

# END OF YEAR MOCK EXAMINATION SECONDARY THREE PURE PHYSICS (ANSWER KEY)

# <u>Paper 1</u>

1	A	В	C	D
2	A	В	C	D
3	A	В	C	D
4	A	В	C	D
5	A	В	C	D
6	A	В	C	D
7	A	В	С	D
8	A	В	C	D
9	A	В	С	D
10	A	В	C	D
		-	~	-
11		В	Ĺ	
11 12	A  	B B 	C C	D  D
11 12 13	A A A A	B B B B B	C C C	
11 12 13 14	A A A A A	B B B B B B B	C C C C C C	
11 12 13 14 15	A A A A A A	B B B B B B B	C C C C C C C C	
11 12 13 14 15 16	A A A A A A A A	B B B B B B B B B B	C C C C C C C C C	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17	A A A A A A A A A	B B B B B B B B B B B B	C C C C C C C C C C	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18	A A A A A A A A A A A	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	
11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19	A A A A A A A A A A A A	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	





T<sub>2</sub> = 490 N

Scales: 1cm rep 50 N [1]

Correct orientation of vectors in tip-to-tail or parallelogram, resultant force has double arrowhead [1]

Resultant force = 550N [1]

(Accept 540 N to 560 N)

(b) Since body is in equilibrium, weight of circus performer = 550 N [1]ECF: Must be answer from (b).

### Question 22

(a) From t = 0 s to t = 5 s, the boy's speed/ velocity increases with decreasing acceleration. [1]
From t = 5 s to t = 10 s, the boy moves at a constant speed / velocity. [1]
(Do not accept: the boy moves with zero acceleration.)
(-1 mark if student does not indicate duration of time.)
(b) Distance = Area under the speed-time graph = ½ (15 - 10)(4) [1]
= 10 m

#### Question 23

- (a) m = W / g = 20 / 10
  - = 2.0 kg [1]
- (b)  $a = F_{net} / m$ 
  - = (50 20) / 2.0 [1]
  - =  $15 \text{ m s}^{-2}$  [1] (allow full ecf from part b)
- (c) Balloon will decelerate/slow down/has decreasing speed (upwards). [1]
  - Negative acceleration [0] (vague as this could imply many possible scenarios)
  - Acceleration is in negative direction [0] (vague as this could imply many possible scenarios)
  - Net force becomes negative (-10 N) / direction of net force is opposite to direction of motion. [1]
  - Net force is downwards

#### Question 24

- (a) The principle of moments states that for a body in equilibrium, the sum of clockwise moments about a pivot equals the sum of anti-clockwise moments about the same pivot [1]
- (b) Sum of clockwise moments = sum of anti-clockwise moments

6.0 × 10.4 + 1.0 × 5.0 = 2.0 × f 67.4 = 2.0 f f = 33.7 N or 34 N [1]

(c) The moment due to the 6.0 N force will <u>increase</u>. [1]

This is because the **perpendicular distance** between the hinge and the 6.0 N forces increases as the lever is pushed down. [1]

## Question 25

- (a) 76 cm Hg [1]
- (b) Pressure at  $P = h\rho g$

= (1.00-0.30-0.24) × 13600 × 10 [1]

= 62600 Pa (3 sf) [1]

 (c) There is some air / gas trapped inside the space above the mercury column in barometer B. [1]

(d) The (vertical) height of the Hg column is unchanged [1]

The vertical height is dependent only on the atmospheric pressure outside the barometer. [1]

## Question 26

Energy is transferred by conduction. The molecules at the hot end of the metal pipes vibrate faster and collide with neighbouring molecules [1].

Some energy is transferred to the neighbouring molecules as a result of the collisions [1].

At the same time, the free moving electrons also collide with the vibrating molecules [1], thus transferring energy. The process is repeated until energy is transmitted to the cold end.

# Question 27





- (c) The object must be placed less than the focal length from the lens. [1]
- (d) The image is still formed as all the rays from the object can still be refracted through the bottom part of the lens. [1]