

# Physics 30      1996 January

*Use the following information to answer the next three questions.*

When a motor vehicle slows down suddenly and the wheels are locked, the kinetic energy of the vehicle is transferred into heat energy. A skid mark is left on the road. Police can estimate the speed at which a vehicle was travelling before the brakes were applied by measuring the length of a skid mark  $d$  and applying the formula  $v = \sqrt{2g\mu d}$ , where  $\mu = 0.750$  for a dry road surface.

After the brakes are applied and the wheels are locked, a  $1.00 \times 10^3$  kg vehicle comes to a stop in 3.80 s. The vehicle leaves a 52.9 m skid mark.

## Numerical Response

1. The estimated speed of the vehicle is calculated to be \_\_\_\_\_ m/s.

(Record your **three-digit answer** in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)

*Use your recorded answer from Numerical Response 1 to answer Numerical Response 2.*

## Numerical Response

2. Assume a closed system between the vehicle and the road, such that the vehicle's kinetic energy is converted to heat. The amount of kinetic energy transformed into heat energy while the vehicle stops, expressed in scientific notation, is  $b \times 10^w$  J. The value of  $b$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

(Record your **three-digit answer** in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)

*Use your recorded answer from Numerical Response 1 to answer Numerical Response 3.*

## Numerical Response

3. The magnitude of the impulse necessary to stop the vehicle, expressed in scientific notation, is  $b \times 10^w$  kg·m/s. The value of  $b$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

(Record your **three-digit answer** in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)

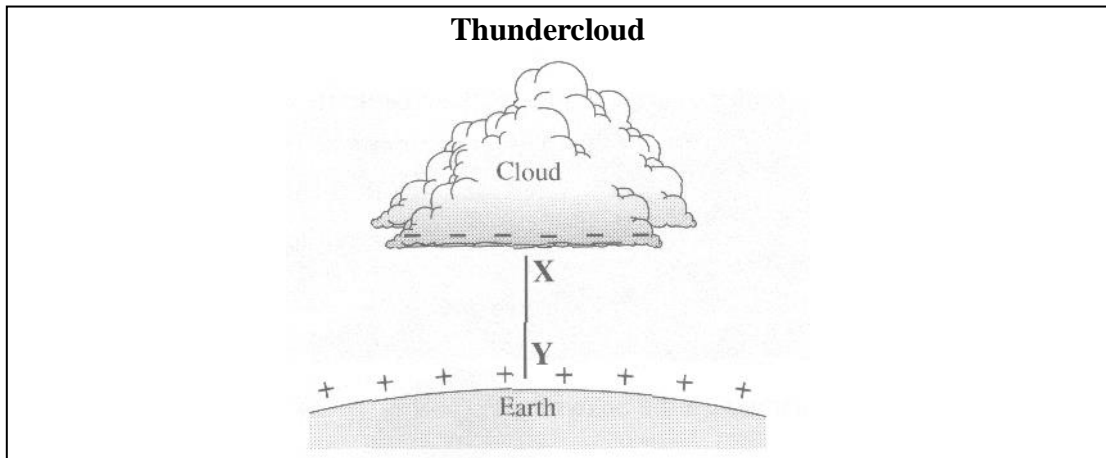
Use the following information to answer the next three questions.

Five cars were used in a test designed to study how injuries to the occupants of a car could be reduced.

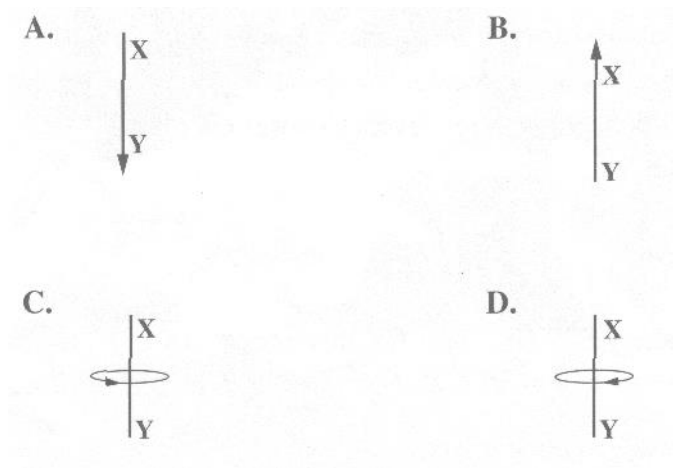
Car	Mass (kg)
1	1740
2	2950
3	1770
4	2000
5	2040

- Each car was designed with energy-absorbing crumple zones. Car 4, travelling at 100 km/h (27.8 m/s), was crashed into a wall and became 0.500 m shorter during impact. The average retarding force was
  - $1.36 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$
  - $1.54 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$
  - $1.57 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$
  - $2.36 \times 10^6 \text{ N}$
- The automatic braking system in each car was designed to activate if the car encountered a sudden head-on force equal to or greater than  $1.25 \times 10^4 \text{ N}$ . The activator uses an instrument that measures average force. In which cars would the braking system activate if each vehicle were forced to stop from 100 km/h in 4.0 s?
  - 1, 2, and 4
  - 1, 3, and 4
  - 2, 3, and 5
  - 2, 4, and 5
- The 1740 kg car travelling north on an icy test area was crashed into the 2000 kg car travelling west. The test designers found that the two vehicles locked together on impact and slid at 9.0 m/s at  $35^\circ$  west of north. What was the speed of the 1740 kg car just before impact?
  - 16 m/s
  - 11 m/s
  - 8.5 m/s
  - 5.9 m/s

Use the following information to answer the next two questions.



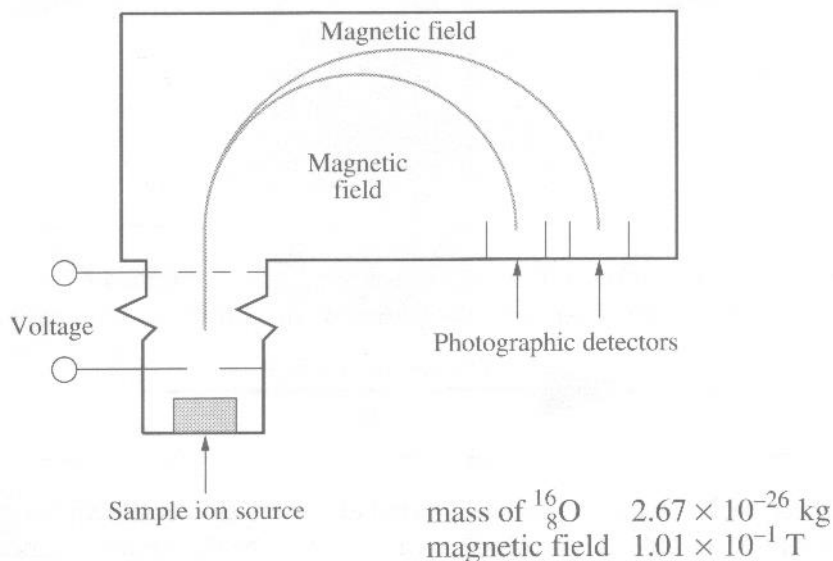
4. If the bottom of a cloud is relatively negative and the surface of Earth is relatively positive, then the direction of the resulting electric field, along line XY, can best be pictured as



5. Assume the bottom of the cloud and the surface of Earth are parallel and that they are separated by a distance of 2.00 km. If a potential difference of  $5.00 \times 10^8$  V is created between the bottom of the clouds and the surface of Earth, the magnitude of the electric field created is
- A.  $2.50 \times 10^5$  V/m
- B.  $2.50 \times 10^8$  V/m
- C.  $1.00 \times 10^9$  V/m
- D.  $1.00 \times 10^{12}$  V/m

Use the following information to answer the next three questions.

There are two stable isotopes of oxygen,  $^{16}_8\text{O}$  and  $^{18}_8\text{O}$ . The ratio of  $^{16}_8\text{O}$  to  $^{18}_8\text{O}$  in the ice of ancient glaciers is an indication of past temperatures. A mass spectrometer is used to measure the numbers of  $^{16}_8\text{O}$  and  $^{18}_8\text{O}$  atoms in a sample of ice. It uses a potential difference to accelerate the oxygen ions ( $\text{O}^{2-}$ ) in a straight line. The path of the ions is then bent into circular motion by a magnetic field.



6. The ions are negative. Therefore, to bend them into circular motion to the right, the direction of the magnetic field must be
- A. into the page
  - B. out of the page
  - C. toward the top of the page
  - D. toward the bottom of the page
7. Which statement correctly describes the difference between the two isotopes of oxygen?
- A.  $^{18}_8\text{O}$  has 2 more protons than  $^{16}_8\text{O}$
  - B.  $^{18}_8\text{O}$  has 2 more neutrons than  $^{16}_8\text{O}$
  - C.  $^{18}_8\text{O}$  has 2 more electrons than  $^{16}_8\text{O}$
  - D.  $^{18}_8\text{O}$  has 2 fewer electrons than  $^{16}_8\text{O}$

### Numerical Response

4. The radius of the path for  $^{16}_8\text{O}^{2-}$  ions that are moving at a speed of  $2.00 \times 10^5$  m/s, expressed in scientific notation, is  $b \times 10^{-w}$  m. The value of  $b$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

(Record your **three-digit answer** in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)

8. If a current-carrying wire runs directly over a magnetic compass, the needle of the compass will
- A. point in a direction perpendicular to the wire
  - B. point in a direction parallel to the wire
  - C. tend to point directly to the wire
  - D. not be affected by the current

*Use the following information to answer the next two questions.*

The energy of ultraviolet radiation can be harmful to living organisms by breaking the chemical bonds of DNA. The ozone layer provides protection from the UV radiation of the Sun. Each ozone molecule can absorb UV radiation having wavelengths less than 295 nm.

### Numerical Response

5. Given the above data, the lowest frequency of ultraviolet light absorbed by an ozone molecule, expressed in scientific notation, is  $b \times 10^w$  Hz. The value of  $b$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

(Record your **three-digit answer** in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)

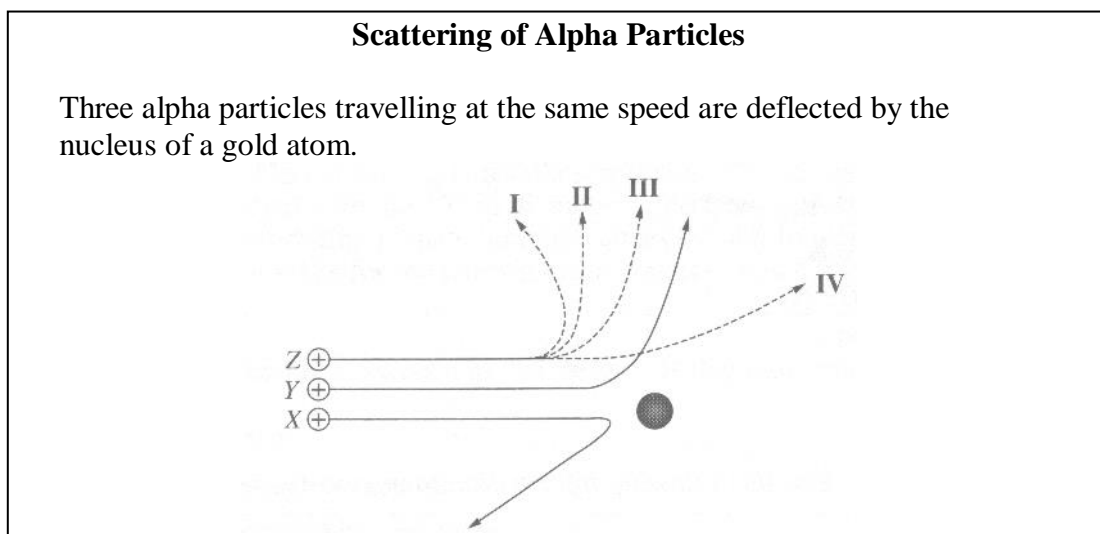
*Use your recorded answer from Numerical Response 5 to answer Numerical Response 6.*

### Numerical Response

6. The minimum energy of UV radiation absorbed by an ozone molecule will be  $b \times 10^{-w}$  J. The value of  $b$  is \_\_\_\_\_.

(Record your **three-digit answer** in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)

Use the following information to answer the next question.



9. If particles X and Y are deflected as shown, particle Z will take path
- A. I
  - B. II
  - C. III
  - D. IV

### Numerical Response

7. Northern lights are often observed in Alberta skies. They occur as a result of a collision between electrons from the solar wind and oxygen atoms in the upper atmosphere. The oxygen atoms are excited after the collision. The most common colour, green, has a wavelength of 480 nm. To produce this colour, the electrons must be travelling with a minimum speed, expressed in scientific notation, of  $b \times 10^w$  m/s. The value of  $b$  is \_\_\_\_\_.
- (Record your **three-digit answer** in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)
10. A transformer has 4000 turns on the primary coil and operates at 400 V AC with a current of 0.460 A. Assuming 100% efficiency, if the secondary coil of the transformer has 200 turns, then the current in the secondary coil is
- A. 23.0 A
  - B. 92.0 A
  - C. 0.023 A
  - D. 9.20 A

*Use the following information to answer the next two questions.*

An electrician has to install a step-down transformer that will be used to run a doorbell. The household supply voltage is 110 V (AC) and the doorbell requires only 16 V (AC).

11. If the doorbell draws 0.50 A of current, then the current drain from the household supply, assuming 100% efficiency, will be
- A. 0.073 A
  - B. 0.29 A
  - C. 3.4 A
  - D. 14 A
12. On another circuit in the house, the primary coil of a different transformer draws  $1.0 \times 10^{-2}$  A. The transformer is only 95% efficient, losing energy to the environment due to heat and vibration. The total energy it **will lose** in 1.0 day is
- A.  $9.0 \times 10^4$  J
  - B.  $4.8 \times 10^3$  J
  - C.  $4.0 \times 10^3$  J
  - D.  $2.0 \times 10^2$  J
- 

*Use the following information to answer the next three questions.*

There is strong evidence that at least two planets are orbiting the pulsar neutron star PSRB 1257+12 in the constellation Virgo. The star emits radio waves that are detected with the 305 m diameter radio telescope in Puerto Rico. However, the orbiting planets' gravity causes the star to wobble in its rotation. The time it takes for the emitted radio waves to reach Earth varies.

13. One difference between radio waves and visible light is that radio waves
- A. cannot be reflected
  - B. cannot travel through a vacuum
  - C. travel at a lower speed in a vacuum
  - D. have a longer wavelength than visible light

14. Radio waves from space longer than  $\frac{1}{10}$  the diameter of the radio telescope are undetectable on Earth's surface because of atmospheric interference. What is the approximate lower limit of the frequency of detectable waves?
- A.  $1.0 \times 10^{-7}$  Hz
  - B. 32 Hz
  - C.  $9.8 \times 10^6$  Hz
  - D.  $9.2 \times 10^9$  Hz

### Numerical Response

8. When the radio waves arrive  $3.1 \times 10^{-3}$  s sooner than predicted, the pulsar's orbiting planets have pulled the source of radiation closer to Earth. The change in distance, expressed in scientific notation, is **a.b**  $\times 10^{cd}$  m.  
The values of **a**, **b**, **c**, and **d** are \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_, and \_\_\_\_\_.

(Record all **four digits** in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)

15. The energy that must be absorbed for an electron in a hydrogen atom to make the transition from the 5th level to the 6th level is
- A. 0.17 eV
  - B. 0.38 eV
  - C. 0.54 eV
  - D. 0.92 eV



Use the following information to answer the next two questions.

This chart lists energy levels of the outer electron orbits in the sodium atom.	
$n = \infty$	0.00 eV
•	•
$n = 6$	-1.10 eV
$n = 5$	-1.40 eV
$n = 4$	-1.60 eV
$n = 3$	-1.90 eV
$n = 2$	-3.00 eV
$n = 1$	-5.10 eV

16. The shortest wavelength of visible light emitted when an electron falls from the  $n = 6$  level is
- A.  $2.40 \times 10^{-7}$  m
  - B.  $3.11 \times 10^{-7}$  m
  - C.  $1.10 \times 10^{-6}$  m
  - D.  $4.13 \times 10^{-6}$  m
17. When its electron is in the lowest energy level, the sodium atom is said to be in the
- A. ionized state
  - B. excited state
  - C. ground state
  - D. unstable state

*Use the following information to answer the next two questions.*

Gamma rays in astronomy are associated with processes that involve tremendous amounts of energy other than radioactive decay. Because detector efficiency of gamma rays is very poor at ground level, detection is done by satellite.

18. A gamma ray of frequency  $1.75 \times 10^{20}$  Hz is produced by a solar flare. What is the period of the ray?
- A.  $1.71 \times 10^{-21}$  s
  - B.  $5.71 \times 10^{-21}$  s
  - C.  $1.75 \times 10^{20}$  s
  - D.  $5.25 \times 10^{21}$  s
19. A strong or intense source of gamma rays would **most likely** indicate that
- A. an explosion had occurred
  - B. a strong gravitational field is present
  - C. energy is being converted into matter
  - D. matter is being converted into energy
- 
20. To what voltage would a cathode ray tube have to be adjusted to produce a photon that has a frequency of  $3.00 \times 10^{24}$  Hz?
- A.  $1.99 \times 10^{-9}$  V
  - B.  $1.24 \times 10^{10}$  V
  - C.  $3.00 \times 10^{24}$  V
  - D.  $1.88 \times 10^{43}$  V

Use the following information to answer the next question.

A Japanese car manufacturer is designing an automatic braking system that detects objects in a car's path. The system involves a detector that receives reflected laser signals.

21. A signal sent by the laser is reflected and returned to the detector  $0.15\ \mu\text{s}$  after its transmission. The distance from the car to the detected object is
- A. 15 m
  - B. 23 m
  - C. 42 m
  - D. 45 m
22. When light of frequency  $5.0 \times 10^{14}\ \text{Hz}$  illuminates a metal surface, photoelectrons are emitted with a maximum kinetic energy of  $1.8 \times 10^{-19}\ \text{J}$ . The threshold frequency of the metal is
- A.  $4.5 \times 10^{11}\ \text{Hz}$
  - B.  $2.3 \times 10^{14}\ \text{Hz}$
  - C.  $1.5 \times 10^{19}\ \text{Hz}$
  - D.  $3.3 \times 10^{19}\ \text{Hz}$

### Numerical Response

9. A 0.050 MeV X-ray beam is used to take a child's chest X-ray. The child's chest is 9 cm thick and the half-distance for this radiation in body tissue is 3 cm. The ratio of the energy received by the chest surface to the energy received by the skin on the child's back is **a** to **b**.  
The values of **a** and **b** are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

(Record all **two digits** in the numerical-response section on the answer sheet.)

23. Gamma radiation is chosen for food irradiation because it
- A. is safe, low-energy radiation
  - B. is the easiest form of radiation to produce
  - C. penetrates into the food through its packaging
  - D. poses no danger to the technologists doing the irradiation

*Use the following information to answer the next three questions.*

In a number of nuclear power stations, the reaction material is Uranium 235. The  $^{235}_{92}\text{U}$  will spontaneously decay to produce Thorium 231 plus at least one other particle. The half-life of  $^{235}_{92}\text{U}$  is  $7.0 \times 10^8$  years.

24. One of the other particles that is produced during the decay process must be
- A. an alpha particle
  - B. an electron
  - C. a neutron
  - D. a proton
25. How long would it take 10.0 g of  $^{235}_{92}\text{U}$  to decay to 1.25 g in a nuclear reactor?
- A.  $9.9 \times 10^{-2}$  y
  - B.  $1.8 \times 10^8$  y
  - C.  $1.4 \times 10^9$  y
  - D.  $2.1 \times 10^9$  y
26. The fission of  $^{235}_{92}\text{U}$  will release 200 MeV of energy per atom. This energy is related to the
- A. initial kinetic energy of the initiating neutron
  - B. conversion of a nucleon to energy
  - C. formation of beta radiation
  - D. mass defect of the nucleus