

KULLEGG SAN BENEDITTU Secondary School, Kirkop

Mark

HALF YEARLY EXAMINATION – 2014/2015

Track 3

FORM 3	PHYSICS	TIME: 1h 30min
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Question	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Theory	Practical	Global Mark
Max. Mark	8	8	8	8	8	15	15	15	85	15	100
Mark											

DO NOT WRITE ABOVE THIS LINE

Name: _____

Class: _____

- Answer ALL questions in the spaces provided on the Exam Paper.
- All working must be shown. The use of a calculator is allowed.
- Where necessary take the acceleration due to gravity, $g = 10\text{m/s}^2$.
- To gain marks you should write your ideas in good English. Put them in a sensible order and use the correct scientific words.
- You may find some of these equations useful:-

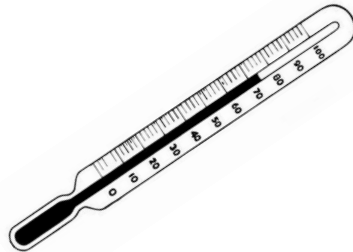
Energy & Work	$W = F s$ $K.E. = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$	$E \text{ (or } W) = P t$ $P.E. = m g h$
Force	$W = m g$	Moment = force \times perpendicular distance
Pressure	Pressure = $\frac{\text{Force}}{\text{Area}}$	$P = h \rho g$
Heat	$\rho \text{ (or } D) = \frac{m}{V}$	$\Delta Q = m c \Delta \theta$

SECTION A

Answer ALL Questions

1. This question is about measuring instruments

The diagram below shows some measuring tools that are used in physics.



Use the above diagrams to help you fill in the missing apparatus.

- a) The _____ is used to measure the **length** of a book.
- b) The _____ is used to measure the **volume** of a stone.
- c) The _____ is used to find the **mass** of a wooden block.
- d) The _____ is used to record to **time taken** for some water to boil.
- e) The _____ is used to measure the **temperature** of water.
- f) The _____ is used to measure the **volume** of water in a glass.
- g) To measure the **weight** of a rubber a _____ is used.
- h) To measure the **length** of the Physics laboratory a _____ is used.

(8 marks)

2. This question is about Transfer of Heat.

- a) The diagram below shows a metal pan containing water is being heated over a gas flame.



- (i) **Name** the process by which heat energy is transferred from the metal to the water?

(1)

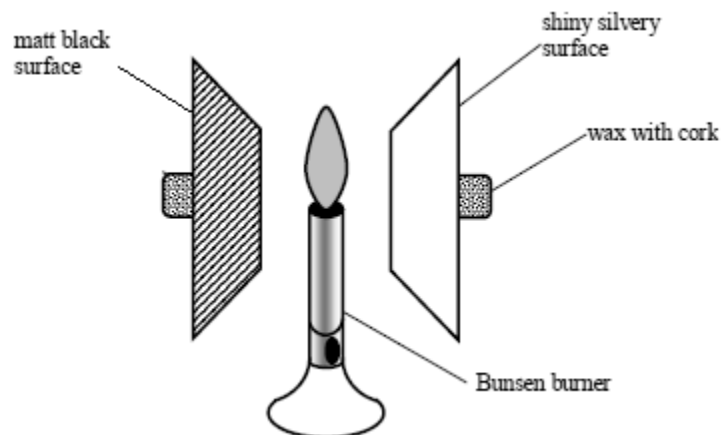
- (ii) **Name** the process by which heat is transferred throughout all parts of the water in the pan?

(1)

- (iii) Why is it more efficient for the outer surface of the pan to be highly polished?

(2)

- b) John carries out an experiment to see which surface is the best absorber of radiation. The diagram shows the setup of the apparatus used by John.



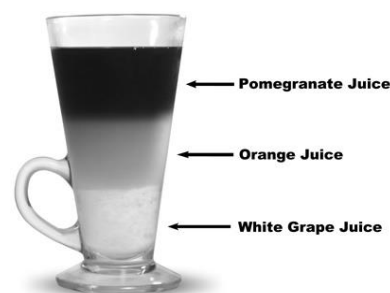
Fill in the blanks:

- (i) The cork attached to the _____ surface fell off first. This means that this surface is a _____ absorber of radiation. (2)
- (ii) The cork attached to the _____ surface took a very long time to fall. This means this surface is a _____ absorber of radiation. (2)

(8 marks)

3. This question is about density.

The diagram on the right shows a glass containing pomegranate juice, orange juice and white grape juice. The juices formed different layers because the juices have different densities.

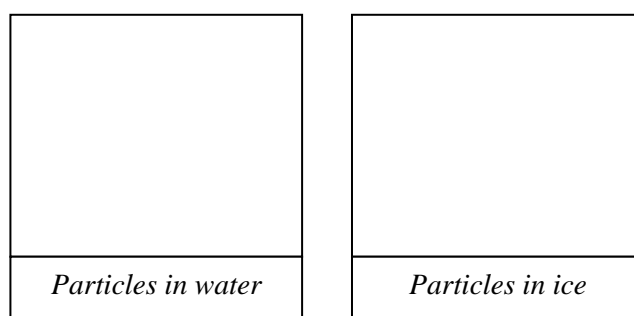


- a) Use the diagram above to fill in the following sentences:-

Density is the _____ per unit _____. (2)

The least dense juice is _____ whilst the densest is _____ juice. (2)

- b) John crushed some ice into the juice and it melted to form water. In the spaces below **draw** how particles are arranged in water and in ice. (2)



- c) John then placed some water in a kettle to make some tea. When he poured hot water in the mug he noticed that some of it became water vapour. **Explain** in terms of particles what happens during evaporation.

_____ (2)

(8 marks)

4. This question is about stretching forces.

Mark hangs a steel spring to a stand and its length reads **25.5cm** on the ruler. Matthew then places a 50g mass and the new ruler reading becomes **30cm**.

a) What is the **original length** of the spring? _____ (1)

b) Calculate the **extension** of the steel spring.
_____ (1)

c) What reading would the ruler give if Arnold adds another 50g mass?
_____ (1)

d) What load in grams, will give an extension of 18 cm?

_____ (2)

e) Why is it important to have the ruler exactly vertical?
_____ (1)

f) When the spring was loaded with a 700g mass, Mark noted that the spring lost its shape. Explain why.
_____ (1)

g) What would finally happen to the spring if Mark kept on adding masses?
_____ (1)

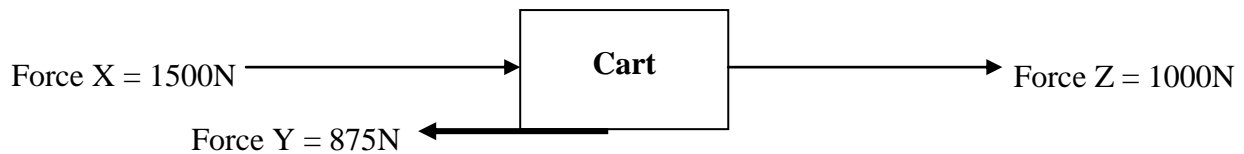
(8 marks)

5. This question is about Forces.

A cart becomes stuck in a river bed. A group of people gets it moving again. Some of them push and some of them pull the cart.



a) The diagram below shows the horizontal forces acting on the cart.



Consider the above diagram to complete the following sentences.

- (i) Force Y is called the _____ force.
- (ii) Force _____ is the pushing force. (2)
- b) Using the values given in the diagram above, **calculate** and **give the direction of the resultant force which acts on the cart.**

_____ (2)

c) A rock has a mass of 30kg and weighs 300 N.

- (i) Is the rock on Earth or on the Moon? Explain your answer.
- _____
_____ (2)

- (ii) The rock falls from a great height. Add arrows on the diagram and label the forces acting on the falling rock. (2)



(8 marks)

Section B

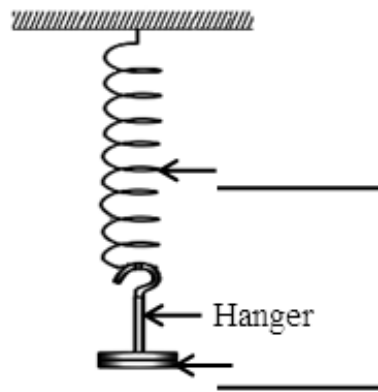
6. This question is about Hooke's Law

- a) Paul was performing an experiment to verify Hooke's Law using the apparatus shown in the diagram. Complete the statement:-

Hooke's Law states that _____

_____ (2)

- b) Label the marked apparatus in the diagram below. (2)



- c) Paul wants to measure the extension of the spring. The above diagram has two missing pieces of apparatus.

- (i) **On the diagram above draw and label** the two missing pieces of apparatus needed to measure the extension. (2)

- (ii) **Write down three steps** that Paul should follow to measure the extension.

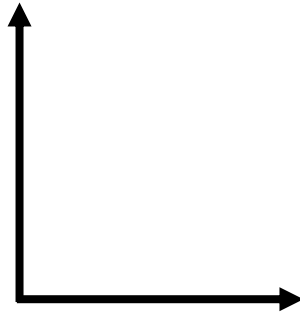
_____ (3)

d) Paul obtains five measurements for the extension of the spring.

- (i) How did he increase the extension of the spring?

_____ (1)

- (ii) On the **axis provided below**, **sketch** an extension – load graph for the spring. Assume that Hooke's law is obeyed and that the elastic limit is not exceeded. (3)



- (iii) List **two precautions** taken during the experiment.

_____ (2)

(15 marks)

7. This question is about density

Sarah and Maria found four metal rings of different materials and wanted to find out what material they were each made of.

- a) Sarah measured the mass of the rings using an electronic balance whilst Maria found the volume of each ring by using a measuring cylinder.

- (i) Draw a well labelled diagram to explain how Maria can find the volume of a ring using the measuring cylinder. (2)

- (ii) List **3 steps** needed to find the volume of a ring using a measuring cylinder.

(3)

- b) After they measured the masses and volumes of the rings they recorded the results in the table below.

Work out the density of each ring. **Show all working.**

(4)

	Mass(g)	Volume(cm ³)	Working	Density(g/cm ³)
Ring 1	81.9	7.8		
Ring 2	33.2	4.2		
Ring 3	68.3	6.5		
Ring 4	30.3	3.4		

- c) Sarah and Maria went to the school library and found a table of densities in g/cm³ for a number of metals in the Physics Book.

Metal	Density (g/cm ³)
Gold	19.29
Lead	11.35
Rhodium	12.9
Silver	10.5
Nickel	8.9

In the same book they found the following information:

“The mass of 1cm³ of iron metal was found to be 0.00787 kg”

- (i) From the above statement calculate the density of iron in g/cm³.

(2)

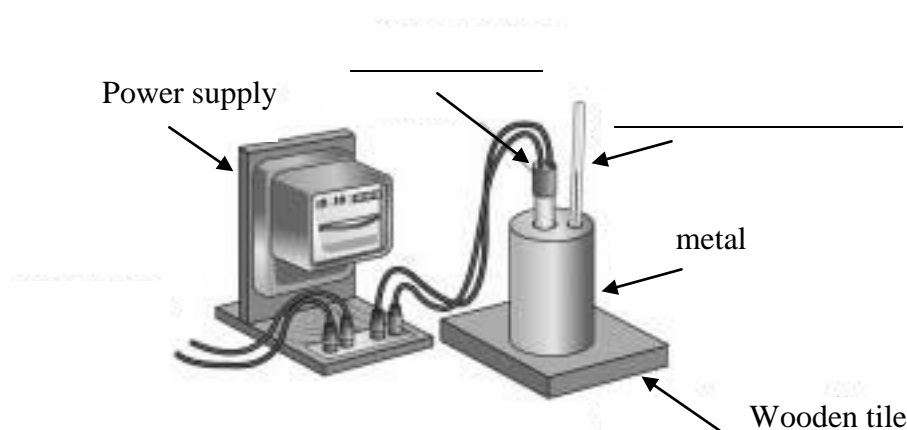
- (ii) Using the information obtained above and the answers obtained in part b) write down the material each ring is made up of. (4)

	Material
Ring 1	
Ring 2	
Ring 3	
Ring 4	

(15 marks)

8. This question is about Specific Heat Capacity

- a) The following diagram shows the apparatus used to measure the specific heat capacity of a metal.



- (i) Define **specific heat capacity**?

 _____ (2)
- (ii) Label the marked apparatus in the diagram. (1)
- (iii) Suggest a reason why the metal is placed on the wooden tile.
 _____ (1)

- b) Sarah wanted to find the specific heat capacity of an unknown liquid. She places **200g** of liquid in a polystyrene cup. An **18W** heater was put into the liquid and switched on. The temperature was recorded every minute. The cup was lagged to reduce heat losses. The results obtained are shown in the table below:

Time (mins)	0	2	4	6	8	10
Temperature ($^{\circ}\text{C}$)	10.0	14.4	19.0	23.4	27.5	32.0

- (i) On the graph paper draw a graph of **temperature / $^{\circ}\text{C}$** (y-axis) against **time / minutes** (x-axis). Draw the best straight line. (4)
- (ii) From the graph find how long it takes for the temperature of the liquid to reach 25 $^{\circ}\text{C}$? _____ minutes (1)
- (iii) Using your graph or otherwise, find a value of the temperature rise per minute.

_____ (2)
- (iv) Calculate a value for the energy supplied by the heater to the liquid in 10 minutes.

_____ (2)
- (v) Work out the specific heat capacity of the liquid.

_____ (2)

(15 marks)

END OF EXAM