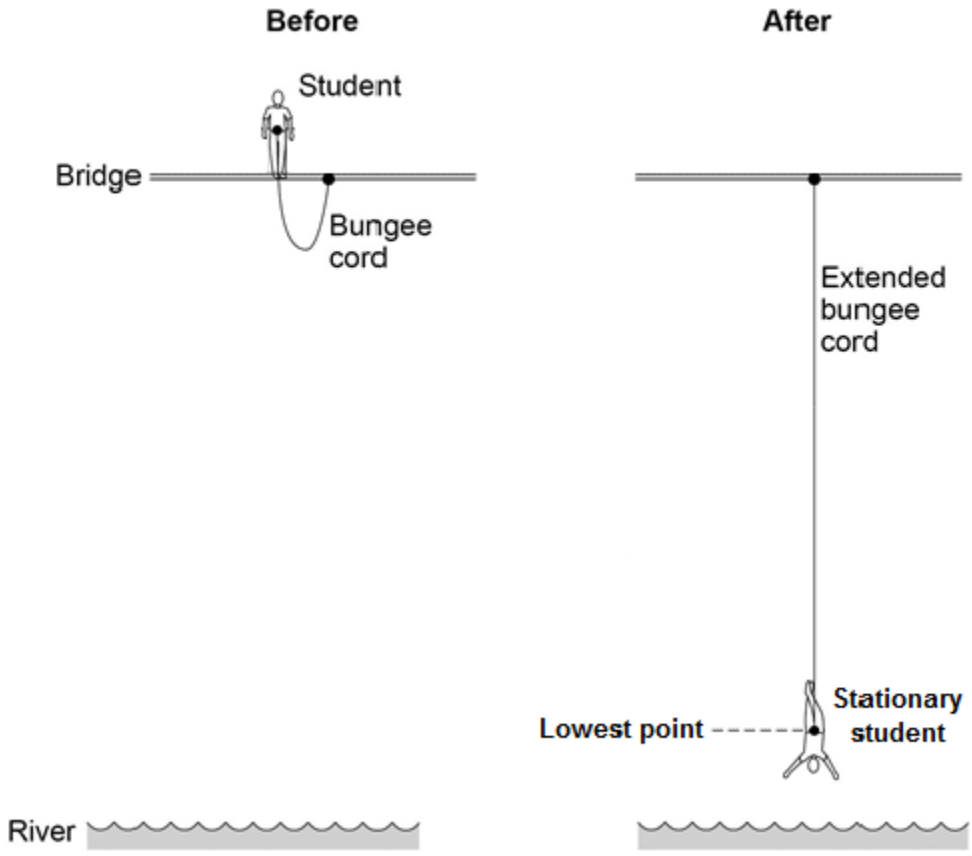
1 The image below shows a student before and after a bungee jump.

The bungee cord has an unstretched length of 20 m.



(a) For safety reasons, it is important that the bungee cord used is appropriate for the student's weight.

Give **two** reasons why.

1 .....

.....

2 .....

.....

(2)

(b) The student jumps off the bridge.

Complete the sentences to describe the energy transfers.

Use answers from the box.

elastic potential	**gravitational potential**	**kinetic**	**sound**	**thermal**

Before the student jumps from the bridge he has a store of

..... energy.

When he is falling, the student's store of .....
energy increases.

When the bungee cord is stretched, the cord stores energy as

..... energy.

(3)

(c) At the lowest point in the jump when the student is stationary, the extension of the bungee cord is 35 metres.

The bungee cord behaves like a spring with a spring constant of 40 N / m.

Calculate the energy stored in the stretched bungee cord.

Use the correct equation from the Physics Equations Sheet.

.....

.....

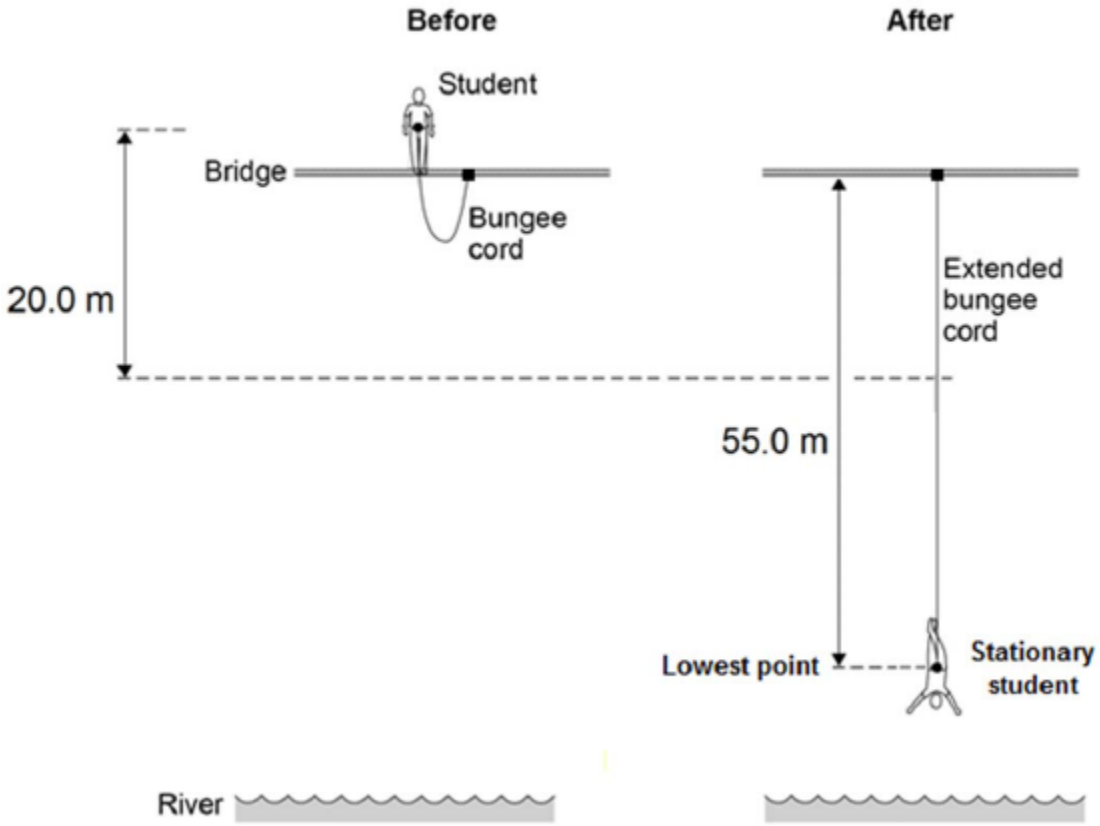
.....

Energy = ... J

(2)
(Total 7 marks)

2 The figure below shows a student before and after a bungee jump.

The bungee cord has an unstretched length of 20.0 m.



The mass of the student is 50.0 kg.

The gravitational field strength is 9.8 N / kg.

(a) Write down the equation which links gravitational field strength, gravitational potential energy, height and mass.

.....

(1)

(b) Calculate the change in gravitational potential energy from the position where the student jumps to the point 20.0 m below.

.....

.....

.....

Change in gravitational potential energy = ... J

(2)

(c) 80% of this change in gravitational potential energy has been transferred to the student's kinetic energy store.

How much has the student's kinetic energy store increased after falling 20.0 m?

Kinetic energy gained = ... J

(1)

(d) Calculate the speed of the student after falling 20.0 m.

Give your answer to two significant figures.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Speed = ... m / s

(4)

(e) At the lowest point in the jump, the energy stored by the stretched bungee cord is 24.5 kJ.

The bungee cord behaves like a spring.

Calculate the spring constant of the bungee cord.

Use the correct equation from the Physics Equation Sheet.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

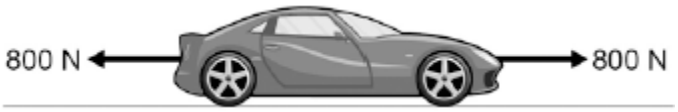
.....

Spring constant = ... N / m

(3)

(Total 11 marks)

3 The figure below shows the horizontal forces acting on a car.



(a) Which **one** of the statements describes the motion of the car?

Tick **one** box.

It will be slowing down. ☐

It will be stationary. ☐

It will have a constant speed. ☐

It will be speeding up. ☐

(1)

(b) During part of the journey the car is driven at a constant speed for five minutes.

Which one of the equations links distance travelled, speed and time?

Tick **one** box.

distance travelled = speed + time ☐

distance travelled = speed × time ☐

distance travelled = speed − time ☐

distance travelled = speed ÷ time ☐

(1)

(c) During a different part of the journey the car accelerates from 9m / s to 18m / s in 6 s.

Use the following equation to calculate the acceleration of the car.

$$\text{acceleration} = \frac{\text{change in velociy}}{\text{time taken}}$$

.....

.....

acceleration = ... m / s^2

(2)

(d) Which equation links acceleration, mass and resultant force?

Tick **one** box.

resultant force = mass + acceleration ☐

resultant force = mass × acceleration ☐

resultant force = mass − acceleration ☐

resultant force = mass ÷ acceleration ☐

(1)

(e) The mass of the car is 1120 kg. The mass of the driver is 80 kg.

Calculate the resultant force acting on the car and driver while accelerating.

.....

.....

Resultant force = ... N

(2)

(f) Calculate the distance travelled while the car is accelerating.

Use the correct equation from the Physics Equation Sheet.

.....

.....

.....

Distance = ... m

(3)

(g) A car driver sees a fallen tree lying across the road ahead and makes an emergency stop.

The braking distance of the car depends on the speed of the car.

For the same braking force, explain what happens to the braking distance if the speed doubles.

You should refer to kinetic energy in your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

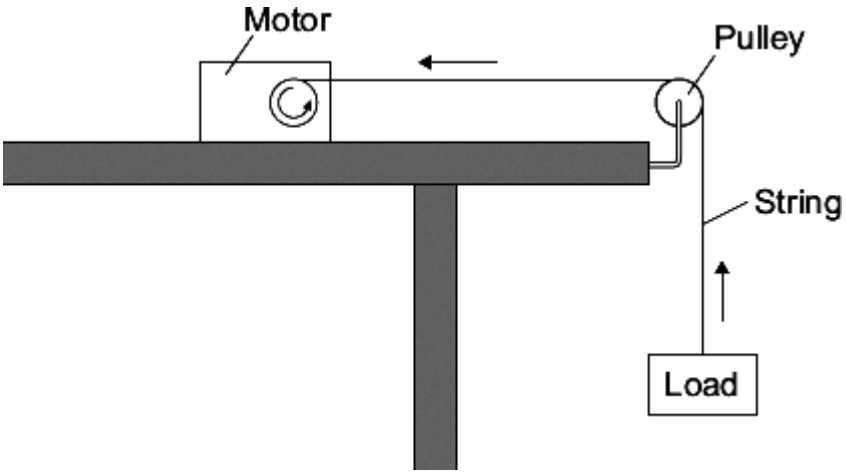
.....

.....

(4)

(Total 14 marks)

4 A student uses an electric motor to lift a load.



In the motor, the electrical energy is transferred into other types of energy. Some of this energy is useful and the rest of the energy is wasted.

(a) (i) Name the useful energy output from the electric motor.

.....

(1)

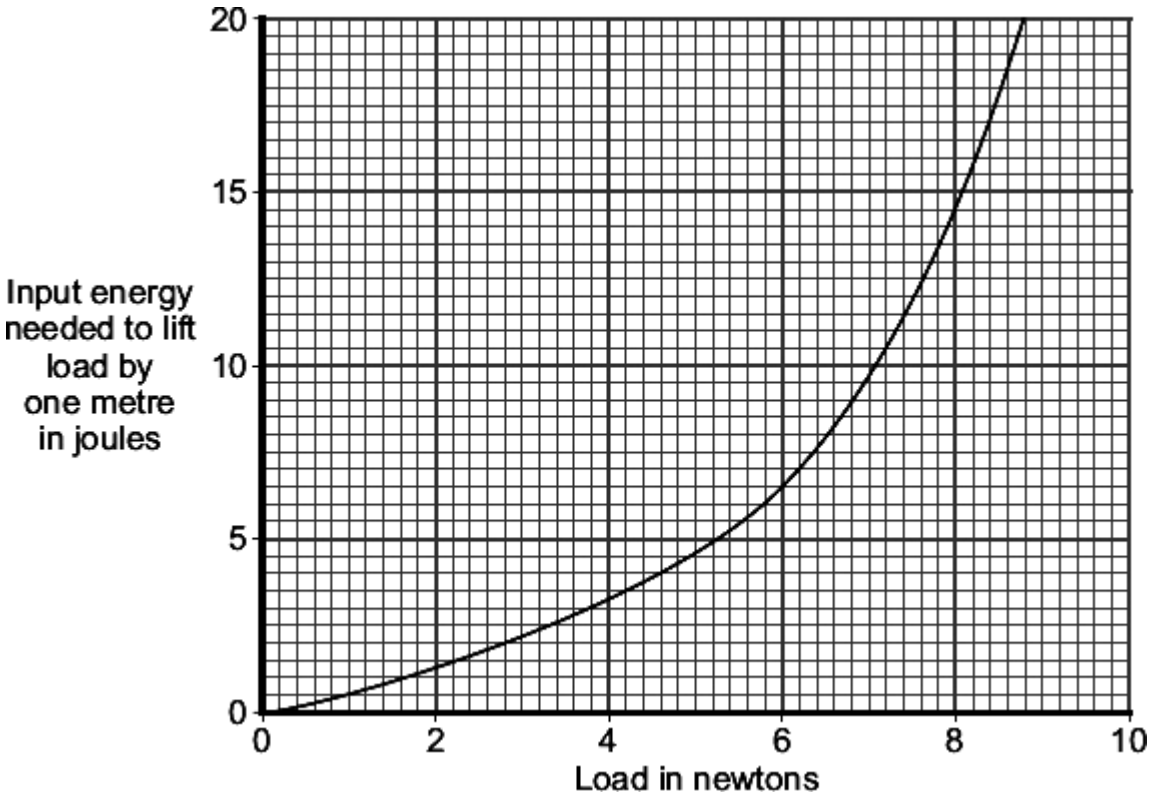
(ii) What eventually happens to the wasted energy?

.....

.....

(1)

(b) The graph shows the input energy the motor needs to lift different loads by one metre.



What can you conclude from the graph about the relationship between the load lifted and the input energy needed?

.....

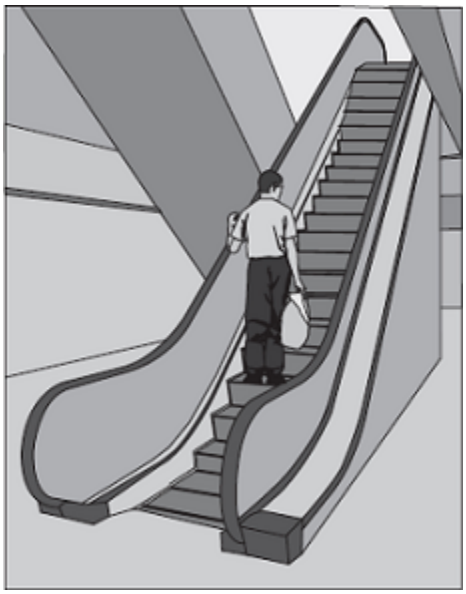
.....

.....

.....

(2)

(c) A shop uses escalators to lift customers to different floor levels. The escalators use electric motors. When the shop is not busy some escalators are turned off. A sign tells the customers that the escalators are turned off to save energy.



(i) Each escalator has one motor with an average power of 4000 W. The motor is turned on for an average of 8 hours each day, 6 days each week. Electricity costs 15 pence per kilowatt-hour.

Calculate the cost of the electricity used in an average week to run **one** escalator.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Cost = ... pence

(3)

(ii) Give **one** environmental advantage to turning off electrical appliances when they are not being used.

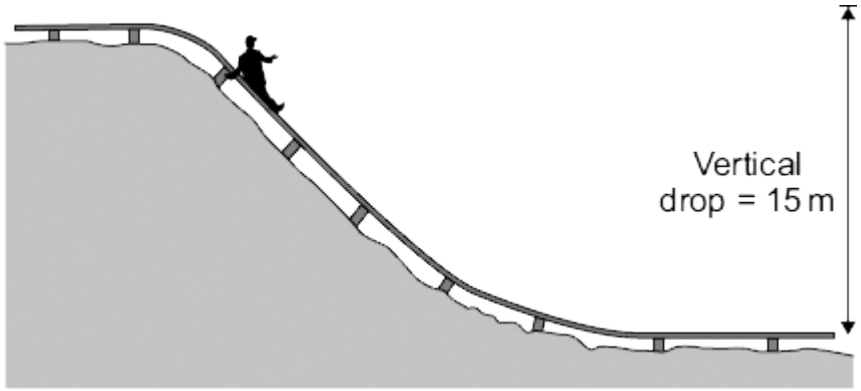
.....

.....

(1)

(Total 8 marks)

5 The miners working in a salt mine use smooth wooden slides to move quickly from one level to another.



(a) A miner of mass 90 kg travels down the slide.

Calculate the change in gravitational potential energy of the miner when he moves 15 m vertically downwards.

gravitational field strength = 10 N/kg

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

.....

.....

Change in gravitational potential energy = ... J

(2)

(b) Calculate the **maximum** possible speed that the miner could reach at the bottom of the slide.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

Give your answer to an appropriate number of significant figures.

.....

.....

.....

.....

Maximum possible speed = ... m/s

(3)

(c) The speed of the miner at the bottom of the slide is much less than the calculated maximum possible speed.

Explain why.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(3)
(Total 8 marks)

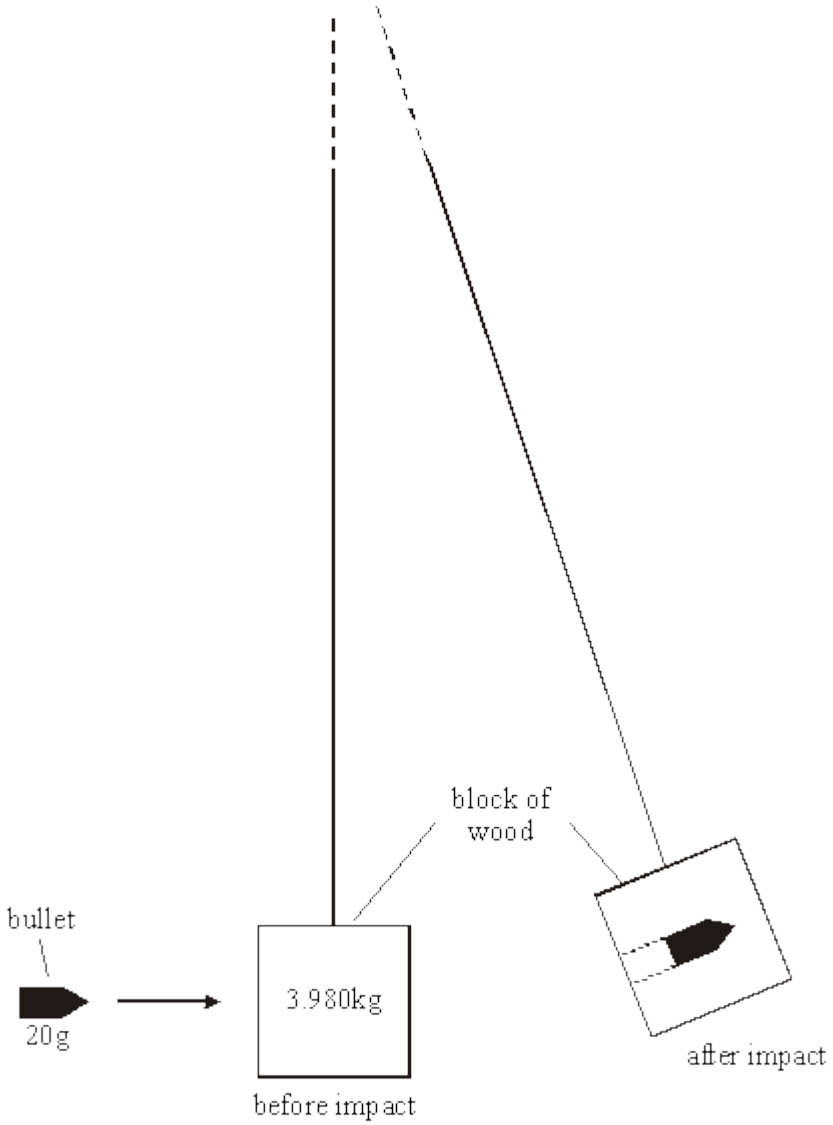
6 (a) When an object is moving it is said to have momentum.
Define momentum.

.....

.....

(1)

(b) The diagram below shows one way of measuring the velocity of a bullet.



A bullet is fired into a block of wood suspended by a long thread.
The bullet stops in the wooden block.
The impact of the bullet makes the block swing.
The velocity of the wooden block can be calculated from the distance it swings.

In one such experiment the block of wood and bullet had a velocity of 2 m/s **immediately after** impact. The mass of the bullet was 20 g and the mass of the wooden block 3.980 kg.

(i) Calculate the combined mass of the block of wood and bullet.

..... Mass .....

(1)

(ii) Calculate the momentum of the block of wood and bullet **immediately after** impact.

.....

.....

.....

.....

…..... Momentum .....

(3)

(iii) State the momentum of the bullet **immediately before** impact.

.....

(1)

(iv) Calculate the velocity of the bullet **before** impact.

.....

.....

.....

…..... Velocity ..... m/s

(3)

(v) Calculate the kinetic energy of the block of wood and bullet **immediately after** impact.

.....

.....

.....

…..... Kinetic energy ..... J

(3)

(vi) The kinetic energy of the bullet before the impact was 1600 joules. This is much greater than the kinetic energy of the bullet and block just after the impact. What has happened to the rest of the energy?

.....

.....

.....

.....

(1)

(Total 13 marks)

7 When a gun is fired, a very large force acts on the bullet for a very short time.

The change in momentum of the bullet is given by the following relationship:

force (N) × time(s) = change in momentum (kg m/s)

(a) An average force of 4000 newton acts for 0.01 seconds on a bullet of mass 50g.

Calculate the speed of the bullet. (*Show your working*.)

.....

.....

.....

Answer ..... m/s

(4)

(b) The bullet is fired horizontally. In the short time it takes for the bullet to reach its target, its horizontal speed has fallen to 80% of its initial speed.

(i) Explain why the speed of the bullet decreases so quickly.

.....

.....

(2)

(ii) Calculate the percentage of its original kinetic energy the bullet still has when it reaches its target.

(Show your working.)

.....

.....

.....

.....

(4)
(Total 10 marks)

1

(a) any **two** from:

- bungee rope may snap
- rope may extend too much
- student may land in the river

2

(b) gravitational potential

correct order only

1

kinetic

1

elastic potential

1

(c) ½ × 40 × 35^2

1

24 500 (J)

accept 25 000 (J) (2 significant figures)

1

*allow 24 500 (J) with no working shown for **2** marks*

[7]

2

(a) g.p.e. = mass × gravitational field strength × height

accept $E_p = mgh$

1

(b) $E_p = 50 \times 9.8 \times 20$

1

9800 (J)

*allow 9800 (J) with no working shown for **2** marks*
answer may also be correctly calculated using W = Fs
*ie allow W = 490 × 20 for **1** mark*
*or answer of 9800 (J) using this method for **2** marks*

1

(c) 7840 (J)

allow ecf from '11.2'

1

(d) 7840 = ½ × 50 × v^2

1

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{7840}{1/2 \times 50}}$$

allow $v^2 = \frac{7840}{(1/2 \times 50)}$ for this point

1

17.7(0875) (m / s)

1

18 (m / s)

allow ecf from '11.3' correctly calculated for ***3*** *marks*

allow 18 (m / s) with no working for ***2*** *marks*

answer may also be correctly calculated using $v^2 - u^2 = 2as$

1

(e) extension = 35 (m) and conversion of 24.5 kJ to 24500 J

1

$24\ 500 = ½ \times k \times 35^2$

1

40

1

allow 40 with no working shown for ***3*** *marks*

an answer of '16.2' gains ***2*** *marks*

[11]

3 (a) It will have a constant speed.

1

(b) distance travelled = speed × time

1

(c) $a = \frac{18 - 9}{6}$

1

$a = 1.5$

allow 1.5 with no working shown for ***2*** *marks*

1

(d) resultant force = mass × acceleration

1

(e) $F = (1120+80) \times 1.5$

1

$F = 1800$ (N)

allow 1800 with no working shown for ***2*** *marks*

1

accept their 10.3 × 1200 correctly calculated for ***2*** *marks*

(f) $18^2 - 9^2 = 2 \times 1.5 \times s$

1

$s = 18^2 - 9^2 / 2 \times 1.5$

1

$s = 81$ (m)

1

*allow 81 (m) with no working shown for **3** marks*

*accept answer using their 10.3 (if not 1.5) correctly calculated for **3** marks*

(g) **Level 2 (3–4 marks):**
A detailed and coherent explanation is provided. The response makes logical links between clearly identified, relevant points that include references to the numerical factor.

Level 1 (1–2 marks):
Simple statements are made. The response may fail to make logical links between the points raised.

0 marks:
No relevant content.

Indicative content

- doubling speed increase the kinetic energy
- kinetic energy increases by a factor of 4
- work done (by brakes) to stop the car increases
- work done increases by a factor of 4
- work done is force × distance and braking force is constant
- so if work done increases by 4 then the braking distance must increase by 4

4

[14]

4 (a) (i) kinetic (energy)

allow gravitational potential (energy) / gpe

movement is insufficient

1

(ii) dissipates into the surroundings

allow warms up the surroundings / air / motor

accept lost to the surroundings

accept lost as heat

ignore reference to sound

it is lost is insufficient

1

(b) energy (required) increases with load

accept positive correlation

*do **not** accept (directly) proportional*

1

further amplification eg increases slowly at first (or up to 4 / 5 N), then increases rapidly

simply quoting figures is insufficient

an answer that only describes the shape of the line gains no marks

1

(c) (i) $E = P \times t$

2880

*accept £28.80 for all **3** marks*

*an answer £2880 gains **2** marks*

*allow **1** mark for obtaining 48 h **or** converting to kW*

*allow **2** marks for correct substitution*

ie 4 × 48 × 15

note: this substitution may be shown as two steps

*an answer 2 880 000 gains **2** marks*

*an answer £4.80 / 480 gains **2** marks*

*an answer of 192 (ie calculation of energy without subsequent calculation of cost) gains **1** mark)*

3

(ii) any sensible suggestion eg

conserves fossil fuels

less (fossil) fuels burned

less pollutant gas (produced)

accept a named pollutant gas

less greenhouse gas (produced)

saves energy is insufficient

1

[8]

5 (a) 13 500 (J)

*allow **1** mark for correct substitution, ie 90 x 10 x 15 provided no subsequent step shown*

2

(b) 17

or

$\sqrt{\frac{\text{their (a)}}{45}}$

correctly calculated and answer given to 2 or 3 significant figures

accept 17.3

*allow **2** marks for an answer with 4 or more significant figures, ie 17.32*

or

*allow **2** marks for correct substitution, ie 13 500/ their (a) = ½ x 90 x v^2*

or

*allow **1** mark for a statement or figures showing KE = GPE*

3

(c) work is done

1

(against) friction (between the miner and slide)

*accept 'air resistance' **or** 'drag' for friction*

1

(due to the) slide not (being perfectly) smooth

accept miners clothing is rough

or

causing (kinetic) energy to be transferred as heat/internal energy of surroundings

accept lost/transformed for transferred

accept air for internal energy of surroundings

1

[8]

6 (a) product of mass and velocity

1

(b) (i) 4kg or 4000g

1

(ii) M = 8kgm/s or Ns

for 3 marks

else M = 8

for 2 marks

else M – mv or 4 × 2

for 1 mark

3

(iii) 8 kgm/s (watch e.c.f.)

1

(iv) v = 400

for 3 marks

else v = 8/0.02

for 2 marks

else M – mv, v – M/m or 8 = 0.02v

for 1 mark

3

(v) ke = 8

for 3 marks

else ke = 1/2 (4×2^2)

for 2 marks

else ke = 1/2 (mv^2)

for 1 mark

3

(vi) transferred to heat and sound
or does work against wood/pushing wood aside/deforming bullet

1

[13]

7 (a) *any evidence of:* momentum = mass × velocity (words, symbols or numbers) appropriate re-arrangement mass as 0.05kg

each gains 1 mark

but 800

gains 4 marks

4

(b) (i) *any reference to* friction with air/air resistance

gains 1 mark

but *idea that* friction with air/air resistance is high (at high speed)

gains 2 marks

2

(ii) *any evidence of:* k.e. $\propto v^2$ **or** k.e. = ½ mv^2

$\frac{\text{final k.e.}}{\text{initial k.e.}}$

either initial or final k.e. correctly calculated (i.e. 16000; 10240)

each gains 1 mark

but $(0.8)^2$

gains 3 marks

but 64%(credit 0.64)

gains 4 marks (also credit e.c.f)

4

[10]