1 Some gas is contained in a cylinder by means of a moveable piston, as illustrated in Fig. 5.1.

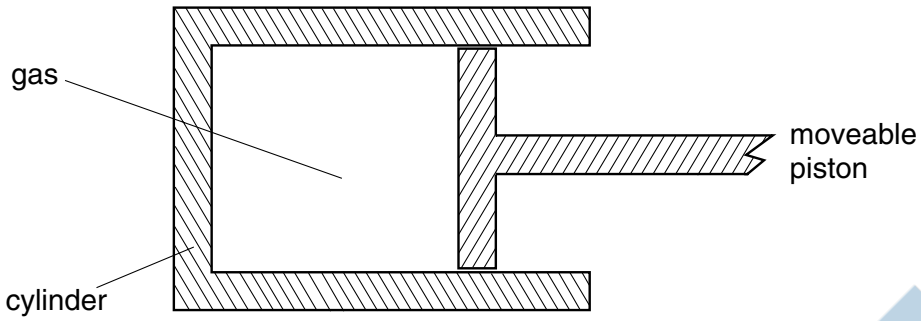

Fig. 5.1

State how, for this mass of gas, the following changes may be achieved.

(a) increase its gravitational potential energy

.....[1]

(b) decrease its internal energy

.....

.....[1]

(c) increase its elastic potential energy

.....

.....[1]

For Examiner's Use

2 **(a)** Explain what is meant by the *internal energy* of a substance.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) State and explain, in molecular terms, whether the internal energy of the following increases, decreases or does not change.

(i) a lump of iron as it is cooled

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(ii) some water as it evaporates at constant temperature

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

3 A shopping trolley and its contents have a total mass of 42 kg. The trolley is being pushed along a horizontal surface at a speed of 1.2 m s^{-1}. When the trolley is released, it travels a distance of 1.9 m before coming to rest.

For Examiner's Use

(a) Assuming that the total force opposing the motion of the trolley is constant,

(i) calculate the deceleration of the trolley,

deceleration = ... m s^{-2} [2]

(ii) show that the total force opposing the motion of the trolley is 16 N.

[1]

(b) Using the answer in **(a)(ii)**, calculate the power required to overcome the total force opposing the motion of the trolley at a speed of 1.2 m s^{-1}.

power = ... W [2]

(c) The trolley now moves down a straight slope that is inclined at an angle of 2.8° to the horizontal, as shown in Fig. 3.1.

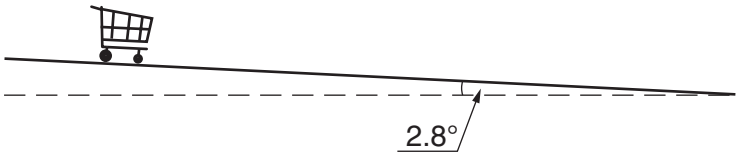

Fig. 3.1

The constant force that opposes the motion of the trolley is 16 N.

Calculate, for the trolley moving down the slope,

(i) the component down the slope of the trolley's weight,

component of weight = ... N [2]

(ii) the time for the trolley to travel from rest a distance of 3.5 m along the length of the slope.

time = ... s [4]

(d) Use your answer to **(c)(ii)** to explain why, for safety reasons, the slope is not made any steeper.

.....

.....[1]

For Examiner's Use

4 **(a)** Explain the concept of *work*.

.....

.....

..... [2]

(b) A table tennis ball falls vertically through air. Fig. 8.1 shows the variation of the kinetic energy E_K of the ball with distance h fallen. The ball reaches the ground after falling through a distance h_0.

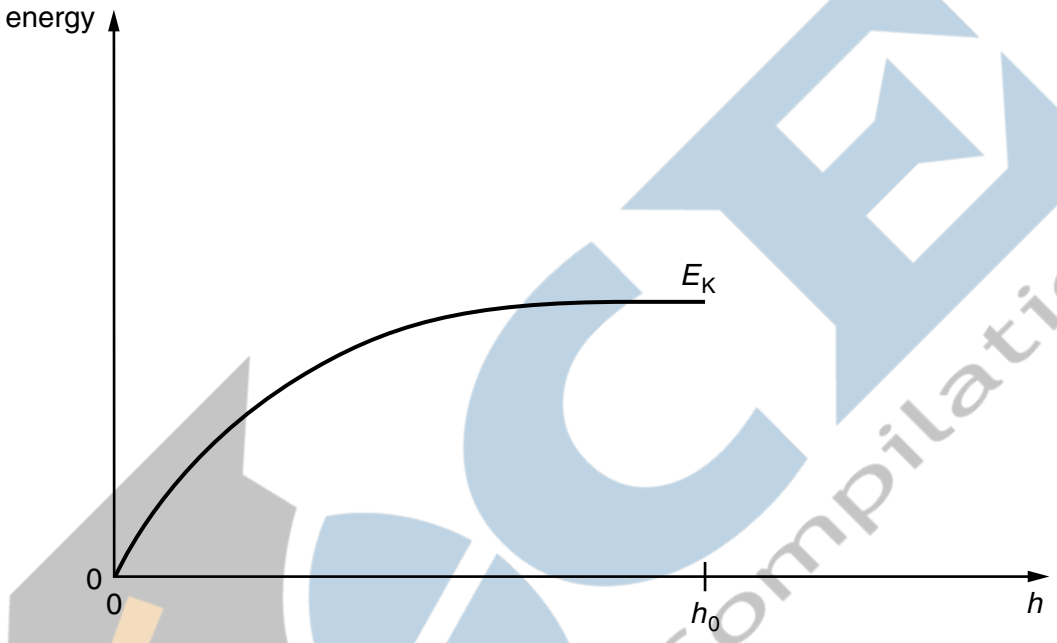

Fig. 8.1

(i) Describe the motion of the ball.

.....

.....

.....

.....

..... [3]

(ii) On Fig. 8.1, draw a line to show the variation with h of the gravitational potential energy E_P of the ball. At $h = h_0$, the potential energy is zero. [3]

For Examiner's Use

5 **(a)** Define what is meant by

(i) *work done*,

.....

.....

..... [2]

(ii) *power*.

.....

..... [1]

(b) A force F is acting on a body that is moving with velocity v in the direction of the force.

Derive an expression relating the power P dissipated by the force to F and v.

[2]

(c) A car of mass 1900 kg accelerates from rest to a speed of 27 m s^{-1} in 8.1 s.

(i) Calculate the average rate at which kinetic energy is supplied to the car during the acceleration.

rate = ... W [2]

(ii) The car engine provides power at a constant rate. Suggest and explain why the acceleration of the car is **not** constant.

For Examiner's Use

.....

.....

..... [2]

6 **(a)** **(i)** Define potential energy.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Distinguish between *gravitational* potential energy and *elastic* potential energy.

gravitational potential energy .....

.....

elastic potential energy .....

..... [2]

(b) A small sphere of mass 51 g is suspended by a light inextensible string from a fixed point P.
The centre of the sphere is 61 cm vertically below point P, as shown in Fig. 3.1.

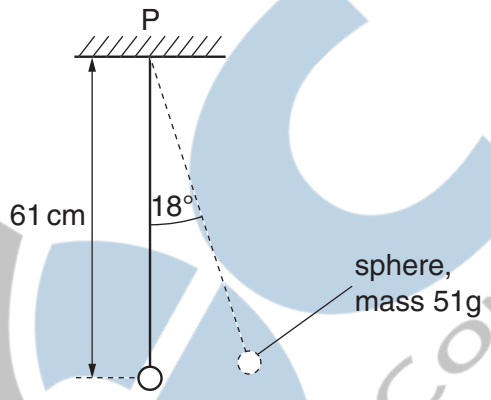

Fig. 3.1

The sphere is moved to one side, keeping the string taut, so that the string makes an angle of 18° with the vertical. Calculate

(i) the gain in gravitational potential energy of the sphere,

gain = ... J [2]

(ii) the moment of the weight of the sphere about point P.

moment = ... N m [2]

3 A cyclist is moving up a slope that has a constant gradient. The cyclist takes 8.0 s to climb the slope.
The variation with time t of the speed v of the cyclist is shown in Fig. 3.1.

For Examiner's Use

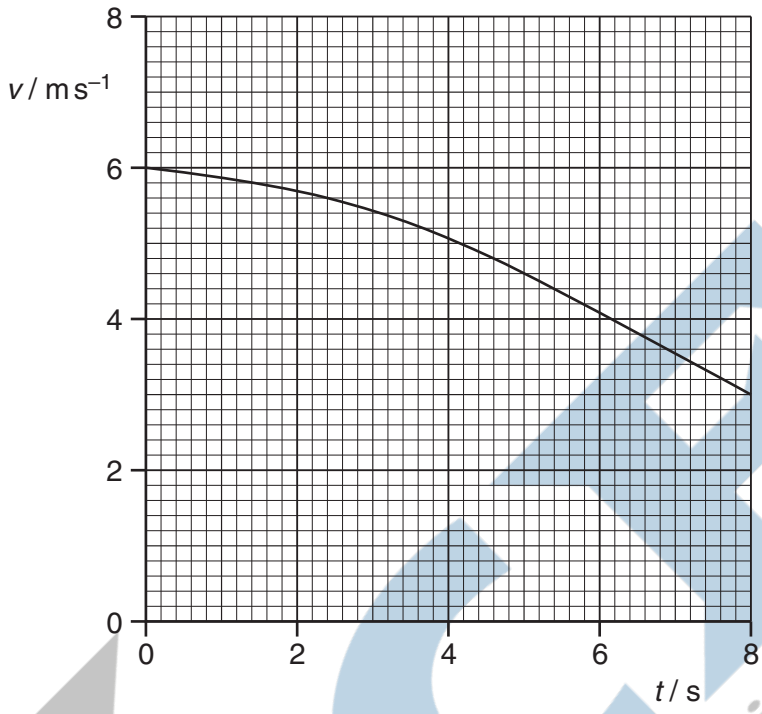

Fig. 3.1

(a) Use Fig. 3.1 to determine the total distance moved up the slope.

distance = ... m [3]

(b) The bicycle and cyclist have a combined mass of 92 kg.
The vertical height through which the cyclist moves is 1.3 m.

For Examiner's Use

(i) For the movement of the bicycle and cyclist between $t = 0$ and $t = 8.0$ s,

1. use Fig. 3.1 to calculate the change in kinetic energy,

change = ... J [2]

2. calculate the change in gravitational potential energy.

change = ... J [2]

(ii) The cyclist pedals continuously so that the useful power delivered to the bicycle is 75 W.
Calculate the useful work done by the cyclist climbing up the slope.

work done = ... J [2]

[Turn over

(c) Some energy is used in overcoming frictional forces.

(i) Use your answers in **(b)** to show that the total energy converted in overcoming frictional forces is approximately 670 J.

[1]

(ii) Determine the average magnitude of the frictional forces.

average force = ...N [1]

(d) Suggest why the magnitude of the total resistive force would not be constant.

.....

.....

.....[2]

3 **(a)** **(i)** Explain what is meant by *work done*.

.....

..... [1]

(ii) Define *power*.

.....

..... [1]

(b) Fig. 3.1 shows part of a fairground ride with a carriage on rails.

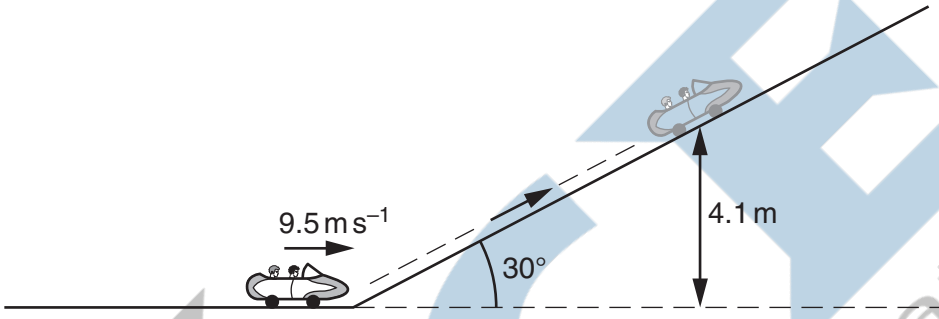

Fig. 3.1

The carriage and passengers have a total mass of 600 kg. The carriage is travelling at a speed of 9.5 m s^{-1} towards a slope inclined at 30° to the horizontal. The carriage comes to rest after travelling up the slope to a vertical height of 4.1 m.

(i) Calculate the kinetic energy, in kJ, of the carriage and passengers as they travel towards the slope.

kinetic energy = ... kJ [3]

(ii) Show that the gain in potential energy of the carriage and passengers is 24 kJ.

[2]

(iii) Calculate the work done against the resistive force as the carriage moves up the slope.

For Examiner's Use

work done = ... kJ [1]

(iv) Use your answer in **(iii)** to calculate the resistive force acting against the carriage as it moves up the slope.

resistive force = ... N [2]

2 **(a)** Explain what is meant by *work done*.

.....

..... [1]

(b) A car is travelling along a road that has a uniform downhill gradient, as shown in Fig. 2.1.

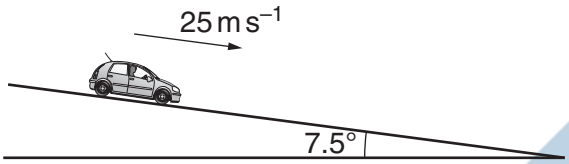

Fig. 2.1

The car has a total mass of 850 kg. The angle of the road to the horizontal is 7.5°.

Calculate the component of the weight of the car down the slope.

component of weight = ... N [2]

(c) The car in **(b)** is travelling at a constant speed of 25 m s^{-1}. The driver then applies the brakes to stop the car. The constant force resisting the motion of the car is 4600 N.

(i) Show that the deceleration of the car with the brakes applied is 4.1 m s^{-2}.

[2]

(ii) Calculate the distance the car travels from when the brakes are applied until the car comes to rest.

distance = ... m [2]

(iii) Calculate

For Examiner's Use

1. the loss of kinetic energy of the car,

loss of kinetic energy = ... J [2]

2. the work done by the resisting force of 4600 N.

work done = ... J [1]

(iv) The quantities in **(iii) part 1** and in **(iii) part 2** are not equal. Explain why these two quantities are not equal.

.....

..... [1]