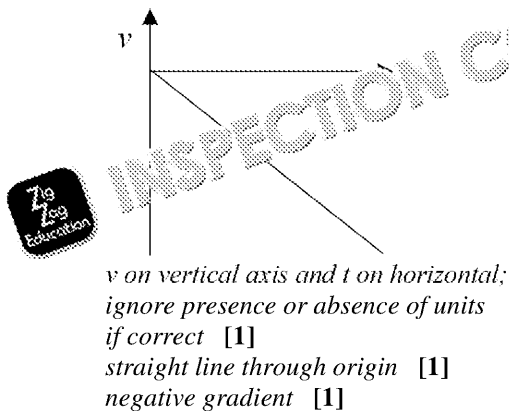


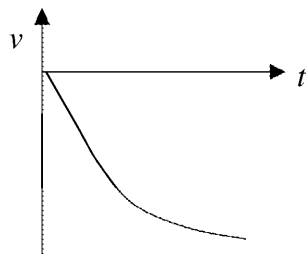
Solutions to Materials and mechanics – Test A

1. quantity with magnitude [1]
and direction [1]

2. (a) change in displacement [1]
(b) (i)



(ii)



graph starting as above in (i) [1]
gradient decreasing in magnitude, possibly
becoming zero [1]

3. (a) $6.3^2 + 4.5^2$ [1]
(constant)² = 59.94 [1]
resultant = 7.7(4) N [1]

(ii) $\tan^{-1}\left(\frac{4.5}{6.3}\right)$ [1]

Accept use of sin or cos with answer from (i)
= 35.5° [1]

- (b) velocity / displacement [1]

4. (a) N cm / newton centimetres [1]
(b) (i) $10\,000 \times 14$ [1]
= 140 000 (Nm) or 1.4×10^5 (Nm) [1]
 5000×9 [1]
= 45 000 (Nm) or 4.5×10^4 (Nm) [1]
 $45\,000 + 140\,000 = 185\,000$ Nm or 1.85×10^5 Nm [1]
(ii) Anticlockwise moment = 185 000 (Nm)

= $W \times 9.5$ or $\frac{185\,000}{9.5}$ [1]

= 1.9(5) $\times 10^4$ N [1]

Accept 1.9×10^4 N or 1.9×10^4 N
if 1.9×10^4 N or 1.9×10^4 N

5. (a) use of
 $v = 0$

$s = \frac{1}{2}at^2$

Can be
11.5 m

- (b) use of
correct
Allow
time for
total

6. control variables
independent
dependent
graph
distance /
time squared
value of *g*

7. (a) speed
distance
time
(b) assume
use of
taking
and s
(c) friction
the pulley
not friction

8. density =
 0.896×4.08
= 4.08 g
Answer must

9. (a) moment
= 38
moment
= 492
total
(Ns /
after
= 10
speed

- (b) total
+ (0.5
total
= 85
so coll

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10. (a) $W = Fs \cos \theta$ or $630 \times 1200 \times \cos 26^\circ$ [1]
 $= 680 \text{ kJ} / 679 \text{ kJ}$ [1]
Accept answer in J in standard form to 2 or 3 s.f.
- (b) tension will increase [1]
 a resultant force is required to accelerate a mass / $F = ma$ [1]
 the existing tension / tension of 630 N must be balanced by friction as there is no other force
11. $\frac{1}{2}mv^2 = mg\Delta h$ [1]
m shown to cancel on both sides [1]
 equation rearranged in terms of v so that m does not appear in the final equation
 dependent – time taken to fall [1]
12. (a) ΔL or $k = \frac{F}{\Delta L}$ or $\frac{73}{0.025}$ [1]
 $2900 / 2920 / 2.9(2) \times 10^3$ [1]
 Nm^{-1} [1]
- (b) $\frac{1}{2}F\Delta L$ or $\frac{1}{2}k(\Delta L)^2$ or substitution [1]
 $0.91(3) \text{ J}$ [1]
- (c) 0.003 (kg) seen as mass of nail [1]
 $0.91(3) = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ or $0.91(3) = 0.5 \times 0.003v^2$ or rearrangement or equating energy
 $v = 24(7) \text{ ms}^{-1}$ [1]
13. (a) (i) vernier (scale) [1]
 (ii) 1.02 mm [1]
- (b) original/unstretched length of the wire [1]
 cross-sectional area / diameter of the wire [1]
 masses attached / load used to stretch / weight applied to wire [1]
- (c) (for eye protection) in case the wire breaks [1]

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