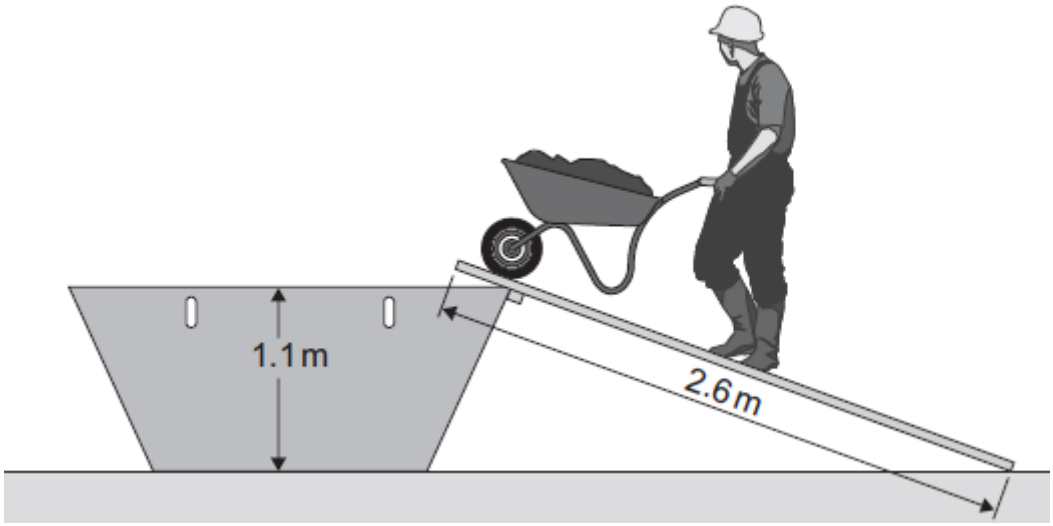
Name of the Student:_____
Max. Marks : 22 Marks **Time : 22 Minutes**

Q1.

(a) The diagram shows a builder using a plank to help load rubble into a skip.



The builder uses a force of 220 N to push the wheelbarrow up the plank.

Use information from the diagram to calculate the work done to push the wheelbarrow up the plank to the skip.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

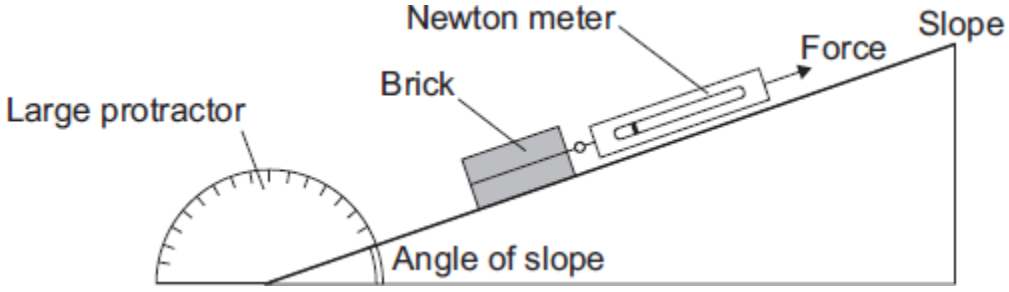
_____

_____

Work done = _____ J

(2)

(b) A student investigated how the force needed to pull a brick up a slope, at a steady speed, depends on the angle of the slope.
The apparatus used by the student is shown in the diagram.



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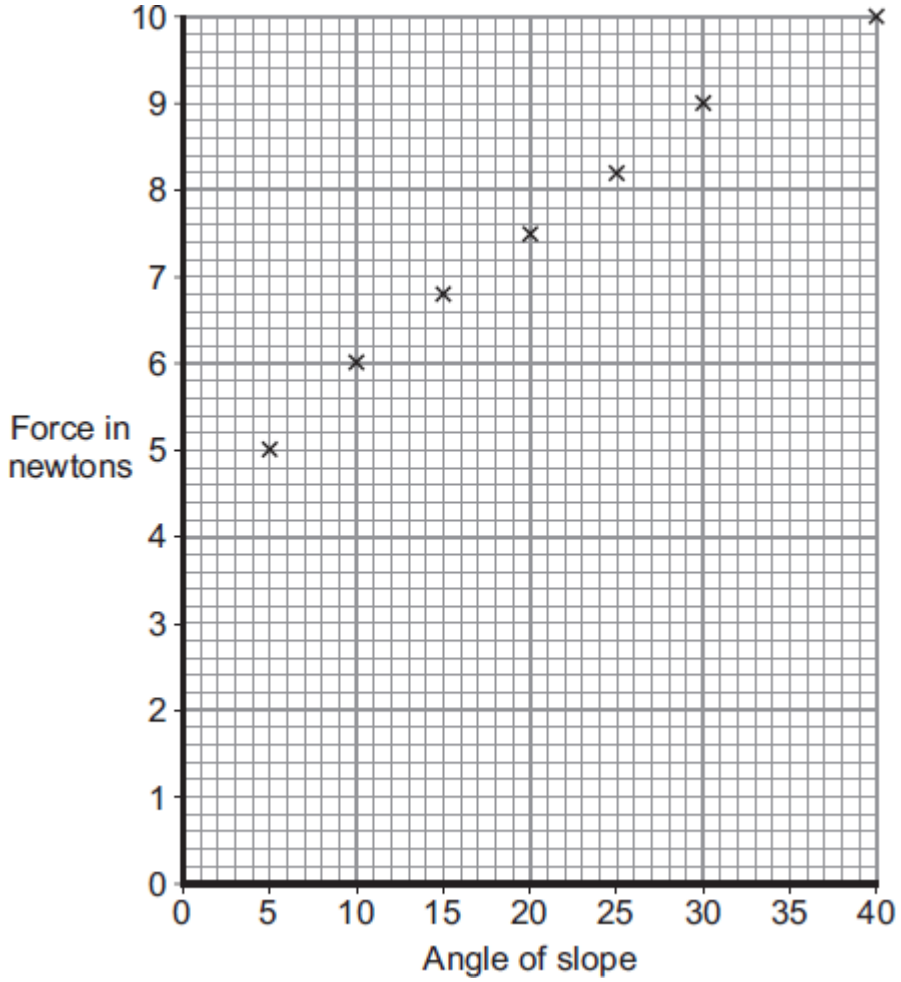
The student used the results from the investigation to plot the points for a graph of force used against the angle of the slope.



(i) Draw a line of best fit for these points.

(1)

(ii) How does the force used to pull the brick up the slope change as the angle of the slope increases?

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) Consider the results from this experiment.
Should the student recommend that the builder use a long plank or a short plank to help load the skip?

Draw a ring around your answer.

long plank **short plank**

Explain the reason for your answer.

_____

_____

_____

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_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q2.

(a) A student investigates the moment of a force.

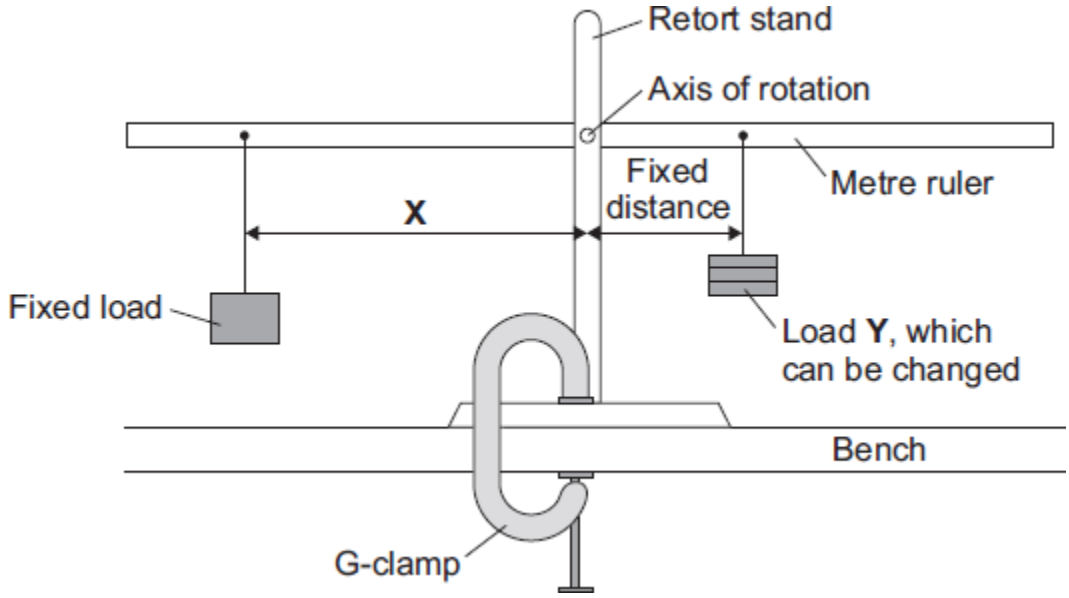
(i) What does the word *moment* mean in this sentence?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) The diagram shows how she sets up her apparatus.



Suggest the purpose of the G-clamp.

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) A horizontal rod fits into a hole at the centre of the metre ruler. This is the axis of rotation. The student changes the load **Y** and adjusts the distance **X** until the metre ruler is horizontal. She takes six pairs of measurements which are shown in the table.

Load Y in newtons	**Distance X in centimetres**
1	7
2	14
3	21

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4	28
5	35
6	42

Explain fully how distance **X** varies with load **Y**.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(iv) The weight of the ruler can be ignored in this experiment.

Which statement gives the reason why?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your answer.

The weight of the ruler is so small it is negligible. ☐

The centre of mass of the ruler is at the axis of rotation. ☐

The ruler is a symmetrical object. ☐

(1)

(b) In the summer, a town council fits hanging baskets to some of its lamp posts.

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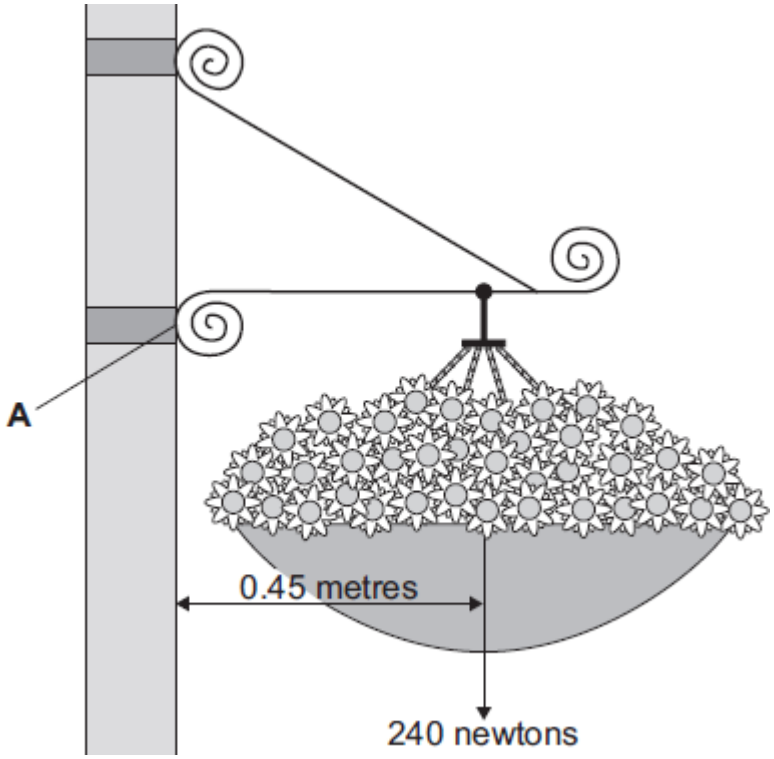

Use the information in the diagram and the equation in the box to calculate the moment produced by the weight of the hanging basket about an axis through point **A**.

moment	=	force	×	perpendicular distance from the line of action of the force to the axis of rotation

Show clearly how you work out your answer **and** give the unit.

Moment = _____

(3)

(Total 8 marks)

Q3.

A cyclist travelling along a straight level road accelerates at 1.2 m/s^2 for 5 seconds.
The mass of the cyclist and the bicycle is 80 kg.

(a) Calculate the resultant force needed to produce this acceleration.

Show clearly how you work out your answer and give the unit.

Resultant force = _____

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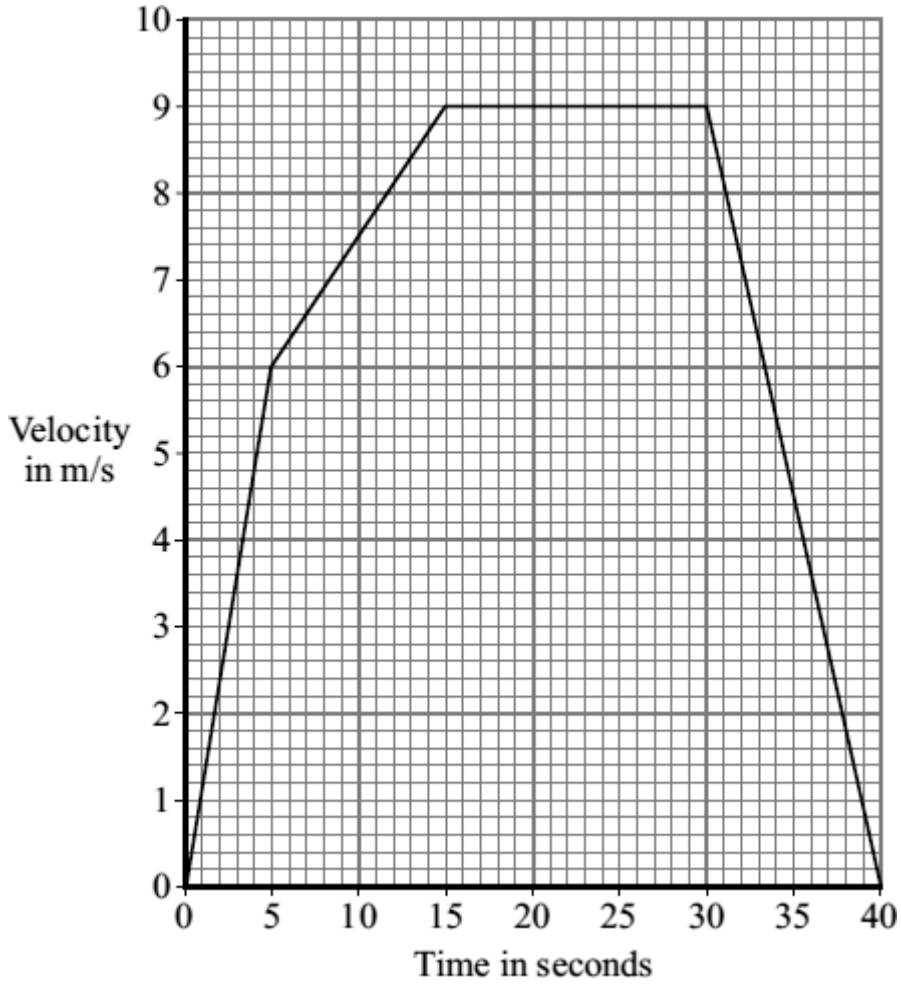
(3)

(b) The graph shows how the velocity of the cyclist changes with time.



(i) Complete the following sentence.

The velocity includes both the speed and the _____ of the cyclist.

(1)

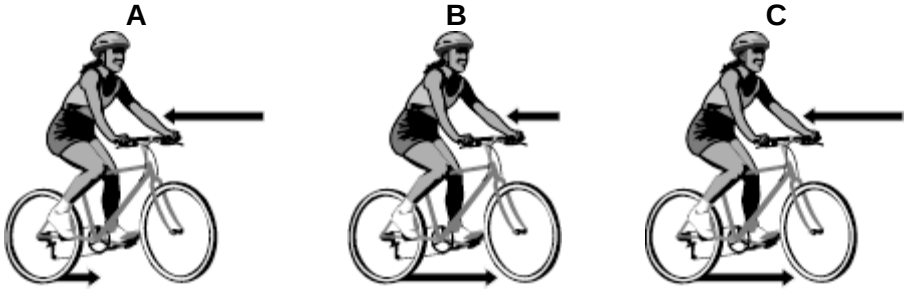
(ii) Why has the data for the cyclist been shown as a line graph instead of a bar chart?

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The diagrams show the horizontal forces acting on the cyclist at three different speeds. The length of an arrow represents the size of the force.



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Which **one** of the diagrams, **A**, **B** or **C**, represents the forces acting when the cyclist is travelling at a constant 9 m/s?

_____

Explain the reason for your choice.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)
(Total 8 marks)

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