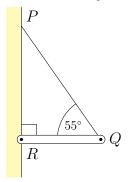
11. A scaffold of negligible mass is hanging horizontally from wires on each end. The scaffold is 7 m long. A 63 kg box sits 3 m from the left end. What is the tension in the left wire?



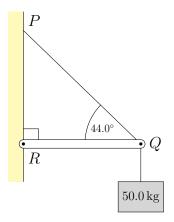
- a. 239 N
- b. 42700 N
- c. 157 000 N
- d. 353 N
- 12. A cantilever beam is held in static equilibrium by two vertical supports separated by 1.4 m. The beam's mass is 63 kg and its centre of gravity (CG) is 4.6 m from the second support. What is the magnitude of the force applied by the second support, F_2 ?



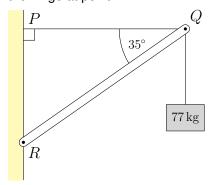
- a. 2600 N
- b. 690 N
- c. 260 N
- d. 1400 N
- 13. A 7.0 m long uniform beam of mass 4.0 kg, QR, is mounted by a hinge on a wall and held in a horizontal position by wire PQ, forming a 55° angle at point Q as shown in the figure. What is the magnitude of the tension in wire PQ?



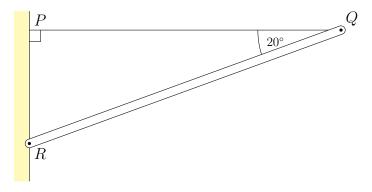
- a. 24 N
- b. 48 N
- c. 2.4 N
- d. 7.5 N
- 14. A 9.0 m long uniform beam of mass 4.00 kg, QR, is mounted by a hinge on a wall and held in a horizontal position by wire PQ, forming a 44.0° angle at point Q as shown in the figure. A load of mass 50.0 kg hangs vertically down from point Q. What is the magnitude of the tension in wire PQ?



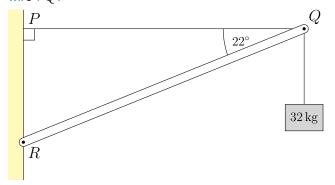
- a. 734 N
- b. 1000 N
- c. 73.4 N
- d. 328 N
- 15. A uniform beam QR, 1.0 m long with negligible mass, is mounted by a hinge on a wall and held in position by a horizontal wire PQ as shown in the figure. The beam supports a load of mass 77 kg hanging vertically down from point Q. What is the magnitude of the force on the hinge at point R?



- a. 1320 N
- b. 11900 N
- c. 207 N
- d. 4310 N
- 16. A 5.0 m long uniform beam of mass 15 kg (QR) is mounted by a hinge on a wall and held in position by a horizontal wire (PQ), forming a 20° angle at point Q as shown in the figure. What is the tension in the horizontal wire PQ?

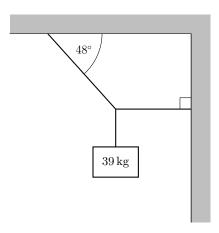


- a. 172 N
- b. 202 N
- c. 2020 N
- d. 198 N
- 17. A uniform beam QR, 2.0 m long with negligible mass, is mounted by a hinge on a wall and held in position by a horizontal wire PQ as shown in the figure. The beam supports a load of mass 32 kg hanging vertically down from point Q. What is the tension in the horizontal wire PQ?

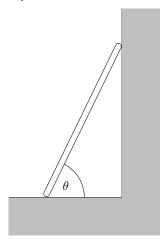


- a. 776 N
- b. 418 N
- c. 243 N
- d. 182 N
- 18. Two scales are separated by 7.0 m, and a plank of mass 6.0 kg is placed between them. Each scale is observed to read 3.0 kg. A rock is placed somewhere on the plank, after which the left scale reads 50.0 kg and the right scale reads 60.0 kg. How far from the left scale was the rock placed?
 - a. 1.6 m
 - b. 3.84 m
 - c. 2.65 m
 - d. 2.77 m
- 19. A box of mass 39 kg hangs down from three attached cords secured to the ceiling and wall

as shown in the diagram. Find the maximum tension in any one of the three cords.



- a. 272 N
- b. 514 N
- c. 659 N
- d. 669 N
- 20. A uniform ladder of mass 8 kg and length 8 m leans against a frictionless wall. Let θ be the angle that the ladder makes with the ground. If the coefficient of static friction between the ladder and the ground is 0.34, what is the minimum value of θ at which the ladder will not slip?



- a. 48°
- b. 46°
- c. 56°
- d. 38°