AQA GCSE PHYSICS (HIGHER) · 8463

PHYSICS



EXAM QUESTION PACK

4.5.1.4 RESULTANT FORCES (PACK 1)

SCORE	PERCENTAGE
/250	%

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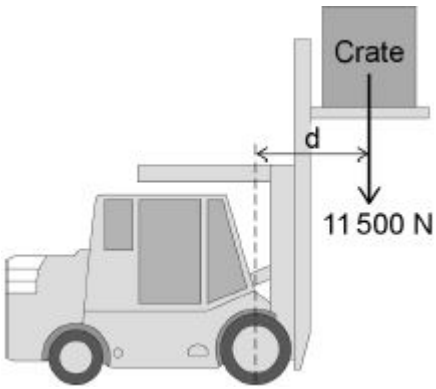
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Q1.

The diagram below shows a fork-lift truck lifting a heavy crate.



(a) The crate weighs 11 500 N and is lifted vertically 2.60 m.

Calculate the work done to lift the crate.

Use the equation:

work done = force × distance

_____

_____

_____

Work done = _____ J

(2)

The weight of the crate causes a clockwise moment of 13 800 Nm about the centre of the front wheel of the fork-lift truck.

(b) The weight of the fork-lift truck and driver cause an anticlockwise moment.

What is the minimum size of the anticlockwise moment needed so that the fork-lift truck does **not** topple over?

_____

(1)

(c) Write down the equation which links distance, force and moment of a force.

_____

(1)

(d) Calculate the distance '**d**' marked on the diagram above.

_____

_____

_____

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Distance '**d**' = _____ m

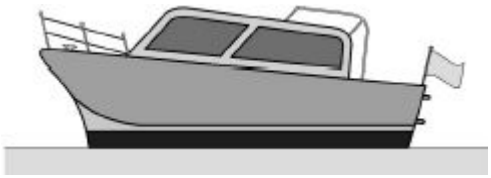
(3)

(Total 7 marks)

Q2.

Figure 1 shows a boat floating on the sea. The boat is stationary.

Figure 1



(a) **Figure 2** shows part of the free body diagram for the boat.

Complete the free body diagram for the boat.

Figure 2



(2)

(b) Calculate the mass of the boat.

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Use the information given in **Figure 2**.

gravitational field strength = 9.8 N/kg

Give your answer to **two** significant figures.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Mass = _____ kg

(4)

(c) When the boat propeller pushes water backwards, the boat moves forwards.
The force on the water causes an equal and opposite force to act on the boat.

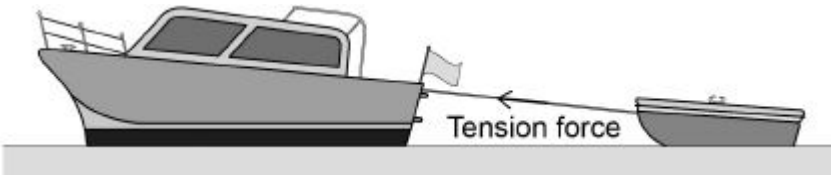
Which law is this an example of?

_____

(1)

(d) **Figure 3** shows the boat towing a small dinghy.

Figure 3



The tension force in the tow rope causes a horizontal force forwards and a vertical force upwards on the dinghy.

horizontal force forwards = 150 N
vertical force upwards = 50 N

Figure 4 shows a grid.

Draw a vector diagram to determine the magnitude of the tension force in the tow rope and the direction of the force this causes on the dinghy.

Figure 4

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Magnitude of the tension force in the tow rope = _____ N

Direction of the force on the dinghy caused by the tension force in the tow rope = _____

(4)

(Total 11 marks)

Q3.

(a) **Figure 1** shows an aircraft flying at a constant velocity and at a constant height above the ground.

Figure 1



Complete the free body diagram in **Figure 2** to show the other two forces acting on the aircraft.

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Figure 2



(2)

(b) A small aircraft accelerated down a runway at 4.0 m/s^2

The aircraft started from rest and reached a speed of 34 m/s just before take-off.

Calculate the distance the aircraft travelled while accelerating.

Give your answer to 2 significant figures.

_____

_____

_____

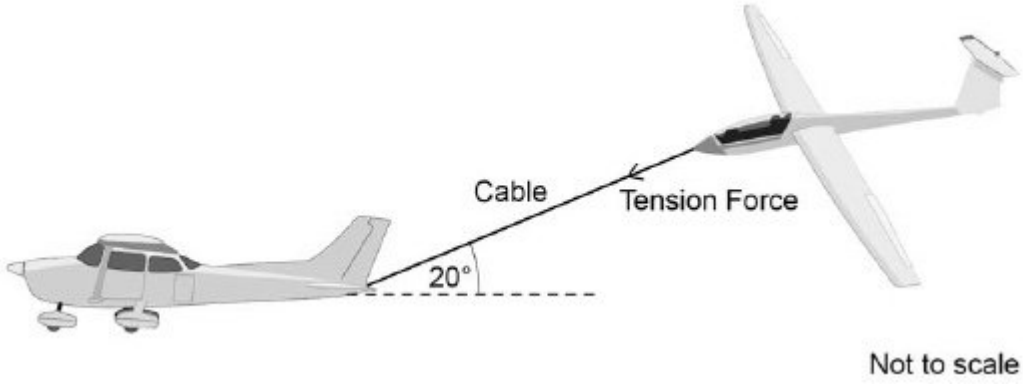
_____

Distance = _____ m

(4)

(c) **Figure 3** shows the small aircraft being used to tow a glider.

Figure 3



The tension force in the cable can be resolved into a horizontal component and a vertical component.

The tension in the cable is 2000 N

The cable makes an angle of 20° with the horizontal.

Draw a vector diagram to determine the magnitude of the two components of the tension force in the cable.

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Magnitude of the horizontal component = _____ N

Magnitude of the vertical component = _____ N

(1)

(Total 10 marks)

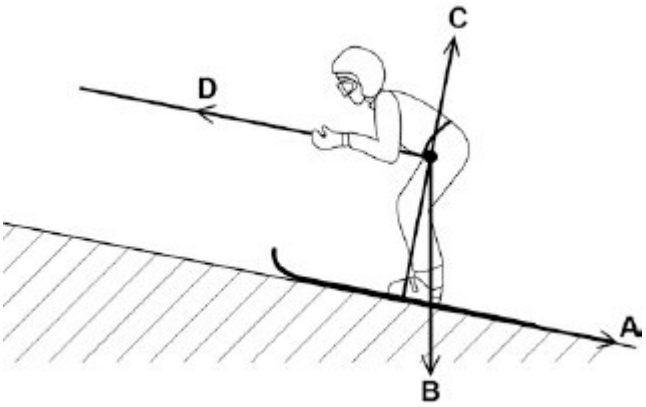
Q4.

Figure 1 shows a skier using a drag lift.

The drag lift pulls the skier from the bottom to the top of a ski slope.

The arrows, **A**, **B**, **C** and **D** represent the forces acting on the skier and her skis.

Figure 1



(a) Which arrow represents the force pulling the skier up the slope?

Tick **one** box.

A ☐

B ☐

C ☐

D ☐

(1)

(b) Which arrow represents the normal contact force?

Tick **one** box.

A ☐

B ☐

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C ☐

D ☐

(1)

(c) The drag lift pulls the skier with a constant resultant force of 300N for a distance of 45 m.

Use the following equation to calculate the work done to pull the skier up the slope.

work done = force × distance

_____

_____

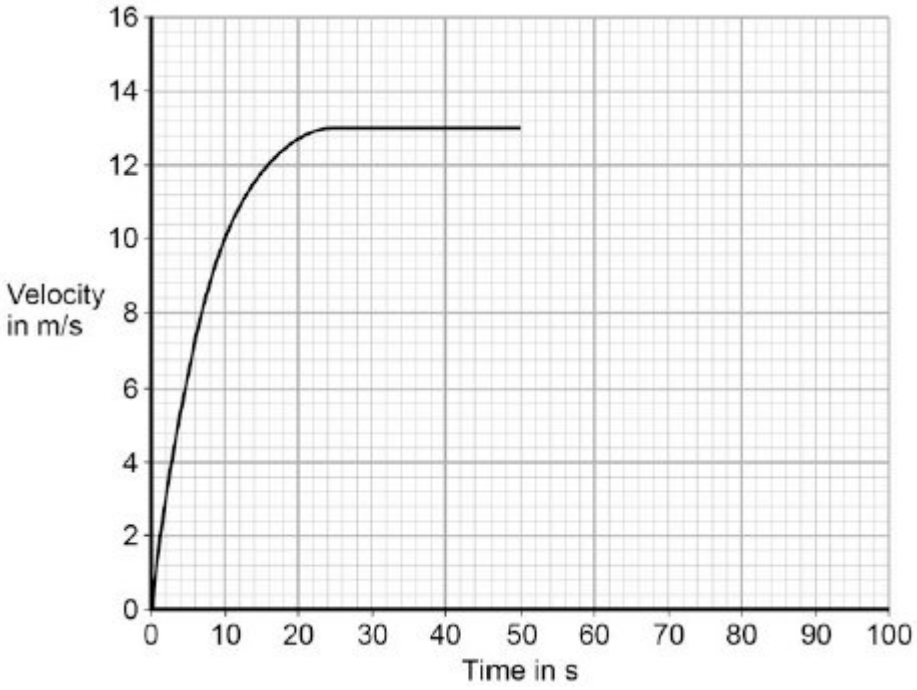
Work done = _____ J

(2)

(d) At the top of the slope the skier leaves the drag lift and skis back to the bottom of the slope.

Figure 2 shows how the velocity of the skier changes with time as the skier moves down the slope.

Figure 2



After 50 seconds the skier starts to slow down.

The skier decelerates at a constant rate coming to a stop in 15 seconds.

Draw a line on **Figure 2** to show the change in velocity of the skier as she slows down and comes to a stop.

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(2)
(Total 6 marks)

Q5.

The stopping distance of a car is the sum of the thinking distance and the braking distance.

The table below shows how the thinking distance and braking distance vary with speed.

Speed in m/s	Thinking distance in m	Braking distance in m
10	6	6.0
15	9	13.5
20	12	24.0
25	15	37.5
30	18	54.0

(a) What is meant by the braking distance of a vehicle?

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The data in the table above refers to a car in good mechanical condition driven by an alert driver.

Explain why the stopping distance of the car increases if the driver is very tired.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(c) A student looks at the data in the table above and writes the following:

thinking distance $\propto$ speed

braking distance $\propto$ speed

Explain whether the student is correct.

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_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

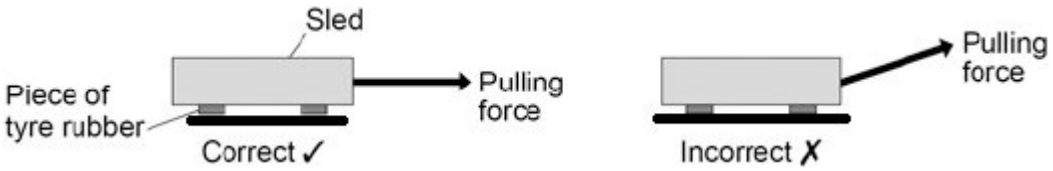
(d) Applying the brakes with too much force can cause a car to skid.

The distance a car skids before stopping depends on the friction between the road surface and the car tyres and also the speed of the car.

Friction can be investigated by pulling a device called a 'sled' across a surface at constant speed.

The figure below shows a sled being pulled correctly and incorrectly across a surface.

The constant of friction for the surface is calculated from the value of the force pulling the sled and the weight of the sled.



Why is it important that the sled is pulled at a constant speed?

Tick **one** box.

If the sled accelerates it will be difficult to control. ☐

If the sled accelerates the value for the constant of friction will be wrong. ☐

If the sled accelerates the normal contact force will change. ☐

(1)

(e) If the sled is pulled at an angle to the surface the value calculated for the constant of friction would not be appropriate.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

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(f) By measuring the length of the skid marks, an accident investigator determines that the distance a car travelled between the brakes being applied and stopping was 22 m.

The investigator used a sled to determine the friction. The investigator then calculated that the car decelerated at 7.2 m/s^2.

Calculate the speed of the car just before the brakes were applied.

Give your answer to two significant figures.

Use the correct equation from the Physics Equation Sheet.

_____

_____

_____

_____

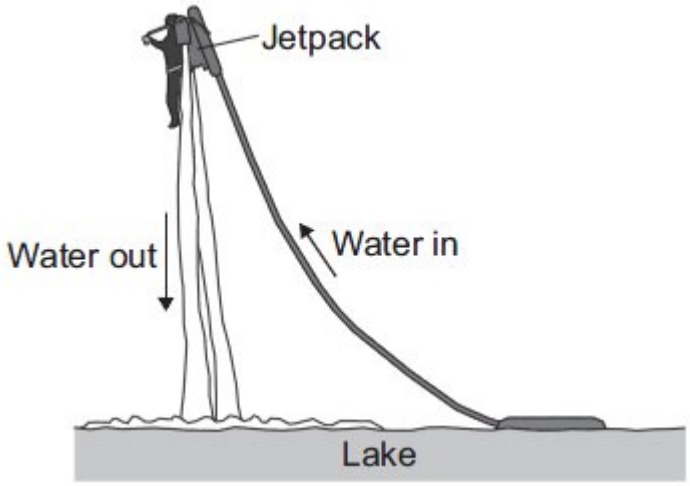
Speed = _____ m/s

(3)

(Total 11 marks)

Q6.

The diagram below shows a person using a device called a jetpack. Water is forced downwards from the jetpack and produces an upward force on the person.



(a) State the condition necessary for the person to be able to remain stationary in mid-air.

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The person weighs 700 N and the jetpack weighs 140 N.

(i) Calculate the combined mass of the person and the jetpack.

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Gravitational field strength = 10 N/kg

_____

_____

_____

Combined mass = _____ kg

(2)

(ii) Increasing the upward force to 1850 N causes the person to accelerate upwards.

Calculate the acceleration of the person and the jetpack. Give the unit.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Acceleration = _____ Unit _____

(3)

(Total 6 marks)

Q7.

(a) When a force is applied to a spring, the spring extends by 0.12 m.
The spring has a spring constant of 25 N/m.

Calculate the force applied to the spring.

_____

_____

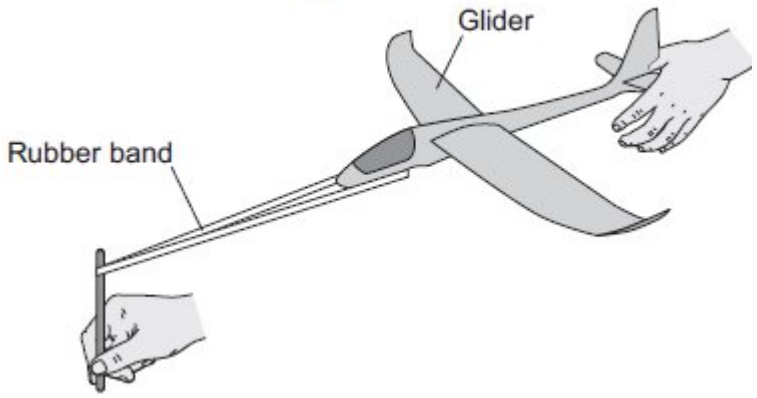
Force = _____ N

(2)

(b) **Figure 1** shows a toy glider. To launch the glider into the air, the rubber band and glider are pulled back and then the glider is released.

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Figure 1



(i) Use the correct answers from the box to complete the sentence.

chemical	**elastic potential**	**kinetic**	**thermal**

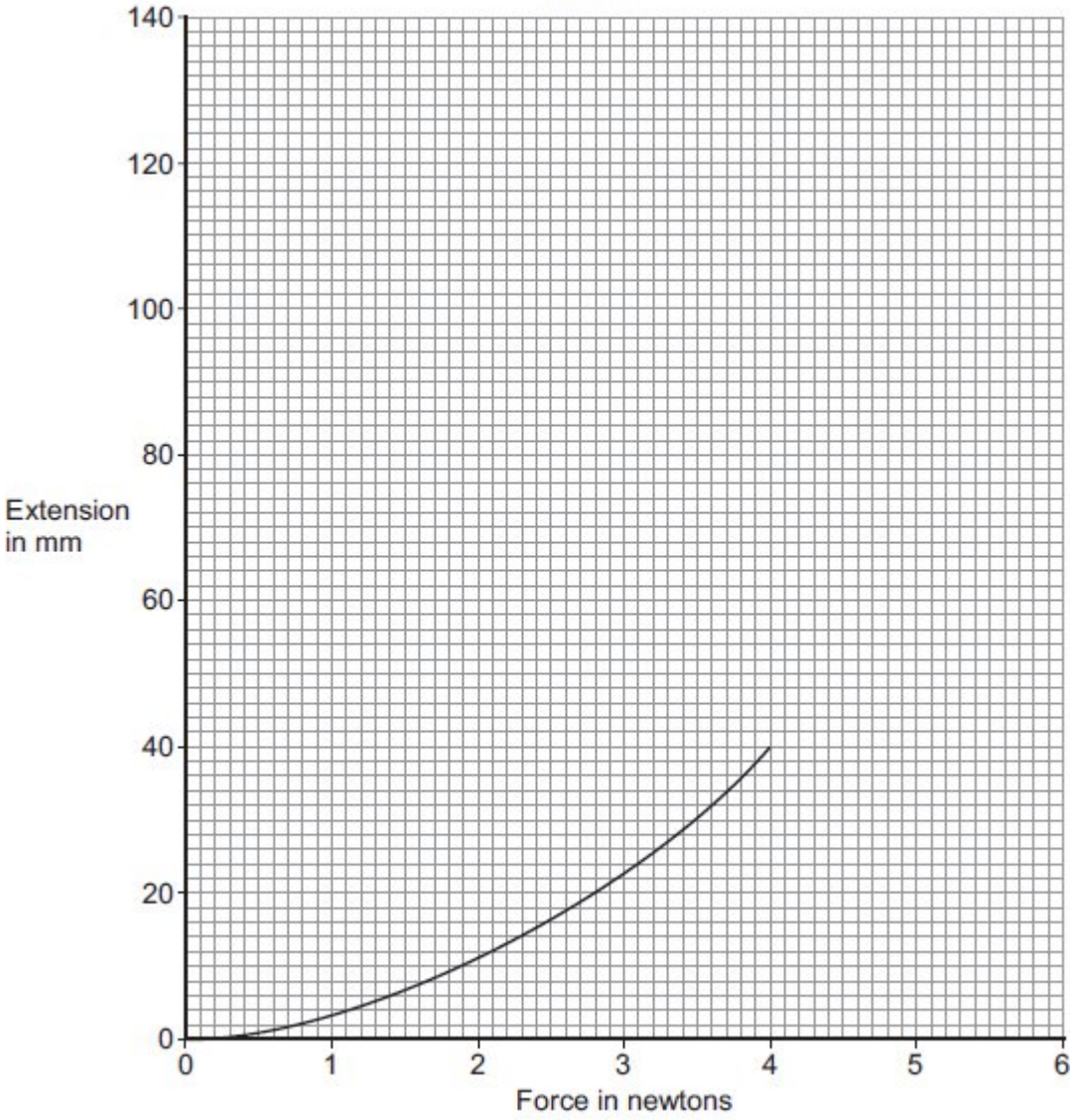
When the glider is released, the _____ energy stored in the rubber band decreases and the glider gains _____ energy.

(2)

(ii) **Figure 2** shows how the extension of the rubber band varies with the force applied to the rubber band.

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Figure 2



What can you conclude, from **Figure 2**, would happen to the extension of the rubber band if the force applied to the rubber band was increased to 6 N?

The rubber band does **not** break.

_____

_____

_____

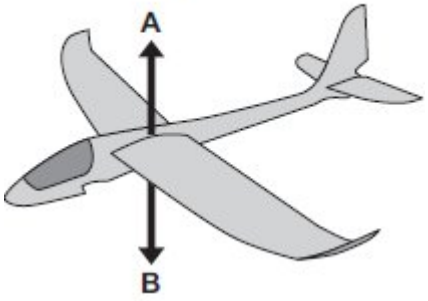
_____

(2)

(c) **Figure 3** shows the vertical forces, **A** and **B**, acting on the glider when it is flying.

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Figure 3



(i) What name is given to the force labelled **B**?

Draw a ring around the correct answer.

drag **friction** **weight**

(1)

(ii) Which **one** of the following describes the downward speed of the glider when force **B** is greater than force **A**?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Downward speed increases ☐

Downward speed is constant ☐

Downward speed decreases ☐

(1)

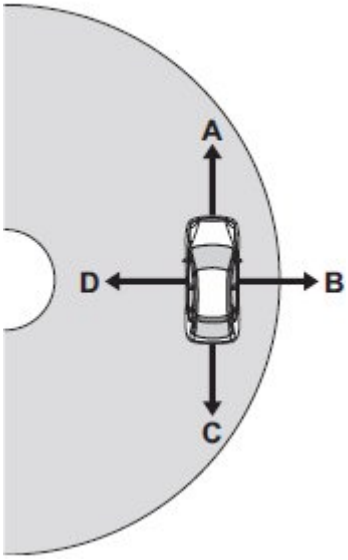
(Total 8 marks)

Q8.

(a) **Figure 1** shows a car travelling around a bend in the road. The car is travelling at a constant speed.

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Figure 1



There is a resultant force acting on the car. This resultant force is called the centripetal force.

(i) In which direction, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**, does the centripetal force act on the car?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

A ☐ **B** ☐ **C** ☐ **D** ☐

(1)

(ii) State the name of the force that provides the centripetal force.

_____

(1)

(iii) State **two** factors that affect the size of the centripetal force acting on the car.

1. _____

2. _____

(2)

(b) **Figure 2** shows a racing car.

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Figure 2



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The racing car should not roll over when racing.

State **two** features of the car that make it difficult for the car to roll over.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

(2)

(Total 6 marks)

Q9.

When two objects interact, they exert forces on each other.

(a) Which statement about the forces is correct?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

	Tick (✓)
The forces are equal in size and act in the same direction.	
The forces are unequal in size and act in the same direction.	
The forces are equal in size and act in opposite directions.	
The forces are unequal in size and act in opposite directions.	

(1)

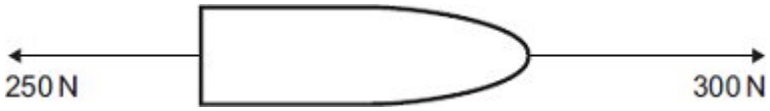
(b) A fisherman pulls a boat towards land.

The forces acting on the boat are shown in **Diagram 1**.

The fisherman exerts a force of 300 N on the boat.
The sea exerts a resistive force of 250 N on the boat.

Diagram 1

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(i) Describe the motion of the boat.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) When the boat reaches land, the resistive force increases to 300 N.
The fisherman continues to exert a force of 300 N.

Describe the motion of the boat.

Tick (✓) **one** box.

Accelerating to the right ☐

Constant velocity to the right ☐

Stationary ☐

(1)

(iii) Explain your answer to part **(b)(ii)**.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(iv) Another fisherman comes to help pull the boat. Each fisherman pulls with a force of 300 N, as shown in **Diagram 2**.

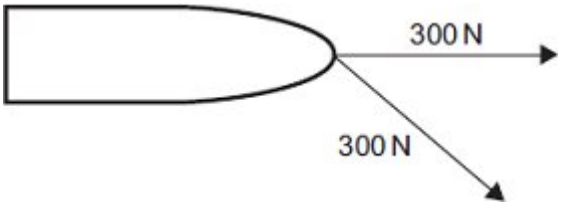
Diagram 2 is drawn to scale.

Add to **Diagram 2** to show the single force that has the same effect as the two 300 N forces.

Determine the value of this resultant force.

Diagram 2

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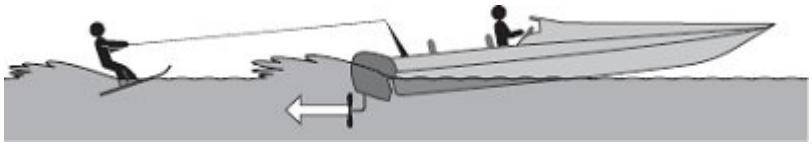
Resultant force = _____ N

(4)

(Total 10 marks)

Q10.

The diagram shows a boat pulling a water skier.



(a) The arrow represents the force on the water produced by the engine propeller. This force causes the boat to move.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(b) The boat accelerates at a constant rate in a straight line. This causes the velocity of the water skier to increase from 4.0 m/s to 16.0 m/s in 8.0 seconds.

(i) Calculate the acceleration of the water skier and give the unit.

_____

_____

_____

Acceleration = _____

(3)

(ii) The water skier has a mass of 68 kg.

Calculate the resultant force acting on the water skier while accelerating.

_____

_____

_____

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Resultant force = _____ N

(2)

(iii) Draw a ring around the correct answer to complete the sentence.

The force from the boat pulling the water skier forwards

will be | less than / the same as / greater than | the answer to part **(b)(ii)**.

Give the reason for your answer.

_____

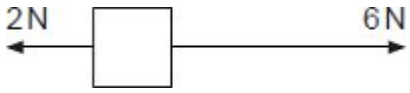
_____

(2)

(Total 9 marks)

Q11.

(a) The diagram shows two forces acting on an object.



What is the resultant force acting on the object?

Tick (✓) **one** box.

8 N to the right ☐

8 N to the left ☐

4 N to the right ☐

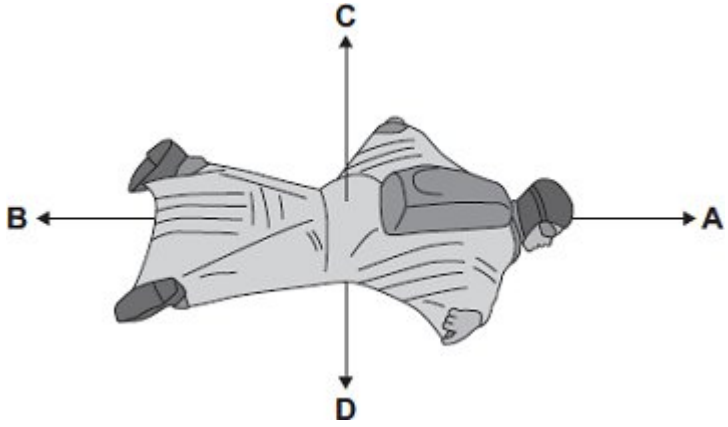
4 N to the left ☐

(1)

(b) BASE jumpers jump from very high buildings and mountains for sport.

The diagram shows the forces acting on a BASE jumper in flight.
The BASE jumper is wearing a wingsuit.

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(i) Draw a ring around the correct answer in the box to complete each sentence.

The BASE jumper accelerates forwards when force **A**

is

smaller than
equal to
bigger than

force **B**.

The BASE jumper falls with a constant speed when force **C**

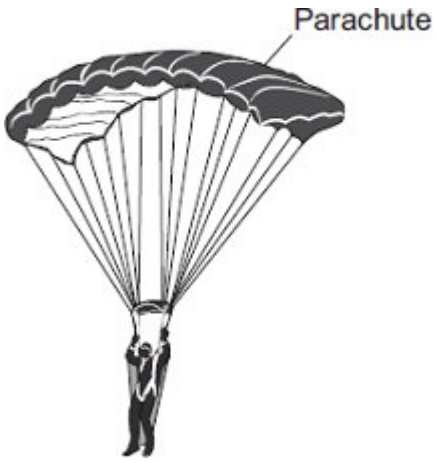
is

smaller than
equal to
bigger than

force **D**.

(2)

(ii) To land safely the BASE jumper opens a parachute.



What effect does opening the parachute have on the speed of the falling BASE jumper?

_____

Give a reason for your answer.

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_____

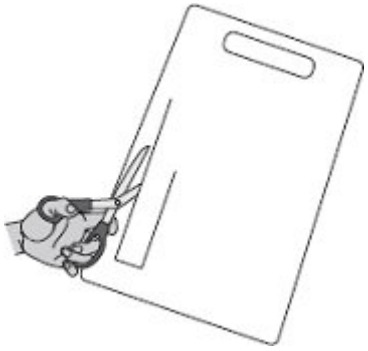
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(2)

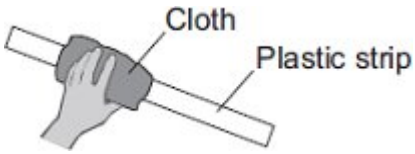
(Total 5 marks)

Q12.

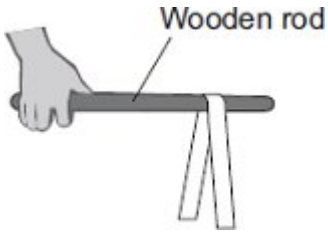
(a) A student uses some everyday items to investigate static electricity.



1 A strip of plastic is cut from a plastic carrier bag



2 The plastic strip is rubbed with a cloth



3 The plastic strip is hung over a wooden rod

(i) Draw a ring around the correct answer in the box to complete each sentence.

Rubbing the plastic strip with a cloth causes the strip to become negatively charged.

This happens because

electrons
neutrons
protons

move from the cloth onto the plastic strip.

The cloth is left with

a negative
a positive
zero

charge.

(2)

(ii) When the plastic strip is hung over the wooden rod, the two halves of the strip move equally away from each other.

What **two** conclusions should the student make about the forces acting on the two halves of the plastic strip?

1. _____

_____

2. _____

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_____

(2)

(b) Electrical charges move more easily through some materials than through other materials.

Through which **one** of the following materials would an electrical charge move most easily?

Draw a ring around your answer.

aluminium **glass** **rubber**

(1)

(Total 5 marks)

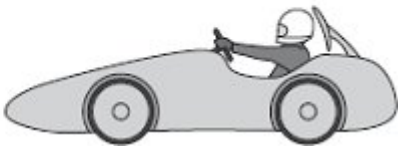
Q13.

(a) Some students have designed and built an electric-powered go-kart. After testing, the students decided to make changes to the design of their go-kart.

First design **X**



Final design **Y**



The go-kart always had the same mass and used the same motor.

The change in shape from the first design (**X**) to the final design (**Y**) will affect the top speed of the go-kart.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

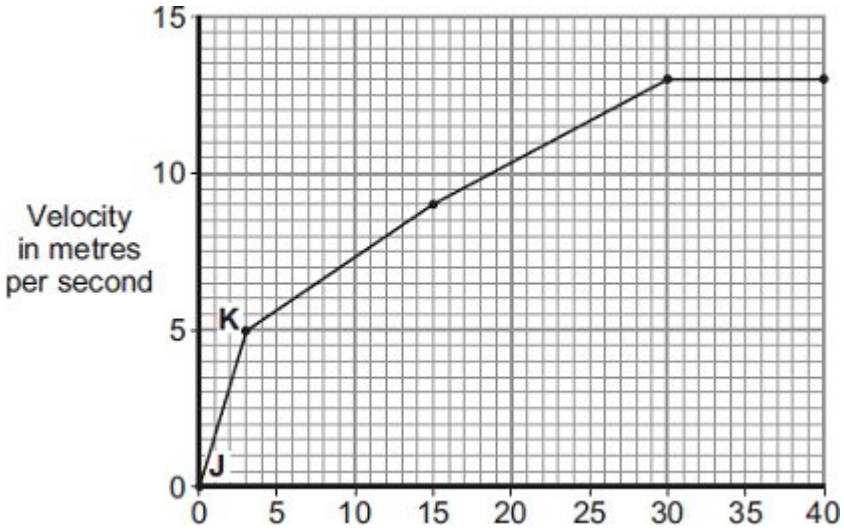
_____

(3)

(b) The final design go-kart, **Y**, is entered into a race.

The graph shows how the velocity of the go-kart changes during the first 40 seconds of the race.

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(i) Use the graph to calculate the acceleration of the go-kart between points **J** and **K**.

Give your answer to **two** significant figures.

_____

_____

_____

Acceleration = _____ m/s^2

(2)

(ii) Use the graph to calculate the distance the go-kart travels between points **J** and **K**.

_____

_____

_____

Distance = _____ m

(2)

(iii) What causes most of the resistive forces acting on the go-kart?

_____

(1)

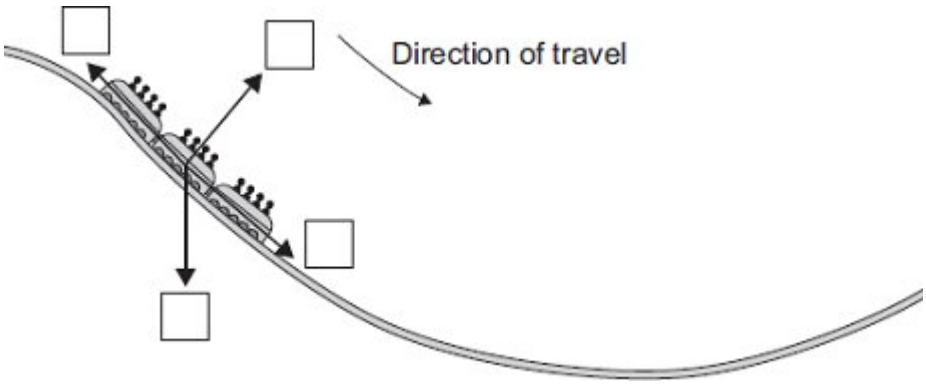
(Total 8 marks)

Q14.

The diagram shows the passenger train on part of a rollercoaster ride.

(a) Which arrow shows the direction of the resultant force acting on the passenger train?
Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your choice.

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(1)

(b) For part of the ride, the maximum gravitational field strength acting on the passengers seems 3 times bigger than normal.

Normal gravitational field strength = 10 N/kg

(i) Calculate the maximum gravitational field strength that seems to act on the passengers during the ride.

_____

_____

Maximum gravitational field strength = _____ N/kg

(1)

(ii) One of the passengers has a mass of 75 kg.

Calculate the maximum weight this passenger seems to have during the ride.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

Maximum weight = _____ N

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

Q15.

(a) The diagrams, **A**, **B** and **C**, show the horizontal forces acting on a **moving** car.

Draw a line to link each diagram to the description of the car's motion at the moment when the forces act.

Draw only **three** lines.

stationary

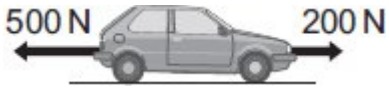


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A



B



C

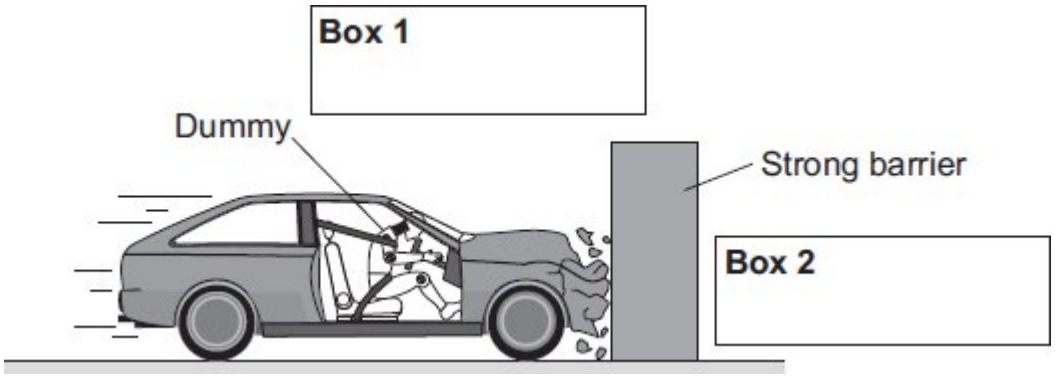
constant speed

slowing down

accelerating forwards

(3)

(b) The front crumple zone of a car is tested at a road traffic laboratory. This is done by using a remote control device to drive the car into a strong barrier. Electronic sensors are attached to a dummy inside the car.



(i) Draw an arrow in **Box 1** to show the direction of the force that the car exerts on the barrier.

(1)

(ii) Draw an arrow in **Box 2** to show the direction of the force that the barrier exerts on the car.

(1)

(iii) Complete the following by drawing a ring around the correct line in the box.

The car exerts a force of 5000 N on the barrier. The barrier does not move.

The force exerted by the barrier on the car will be

more than
equal to
less than

5000 N.

(1)

(iv) Which **one** of the following gives the most likely reason for attaching electronic sensors to the dummy?

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Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your answer.

To measure the speed of the car just before the impact. ☐

To measure the forces exerted on the dummy during the impact. ☐

To measure the distance the car travels during the impact. ☐

(1)

(Total 7 marks)

Q16.

(a) A car is being driven along a straight road. The diagrams, **A**, **B** and **C**, show the horizontal forces acting on the moving car at three different points along the road.

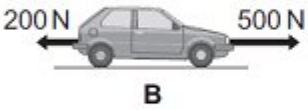
Describe the motion of the car at each of the points, **A**, **B** and **C**.



A

_____

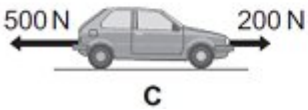
_____



B

_____

_____



C

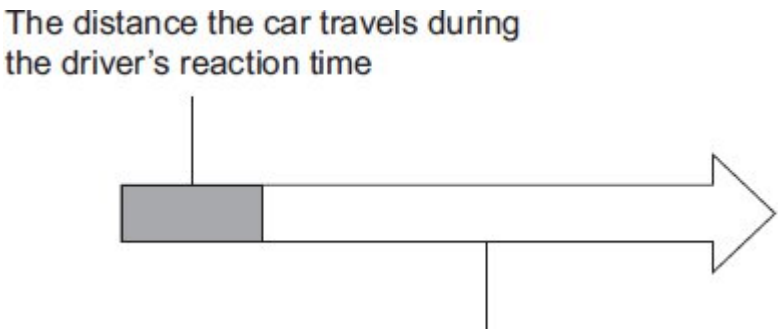
_____

_____

(3)

(b) The diagram below shows the stopping distance for a family car, in good condition, driven at 22 m/s on a dry road. The stopping distance has two parts.

(i) Complete the diagram below by adding an appropriate label to the second part of the stopping distance.



_____

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_____

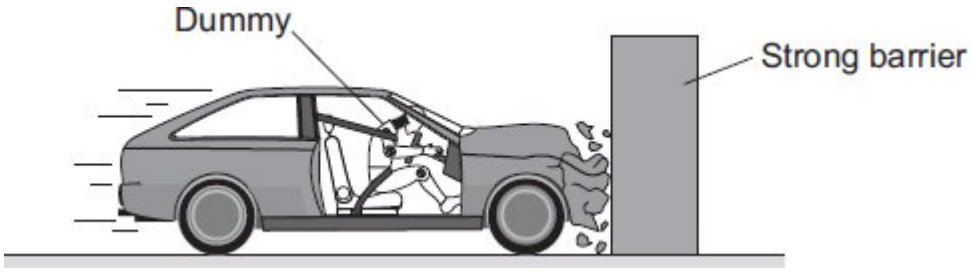
(1)

(ii) State **one** factor that changes both the first part **and** the second part of the stopping distance.

_____

(1)

(c) The front crumple zone of a car is tested at a road traffic laboratory. This is done by using a remote control device to drive the car into a strong barrier. Electronic sensors are attached to the dummy inside the car.



(i) At the point of collision, the car exerts a force of 5000 N on the barrier.

State the size and direction of the force exerted by the barrier on the car.

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Suggest why the dummy is fitted with electronic sensors.

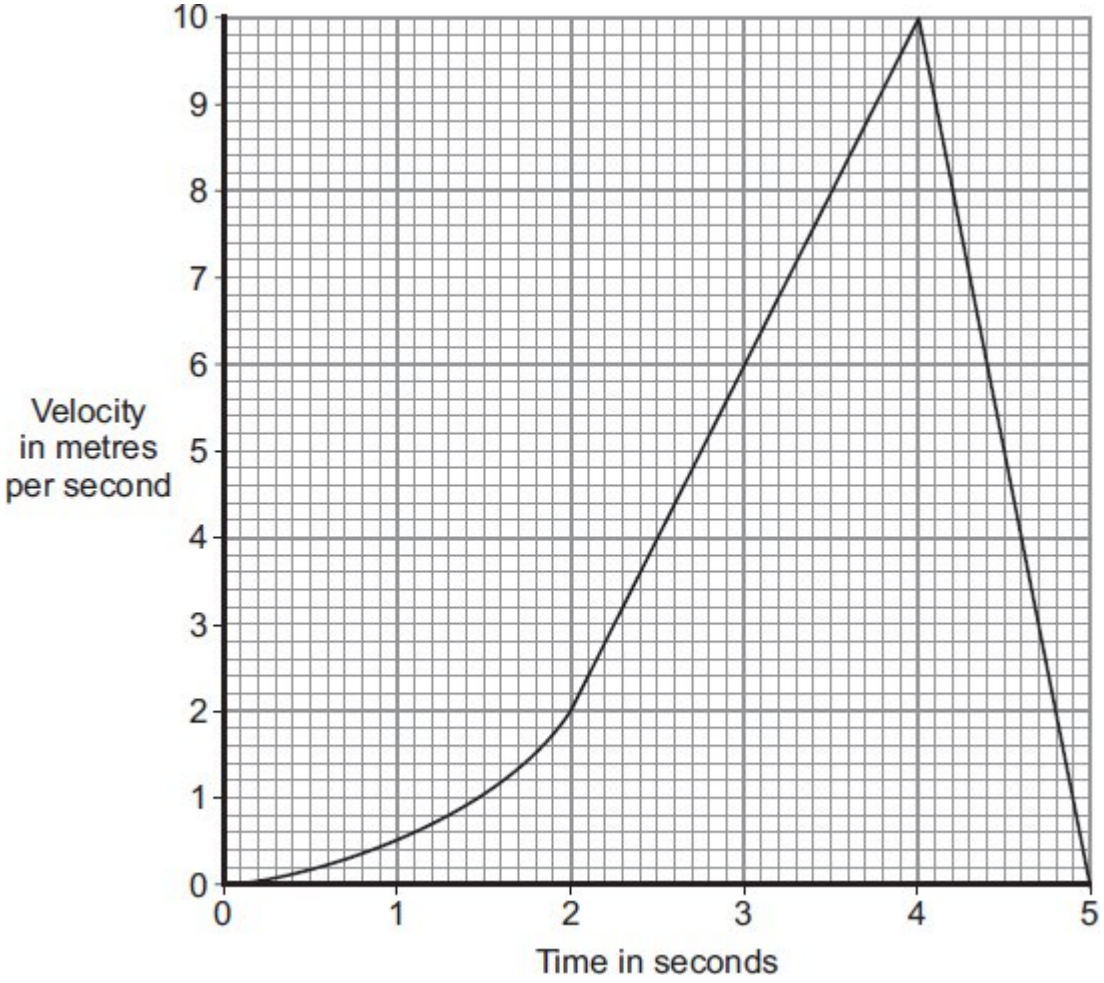
_____

_____

(1)

(iii) The graph shows how the velocity of the car changes during the test.

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Use the graph to calculate the acceleration of the car just before the collision with the barrier.

Show clearly how you work out your answer, including how you use the graph, and give the unit.

_____

_____

_____

_____

Acceleration = _____

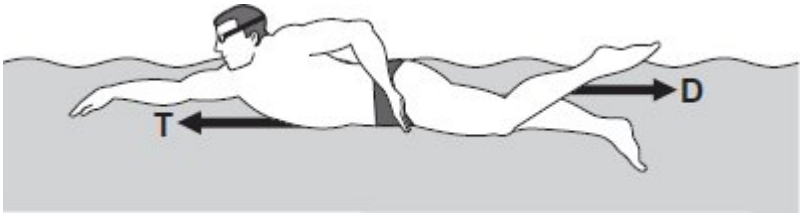
(3)

(Total 10 marks)

Q17.

(a) The diagram shows the horizontal forces acting on a swimmer.

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(i) The swimmer is moving at constant speed.
Force **T** is 120 N.

What is the size of force **D**?

_____ N

(1)

(ii) By increasing force **T** to 140 N, the swimmer accelerates to a higher speed.

Calculate the size of the initial resultant force acting on the swimmer.

_____

_____

Initial resultant force = _____ N

(1)

(iii) Even though the swimmer keeps the force **T** constant at 140 N, the resultant force on the swimmer decreases to zero.

Explain why.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

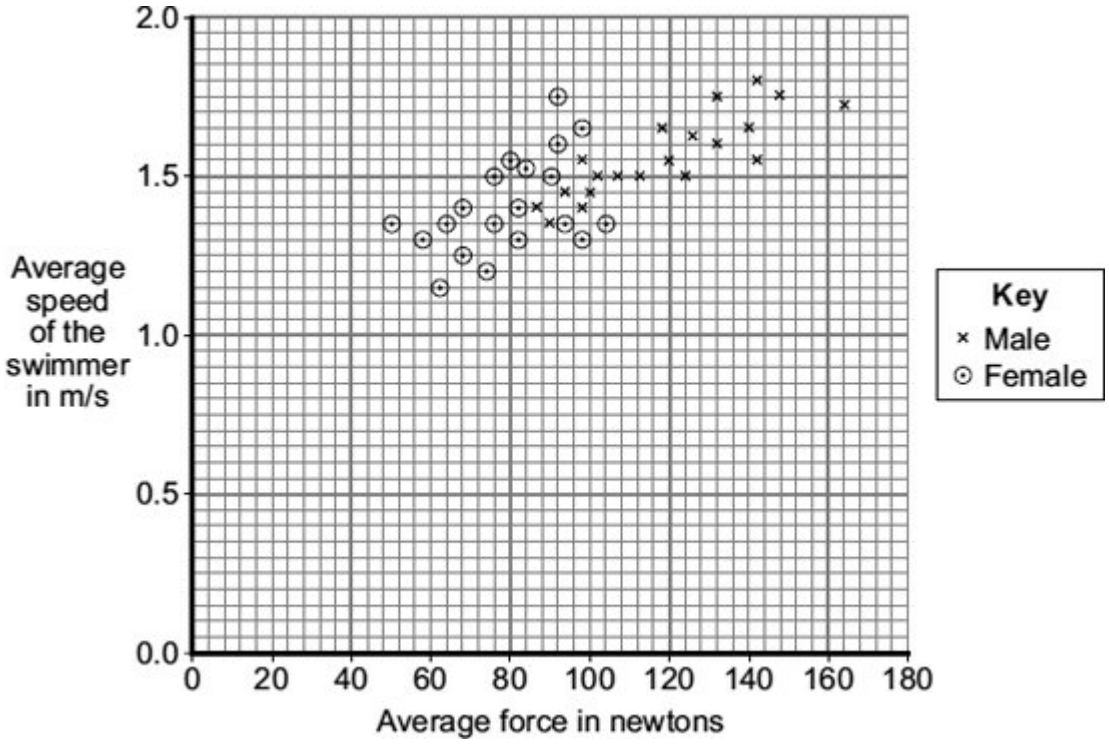
_____

(3)

(b) A sports scientist investigated how the force exerted by a swimmer's hands against the water affects the swimmer's speed.
The investigation involved 20 males and 20 females swimming a fixed distance.
Sensors placed on each swimmer's hands measured the force 85 times every second over the last 10 metres of the swim.
The measurements were used to calculate an average force.
The average speed of each swimmer over the last 10 metres of the swim was also measured.

The data from the investigation is displayed in the graph.

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(i) What was the dependent variable in this investigation?

_____

(1)

(ii) Explain **one** advantage of measuring the force 85 times every second rather than just once or twice every second.

_____

_____

_____

_____

(2)

(iii) Give **one** way in which the data for the male swimmers is different from the data for the female swimmers.

_____

_____

(1)

(iv) Considering only the data from this investigation, what advice should a swimming coach give to swimmers who want to increase their average speed?

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 10 marks)

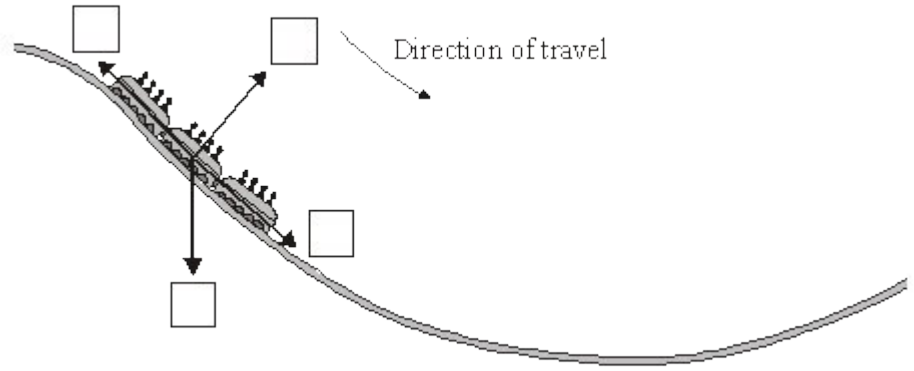
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Q18.

The diagram shows the passenger train on part of a rollercoaster ride.

(a) Which arrow shows the direction of the resultant force acting on the passenger train?

Put a tick (✓) in the box next to your choice.



(1)

(b) At the bottom of the slope, the passengers in the train all have the same speed but they each have a different kinetic energy.

Why is the kinetic energy of each passenger different?

_____

_____

(1)

(c) For part of the ride, the maximum gravitational field strength acting on the passengers seems 3 times bigger than normal.

Normal gravitational field strength = 9.8 N/kg

(i) Calculate the maximum gravitational field strength that seems to act on the passengers during the ride.

_____

_____

Maximum gravitational field strength = _____ N/kg

(1)

(ii) One of the passengers has a mass of 80 kg.

Calculate the maximum weight this passenger seems to have during the ride.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

Maximum weight = _____ N

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(2)
(Total 5 marks)

Q19.

The diagram shows an adult and a child pushing a loaded shopping trolley.



(a) (i) What is the *total force* on the trolley due to the adult and child?

_____

(1)

(ii) Which **one** of the terms in the box means the same as *total force*?

Draw a ring around your answer.

answer force	**mean force**	**resultant force**

(1)

(iii) The trolley is pushed at a constant speed for 80 metres.

Calculate the work done to push the trolley 80 metres.

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

Work done = _____

(2)

(b) Complete the following sentences by drawing a ring around the correct word in each of the boxes.

(i) The unit of work done is the

joule
newton
watt

.

(1)

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(ii) Most of the work done to push the trolley is transformed into

heat
light
sound

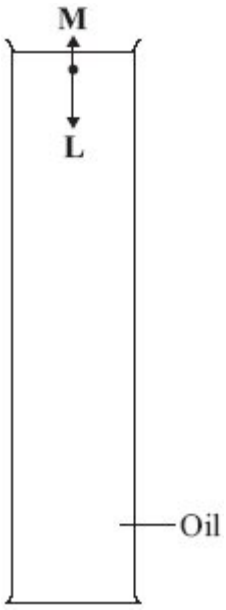
.

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q20.

(a) The diagram shows a steel ball-bearing falling through a tube of oil.
The forces, **L** and **M**, act on the ball-bearing.



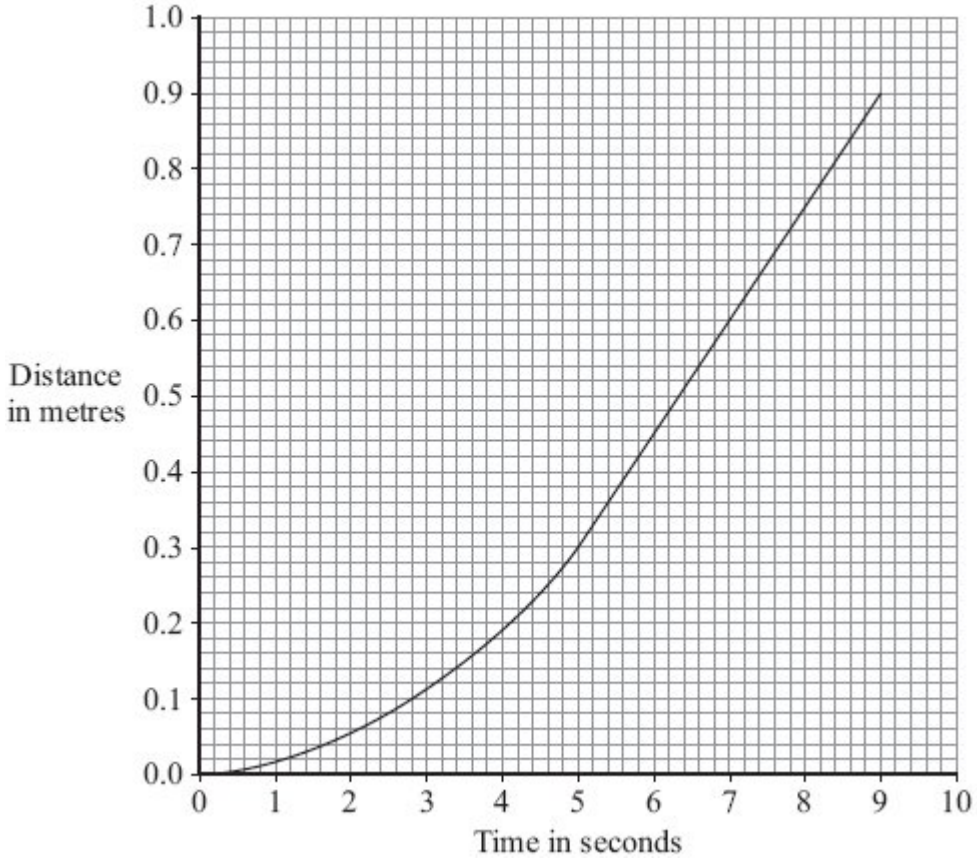
What causes force **L**?

_____

(1)

(b) The distance – time graph represents the motion of the ball-bearing as it falls through the oil.

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(i) Explain, in terms of the forces, **L** and **M**, why the ball-bearing accelerates at first but then falls at constant speed.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

(3)

(ii) What name is given to the constant speed reached by the falling ball-bearing?

_____

(1)

(iii) Calculate the constant speed reached by the ball-bearing.

Show clearly how you use the graph to work out your answer.

_____

_____

_____

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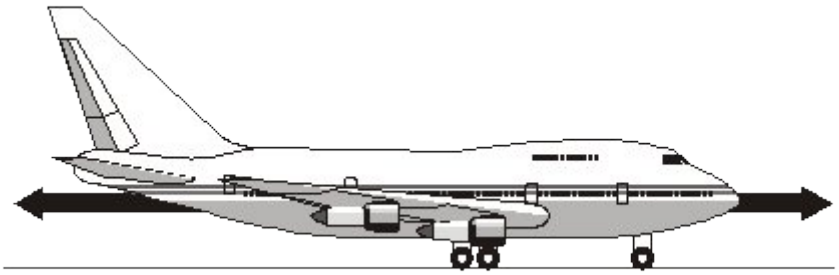
Speed = _____ m/s

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q21.

(a) The diagram shows an aircraft and the horizontal forces acting on it as it moves along a runway. The *resultant force* on the aircraft is zero.



(i) What is meant by the term *resultant force*?

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Describe the movement of the aircraft when the resultant force is zero.

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The aircraft has a take-off mass of 320 000 kg. Each of the 4 engines can produce a maximum force of 240 kN.

Calculate the maximum acceleration of the aircraft.

Show clearly how you work out your answer and give the unit.

_____

_____

_____

Acceleration = _____

(3)

(c) As the aircraft moves along the runway to take off, its acceleration decreases even though the force from the engines is constant.

Explain why.

_____

_____

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_____

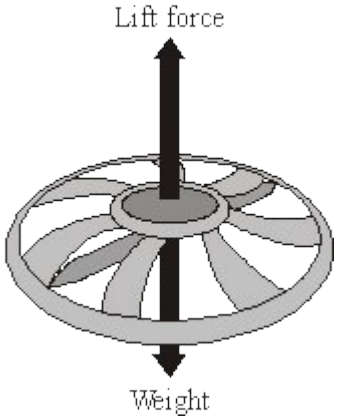
_____

(2)

(Total 7 marks)

Q22.

The diagram shows the forces on a small, radio-controlled, flying toy.



(a) (i) The mass of the toy is 0.06 kg.
Gravitational field strength = 10 N/kg

Calculate the weight of the toy.

Show clearly how you work out your answer and give the unit.

_____

_____

Weight = _____

(3)

(ii) Complete the following sentence by drawing a ring around the correct line in the box.

When the toy is hovering stationary in mid-air, the lift force is

bigger than
the same as
smaller than

the weight of the toy.

(1)

(b) When the motor inside the toy is switched off, the toy starts to *accelerate* downwards.

(i) What does the word *accelerate* mean?

_____

(1)

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(ii) What is the direction of the resultant force on the falling toy?

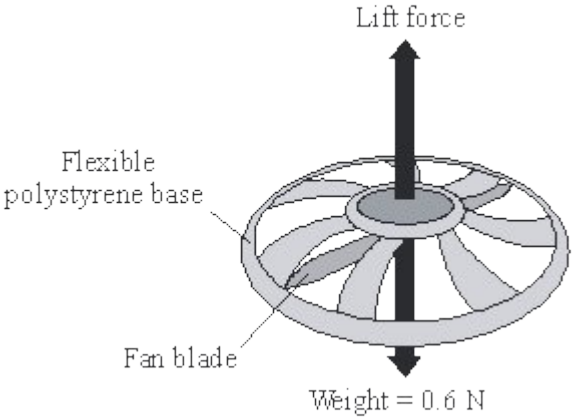
_____

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q23.

The diagram shows a small, radio-controlled, flying toy. A fan inside the toy pushes air downwards creating the lift force on the toy.



When the toy is hovering in mid-air, the fan is pushing 1.5 kg of air downwards every 10 seconds. Before the toy is switched on, the air is stationary.

(a) Use the equation in the box to calculate the velocity of the air when the toy is hovering.

$$\text{force} = \frac{\text{change in momentum}}{\text{time taken for the change}}$$

Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

_____

Velocity = _____ m/s

(3)

(b) Explain why the toy accelerates upwards when the fan rotates faster.

_____

_____

_____

_____

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(2)

(c) The toy is not easy to control so it often falls to the ground.

Explain how the flexible polystyrene base helps to protect the toy from being damaged when it crashes into the ground.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

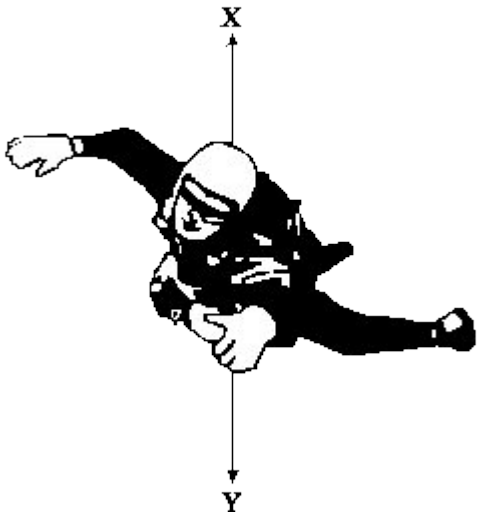
_____

(3)

(Total 8 marks)

Q24.

The diagram shows a sky-diver in free fall. Two forces, **X** and **Y**, act on the sky-diver.



(a) Complete these sentences by crossing out the **two** lines in each box that are wrong.

(i) Force **X** is caused by

friction
gravity
weight

.

(1)

(ii) Force **Y** is caused by

air resistance
friction
gravity

.

(1)

(b) The size of force **X** changes as the sky-diver falls. Describe the motion of the sky-diver when:

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(i) force **X** is smaller than force **Y**,

_____

_____

(2)

(ii) force **X** is equal to force **Y**.

_____

_____

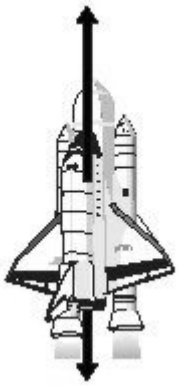
(1)

(Total 5 marks)

Q25.

(a) The arrows in the diagram represent the size and direction of the forces on a space shuttle, fuel tank and booster rockets one second after launch. The longer the arrow the bigger the force.

Thrust force



Weight of shuttle, fuel tanks and
booster rockets plus air resistance

(i) Describe the upward motion of the space shuttle one second after launch.

_____

(1)

(ii) By the time it moves out of the Earth's atmosphere, the total weight of the space shuttle, fuel tank and booster rockets has decreased and so has the air resistance.

How does this change the motion of the space shuttle? (Assume the thrust force does not change).

_____

(1)

(b) The space shuttle takes 9 minutes to reach its orbital velocity of 8100 m/s.

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(i) Write down the equation that links acceleration, change in velocity and time taken.

_____

(1)

(ii) Calculate, in m/s^2, the average acceleration of the space shuttle during the first 9 minutes of its flight. Show clearly how you work out your answer.

_____

_____

average acceleration = _____ m/s^2

(2)

(iii) How is the velocity of an object different from the speed of an object?

_____

_____

(1)

(Total 6 marks)

Q26.

(a) Two skydivers jump from a plane. Each holds a different position in the air.



A



B

Adapted from Progress with Physics by Nick England, reproduced by permission of Hodder Arnold

Complete the following sentence.

Skydiver _____ will fall faster because_____

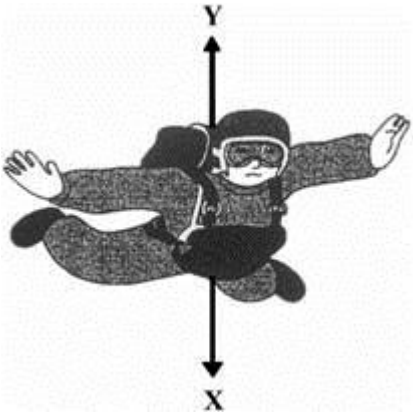
_____

_____

(2)

The diagram shows the direction of the forces acting on one of the skydivers.

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Adapted from Progress with Physics by Nick England, reproduced by permission of Hodder Arnold

(b) In the following sentences, cross out in each box the **two** lines that are wrong.

(i) Force **X** is caused by

air resistance
friction
gravity

(1)

(ii) Force **Y** is caused by

air resistance
gravity
weight

(1)

(iii) When force **X** is bigger than force **Y**, the speed of the skydiver will

go up
stay the same
go down

(1)

(iv) After the parachute opens, force **X**

goes up
stays the same
goes down

(1)

(c) How does the area of an opened parachute affect the size of force **Y**?

_____

_____

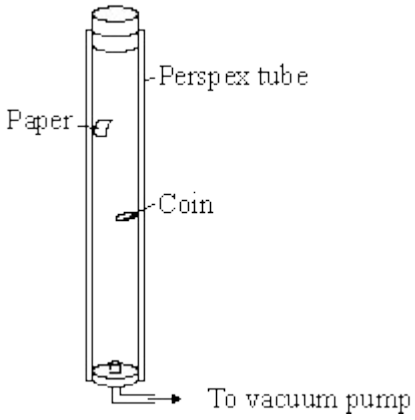
(1)

(Total 7 marks)

Q27.

The apparatus shown is used to compare the motion of a coin with the motion of a piece of paper as they both fall.

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(a) When the tube is filled with air the coin falls faster than the piece of paper. Why?

_____

_____

(1)

(b) The air in the tube is removed by the vacuum pump. The tube is turned upside down.
State **two** ways in which the motion of the coin and piece of paper will change compared to when there was air in the tube.

1. _____

_____

_____

2. _____

_____

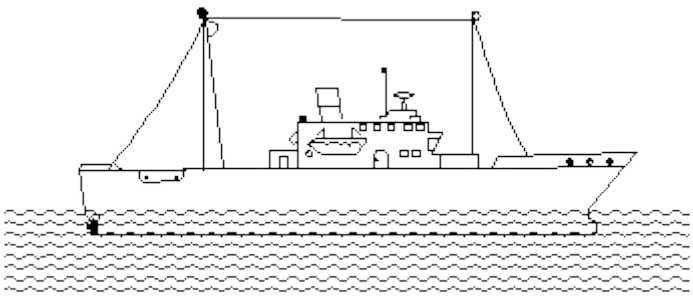
_____

(2)

(Total 3 marks)

Q28.

The diagram below shows an empty cargo ship. It is not moving.



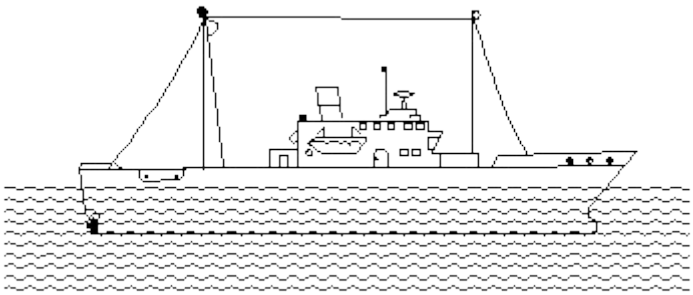
(a) The water exerts a force on the ship. In which direction does this force act?

_____

(1)

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(b) The diagram below shows the same cargo ship. This time it has a full load of cargo.



(i) How does the force exerted by the water on the ship change as the ship is loaded?

_____

(1)

(ii) Why has the force exerted by the water changed?

_____

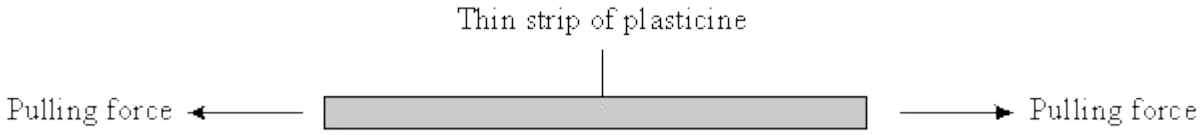
(1)

(Total 3 marks)

Q29.

(a) The diagrams below show pairs of forces acting on different objects. In each case describe what happens when the forces are increased. Then describe what happens when the forces are removed.

(i)



When the forces are increased

_____

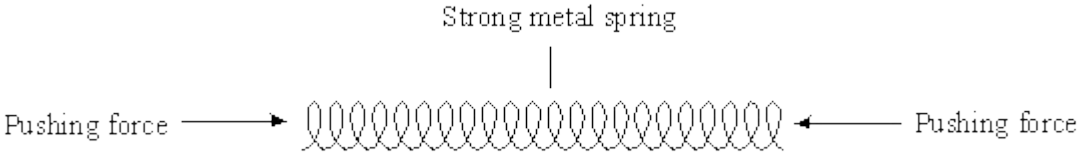
_____

When the forces are removed

_____

_____

(ii)



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When the forces are increased

_____

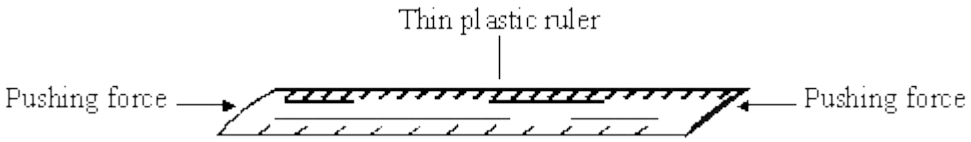
_____

When the forces are removed

_____

_____

(iii)



When the forces are increased

_____

_____

When the forces are removed

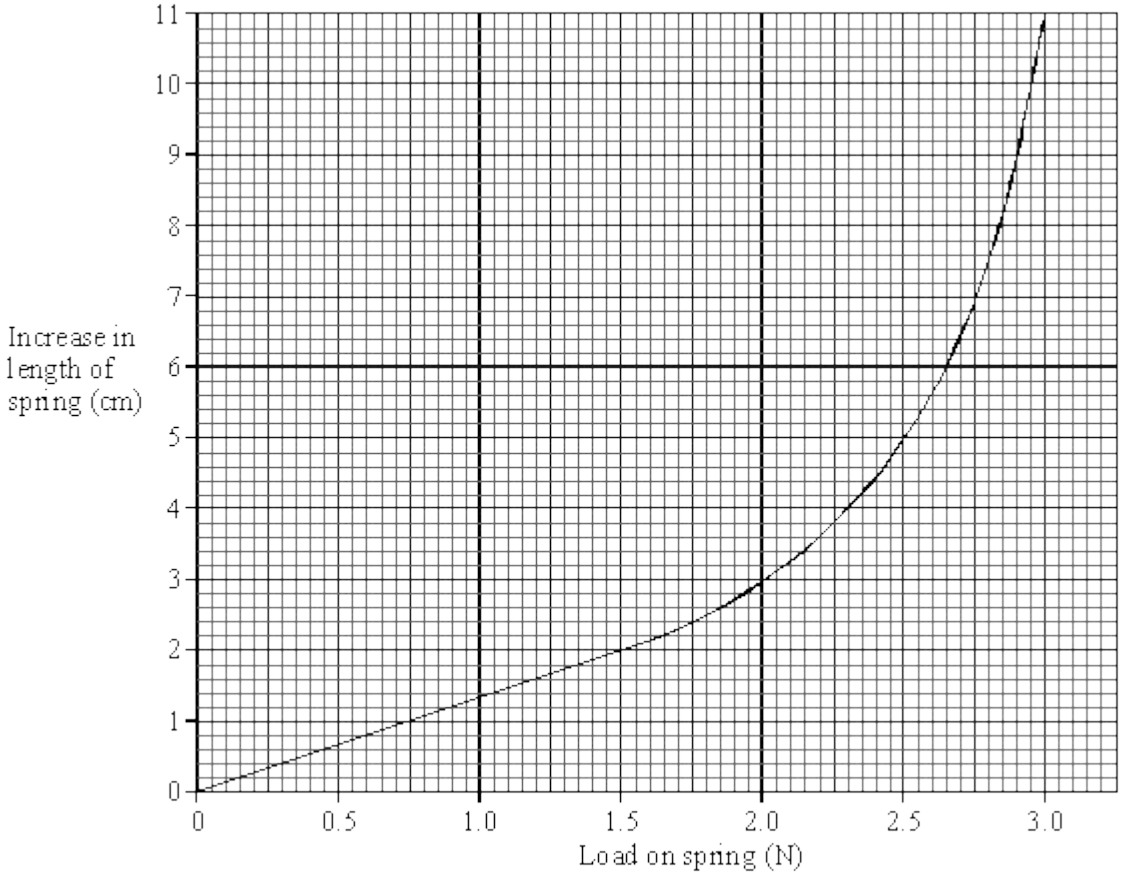
_____

_____

(6)

(b) The graph shows the increase in length of a spring against **load** (force).

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The length of the spring with no load was 15 cm.

Use the graph to find:

(i) The load needed to produce an increase in length of 2 cm.

_____

(ii) The increase in length produced by a load of 2.3 N.

_____

(iii) The **length** of the spring when the load was 2.3 N.

_____

(3)

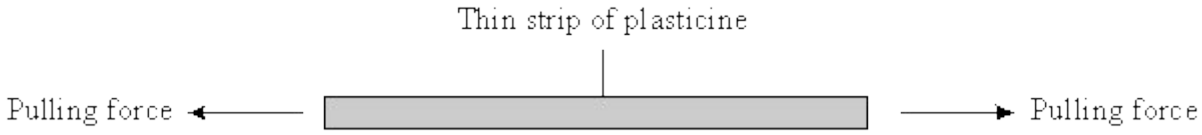
(Total 9 marks)

Q30.

The diagrams show pairs of forces acting on different objects. In each case describe what happens when the forces are increased. Then describe what happens when the forces are removed.

(a)

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When the forces are increased _____

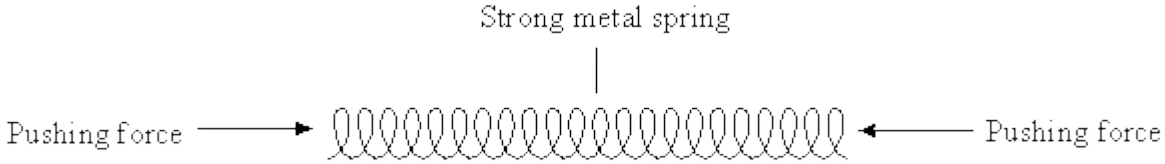
_____

When the forces are removed _____

_____

(2)

(b)



When the forces are increased _____

_____

When the forces are removed _____

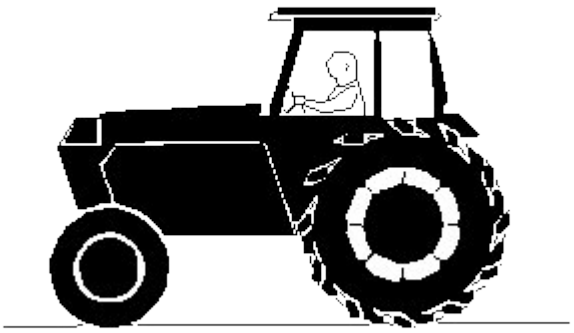
_____

(2)

(Total 4 marks)

Q31.

(a) The diagram below shows a moving tractor. The forward force from the engine exactly balances the resisting forces on the tractor.



(i) Describe the motion of the tractor.

_____

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(ii) The tractor comes to a drier part of the field where the resisting forces are less. If the forward force from the engine is unchanged how, if at all, will the motion of the tractor be affected?

_____

_____

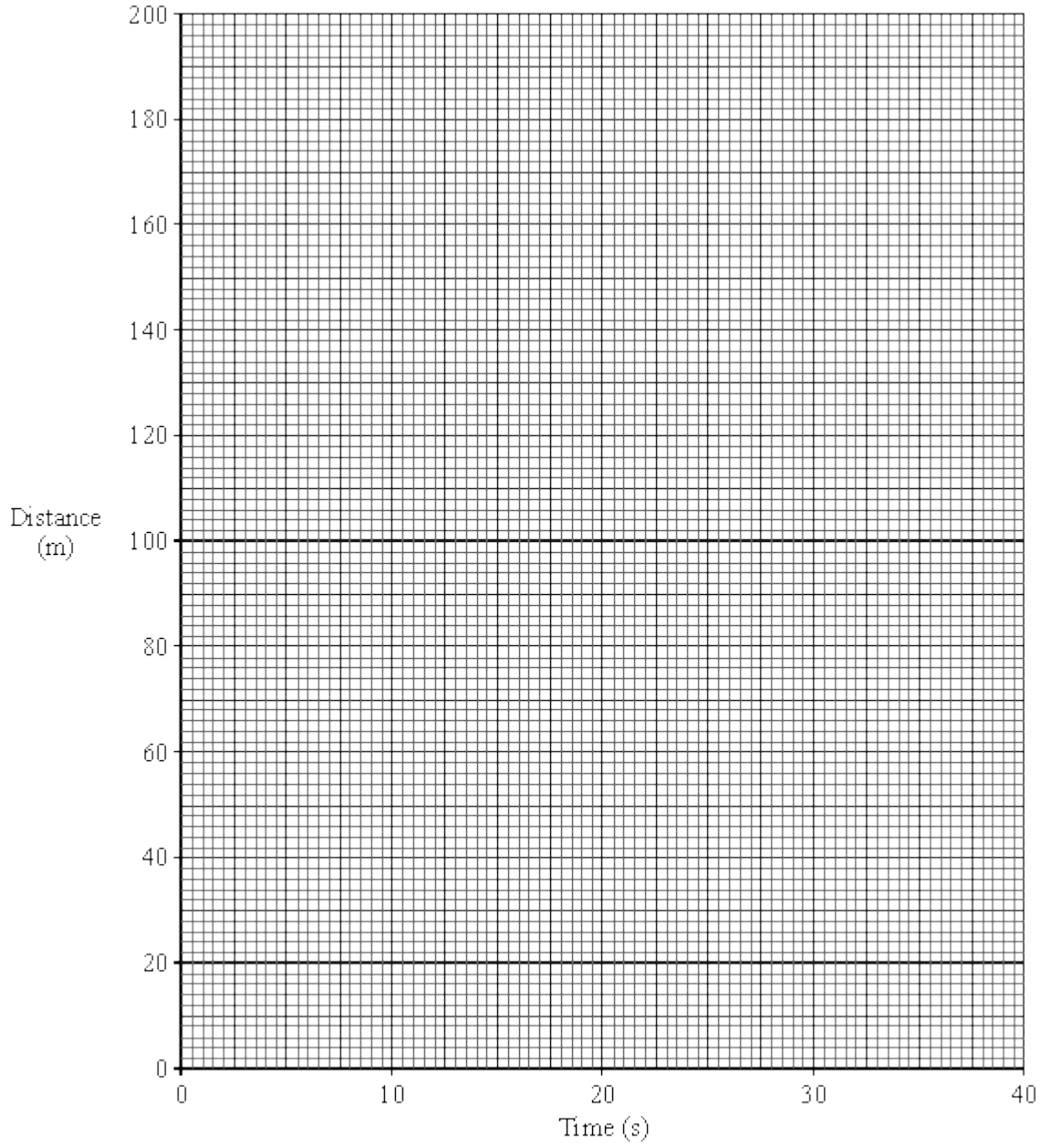
(3)

(b) Two pupils are given the task of finding out how fast a tractor moves across a field. As the tractor starts a straight run across the field the pupils time how long it takes to pass a series of posts which are forty metres apart. The results obtained are shown in the table below.

Distance travelled (m)	0	40	80	120	160	200
Time taken (s)	0	8	16	24	32	40

(i) Draw a graph of distance travelled against time taken using the axes on the graph below. Label your graph line A.

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(2)

(ii) Calculate the speed of the tractor.

_____

_____

(3)

(c) In another, wetter field there is more resistance to the movement of the tractor. It now travels at 4 m/s.

(i) Calculate the time needed to travel 200m.

_____

_____

_____

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(ii) On the graph in part (b) draw a line to represent the motion of the tractor across the second field. Label this line B.

(4)

(d) On a road the tractor accelerates from rest up to a speed of 6 m/s in 15 seconds.

Calculate the acceleration of the tractor.

_____

_____

_____

_____ Acceleration = _____ m/s^2

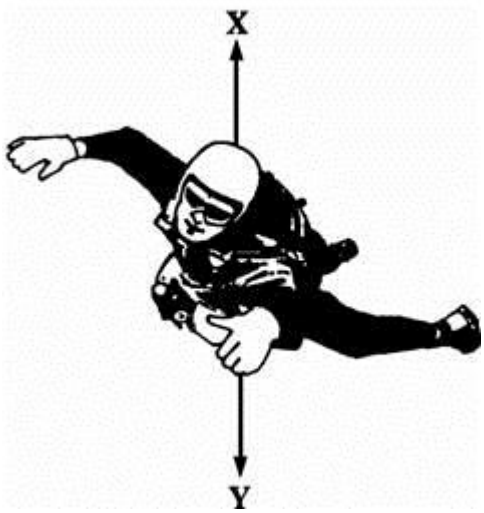
(3)

(Total 15 marks)

Q32.

A sky-diver jumps from a plane.

The sky-diver is shown in the diagram below.



(a) Arrows **X** and **Y** show two forces acting on the sky-diver as he falls.

(i) Name the forces **X** and **Y**.

X _____

Y _____

(2)

(ii) Explain why force **X** acts in an upward direction.

_____

_____

(1)

(iii) At first forces **X** and **Y** are unbalanced.

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Which of the forces will be bigger? _____

(1)

(iv) How does this unbalanced force affect the sky-diver?

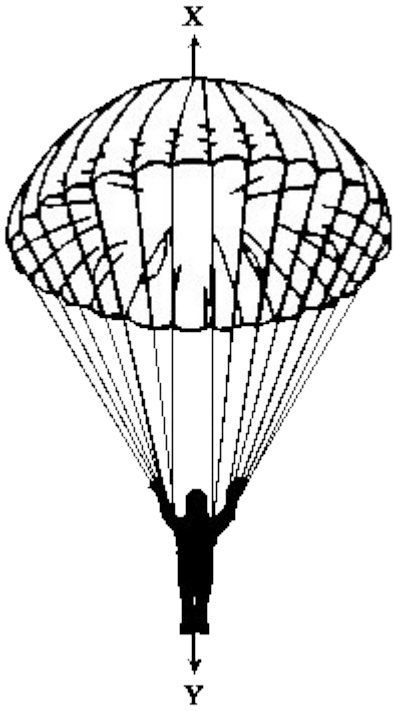
_____

_____

(2)

(b) After some time the sky-diver pulls the rip cord and the parachute opens.

The sky-diver and parachute are shown in the diagram below.



After a while forces **X** and **Y** are balanced.

Underline the correct answer in each line below.

Force **X** has

increased / stayed the same / decreased.

Force **Y** has

increased / stayed the same / decreased.

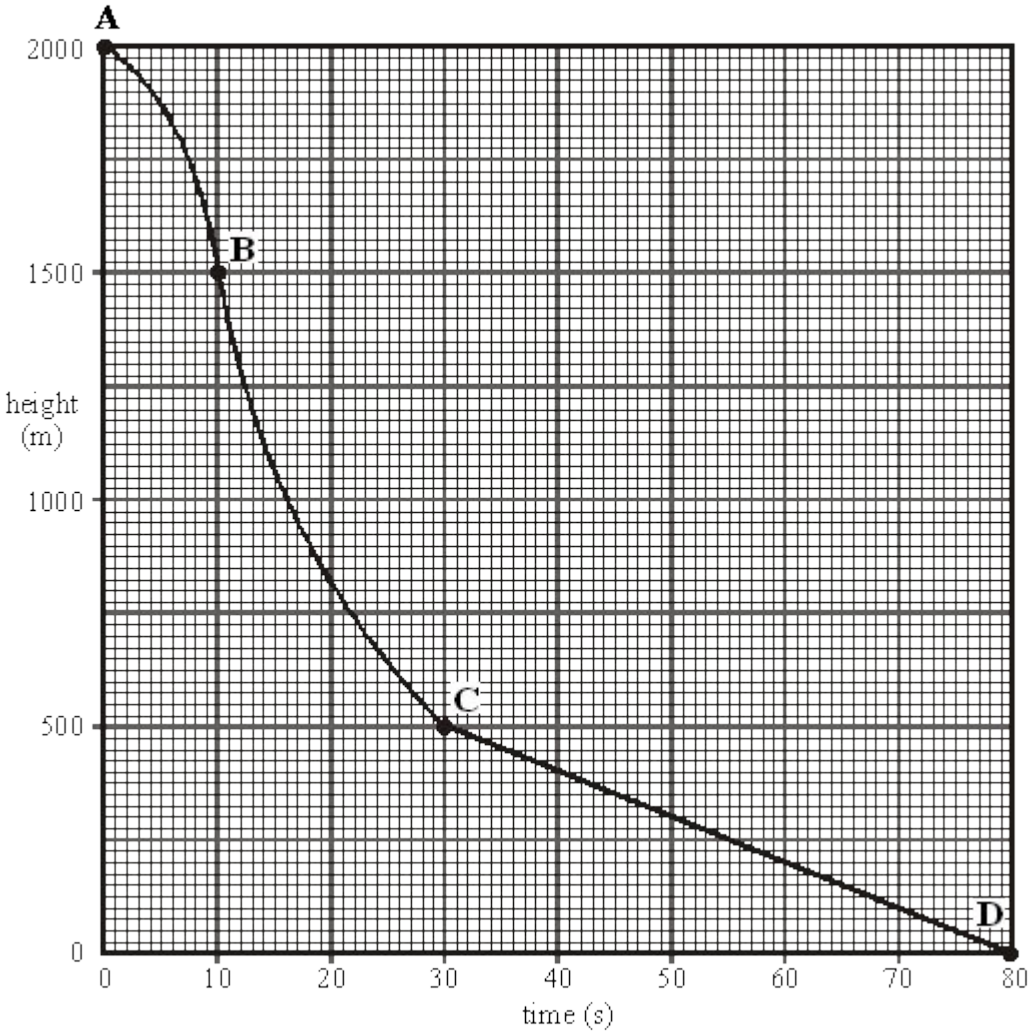
The speed of the sky-diver will

increase / stay the same / decrease.

(3)

(c) The graph below shows how the height of the sky-diver changes with time.

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(i) Which part of the graph, **AB**, **BC** or **CD** shows the sky-diver falling at a constant speed?

_____

(1)

(ii) What distance does the sky-diver fall at a constant speed?

Distance _____ m

(1)

(iii) How long does he fall at this speed?

Time _____ s

(1)

(iv) Calculate this speed.

_____

_____

_____

Speed _____ m/s

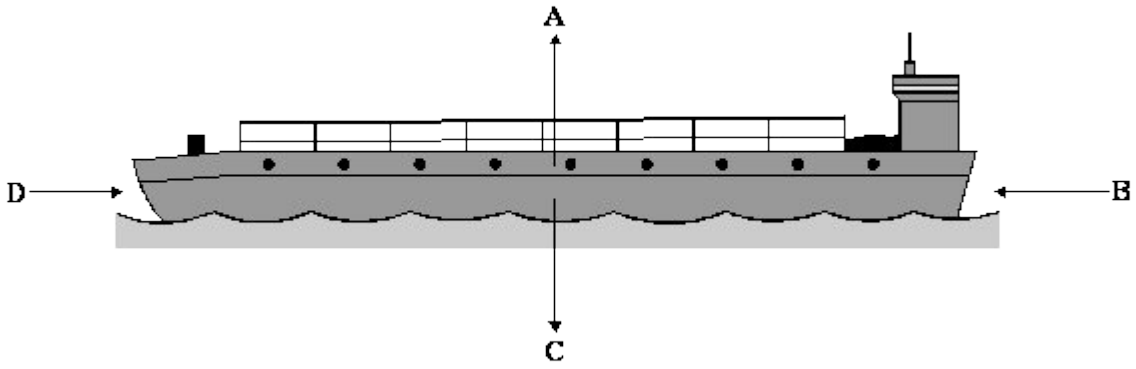
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(2)

(Total 14 marks)

Q34.

Four of the forces that act on this container ship are shown in the diagram as **A, B, C** and **D**.



Complete each sentence by choosing the correct letters, **A, B, C** or **D**.

The first one has been done for you.

At the start, the ship is not moving because forces **B** and **D** are balanced.

The ship begins to move forward when forces _____ and _____ are unbalanced.

When the ship is moving at a steady speed, forces _____ and _____ are balanced.

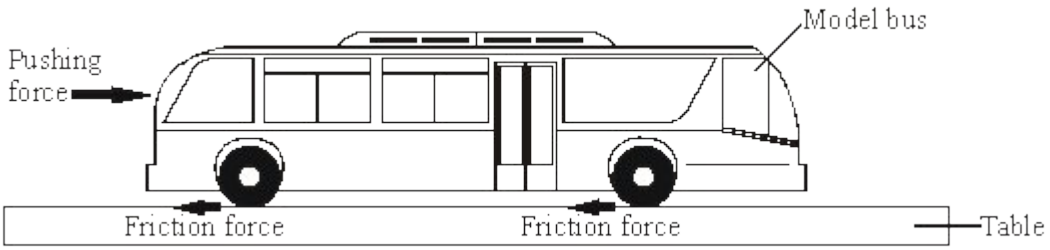
The ship stops at a port. All of the containers are taken off and this changes

force _____ .

(Total 3 marks)

Q35.

(a) The model bus is being pushed on a table.



(i) At first the pushing force does **not** make the model bus move. Explain why.

_____

_____

(1)

(ii) Write down **two** things that happen as the pushing force increases.

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1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

(2)

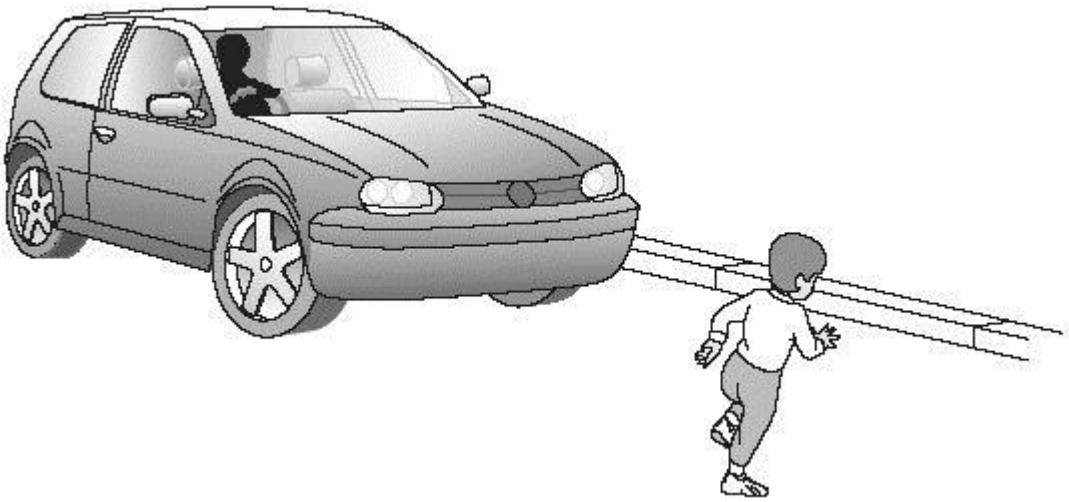
(iii) Complete the formula by choosing the correct words from the box.

acceleration	**distance moved**	**force applied**
speed	**time taken**	

Work done on the model bus = _____ × _____

(2)

(b) In this situation, the car driver needs to stop the car in the shortest possible distance.



(i) Complete the table by putting ticks (✓) to show which factors would make the stopping distance greater. The first one has been done for you.

Factor	Tick (✓) makes stopping distance greater
brakes are old and worn	✓
car is travelling fast	
driver has been drinking alcohol	
four new tyres are fitted	
hot, dry, sunny weather	
ice on the road	

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(3)

(ii) Complete the sentence by writing the correct words in the spaces.

The car will skid if the braking force is too big compared with the friction between the car's _____ and the _____ .

(1)

(Total 9 marks)

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