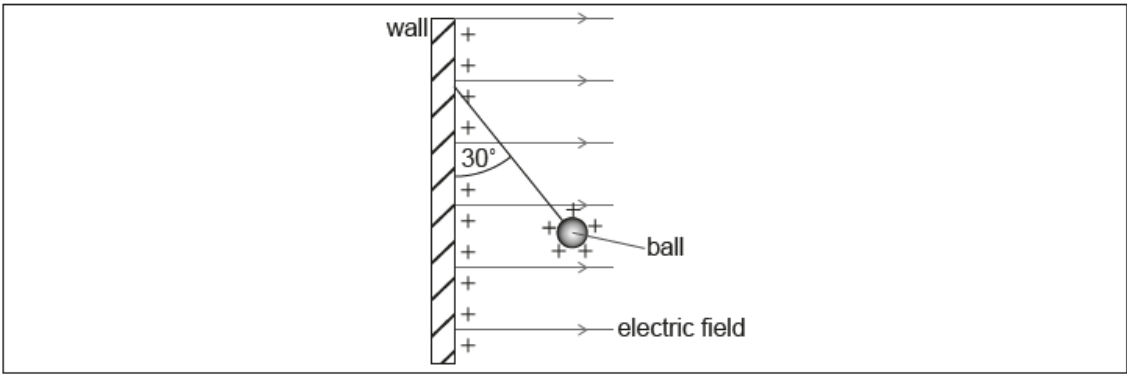


Yellow [very common] [171 marks]

A vertical wall carries a uniform positive charge on its surface. This produces a uniform horizontal electric field perpendicular to the wall. A small, positively-charged ball is suspended in equilibrium from the vertical wall by a thread of negligible mass.



- 1a. The charge per unit area on the surface of the wall is σ . It can be shown [2 marks] that the electric field strength E due to the charge on the wall is given by the equation

$$E = \frac{\sigma}{2\epsilon_0}.$$

Demonstrate that the units of the quantities in this equation are consistent.

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1b. The thread makes an angle of 30° with the vertical wall. The ball has a mass of 0.025 kg. *[3 marks]*

Determine the horizontal force that acts on the ball.

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1c. The charge on the ball is $1.2 \times 10^{-6}\text{C}$. Determine σ . *[2 marks]*

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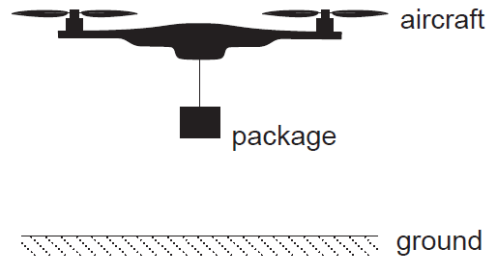
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A company delivers packages to customers using a small unmanned aircraft. Rotating horizontal blades exert a force on the surrounding air. The air above the aircraft is initially stationary.



The air is propelled vertically downwards with speed v . The aircraft hovers motionless above the ground. A package is suspended from the aircraft on a string. The mass of the aircraft is 0.95 kg and the combined mass of the package and string is 0.45 kg . The mass of air pushed downwards by the blades in one second is 1.7 kg .

2a. State the value of the resultant force on the aircraft when hovering. *[1 mark]*

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2b. Outline, by reference to Newton's third law, how the upward lift force on the aircraft is achieved. *[2 marks]*

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2c. Determine v . State your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures. [3 marks]

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2d. The package and string are now released and fall to the ground. The lift force on the aircraft remains unchanged. Calculate the initial acceleration of the aircraft. [2 marks]

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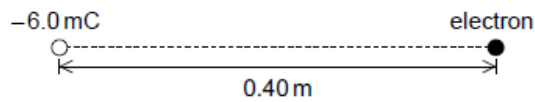
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An electron is placed at a distance of 0.40 m from a fixed point charge of -6.0 mC .



3a. Show that the electric field strength due to the point charge at the position of the electron is $3.4 \times 10^8\text{ NC}^{-1}$. [2 marks]

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3b. Calculate the magnitude of the initial acceleration of the electron. [2 marks]

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3c. Describe the subsequent motion of the electron. [3 marks]

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A student strikes a tennis ball that is initially at rest so that it leaves the racquet at a speed of 64 m s^{-1} . The ball has a mass of 0.058 kg and the contact between the ball and the racquet lasts for 25 ms .

4a. Calculate the average force exerted by the racquet on the ball. [2 marks]

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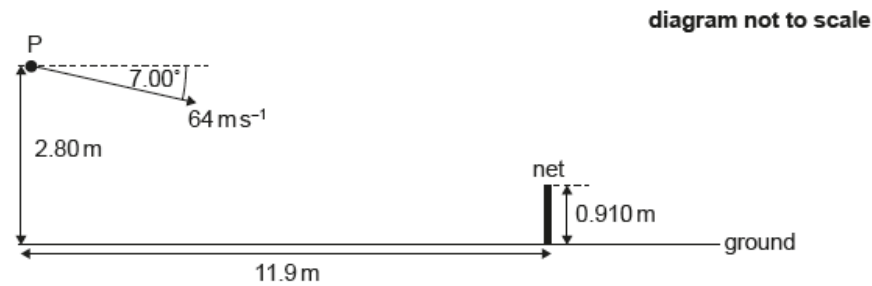
4b. Calculate the average power delivered to the ball during the impact. [2 marks]

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The student strikes the tennis ball at point P. The tennis ball is initially directed at an angle of 7.00° to the horizontal.



The following data are available.

Height of P = 2.80 m

Distance of student from net = 11.9 m

Height of net = 0.910 m

Initial speed of tennis ball = 64 m s^{-1}

4c. Calculate the time it takes the tennis ball to reach the net. [2 marks]

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4d. Show that the tennis ball passes over the net. [3 marks]

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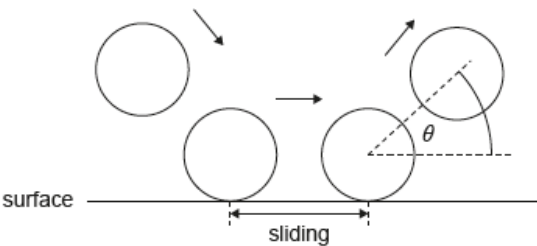
4e. Determine the speed of the tennis ball as it strikes the ground. [2 marks]

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4f. The student models the bounce of the tennis ball to predict the angle θ [3 marks]
at which the ball leaves a surface of clay and a surface of grass.



The model assumes

- during contact with the surface the ball slides.
- the sliding time is the same for both surfaces.
- the sliding frictional force is greater for clay than grass.
- the normal reaction force is the same for both surfaces.

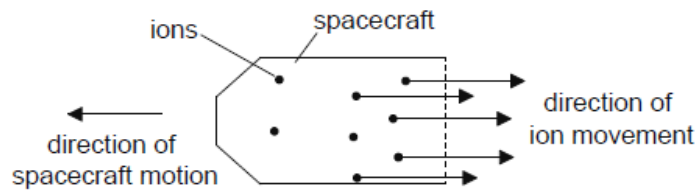
Predict for the student's model, without calculation, whether θ is greater for a clay surface or for a grass surface.

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Ion-thrust engines can power spacecraft. In this type of engine, ions are created in a chamber and expelled from the spacecraft. The spacecraft is in outer space when the propulsion system is turned on. The spacecraft starts from rest.



The mass of ions ejected each second is $6.6 \times 10^{-6} \text{ kg}$ and the speed of each ion is $5.2 \times 10^4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$. The initial total mass of the spacecraft and its fuel is 740 kg . Assume that the ions travel away from the spacecraft parallel to its direction of motion.

5a. Determine the initial acceleration of the spacecraft.

[2 marks]

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An initial mass of 60 kg of fuel is in the spacecraft for a journey to a planet. Half of the fuel will be required to slow down the spacecraft before arrival at the destination planet.

5b. Estimate the maximum speed of the spacecraft.

[2 marks]

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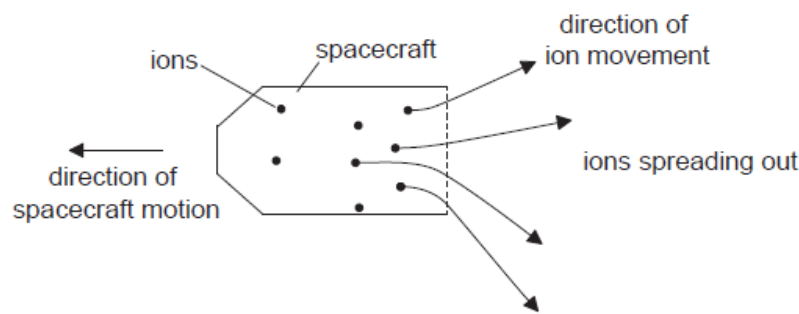
5c. Outline why scientists sometimes use estimates in making calculations. [1 mark]

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In practice, the ions leave the spacecraft at a range of angles as shown.



5d. Outline why the ions are likely to spread out. [2 marks]

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5e. Explain what effect, if any, this spreading of the ions has on the acceleration of the spacecraft. [2 marks]

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On arrival at the planet, the spacecraft goes into orbit as it comes into the gravitational field of the planet.

5f. Outline what is meant by the gravitational field strength at a point. [2 marks]

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5g. Newton’s law of gravitation applies to point masses. Suggest why the law [1 mark]
can be applied to a satellite orbiting a spherical planet of uniform density.

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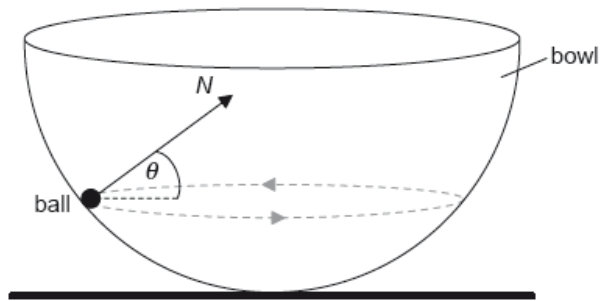
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A small ball of mass m is moving in a horizontal circle on the inside surface of a frictionless hemispherical bowl.



The normal reaction force N makes an angle θ to the horizontal.

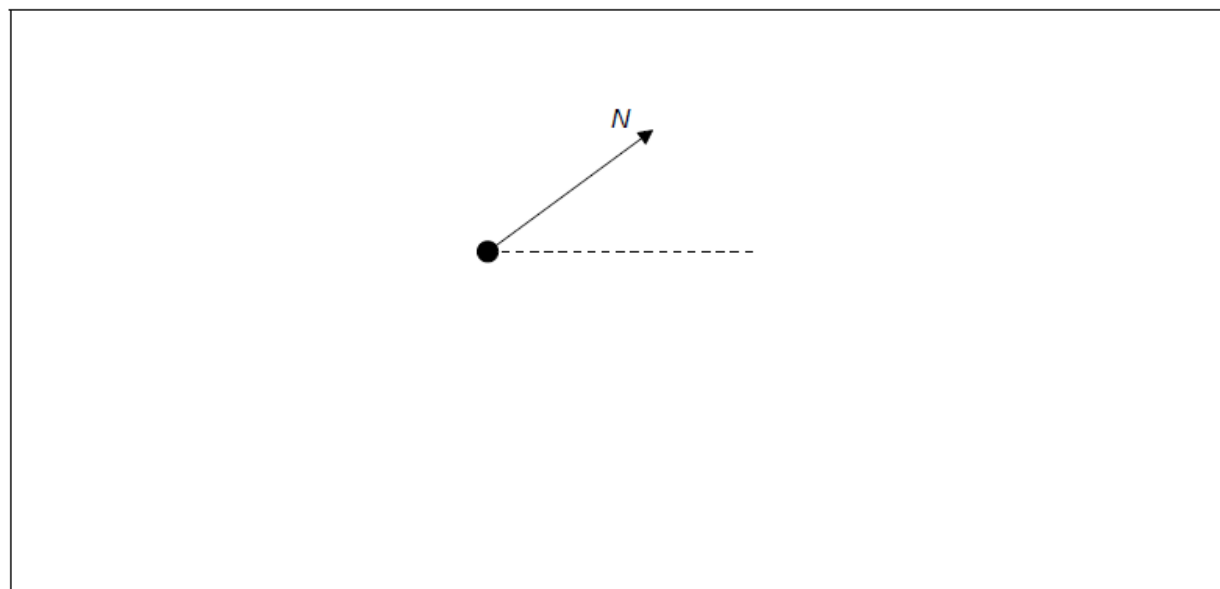
- 6a. State the direction of the resultant force on the ball. [1 mark]

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- 6b. On the diagram, construct an arrow of the correct length to represent the weight of the ball. [2 marks]



6c. Show that the magnitude of the net force F on the ball is given by the following equation. [3 marks]

$$F = \frac{mg}{\tan \theta}$$

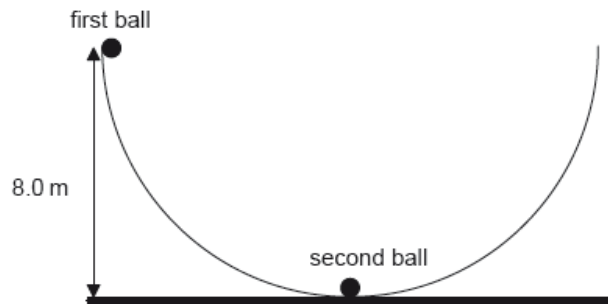
[illegible]

6d. The radius of the bowl is 8.0 m and $\theta = 22^\circ$. Determine the speed of the ball. [4 marks]

6e. Outline whether this ball can move on a horizontal circular path of radius equal to the radius of the bowl. [2 marks]

A large rectangular box with a solid black border, containing six horizontal dotted lines for writing.

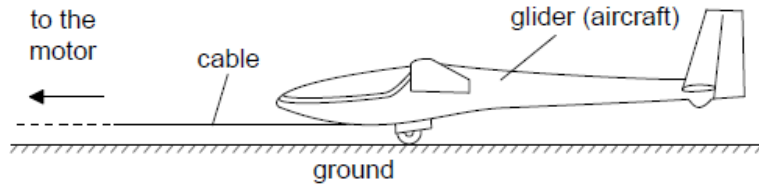
6f. A second identical ball is placed at the bottom of the bowl and the first ball is displaced so that its height from the horizontal is equal to 8.0 m. [3 marks]



The first ball is released and eventually strikes the second ball. The two balls remain in contact. Determine, in m, the maximum height reached by the two balls.

A large rectangular box with a solid black border, containing six horizontal dotted lines for writing.

A glider is an aircraft with no engine. To be launched, a glider is uniformly accelerated from rest by a cable pulled by a motor that exerts a horizontal force on the glider throughout the launch.



- 7a. The glider reaches its launch speed of 27.0 m s^{-1} after accelerating for 11.0 s . Assume that the glider moves horizontally until it leaves the ground. Calculate the total distance travelled by the glider before it leaves the ground. *[2 marks]*

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- 7b. The glider and pilot have a total mass of 492 kg . During the acceleration the glider is subject to an average resistive force of 160 N . Determine the average tension in the cable as the glider accelerates. *[3 marks]*

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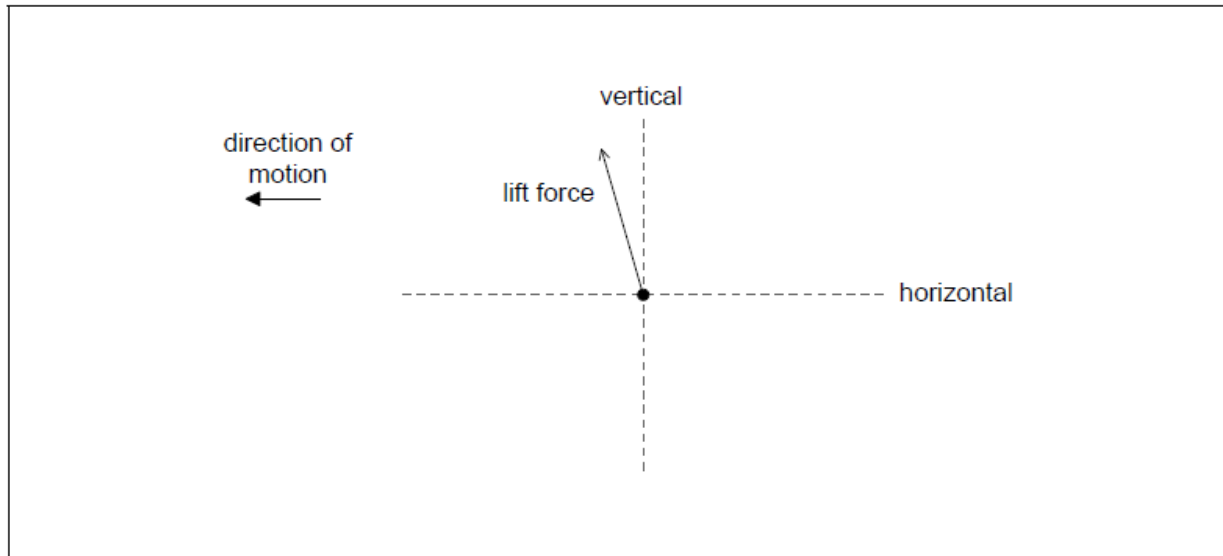
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[3 marks]

[2 marks]

[illegible]

- 7e. After takeoff the cable is released and the unpowered glider moves horizontally at constant speed. The wings of the glider provide a lift force. The diagram shows the lift force acting on the glider and the direction of motion of the glider. [2 marks]



Draw the forces acting on the glider to complete the free-body diagram. The dotted lines show the horizontal and vertical directions.

- 7f. Explain, using appropriate laws of motion, how the forces acting on the glider maintain it in level flight. [2 marks]

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- 7g. At a particular instant in the flight the glider is losing 1.00 m of vertical height for every 6.00 m that it goes forward horizontally. At this instant, the horizontal speed of the glider is 12.5 m s^{-1} . Calculate the **velocity** of the glider. Give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures. [3 marks]

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A mass of 1.0 kg of water is brought to its boiling point of 100°C using an electric heater of power 1.6 kW.

- 8a. The molar mass of water is 18 g mol^{-1} . Estimate the average speed of the water molecules in the vapor produced. Assume the vapor behaves as an ideal gas. [2 marks]

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- 8b. State **one** assumption of the kinetic model of an ideal gas. [1 mark]

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A mass of 0.86 kg of water remains after it has boiled for 200 s.

- 8c. Estimate the specific latent heat of vaporization of water. State an appropriate unit for your answer. *[2 marks]*

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- 8d. Explain why the temperature of water remains at 100 °C during this time. *[1 mark]*

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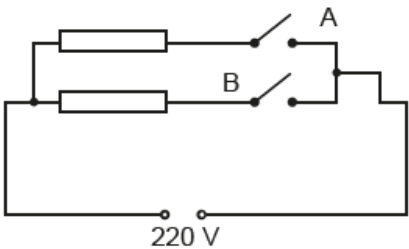
8e. The heater is removed and a mass of 0.30 kg of pasta at $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ is added to the boiling water. [3 marks]

Determine the equilibrium temperature of the pasta and water after the pasta is added. Other heat transfers are negligible.

Specific heat capacity of pasta = $1.8\text{ kJ kg}^{-1}\text{ K}^{-1}$

Specific heat capacity of water = $4.2\text{ kJ kg}^{-1}\text{ K}^{-1}$

The electric heater has two identical resistors connected in parallel.

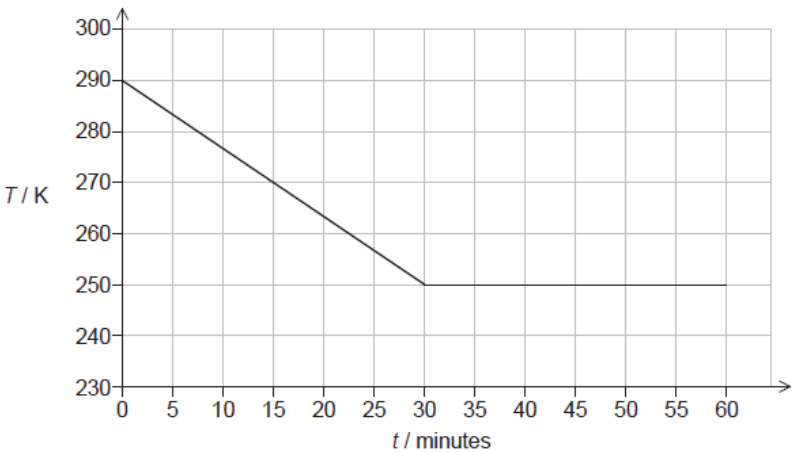


The circuit transfers 1.6 kW when switch A only is closed. The external voltage is 220 V.

8f. Show that each resistor has a resistance of about $30\text{ }\Omega$. [1 mark]

8g. Calculate the power transferred by the heater when both switches are closed. [2 marks]

A sample of vegetable oil, initially in the liquid state, is placed in a freezer that transfers thermal energy from the sample at a constant rate. The graph shows how temperature T of the sample varies with time t .



The following data are available.

Mass of the sample = 0.32 kg

Specific latent heat of fusion of the oil = 130 kJ kg⁻¹

Rate of thermal energy transfer = 15 W

9a. Calculate the thermal energy transferred from the sample during the first 30 minutes. [1 mark]

9b. Estimate the specific heat capacity of the oil in its liquid phase. State an *[2 marks]* appropriate unit for your answer.

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9c. The sample begins to freeze during the thermal energy transfer. Explain, *[3 marks]* in terms of the molecular model of matter, why the temperature of the sample remains constant during freezing.

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9d. Calculate the mass of the oil that remains unfrozen after 60 minutes. *[2 marks]*

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Liquid oxygen at its boiling point is stored in an insulated tank. Gaseous oxygen is produced from the tank when required using an electrical heater placed in the liquid.

The following data are available.

Mass of 1.0 mol of oxygen = 32 g

Specific latent heat of vaporization of oxygen = $2.1 \times 10^5 \text{ J kg}^{-1}$

- 10a. Distinguish between the internal energy of the oxygen at the boiling point when it is in its liquid phase and when it is in its gas phase. *[2 marks]*

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An oxygen flow rate of 0.25 mol s^{-1} is needed.

- 10b. Calculate, in kW, the heater power required. *[2 marks]*

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10c. Calculate the volume of the oxygen produced in one second when it is allowed to expand to a pressure of 0.11 MPa and to reach a temperature of 260 K. [1 mark]

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10d. State **one** assumption of the kinetic model of an ideal gas that does not apply to oxygen. [1 mark]

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In an experiment to determine the specific latent heat of fusion of ice, an ice cube is dropped into water that is contained in a well-insulated calorimeter of negligible specific heat capacity. The following data are available.

Mass of ice cube = 25g

Mass of water = 350g

Initial temperature of ice cube = 0°C

Initial temperature of water = 18°C

Final temperature of water = 12°C

Specific heat capacity of water = $4200\text{Jkg}^{-1}\text{K}^{-1}$

11a. Using the data, estimate the specific latent heat of fusion of ice.

[4 marks]

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11b. The experiment is repeated using the same mass of crushed ice.

[2 marks]

Suggest the effect, if any, of crushing the ice on

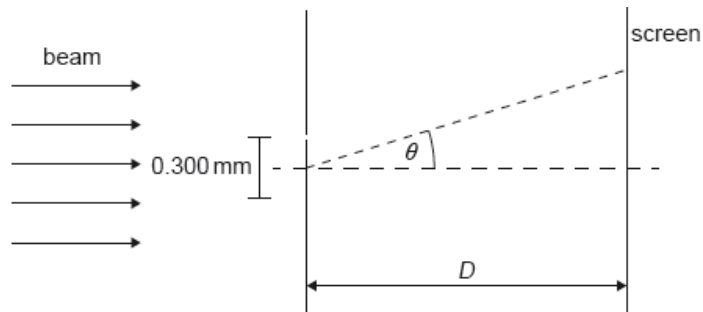
(i) the final temperature of the water.

(ii) the time it takes the water to reach its final temperature.

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A beam of coherent monochromatic light from a distant galaxy is used in an optics experiment on Earth.

The beam is incident normally on a double slit. The distance between the slits is 0.300 mm . A screen is at a distance D from the slits. The diffraction angle θ is labelled.



- 12a. A series of dark and bright fringes appears on the screen. Explain how a [3 marks]
dark fringe is formed.

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- 12b. The wavelength of the beam as observed on Earth is 633.0 nm . The [2 marks]
separation between a dark and a bright fringe on the screen is 4.50 mm . Calculate D .

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The air between the slits and the screen is replaced with water. The refractive index of water is 1.33.

12c. Calculate the wavelength of the light in water.

[1 mark]

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12d. State **two** ways in which the intensity pattern on the screen changes. *[2 marks]*

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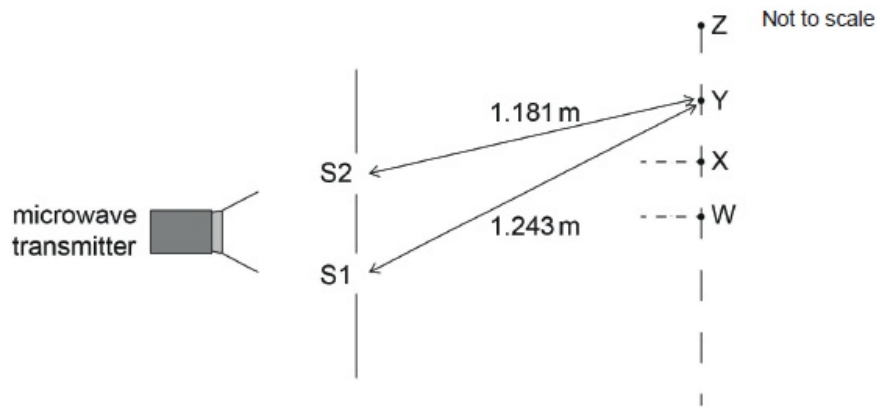
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A beam of microwaves is incident normally on a pair of identical narrow slits S1 and S2.



When a microwave receiver is initially placed at W which is equidistant from the slits, a maximum in intensity is observed. The receiver is then moved towards Z along a line parallel to the slits. Intensity maxima are observed at X and Y with one minimum between them. W, X and Y are consecutive maxima.

13a. Explain why intensity maxima are observed at X and Y.

[2 marks]

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13b. The distance from S1 to Y is 1.243 m and the distance from S2 to Y is 1.181 m. [3 marks]

Determine the frequency of the microwaves.

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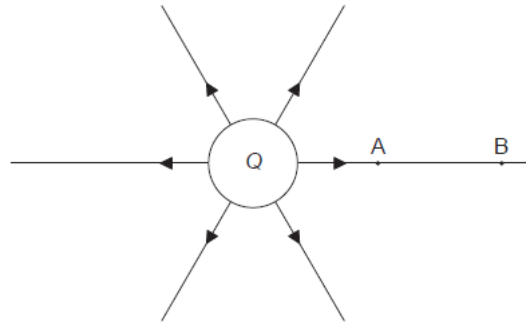
13c. Outline **one** reason why the maxima observed at W, X and Y will have different intensities from each other. [1 mark]

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The diagram shows the electric field lines of a positively charged conducting sphere of radius R and charge Q .



Points A and B are located on the same field line.

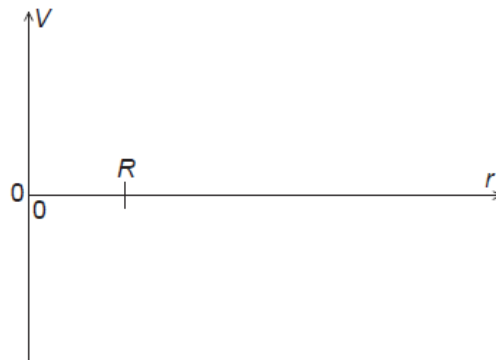
14a. Explain why the electric potential decreases from A to B. [2 marks]

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14b. Draw, on the axes, the variation of electric potential V with distance r from the centre of the sphere. [2 marks]



A proton is placed at A and released from rest. The magnitude of the work done by the electric field in moving the proton from A to B is $1.7 \times 10^{-16} \text{ J}$. Point A is at a distance of $5.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ from the centre of the sphere. Point B is at a distance of $1.0 \times 10^{-1} \text{ m}$ from the centre of the sphere.

14c. Calculate the electric potential difference between points A and B. *[1 mark]*

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14d. Determine the charge Q of the sphere. *[2 marks]*

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14e. The concept of potential is also used in the context of gravitational fields.*[1 mark]*
Suggest why scientists developed a common terminology to describe different types of fields.

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A photovoltaic cell is supplying energy to an external circuit. The photovoltaic cell can be modelled as a practical electrical cell with internal resistance.

The intensity of solar radiation incident on the photovoltaic cell at a particular time is at a maximum for the place where the cell is positioned.

The following data are available for this particular time:

Operating current = 0.90 A

Output potential difference to external circuit = 14.5 V

Output emf of photovoltaic cell = 21.0 V

Area of panel = 350 mm × 450 mm

- 15a. Explain why the output potential difference to the external circuit and the output emf of the photovoltaic cell are different. *[2 marks]*

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- 15b. Calculate the internal resistance of the photovoltaic cell for the maximum intensity condition using the model for the cell. *[3 marks]*

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15c. The maximum intensity of sunlight incident on the photovoltaic cell at the place on the Earth’s surface is 680 W m^{-2} . [3 marks]

A measure of the efficiency of a photovoltaic cell is the ratio

$$\frac{\text{energy available every second to the external circuit}}{\text{energy arriving every second at the photovoltaic cell surface}} \cdot$$

Determine the efficiency of this photovoltaic cell when the intensity incident upon it is at a maximum.

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15d. State **two** reasons why future energy demands will be increasingly reliant on sources such as photovoltaic cells. [2 marks]

Reason 1:

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Reason 2:

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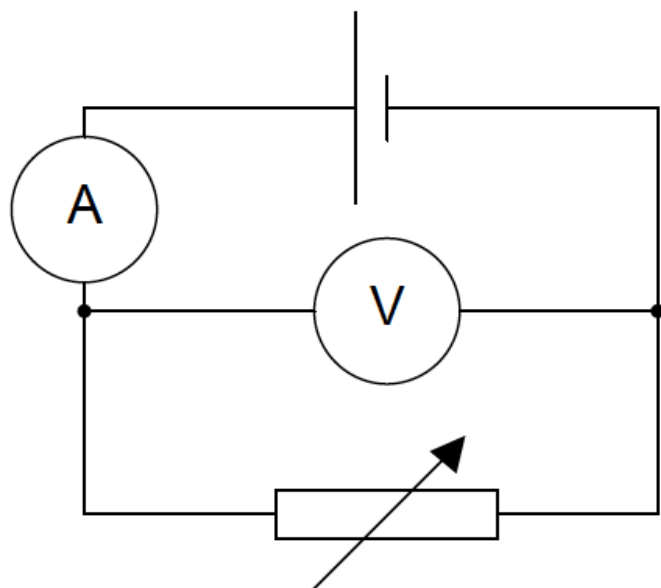
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In an experiment a student constructs the circuit shown in the diagram. The ammeter and the voltmeter are assumed to be ideal.

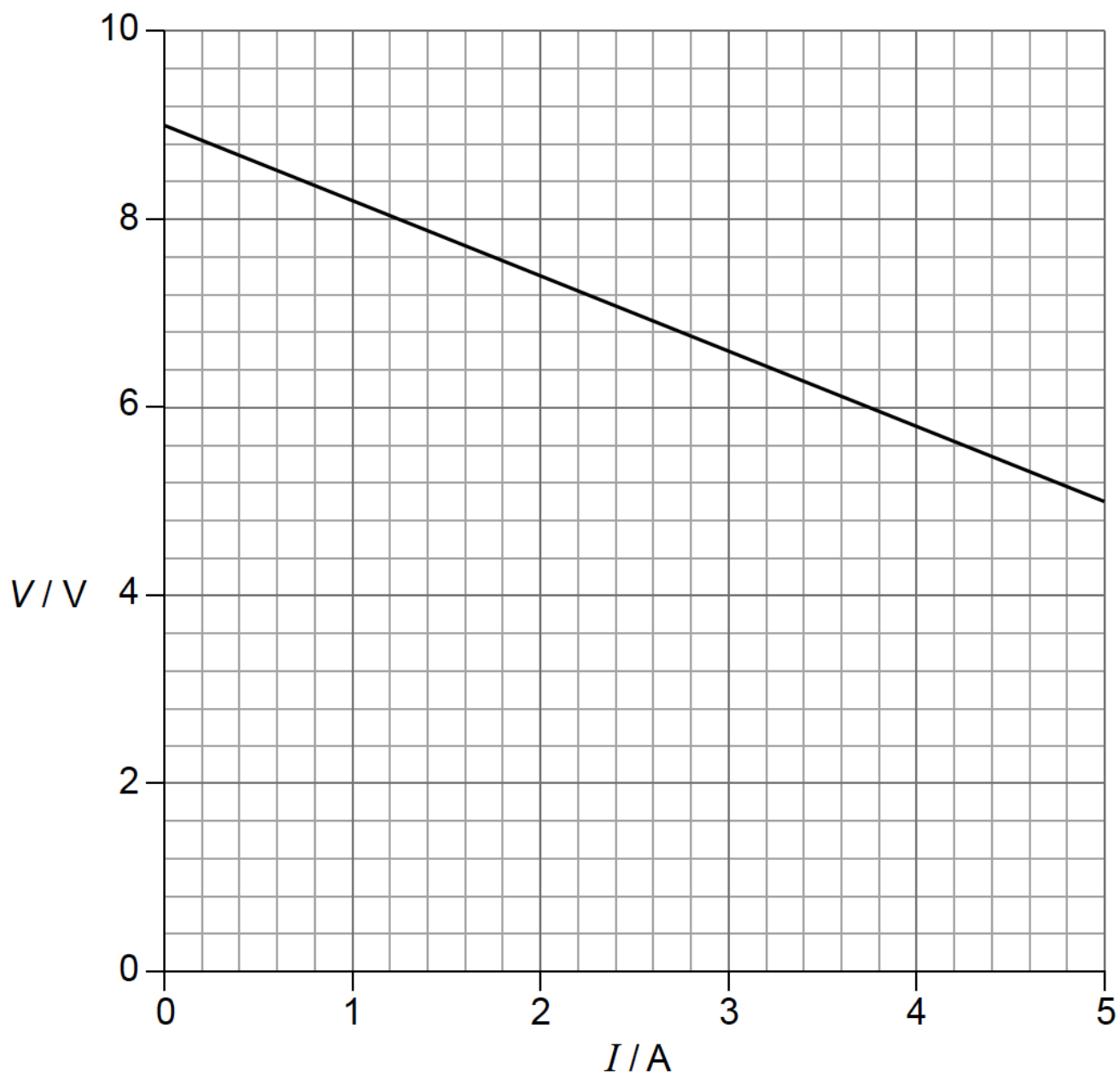


16a. State what is meant by an ideal voltmeter.

[1 mark]

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16b. The student adjusts the variable resistor and takes readings from the ammeter and voltmeter. The graph shows the variation of the voltmeter reading V with the ammeter reading I . [3 marks]



Use the graph to determine

(i) the electromotive force (emf) of the cell.

(ii) the internal resistance of the cell.

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16c. A connecting wire in the circuit has a radius of 1.2mm and the current in it is 3.5A. The number of electrons per unit volume of the wire is $2.4 \times 10^{28} \text{m}^{-3}$. Show that the drift speed of the electrons in the wire is $2.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ms}^{-1}$. [1 mark]

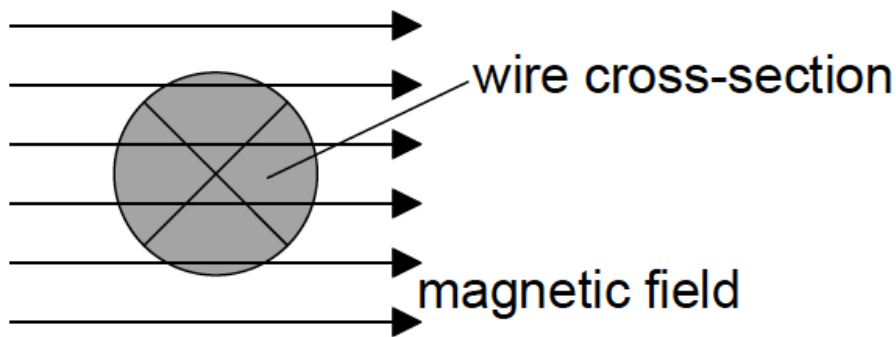
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16d. The diagram shows a cross-sectional view of the connecting wire in (c). [2 marks]

$I = 3.5 \text{ A}$ into page



The wire which carries a current of 3.5A into the page, is placed in a region of uniform magnetic field of flux density 0.25T. The field is directed at right angles to the wire.

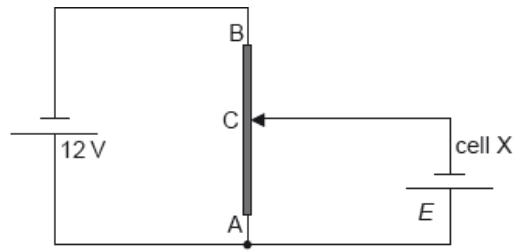
Determine the magnitude **and** direction of the magnetic force on one of the charge carriers in the wire.

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The diagram shows a potential divider circuit used to measure the emf E of a cell X. Both cells have negligible internal resistance.



17a. State what is meant by the emf of a cell.

[2 marks]

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AB is a wire of uniform cross-section and length 1.0 m. The resistance of wire AB is $80\ \Omega$. When the length of AC is 0.35 m the current in cell X is zero.

17b. Show that the resistance of the wire AC is $28\ \Omega$.

[2 marks]

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17c. Determine E .

[2 marks]

17d. Cell X is replaced by a second cell of identical emf E but with internal resistance $2.0\ \Omega$. Comment on the length of AC for which the current in the second cell is zero. [2 marks]

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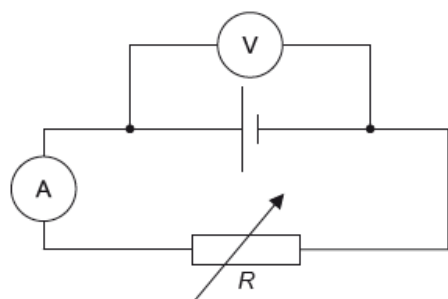
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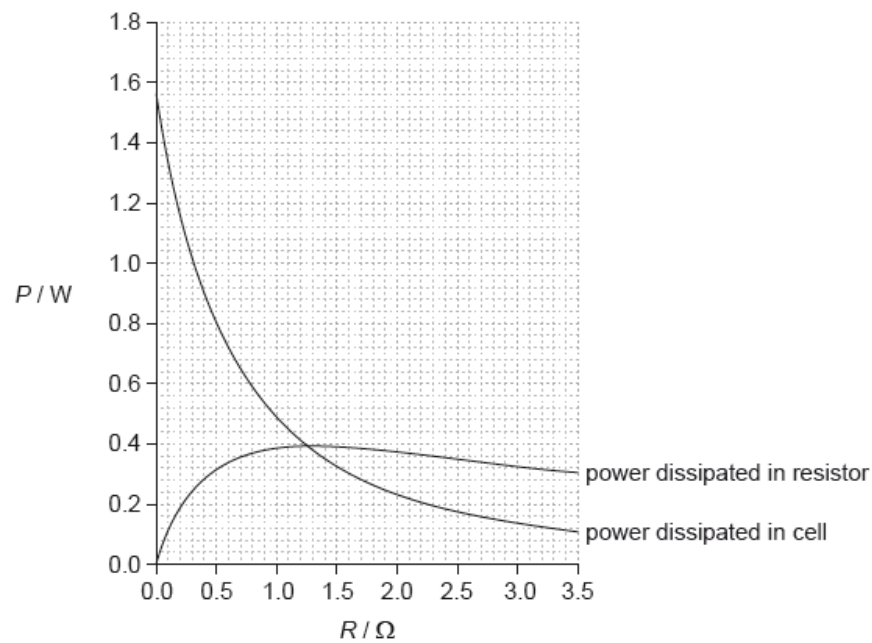
This question is in **two** parts. **Part 1** is about kinematics and Newton's laws of motion.

Part 2 Electrical circuits

The circuit shown is used to investigate how the power developed by a cell varies when the load resistance R changes.



The variable resistor is adjusted and a series of current and voltage readings are taken. The graph shows the variation with R of the power dissipated in the cell and the power dissipated in the variable resistor.



18a. An ammeter and a voltmeter are used to investigate the characteristics [2 marks]
of a variable resistor of resistance R . State how the resistance of the
ammeter and of the voltmeter compare to R so that the readings of the
instruments are reliable.

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18b. Show that the current in the circuit is approximately 0.70 A when $R = 0.80 \, \Omega$. [3 marks]

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The cell has an internal resistance.

18c. Outline what is meant by the internal resistance of a cell. [2 marks]

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18d. Determine the internal resistance of the cell. [3 marks]

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18e. Calculate the electromotive force (emf) of the cell.

[2 marks]

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