

- 1 A car is travelling with uniform acceleration along a straight road. The road is marked with posts every 1 m. When the car passes one post it has a speed of 1 ms^{-1} and one post later its speed is 2 ms^{-1} . What is the car's acceleration?

at is t e car s acce ration

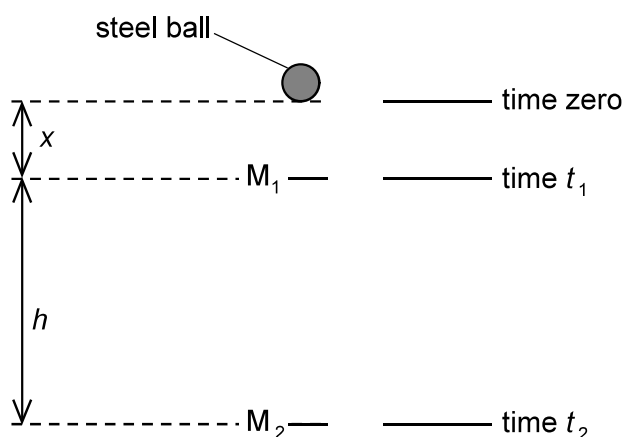
- A 7 ms^{-2} B 1 ms^{-2} C 2 ms^{-2} D ms^{-2}

- 2 What is meant by the weight of an object? 9702/1/O/N/02/Q.4

- A the gravitational field acting on the object
B the gravitational force acting on the object
C the mass of the object multiplied by gravity
D the object's mass multiplied by its acceleration

- 3 Two markers M_1 and M_2 are set up a vertical distance h apart.

9702/1/O/N/02/Q.3



When a steel ball is released from rest from a point a distance x above M_1 , it is found that the ball takes time t_1 to reach M_1 and time t_2 to reach M_2 .

Which expression gives the acceleration of the ball?

- A $\frac{2h}{t_2^2}$ B $\frac{2h}{(t_2 + t_1)^2}$ C $\frac{2h}{(t_2 - t_1)^2}$ D $\frac{2h}{(t_2^2 - t_1^2)}$

- 4 The acceleration of free fall on a planet is $\frac{1}{9}$ of the acceleration of free fall on Earth. The mass of a object on a planet is g . What is its weight on a planet?

- A 49 B 49 C 18 D 29

5 An object starts from rest before entering some water

97 2 1

4/Q.9

Assuming negligible air resistance what is the time taken to reach the water and the speed at the object reaches the water

	time ms	speed ms ⁻¹
A	1.2	1
B	1.2	14
C	1.4	1
D	1.4	14

6 A constant mass undergoes uniform acceleration

97 2 1

4/Q.10

Which of the following is a correct statement about the resultant force acting on the mass

- A It increases uniformly with respect to time
- B It is constant but not zero
- C It is proportional to the displacement from a fixed point
- D It is proportional to the velocity

7 An experiment is done to measure the acceleration of a trolley from rest

97 2 1

/Q.7

Which measurements are needed

- A The height of the trolley and the time of fall
- B The height of the trolley and the height of the table
- C The mass of the trolley and the height of the table
- D The mass of the trolley and the time of fall

8 A force is applied to a freely moving object. At one instant of time the object has a certain acceleration

97 2 1

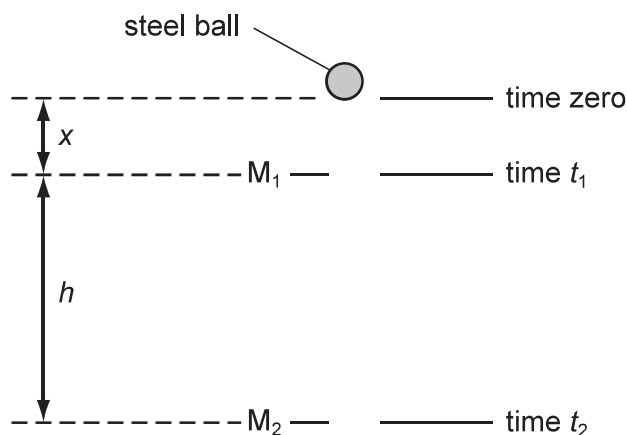
/Q.10

Which quantities must be in the same direction

- A acceleration
- B displacement
- C velocity
- D distance

9 Two markers M_1 and M_2 are set up at a vertical distance h apart

97 2 1 7/Q7



A steel ball is released at time zero from a point at a distance h above a reaction M_1 at time t_1 and reaction M_2 at time t_2 . The acceleration of the ball is constant

Which expression gives the acceleration of the ball

- A $\frac{2}{t_2^2}$ B $\frac{2}{t_2 - t_1}$ C $\frac{2}{t_2 - t_1^2}$ D $\frac{2}{t_2^2 - t_1^2}$

10 A stone is released from the top of a tower of height 4 m. The stone starts from rest and air resistance is negligible

97 2 1 7/Q8

At time is taken for the stone to fall the last 1 m to the ground

- A 8 s B 14 s C 2 s D 29 s

11 What is meant by the weight of an object

97 2 1 7/Q9

- A the gravitational force acting on the object
 B the gravitational force acting on the object
 C the mass of the object multiplied by gravity
 D the object's mass multiplied by its acceleration

12 The symbol g represents the acceleration of free fall

97 2 1 7/Q7

Which of these statements is correct

- A g is gravity
 B g is reduced by air resistance
 C g is the ratio of weight to mass
 D g is the weight of an object

- 13 An object accelerates in a direction that is a constant vector to its motion

97/2/1 8/Q6

What is the effect of the acceleration on the object's speed and direction

	Speed	Direction
A	changes	changes
B	changes	constant
C	constant	changes
D	constant	constant

- 14 A particle starts from rest and accelerates uniformly. It travels a distance of 1 m from the start to the point where it stops.

97/2/11 9/Q5

The maximum acceleration of the train is 2 ms^{-2}

Assuming uniform acceleration, what is the maximum speed of the train at the end of the signal?

- A 2 ms^{-1} B 4 ms^{-1} C 2 ms^{-1} D 4 ms^{-1}

- 15 Four students each make a series of measurements of the acceleration of free fall. They obtain the following results.

97/2/1 8/Q5

Which set of results could be described as precise but not accurate?

	g ms^{-2}			
A	9.81	9.79	9.84	9.8
B	9.81	1.12	9.89	8.94
C	9.4	9.21	8.99	8.7
D	8.4	8.4	8	8.41

- 16 Which statement about a tennis racket and a tennis ball is a correct statement?

97/2/12 9/Q7

- A Total kinetic energy of the ball is conserved.
 B Total kinetic energy of the system is conserved.
 C Total momentum of the ball is conserved.
 D Total momentum of the system is conserved.

- 17 A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly. The air resistance

97/2/11 1/Q7

at a constant rate. The air resistance

	air resistance	air resistance
A	decreases to zero	increases at a constant rate
B	decreases to zero	increases to a constant value
C	remains constant	increases at a constant rate
D	remains constant	increases to a constant value

- 18 A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly. The air resistance

97/2/11 1/Q9

at a constant rate. The air resistance

at a constant rate. The air resistance

- A 1/2 B 1/2 C 1/4 D 1

- 19 A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly. The air resistance

97/2/11 1/Q10

at a constant rate. The air resistance

at a constant rate. The air resistance

	mass on	weight
A	1	1
B	1	1
C	1	1
D	1	1

- 20 A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly. The air resistance

97/2/12 1/Q6

at a constant rate. The air resistance

- A acceleration of the car
B air resistance on the car
C weight of the car
D weight of the car

- 21 A motor car undergoes uniform acceleration while travelling in a straight line between two points. The distances between the two points are 4 m and the time taken to travel from one point to the other is 12 s.

97/2/12 11/Q8

What is the acceleration of the car?

- A 7 ms^{-2} B 49 ms^{-2} C 1 ms^{-2} D 11 ms^{-2}

- 22 A bullet is fired vertically upwards from the ground. It reaches a maximum height of 10 m. The time taken for the bullet to return to the ground is 2 s. The acceleration of the bullet is g .

97/2/12 11/Q6

Which of the following is the correct expression for the time taken for the bullet to reach its maximum height?

- A $\frac{t}{g}$ B $\frac{t}{gt}$ C $\frac{2t}{g}$ D $\frac{2}{gt}$

- 23 A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly to a speed of 89 m/s. The time taken for the car to reach this speed is 14 s.

97/2/11 11/Q8

What is the acceleration of the car?

	time/s	acceleration/ ms^{-2}
A	98	1
B	98	14
C	89	1
D	89	14

- 24 A ball is thrown vertically upwards from the ground. It reaches a maximum height of 10 m. The time taken for the ball to return to the ground is 2 s. The acceleration of the ball is g .

97/2/11 11/Q8

Which of the following is the correct expression for the time taken for the ball to reach its maximum height?

	time/s	acceleration/ ms^{-2}	time/s
A	9.81	1	9.81
B	9.81	9.81	9.81
C	9.81	9.81	9.81
D	9.81	9.81	9.81

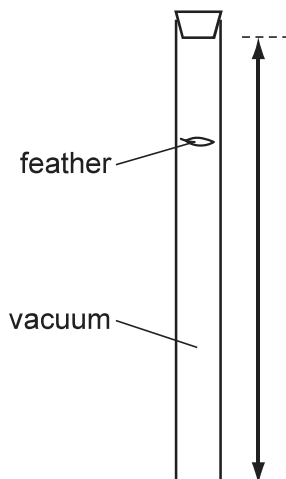
- 29 In an experiment to determine the acceleration of free fall using a falling object, the following are the sources of error that are too large

97/2/11 12/Q6

- A air resistance
- B dimensions of the object are too large
- C measure distance longer than true distance
- D measure time longer than true time

- 30 The diagram shows a apparatus for experiment in which a feather falls from rest in a long evacuated tube

97/2/11 12/Q8



The feather takes time t_1 to fall from the top to the bottom of the tube

When the feather is released from the top of the tube in time

- A 1 B 2 C 8 D

- 31 The speed of a car is calculated from measurements of the distance travelled and the time taken

97/2/12 12/Q7

The distance is measured as 2 m with an uncertainty of 2 m

The time is measured as 1 s with an uncertainty of 2 s

What is the percentage uncertainty in the calculated speed

- A B 1 C 2 D

- 32 A astronaut in air

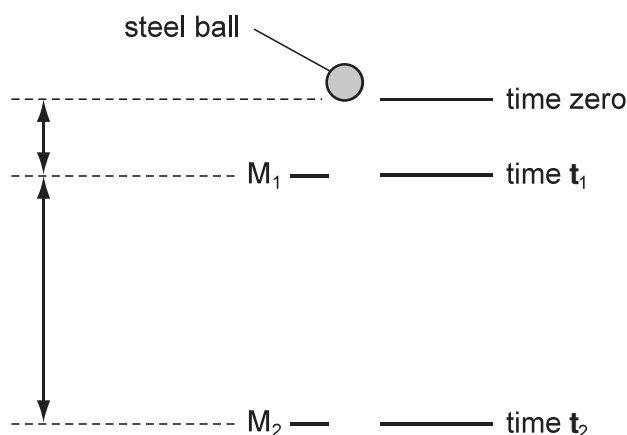
97/2/11 12/Q9

neglecting air resistance, which of the following can never be zero at any time during the flight

- A acceleration
- B kinetic energy
- C speed
- D velocity

33 Two marbles m_1 and m_2 are set up at a vertical distance h apart

97/2/12 12/Q8



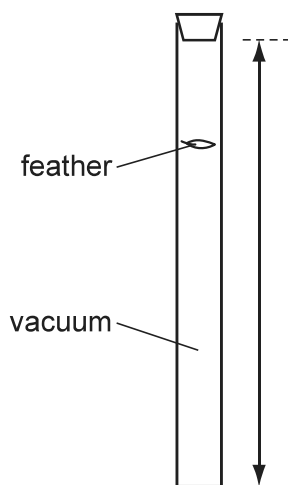
A steel ball is released at time zero from a point at a distance h above a reaction M_1 at time t_1 and reaction M_2 at time t_2 . The acceleration of the ball is constant.

Which expression gives the acceleration of the ball?

- A $\frac{2}{t_2^2}$ B $\frac{2}{t_2 - t_1}$ C $\frac{2}{t_2 - t_1^2}$ D $\frac{2}{t_2^2 - t_1^2}$

34 The diagram shows a vacuum tube experiment in which a feather falls from rest in a long evacuated tube.

97/2/1 12/Q9



The feather takes time t to fall from the top to the bottom of the tube.

How far does the feather fall in time t ?

- A 1 B 2 C 8 D

35 A ice cream van starts at a uniform acceleration from a speed of 8 ms^{-1} to 20 ms^{-1} over a distance of 7 m.

97/2/1 12/Q8

The acceleration of the ice cream van remains constant at a further distance. It then comes to rest.

- A 7 m B 9 m C 1 m D 21 m

- 36 A object is released from rest and falls vertically in air of constant density. 97/2/11 1 /Q7

Which statement about the motion of the falling object is correct?

- A As it accelerates its weight decreases so that its acceleration decreases until it travels at constant velocity.
- B It accelerates initially at 9.8 ms^{-2} but the drag force increases so its acceleration decreases.
- C Its velocity increases at a constant rate until its velocity becomes constant.
- D The drag force on the object increases continuously and eventually the velocity decreases.
- 37 A goods train passes through a station at a steady speed of 1 ms^{-1} . An express train is at rest at the station. The express train leaves the station with a uniform acceleration of 1 ms^{-2} just as the goods train goes past. Both trains move in the same direction on straight parallel tracks. 97/2/11 1 /Q8
- How much time passes before the express train overtakes the goods train?

- A 1 s B 1 s C 2 s D 4 s

- 38 The diagram shows an arrangement to stop trains that are travelling too fast. 97/2/12 1 /Q7



Trains coming from the left travel at a steady speed of 1 ms^{-1} . At marker 1 the driver must adjust the brakes so that the train decelerates uniformly in order to pass marker 2 at no more than 1 ms^{-1} .

The train carries a detector that notes the times when the train passes each marker and in a microsecond. The time between passing marker 1 and marker 2 is less than 2 s.

How far from marker 2 should marker 1 be placed?

- A 2 m B 4 m C 8 m D 16 m
- 39 An aeroplane travels at an average speed of 100 m s^{-1} on an outward journey and at 40 m s^{-1} on the return journey to the same distance. 97/2/11 1 /Q8

What is the average speed of the aeroplane?

- A 111 ms^{-1} B 17 ms^{-1} C 48 m s^{-1} D 100 m s^{-1}

40 Two objects move directly from to

97 2 11 1 /Q6

R
•

Q
•

P
•

On a straight line a second object moves from to to

Which statement about the two objects is correct for the journey from to

- A They are at the same average speed
- B They are at the same average velocity
- C They are at the same displacement
- D They travel the same distance

41 A particle starts at a train station and travels to a signal at a distance of 1 km from the station. The train stops

97 2 1 1 /Q8

The maximum acceleration of the train is 2 ms^{-2}

Assuming uniform acceleration, what is the maximum speed of the train at the signal?

- A 14 ms^{-1}
- B 2 ms^{-1}
- C 4 ms^{-1}
- D 4 ms^{-1}

42 A person traveling on a motor car a total distance of 2 km travels the first 9 km at an average speed of 8 m s^{-1}

97 2 1 1 /Q9

What average speed must be maintained for the rest of the journey if the person is to reach the destination in a total time of 2 hours 15 minutes?

- A 11 m s^{-1}
- B 12 m s^{-1}
- C 122 m s^{-1}
- D 12 m s^{-1}

43 A mass accelerates uniformly. The resultant force acting on it

97 2 1 1 /Q12

- A is zero
- B is constant but not zero
- C increases uniformly with respect to time
- D is proportional to the displacement from a fixed point

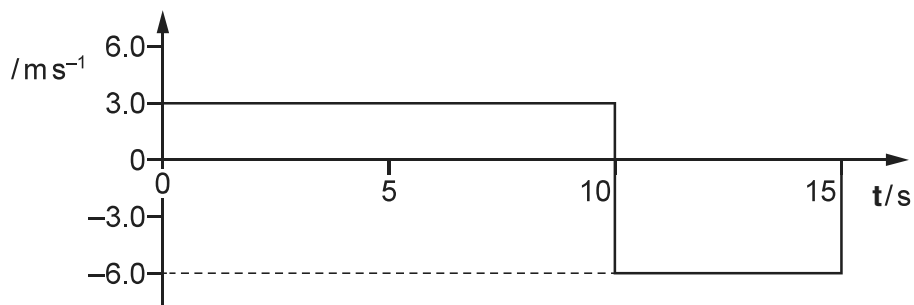
- 44 An object is thrown vertically upwards with an initial speed of 2 ms^{-1} . The acceleration due to gravity on the moon is 1.2 ms^{-2} . 97/2/11 14/Q7

What is the time taken for the object to return to its starting point?

- A 2 s B 2 s C 4 s D 4 s

- 45 A radio-controlled toy car travels along a straight line for a time of 15 s. 97/2/12 14/Q6

The variation of its speed with time is shown in the graph below.



What is the average speed of the toy car for the journey shown in the graph?

- A 1 ms^{-1} B ms^{-1} C 4 ms^{-1} D 4 ms^{-1}

- 46 In a cathode ray tube an electron is accelerated uniformly in a straight line from a speed of $4 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ to $2 \times 10^7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ over a distance of 1 mm. 97/2/1 14/Q8

What is the acceleration of the electron?

- A $2 \times 10^6 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
 B $2 \times 10^7 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
 C $2 \times 10^8 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
 D $2 \times 10^9 \text{ ms}^{-2}$

- 47 An experiment is performed to measure the acceleration of free fall. A series of measurements are taken. 97/2/1 14/Q7

Which measurement is not required for the calculation of g?

- A the distance fallen
 B the initial speed
 C the mass of the object
 D the time taken for the object to fall

- 48 In an experiment to determine the acceleration of free fall a trolley is released from rest at the top of an inclined plane. The current to the electromagnet is switched off as the trolley starts and the trolley is released. After a given distance the trolley strikes a switch to stop the clock. The time taken for the trolley to travel this distance is measured. The acceleration of free fall can be calculated from the time taken for the trolley to travel this distance.

97 2 1

14/Q6

The expression can be used to calculate the value of g .

- A $\frac{t^2}{2}$ B $\frac{t^2}{2}$ C $\sqrt{\frac{2t}{2}}$ D $\frac{2}{t^2}$

- 49 The acceleration of free fall on the Moon is one sixth of that on Earth.

97 2 11

14/Q5

On Earth it takes time t for a stone to fall from rest a distance of 2 m.

What is the time taken for a stone to fall from rest a distance of 2 m on the Moon?

- A t B $\frac{t}{6}$ C $t\sqrt{6}$ D $\frac{t}{\sqrt{6}}$

- 50 In an experiment to determine the acceleration of free fall a trolley is released from rest at the top of an inclined plane. The current to the electromagnet is switched off as the trolley starts and the trolley is released. After a given distance the trolley strikes a switch to stop the clock. The time taken for the trolley to travel this distance is measured. The acceleration of free fall can be calculated from the time taken for the trolley to travel this distance.

97 2 12

1 /Q7

Systematic errors cause the measured value to be incorrect. Which error must cause g to be measured greater than 9.81 ms^{-2} ?

- A The measured value is smaller than the actual value and the measured value is correct.
 B The measured value is smaller than the actual value and the measured value is larger than the actual value.
 C The measured value is larger than the actual value and the measured value is larger than the actual value.
 D The measured value is correct and the measured value is smaller than the actual value.

- 51 A body starting from rest and moving with uniform acceleration a increases its speed from u to v in time t .

97 2 11

1 /Q9

The expression for the distance travelled by the body is $ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$.

- A $ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 B $ut + \frac{1}{2}at^2$
 C $\frac{u^2 - v^2}{2a}$
 D $\frac{u^2 - v^2}{2}$

- 52 A sprinter runs a 100 m race in a straight line. He accelerates from rest to a constant speed of 10 ms^{-1} in a time of 2 s. He then maintains this speed until he crosses the finish line.

97/2/12 1/Q9

What is the total time taken for the sprinter to run the race?

- A 4 s B 10 s C 12 s D 20 s

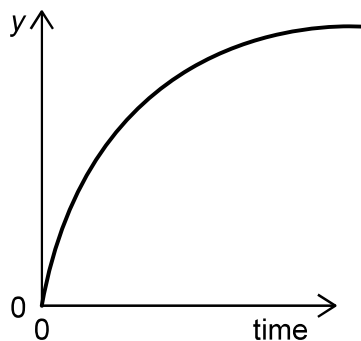
- 53 An insect starts from rest and accelerates uniformly to a speed of 10 ms^{-1} in a time of 0.2 s. It then travels at this speed for a further 0.8 s before coming to rest. Assume that the acceleration is uniform.

97/2/11 1/Q8

What is the magnitude of the acceleration?

- A 5 ms^{-2} B 9.8 ms^{-2} C 14 ms^{-2} D 29 ms^{-2}

- 1 The graph relates to the motion of a falling body.

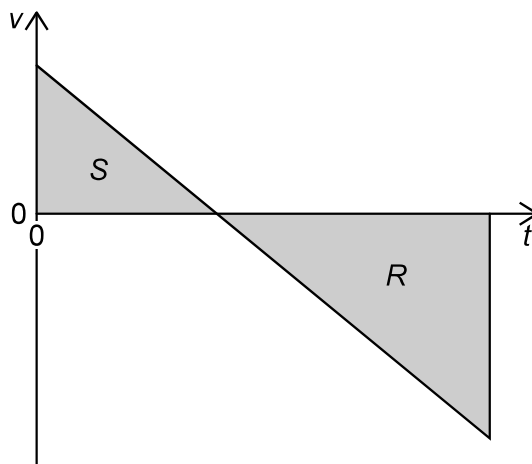


Which is a correct description of the graph?

- A** y is distance and air resistance is negligible
 - B** y is distance and air resistance is not negligible
 - C** y is speed and air resistance is negligible
 - D** y is speed and air resistance is not negligible
- 2 A stone is thrown upwards from the top of a cliff. After reaching its maximum height, it falls past the cliff-top and into the sea.

9702/1/M/J/02/Q8

The graph shows how the vertical velocity v of the stone varies with time t after being thrown upwards. R and S are the magnitudes of the areas of the two triangles.

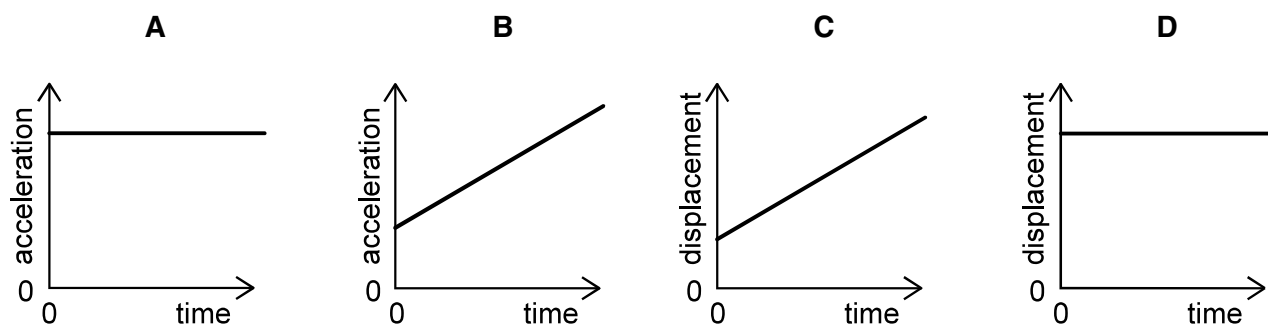


What is the height of the cliff-top above the sea?

- A** R
- B** S
- C** $R + S$
- D** $R - S$

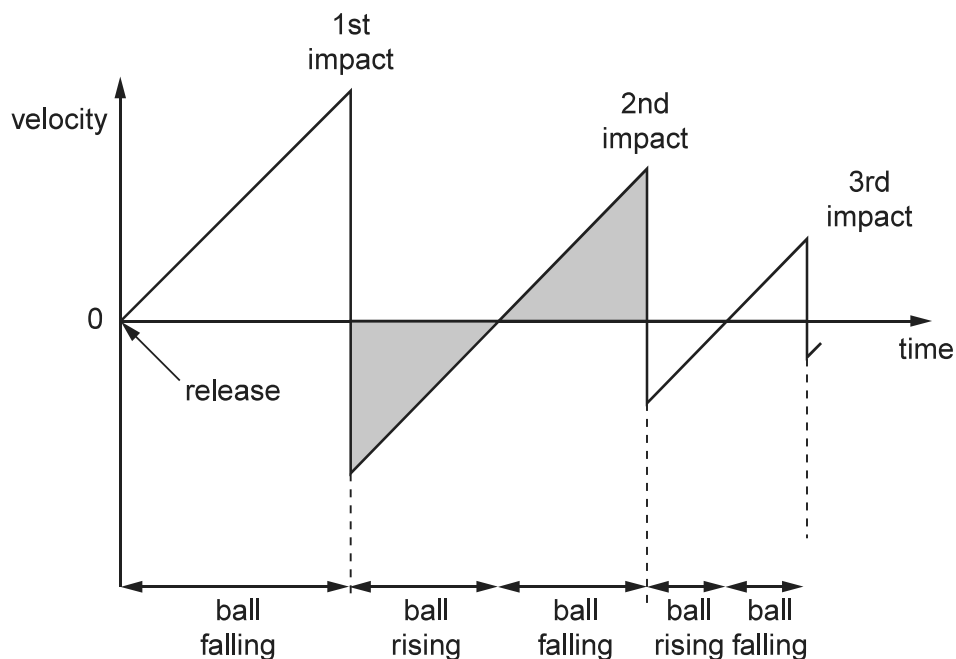
- 3 Which graph represents the motion of a car that is travelling along a straight road with a uniformly increasing speed?

9702/1/M/J/02/Q7



- 4 A ball is released from rest above a horizontal surface. The graph shows the variation with time of its velocity.

9702/1/M/J/03/Q9



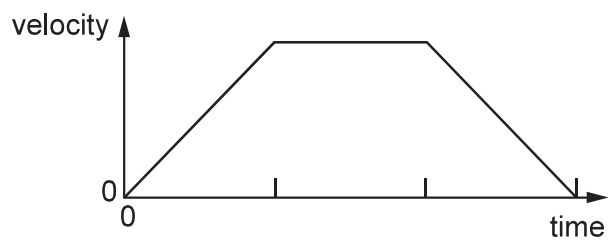
Areas and are equal.

This is because

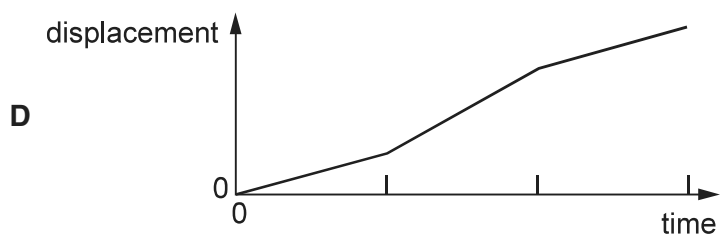
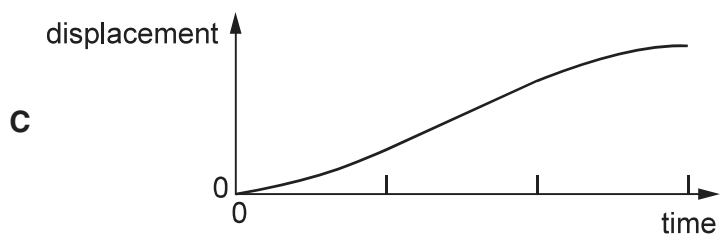
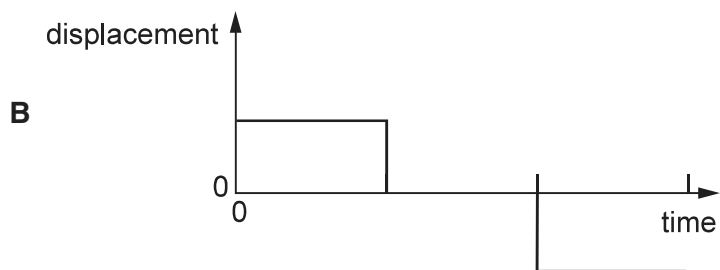
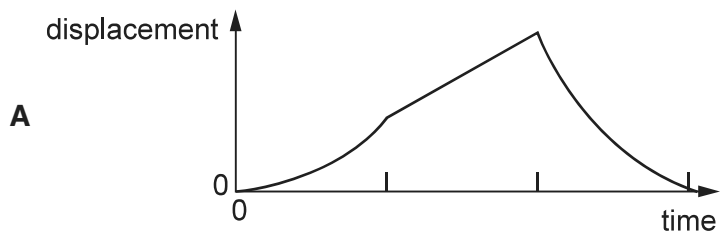
- A** the ball's acceleration is the same during its upward and downward motion.
- B** the speed at which the ball leaves the surface after an impact is equal to the speed at which it returns to the surface for the next impact.
- C** for one impact, the speed at which the ball hits the surface equals the speed at which it leaves the surface.
- D** the ball rises and falls through the same distance between impacts.

- 5 The graph of velocity against time for an object moving in a straight line is shown.

9702/01/M/J/03/Q8



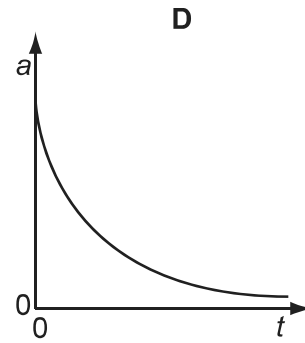
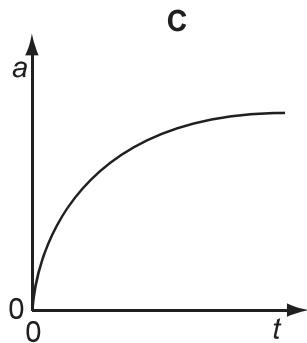
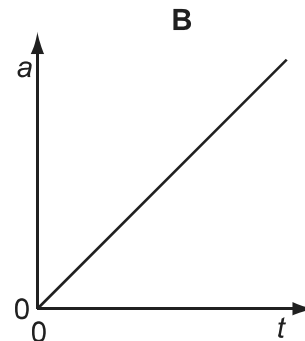
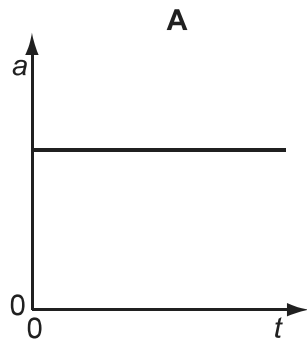
Which of the following is the corresponding graph of displacement against time?



6 A tennis ball is released from rest at the top of a tall building.

97/2/1 4/Q8

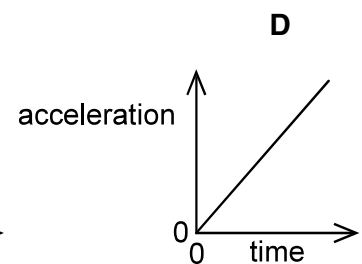
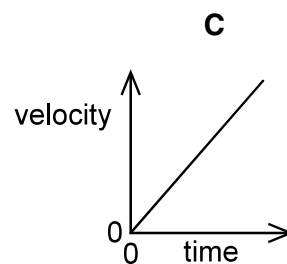
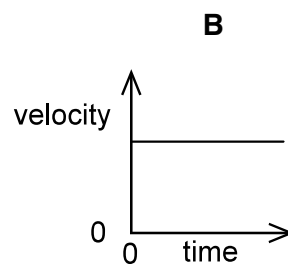
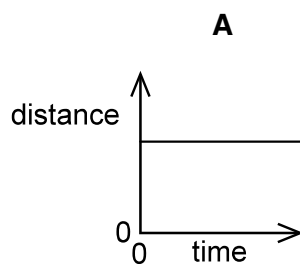
The graph best represents the variation of time to the acceleration of the ball as it falls, assuming that the effects of air resistance are negligible.



7 A particle is moving in a straight line with uniform acceleration.

9702/1/O/N/02/Q2

Which graph represents the motion of the particle?



8 The feature of a graph allows acceleration to be determined.

97/2/1 /Q6

A the area under a displacement-time graph

B the area under a velocity-time graph

C the slope of a displacement-time graph

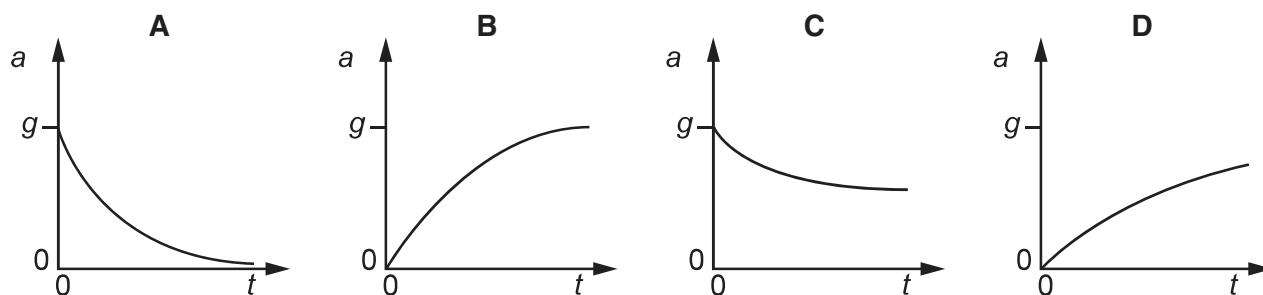
D the slope of a velocity-time graph

- 9 An object is dropped from a great height and falls through air of uniform density.

9702/01/O/N/03/Q8

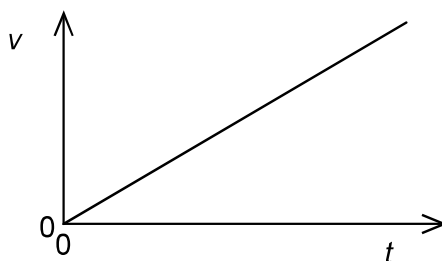
The acceleration of free fall is g .

Which graph could show the variation with time t of the acceleration a of the object?

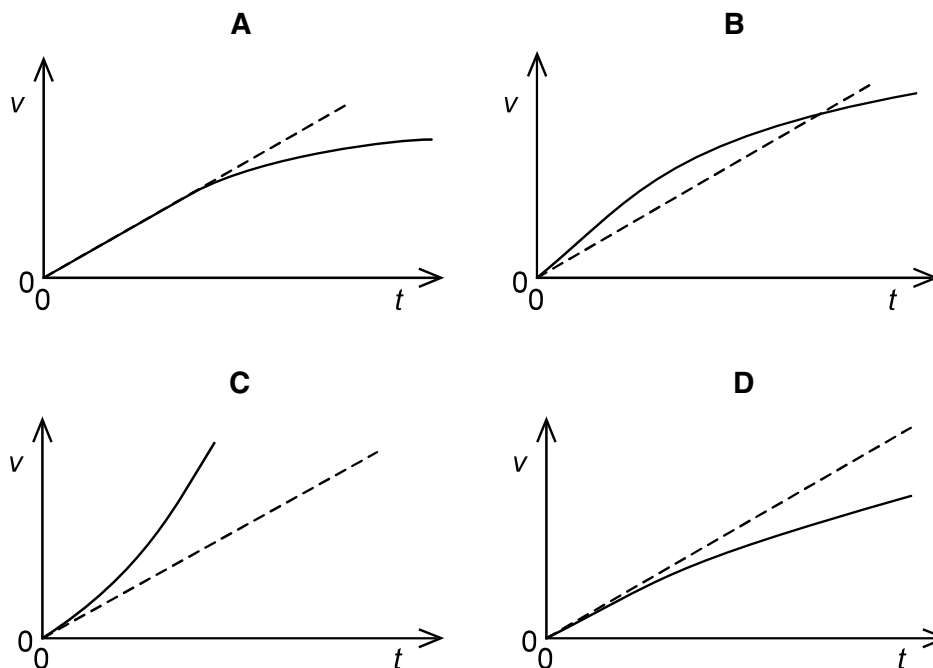


- 1 A body falls from rest in a vacuum near the Earth's surface. The variation with time t of its speed v is shown below.

9702/1/O/N/02/Q10

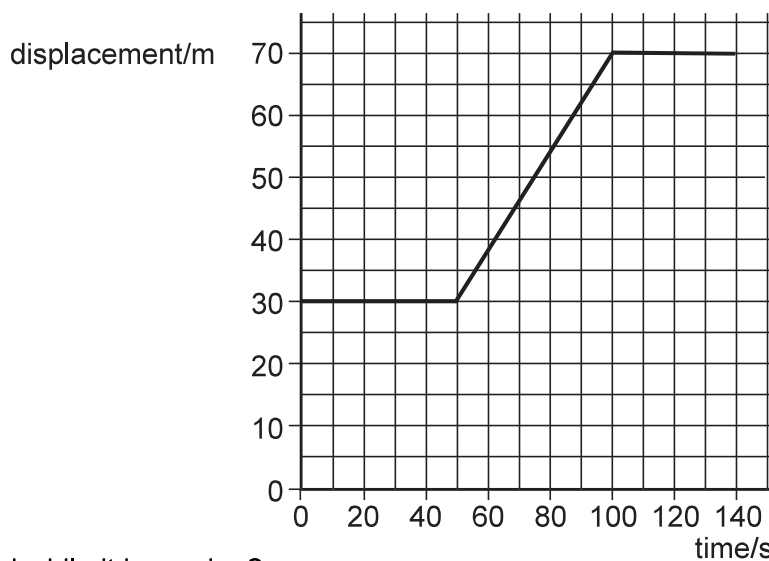


Which graph shows the variation with time t of the speed v of the same ball falling in air at the same place on Earth?



- 11 A car at rest in a traffic queue moves forward in a straight line and then comes to rest again. The graph shows the variation with time of its displacement.

9702/01/O/N/03/Q7

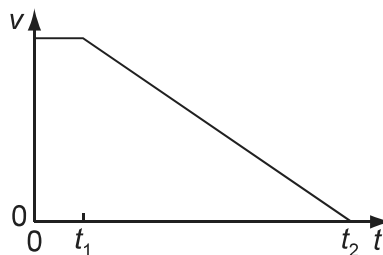


What is its speed while it is moving?

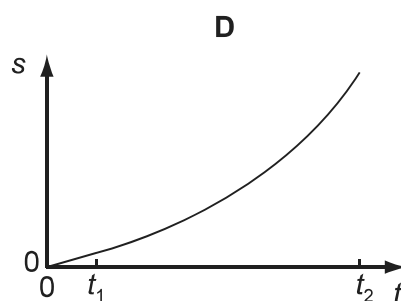
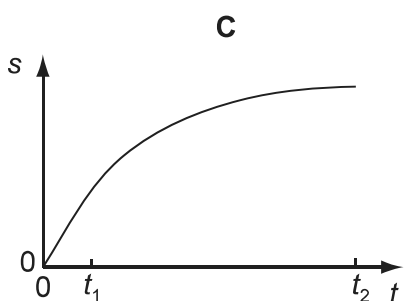
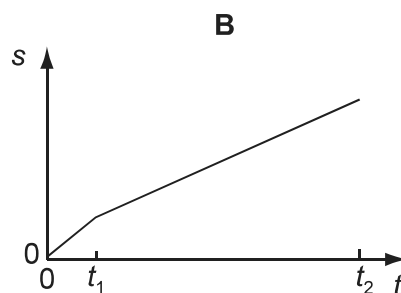
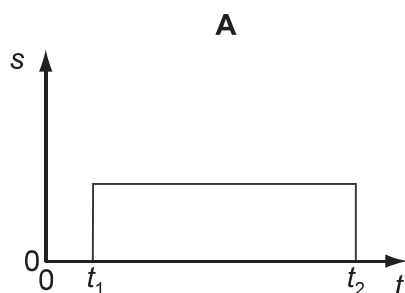
- A 0.70 ms^{-1} B 0.80 ms^{-1} C 1.25 ms^{-1} D 1.40 ms^{-1}

- 12 A car driver sees a car ahead as soon as she can and rings the car horn. The car horn is seen as soon as the car horn is seen.

97 2 1 4/Q8

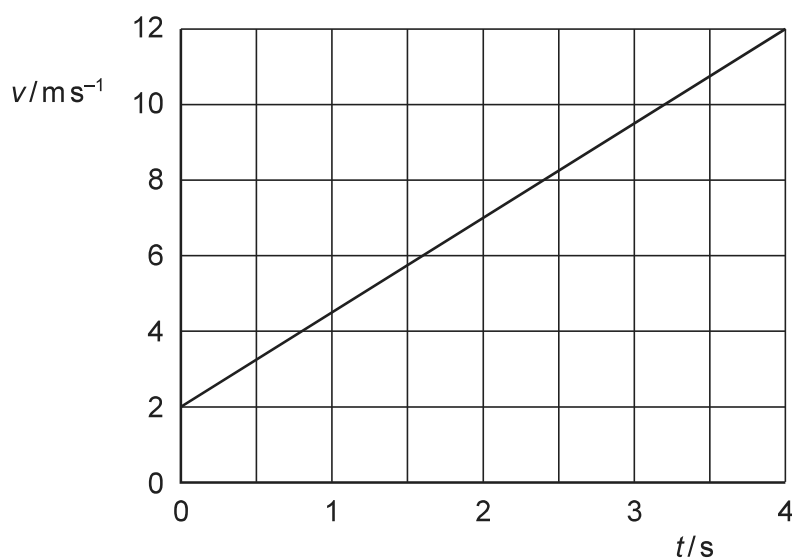


The graph represents the variation of time to the distance travelled by the car after the horn is seen.



13 The diagram shows a speed-time graph for a car.

97 2 1 /Q8



What is the distance travelled between time t and $t + 4$ s?

- A 2 m B 4 m C 20 m D 28 m

14 A projectile is launched upwards and rises to a maximum height where it is momentarily at rest and then falls back to the ground. The acceleration of the projectile is constant.

97 2 1 /Q7

Which of the following gives the acceleration of the projectile at various stages in its motion, assuming no air resistance?

	rising	at maximum height	falling
A	9.81 ms^{-2}		9.81 ms^{-2}
B	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}
C	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}
D	9.81 ms^{-2}		9.81 ms^{-2}

15 A football is thrown from the top of a tree stump, hitting the ground. The acceleration of the football is constant.

97 2 12 /Q6

Which of the following remains constant throughout the motion?

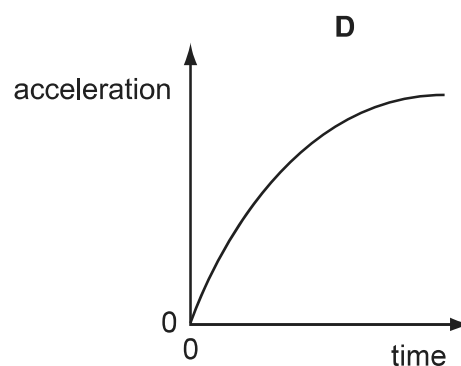
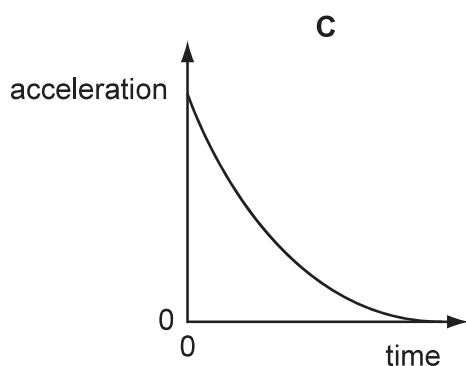
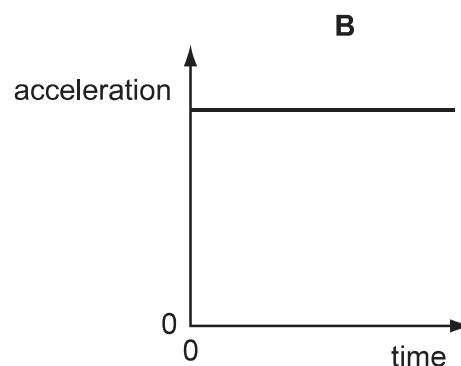
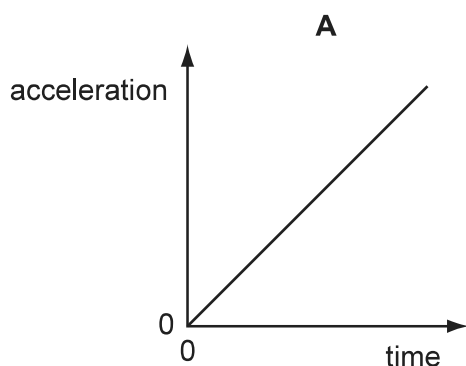
- A acceleration of the football
B air resistance on the football
C speed of the football
D height of the football

16 A foot a is ro e rom t e to o a ta ui ing

97 2 1

/Q6

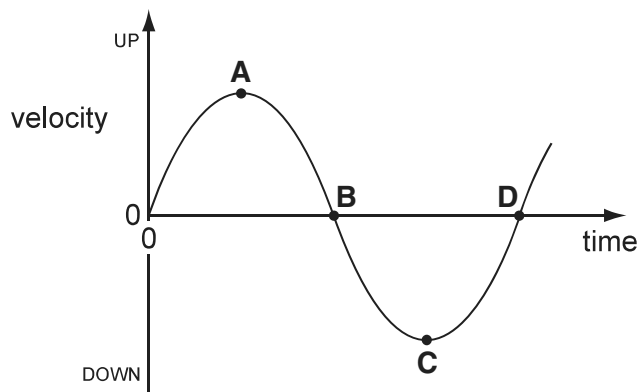
ic acce eration time gra est re resents t e motion o t e oot a t roug t e air



17 e iagram s o s a e ocit time gra or a mass mo ing u an o n ont e en o a s ring

ic oint re resents t e e ocit o t e mass en att e o est oint o its motion

97 2 1 M/J 6/Q9



18 at gi est e a ue o a o s acce eration

97 2 1

7/Q6

A t e area un er its is acement time gra

B t e area un er its e ocit time gra

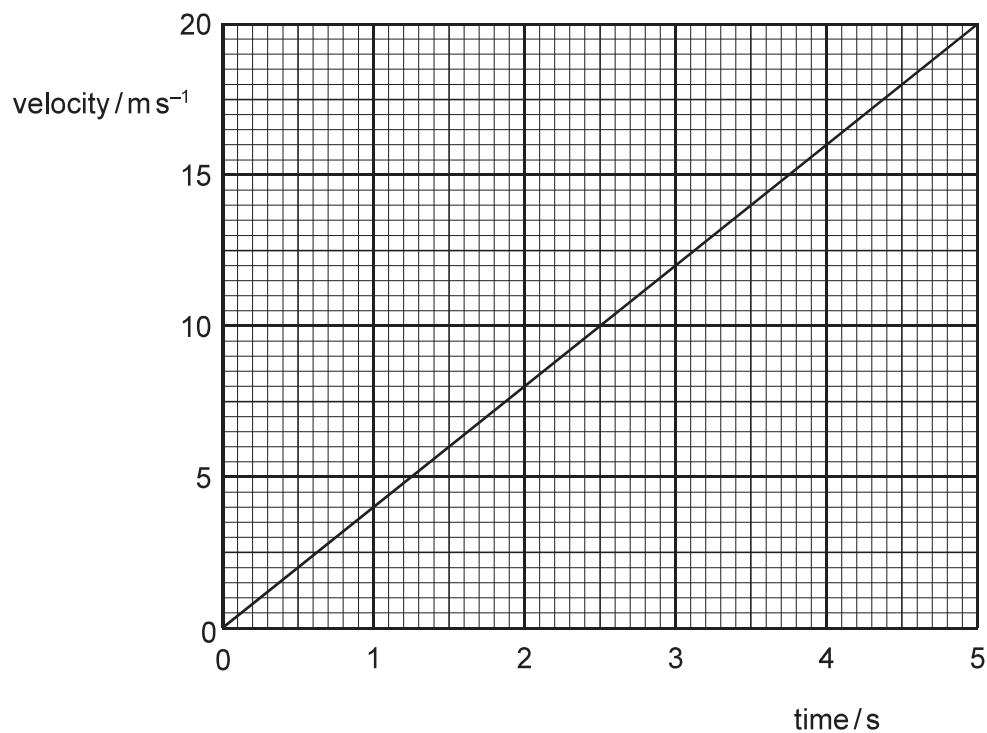
C t e gra ient o its is acement time gra

D t e gra ient o its e ocit time gra

19 The velocity of an object during the first 5 seconds of its motion is shown on the graph

97 2 1

/Q8



What is the distance travelled by the object in this time

A 4 m

B 2 m

C 1 m

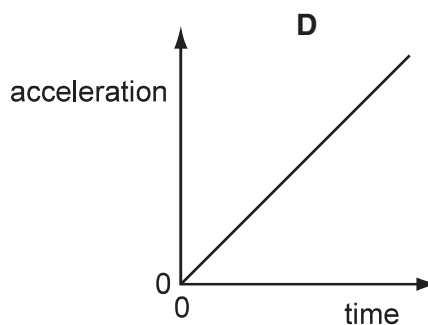
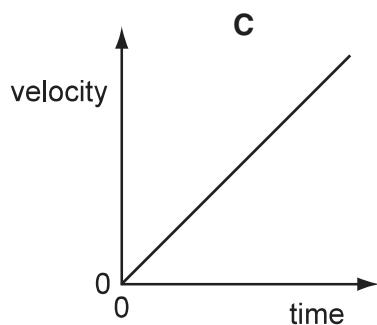
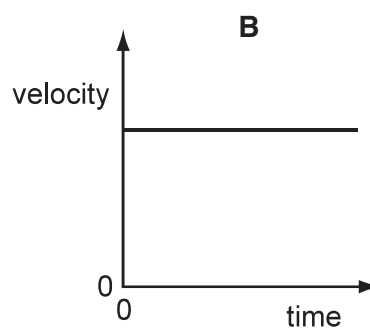
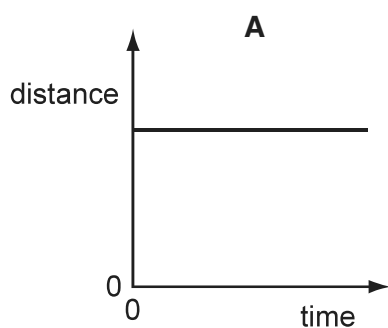
D 1 m

20 A particle is moving in a straight line with uniform acceleration

97 2 1

/Q7

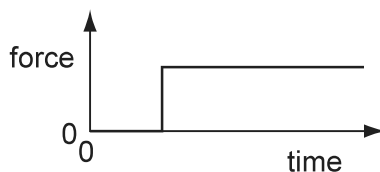
Which graph represents the motion of the particle



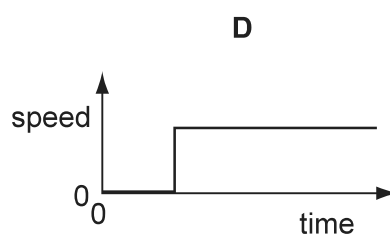
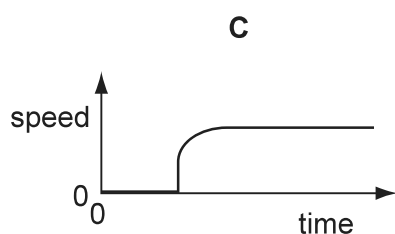
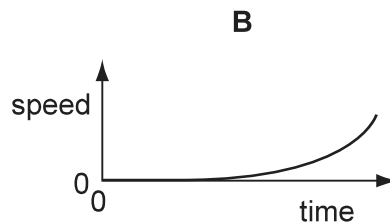
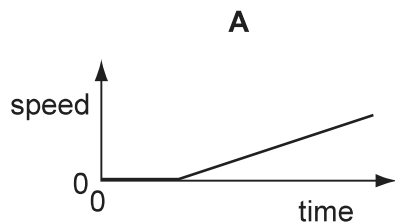
- 23 A car starts at rest on the accelerator when the traffic lights go green. The resultant horizontal force acting on the car varies with time as shown.

97 2 1

/Q8



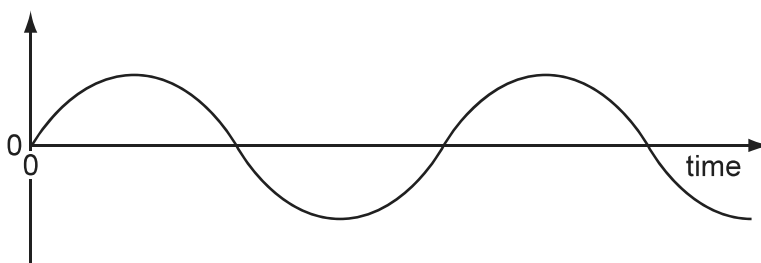
Which graph shows the variation with time of the speed of the car?



- 24 A particle moves along a straight line. A particular feature of the particle's motion is shown on the graph below.

97 2 1

7/Q8



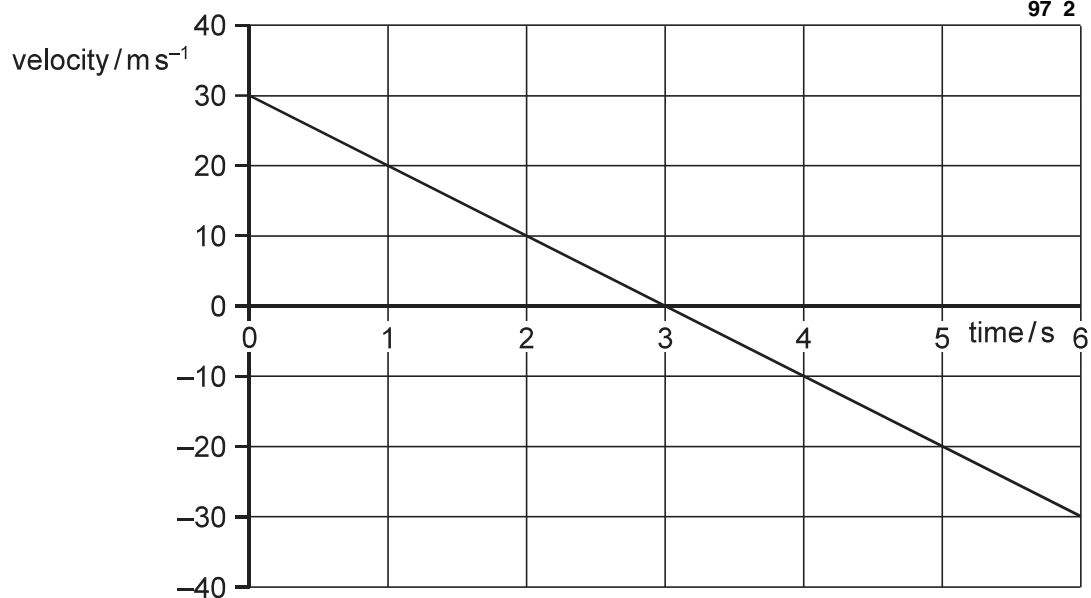
At any time t shown on the graph, what is the acceleration of the particle?

- A the displacement of the particle
- B the distance travelled by the particle
- C the speed of the particle
- D the acceleration of the particle

25 A stone is thrown vertically upwards. A student plots the variation of its velocity with time.

97 2 1

7/Q9



What is the vertical displacement of the stone from its starting point after 2 seconds?

A 2 m

B 2 m

C 4 m

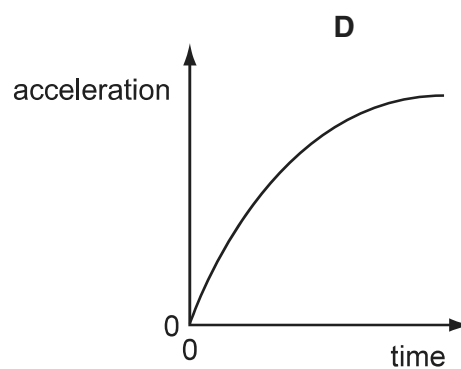
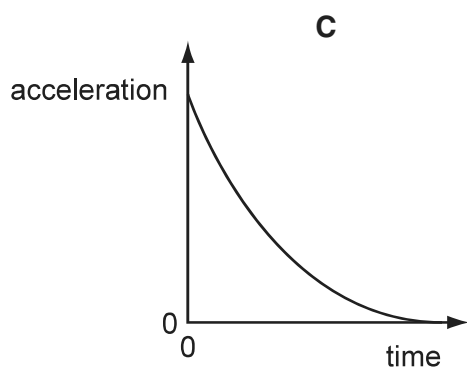
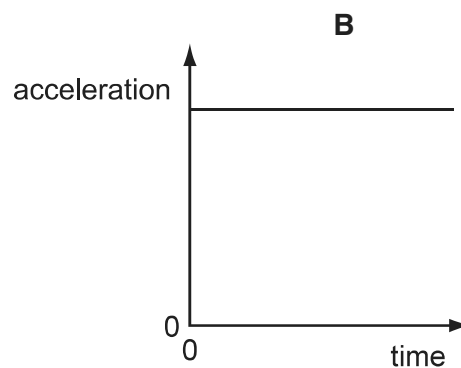
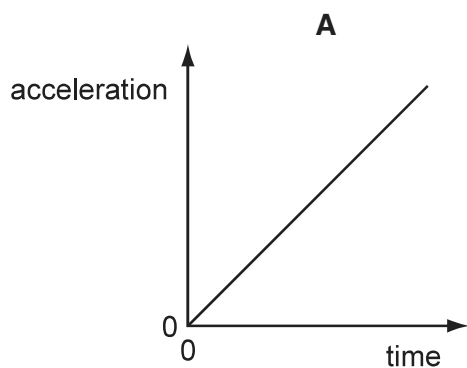
D 6 m

26 A foot is released from rest to a falling object.

97 2 1

8/Q8

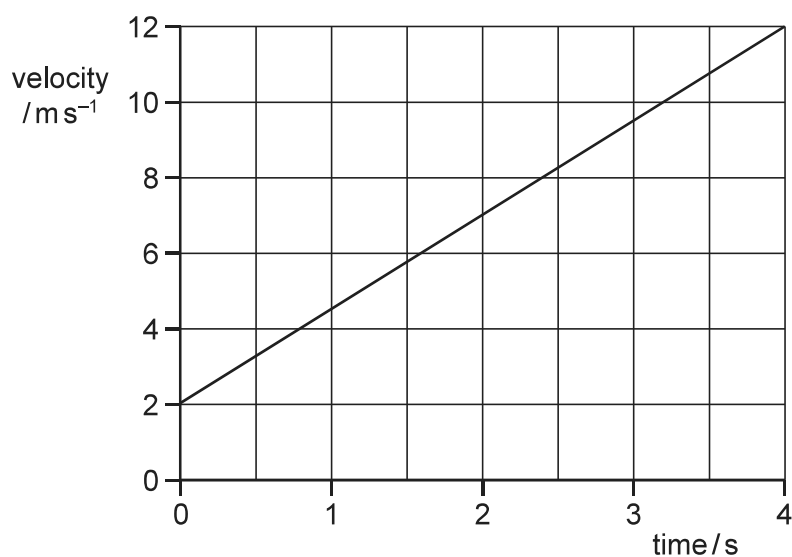
Which acceleration-time graph best represents the motion of the foot as it falls through the air?



27 The diagram shows a velocity-time graph for a car.

97 2 1

8/Q6



What is the distance travelled during the first 4 s?

A 2 m

B 4 m

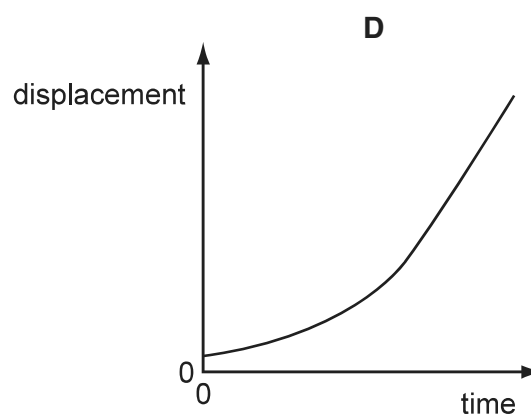
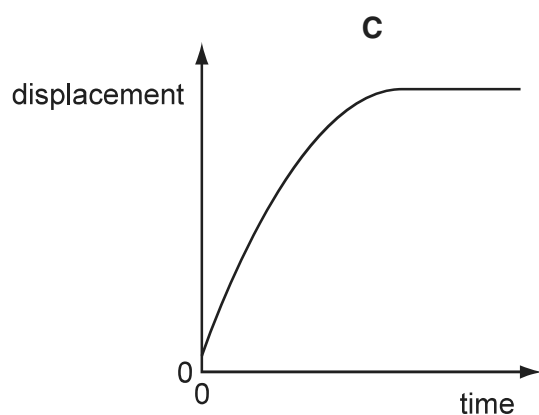
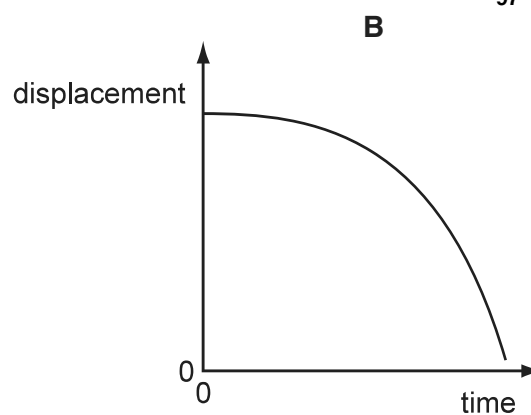
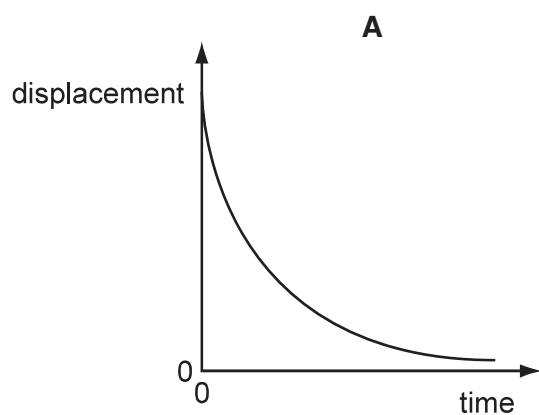
C 20 m

D 28 m

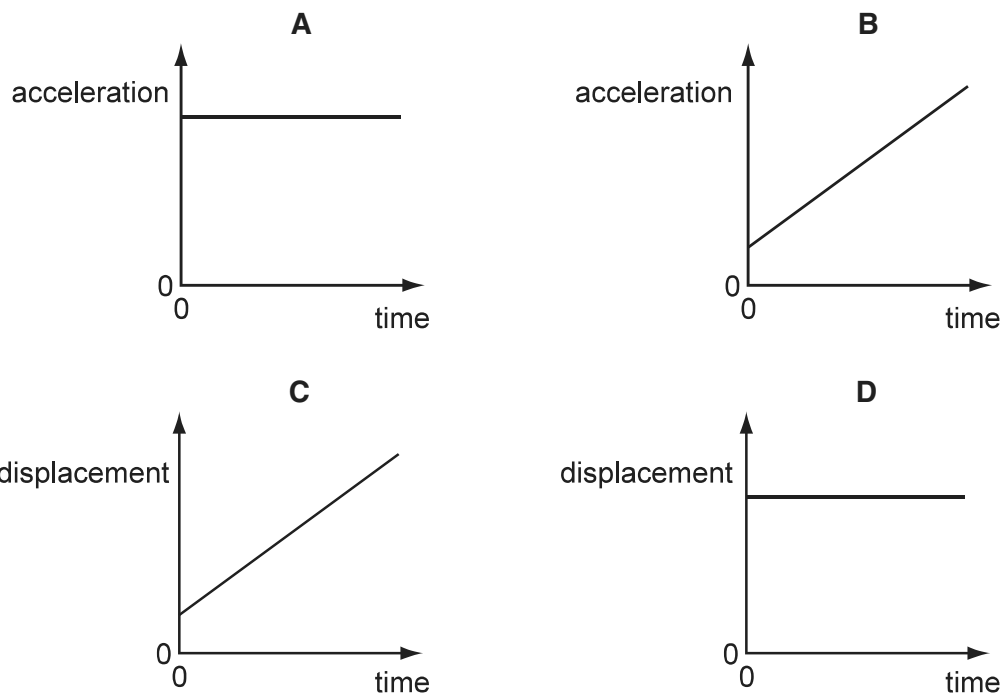
28 The displacement-time graph best represents the motion of a car starting from rest with a constant acceleration of 2 ms^{-2} until it begins to travel at constant terminal velocity.

97 2 1

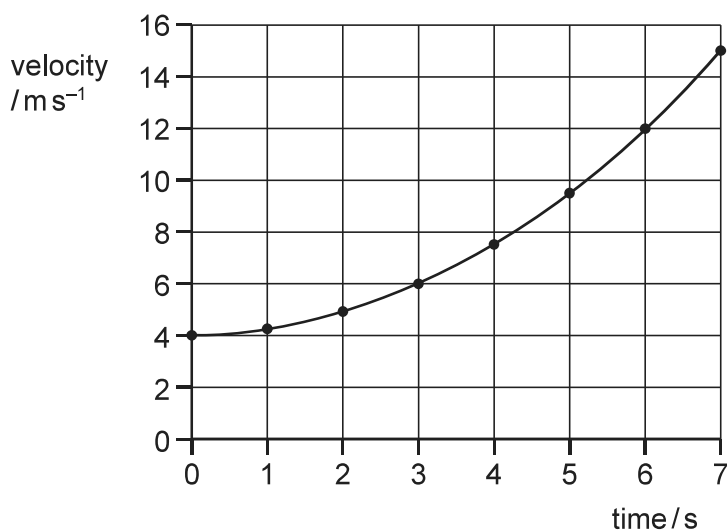
9/Q5



- 29 The graph represents the motion of a car that is travelling along a straight road. It starts at the origin and its acceleration increases uniformly with time. Which graph shows the motion of the car?



- 30 The diagram shows a velocity-time graph for a car.



The car is moving at 4 ms^{-1} and begins to accelerate at time

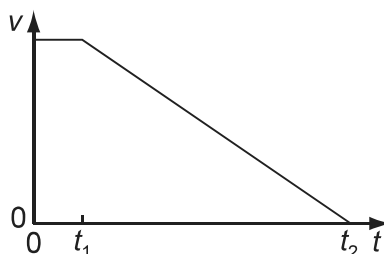
at which the car's acceleration is

- A 7 ms^{-2} B 1 ms^{-2} C 1 ms^{-2} D 2 ms^{-2}

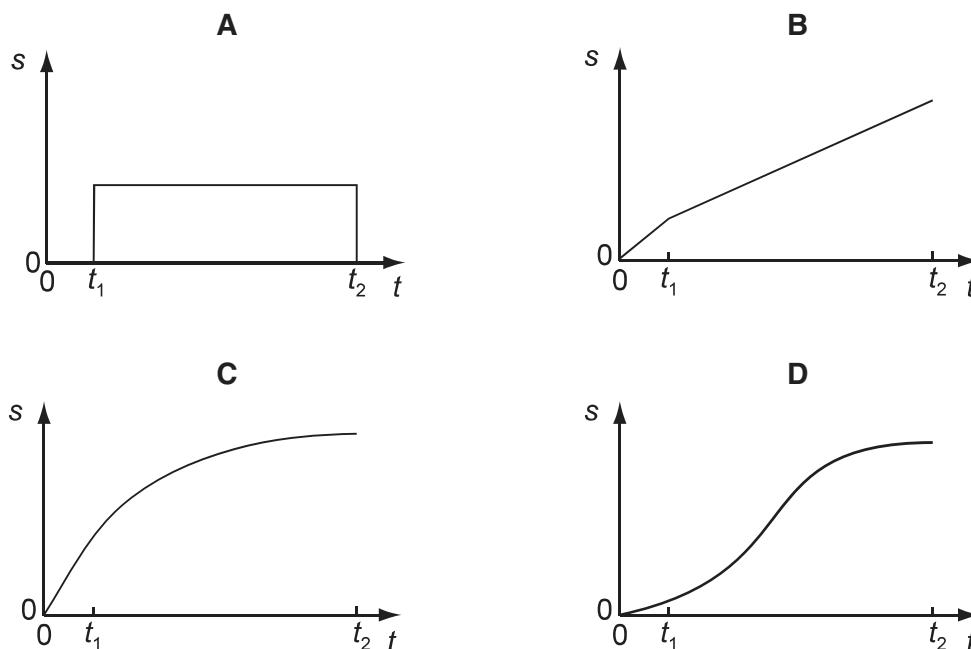
- 31 When a car driver sees a danger ahead she applies the brakes as soon as she can and brings the car to rest

97 2 1 9/Q6

The graph shows the speed of the car as it comes to a stop.

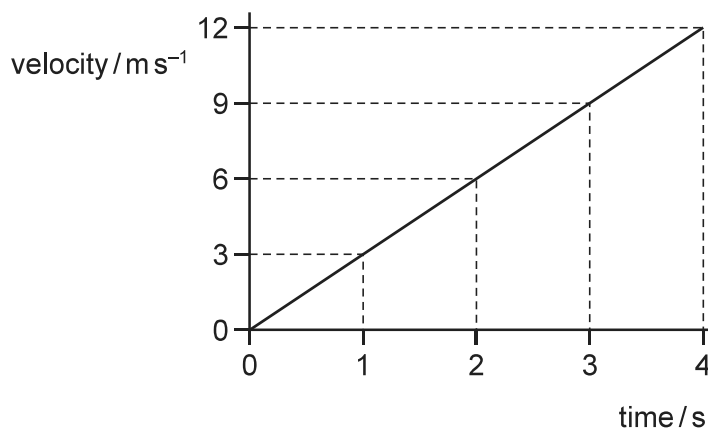


The graph represents the variation of the distance travelled by the car as seen by the driver.



- 32 The diagram shows a velocity-time graph

97 2 12 9/Q6

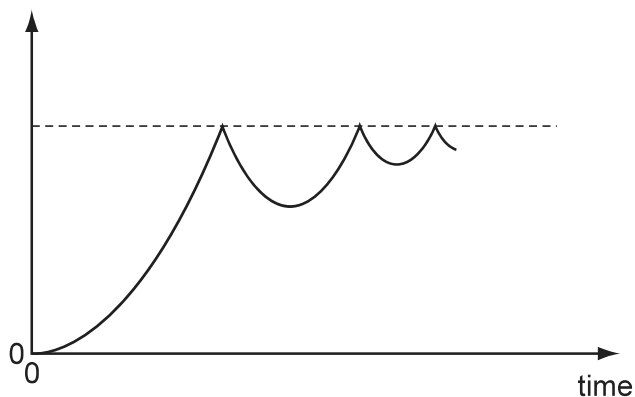


What is the displacement during the last 2 seconds of the motion?

- A 6 m B 12 m C 18 m D 24 m

33 A ball is released from rest at a height h above a horizontal surface. It bounces several times.

The graph shows the height of the ball as a function of time.

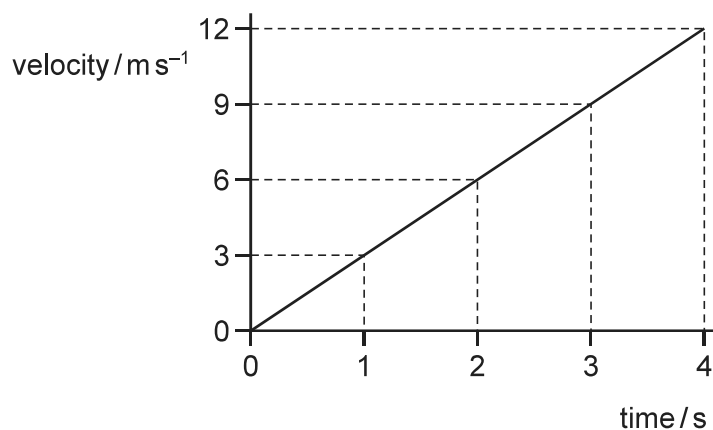


What is the quantity represented by the area under the graph?

- A acceleration
- B displacement
- C kinetic energy
- D velocity

34 The diagram shows a velocity-time graph for a car.

97 2 11 9/Q7



What is the displacement of the car during the last 2 seconds of its motion?

- A 6 m
- B 12 m
- C 18 m
- D 24 m

35 Which statement about a ball that strikes a tennis racket and rebounds is correct?

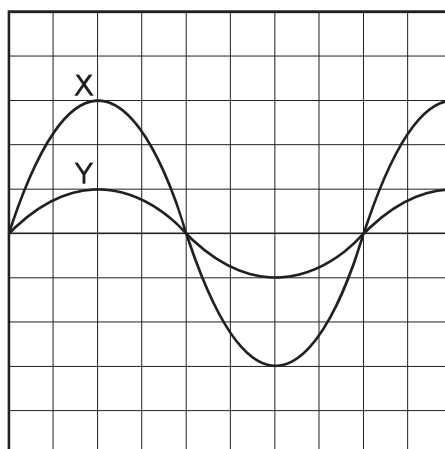
97 2 12 9/Q7

- A Total kinetic energy of the ball is conserved.
- B Total kinetic energy of the system is conserved.
- C Total momentum of the ball is conserved.
- D Total momentum of the system is conserved.

36 e iagram s o s an osci osco e screen is a ing t o signa s

97 2 12

9/Q3



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at is t e erio an ea otage o signa

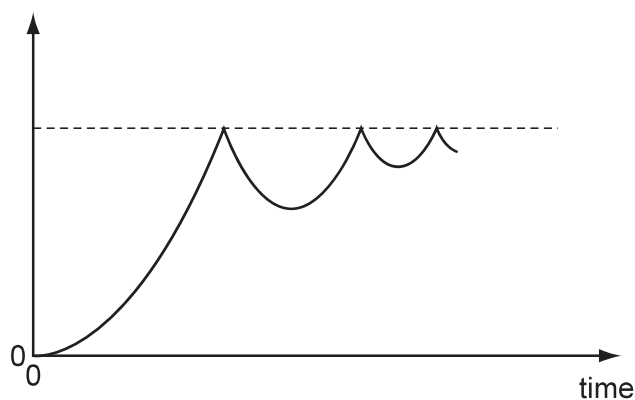
	erio ms	ea otage
A	2	4
B	2	12
C		4
D		12

37 A a is re ease rom rest a o e a ori onta sur ace an ounces se era times

97 2 12

9/Q5

e gra s o s o ort is a a uantit aries it time



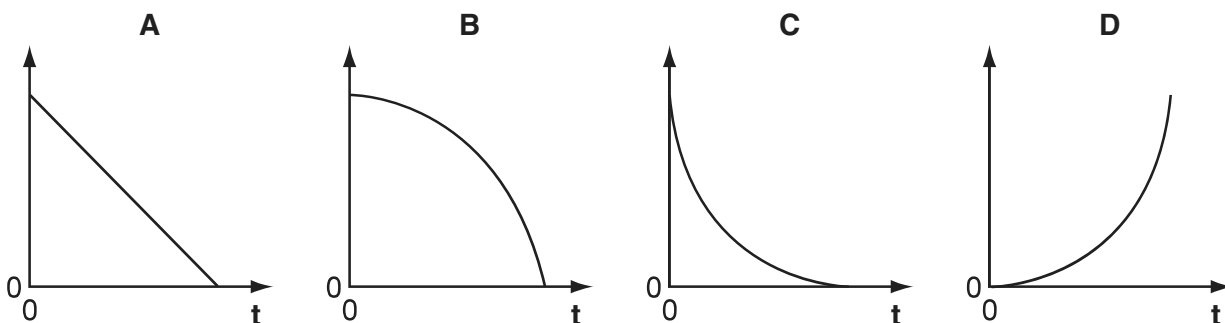
at is t e uantit

- A acce eration
- B is acement
- C inetic energ
- D e ocit

38 A small steel ball is released from rest

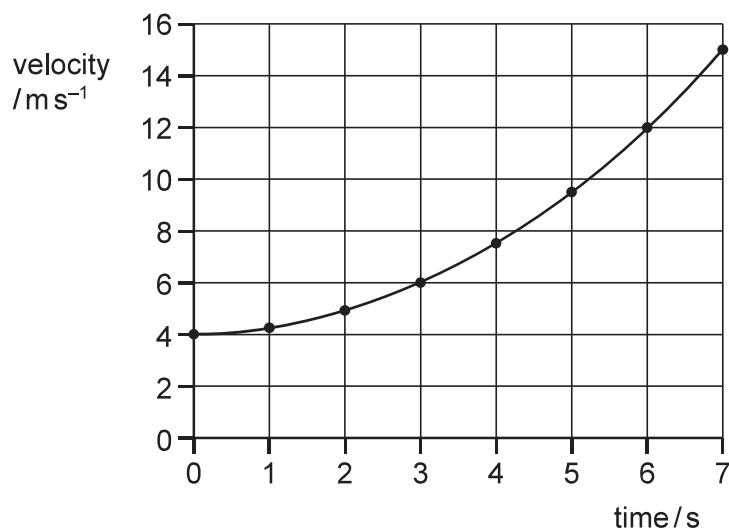
97 2 12 1 /Q8

Which graph best represents the variation of the height of the ball with time t ?



39 The diagram shows a velocity-time graph for a car.

97 2 12 1 /Q9



The car is moving at 4 ms^{-1} and begins to accelerate at time

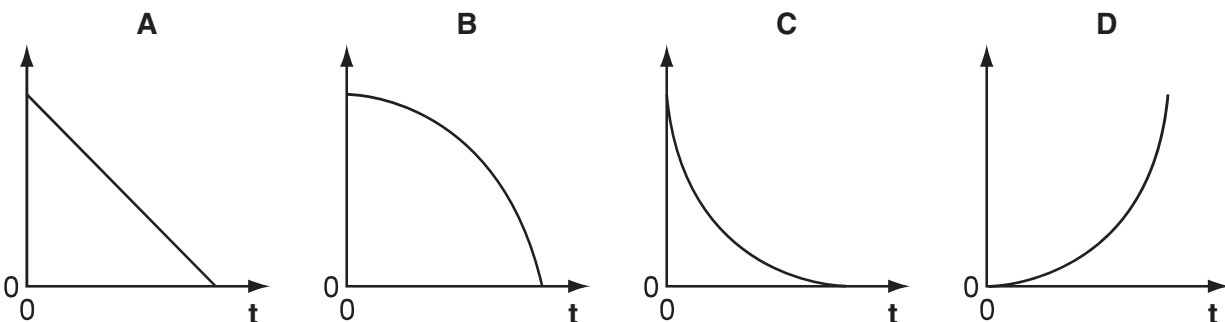
at is the car's acceleration at time t s

- A 7 ms^{-2} B 1 ms^{-2} C 1 ms^{-2} D 2 ms^{-2}

40 A small steel ball is released from rest

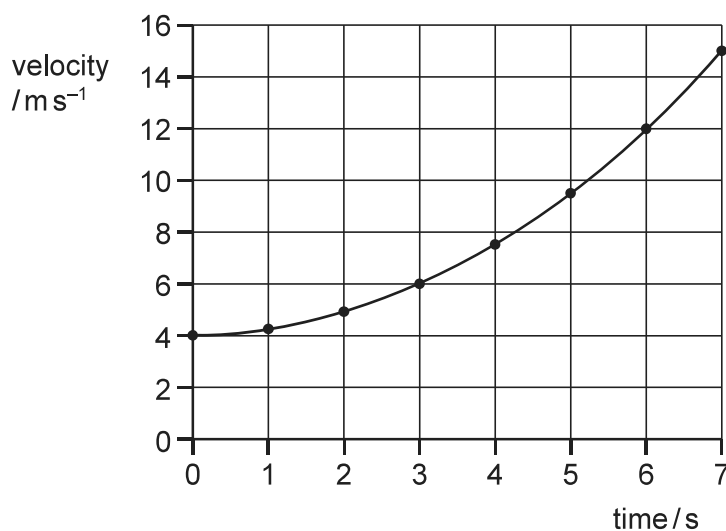
97 2 11 1 /Q9

Which graph best represents the variation of the height of the ball with time t ?



41 The diagram shows a velocity-time graph for a car.

97 2 1 1 /Q14



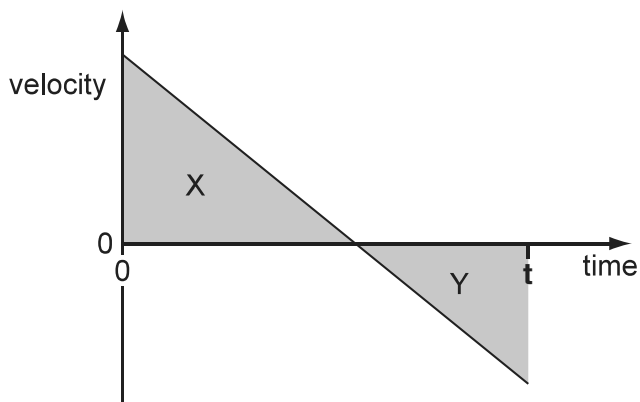
The car is moving at 4 m s^{-1} and begins to accelerate at time

at which the car's acceleration is

- A 7 m s^{-2} B 1 m s^{-2} C 1 m s^{-2} D 2 m s^{-2}

42 The velocity-time graph below is for a stone thrown vertically upwards into the air. Air resistance is negligible.

97 2 1 1 /Q8



The stone is thrown upwards at time zero.

Area X represents a distance of m . Area Y represents a distance of m .

What is the displacement of the stone from its initial position at time t ?

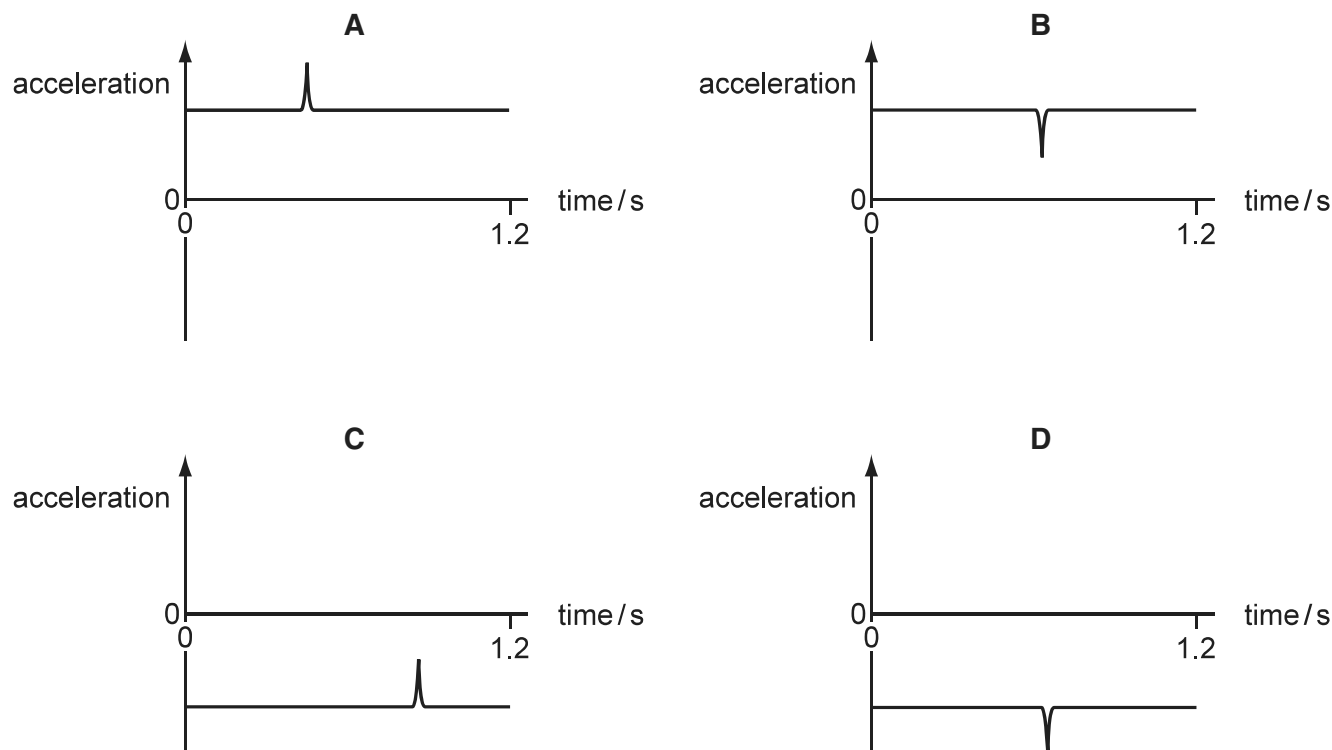
- A $2m$ B m C m D $8m$

43 A student throws a ball into the air. The acceleration of the ball is shown in the graph below.

The ball is an elastic collision with the ceiling. The ball is released from rest and accelerates downwards. The ball is caught by the student in a time of 1.2 s.

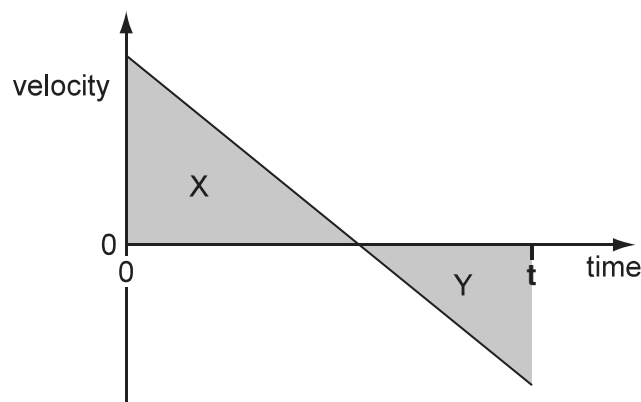
97/2/12 1/Q7

The graph represents the acceleration of the ball from the moment it is released to the instant just before it returns to the hand.



44 The velocity-time graph below is for a stone thrown vertically upwards into the air. Air resistance is negligible.

97/2/1 1/Q6



The stone is thrown upwards at time zero.

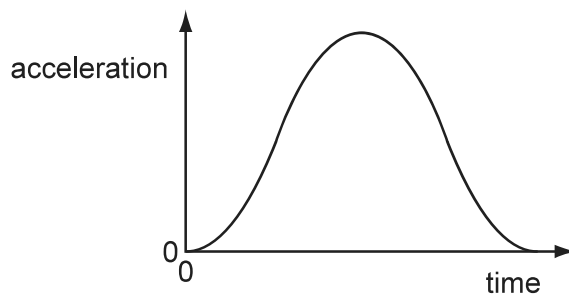
Area X represents a distance of 2 m. Area Y represents a distance of 6 m.

What is the displacement of the stone from its initial position at time t?

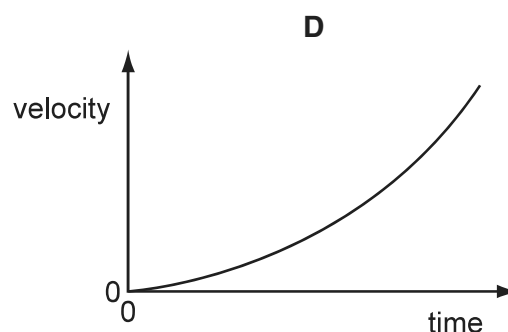
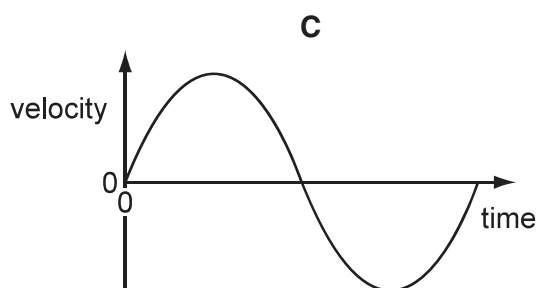
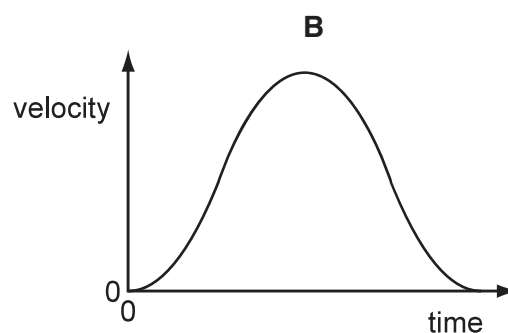
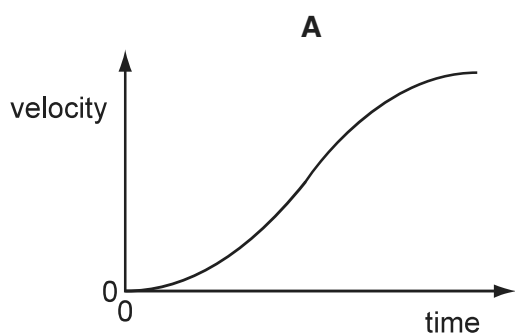
- A 2 m B 6 m C 8 m D 14 m

45 The graph shows the acceleration of an object moving in a straight line against time.

97/2/11 11/Q6



Which graph shows the variation with time of the velocity of the object?



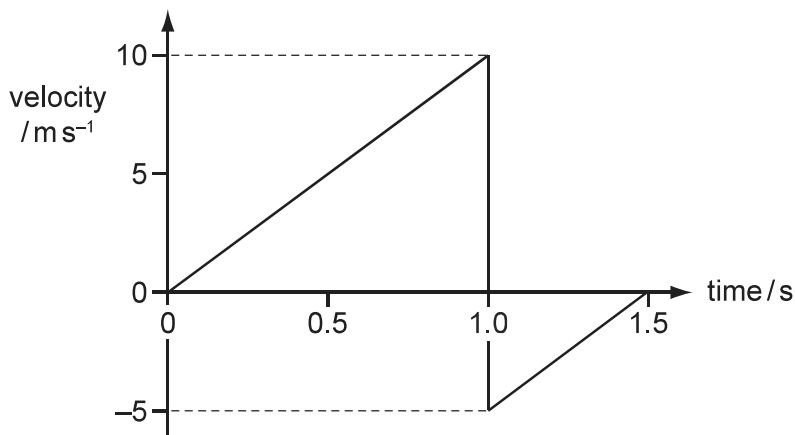
46 A projectile is launched upwards and rises to a maximum height where it is momentarily at rest and then falls back to its starting point.

97/2/11 11/Q8

Which row gives the acceleration of the projectile at various stages in its motion? Assume that air resistance is negligible.

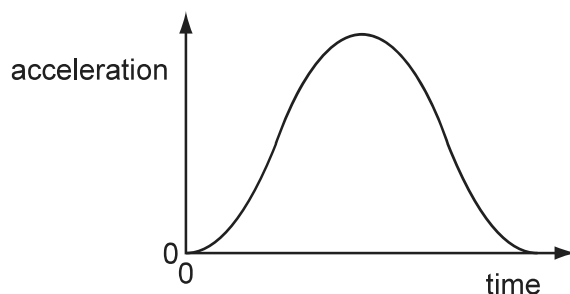
	rising	at maximum height	falling
A	9.81 ms^{-2}		9.81 ms^{-2}
B	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}
C	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}
D	9.81 ms^{-2}		9.81 ms^{-2}

- 47 A ball is released from rest at time zero. After 1 s it attains its maximum speed. The acceleration of the ball is 10 m s^{-2} . The distance travelled by the ball in the first 1 s is

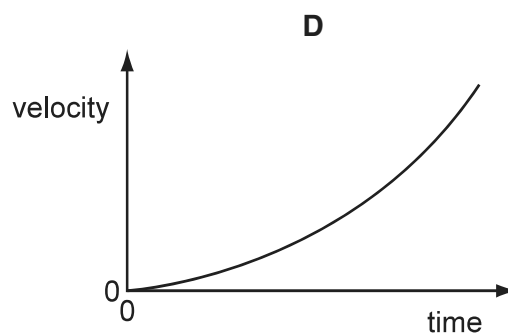
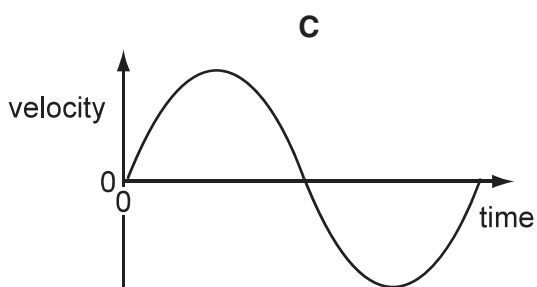
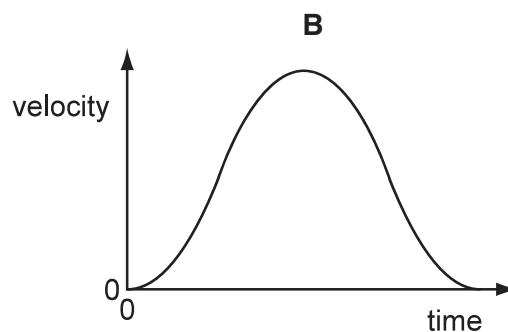
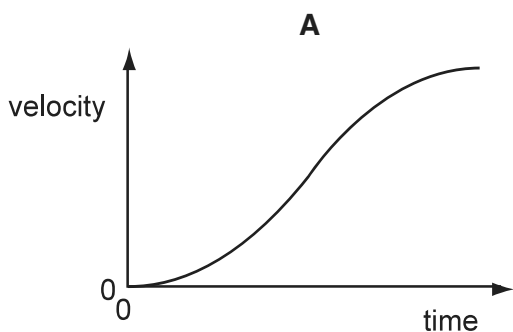


- What is the total displacement of the ball from its original position after 1.5 s?
- A 12 m B 7 m C 5 m D 2 m

- 48 The graph shows the acceleration of an object moving in a straight line as a function of time.



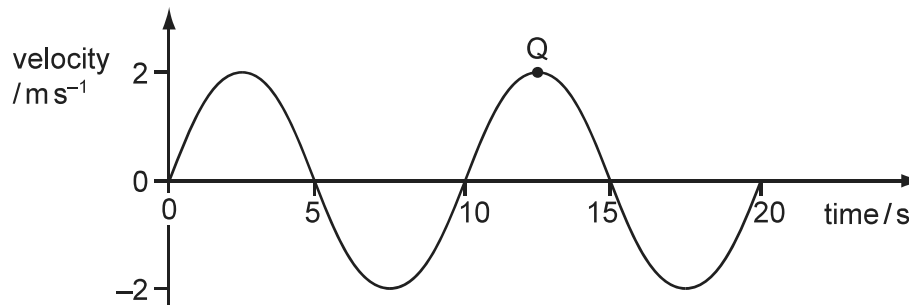
Which graph shows the variation with time of the velocity of the object?



49 A particle moves in the manner shown in the velocity-time graph

97/2/12 11/Q7

The displacement of the particle has been measured so that it is zero at the point referred to as point in its motion



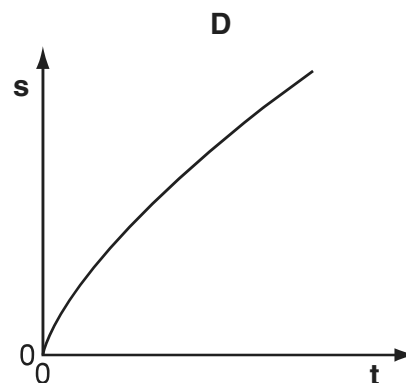
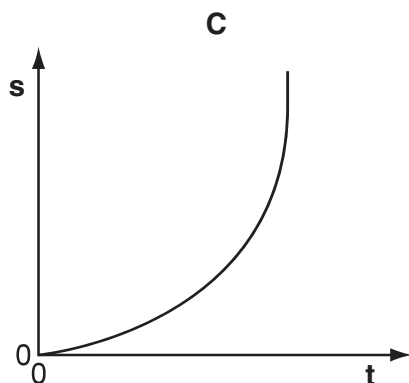
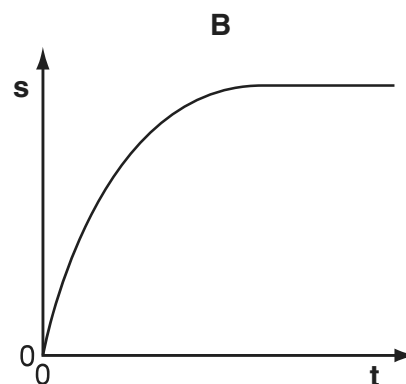
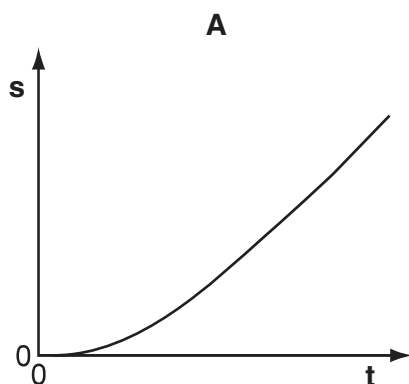
Which of the following is correct

	times or maximum displacement		acceleration at point ms^{-2}
A	2	12	2
B		1	2
C	2	12	
D		1	

50 A tennis ball is released in air from the top of a tall building

97/2/12 11/Q8

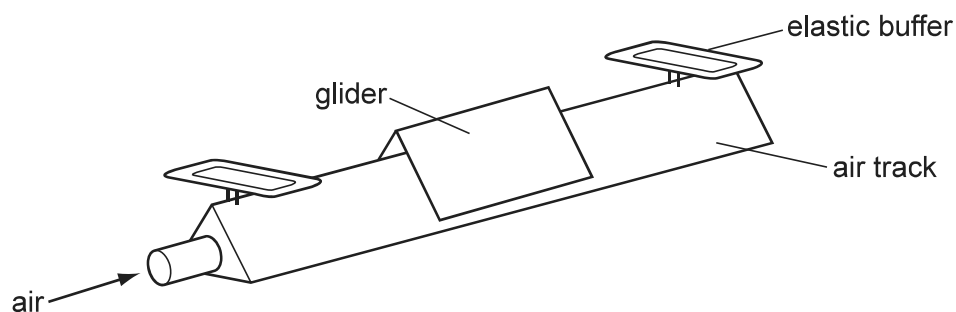
Which graph best represents the variation of distance fallen with time?



51 A glider moves along a frictionless horizontal air track as shown.

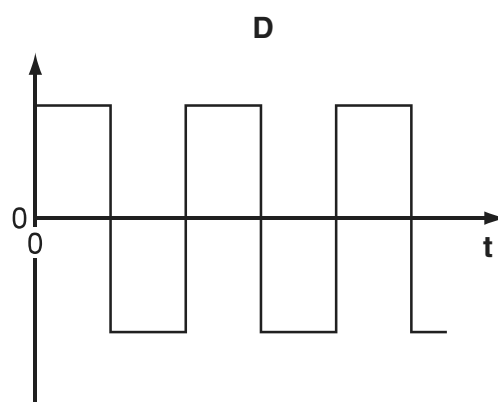
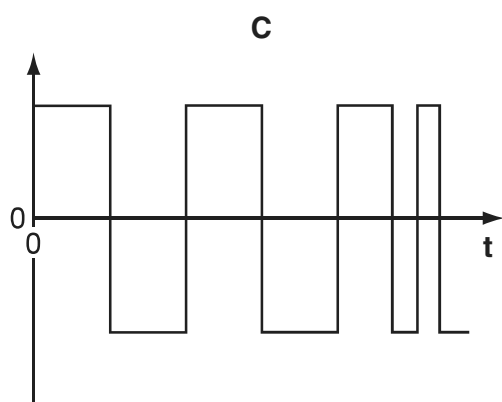
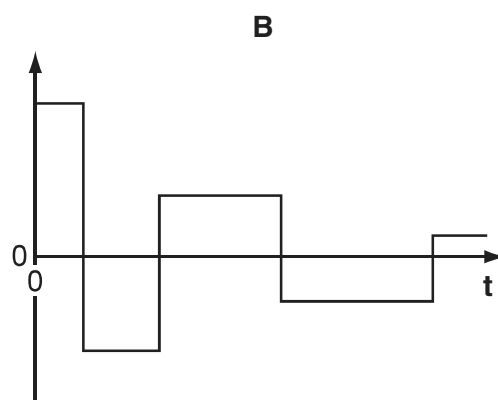
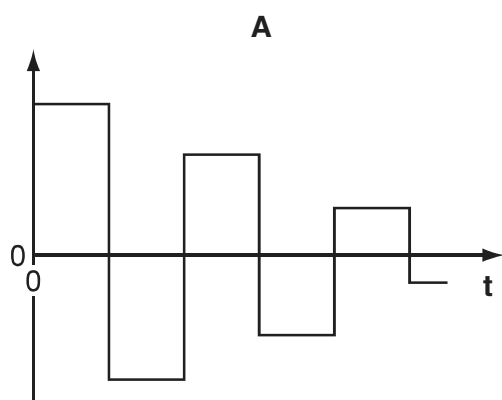
97 2 12

11/Q9



At each end of the air track there is a perfectly elastic bumper.

The graph represents the variation of the speed of the glider as it moves between the bumpers.

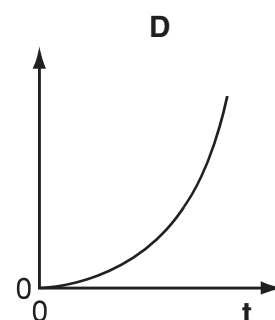
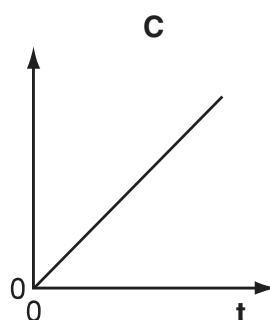
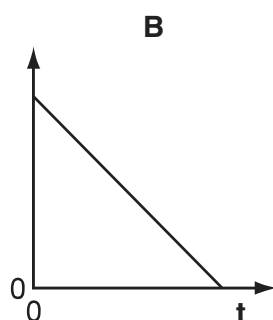
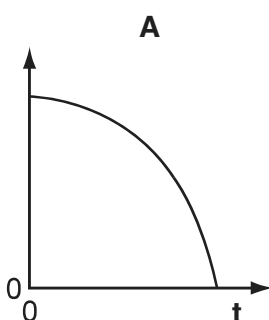


52 A rocket is launched vertically upwards from the ground.

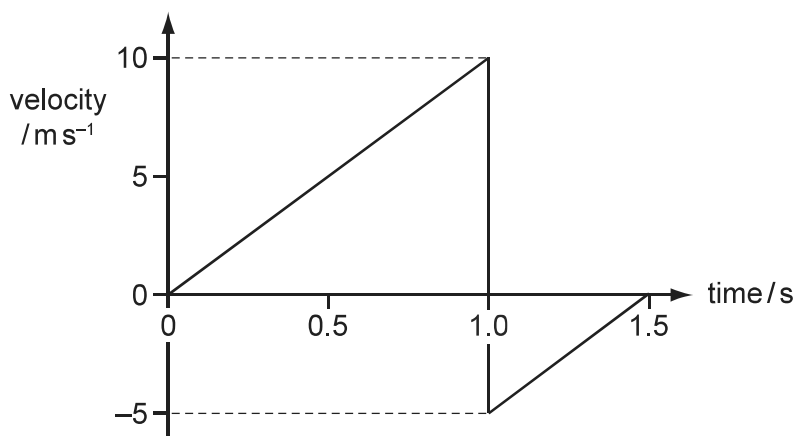
97 2 12

12/Q9

The graph represents the variation of its height above the ground with time if air resistance is negligible.



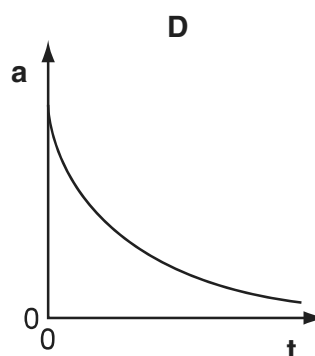
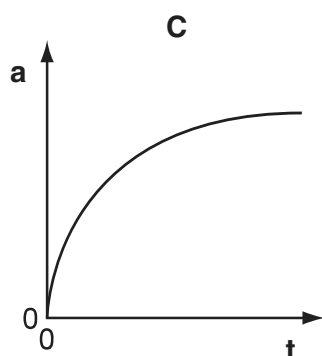
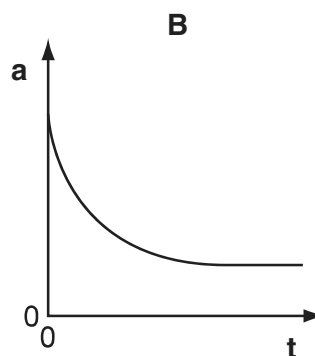
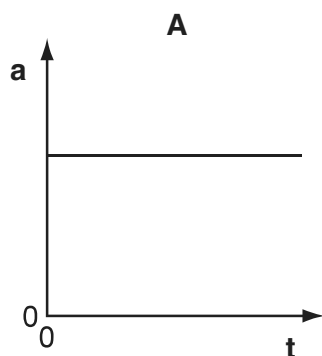
- 53 A ball is released from rest at time zero. After 1 s it bounces elastically from a horizontal surface and returns to the point of its first bounce after 1 s.



- What is the total displacement of the ball from its original position after 1.5 s?
- A 12 m B 7 m C 5 m D 2 m

- 54 A tennis ball is released from rest at the top of a tall building.

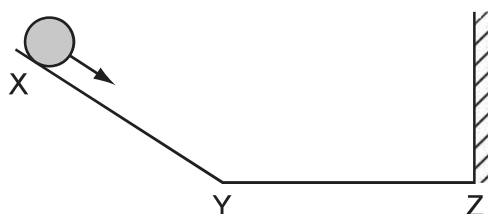
The graph best represents the variation with time of the acceleration of the ball as it falls, assuming that the effect of air resistance is not negligible.



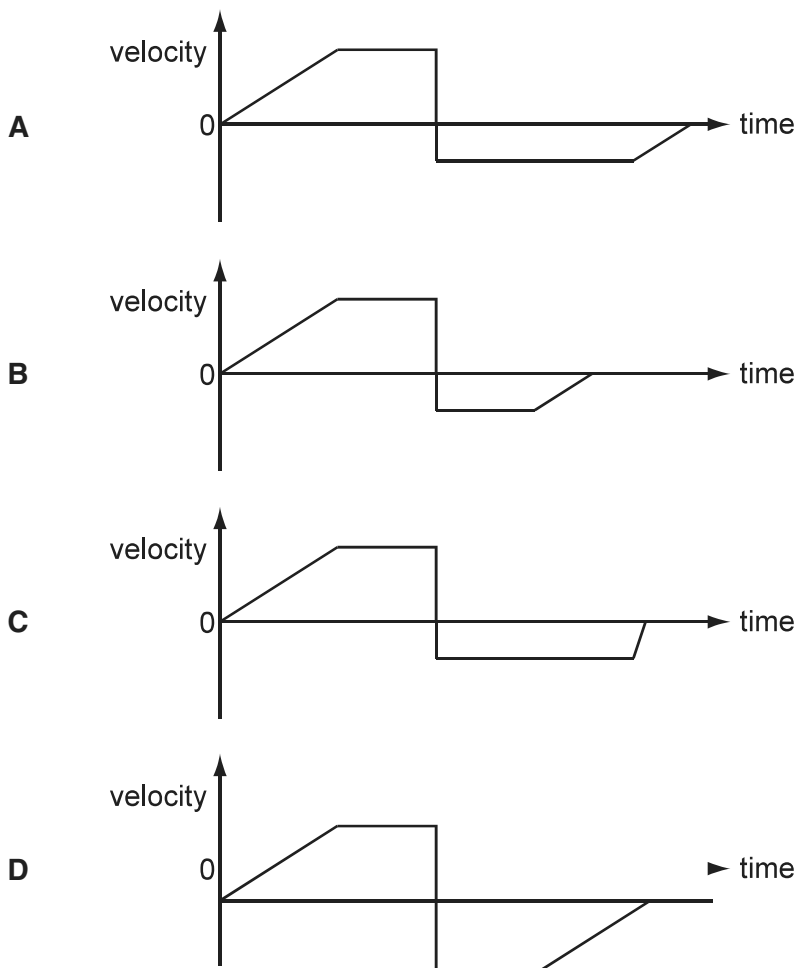
55 A ball is released from rest on a smooth slope

97/2/11 11/Q6

It moves on the slope along a smooth horizontal surface and then returns to rest on a rough horizontal surface.



Which of the following velocity-time graphs represents the motion of the ball?



56 Which of the following graphs shows acceleration versus time?

97/2/11 12/Q6

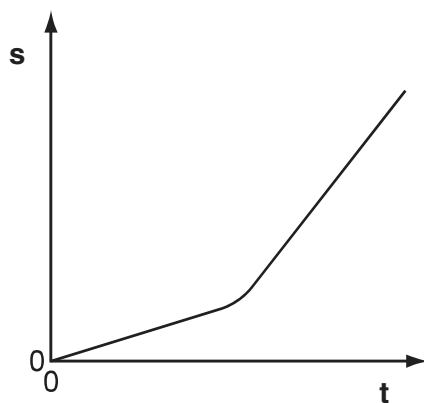
- A The area under the acceleration-time graph
- B The area under the velocity-time graph
- C The slope of the acceleration-time graph
- D The slope of the velocity-time graph

57

The variation of distance s with time t for a particle is shown in the graph below.

97/2/12

11/Q8



What can be deduced from the graph about the motion of the particle?

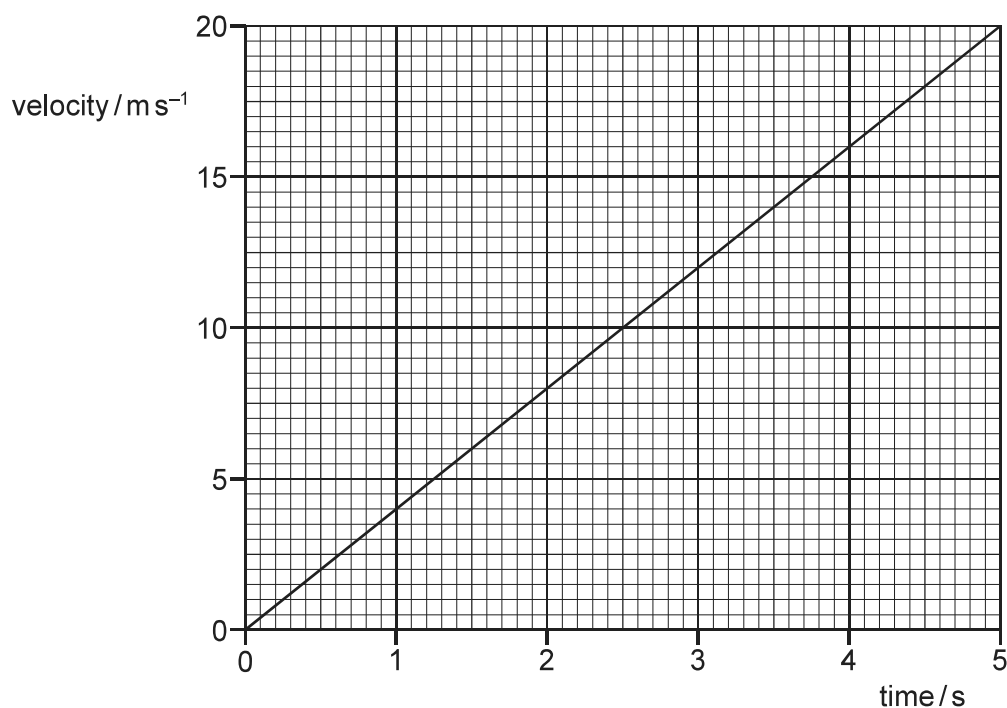
- A The acceleration is continuous.
- B The particle starts from rest.
- C The distance is proportional to time.
- D The speed changes.

58

The velocity of an object during the first five seconds of its motion is shown in the graph below.

97/2/12

11/Q6



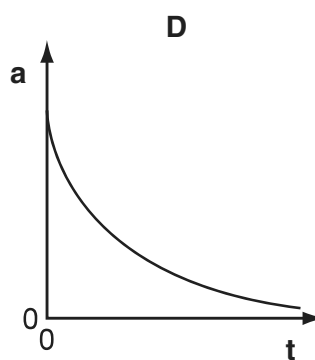
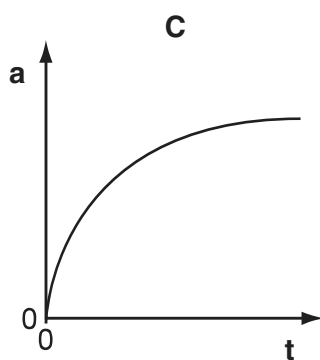
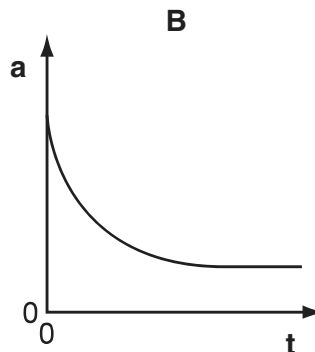
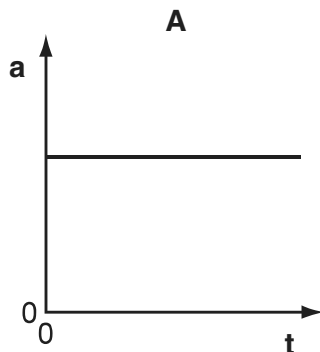
What is the distance travelled by the object in this time?

- A 4 m
- B 2 m
- C 1 m
- D 0.5 m

59 A tennis ball is released from rest at the top of a tall building

97/2/1 11/Q6

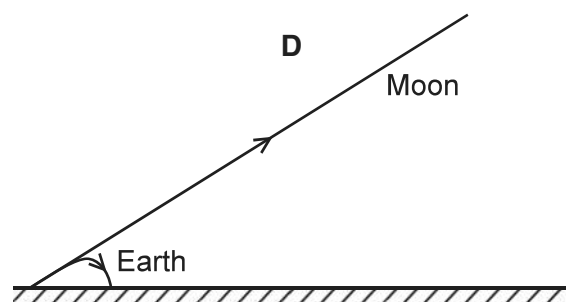
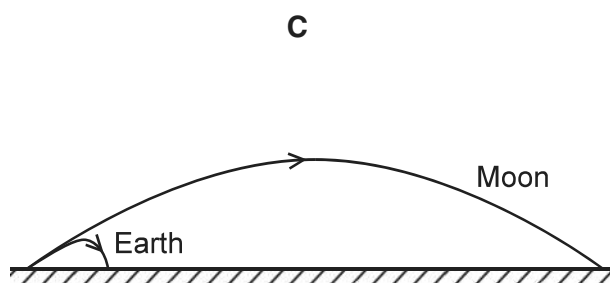
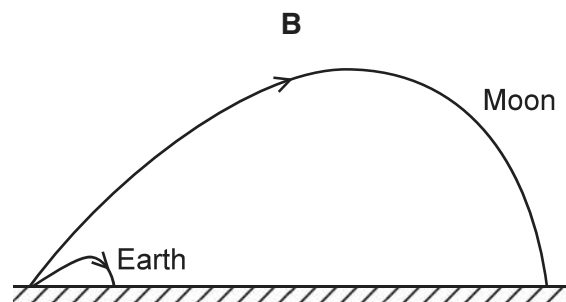
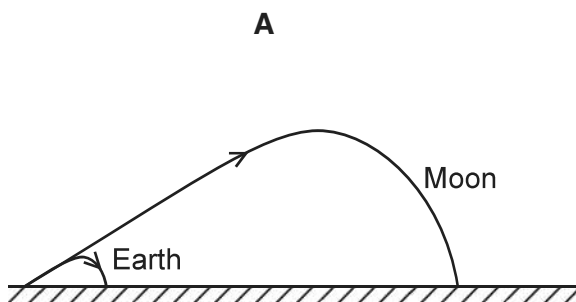
The graph best represents the variation of time to the acceleration of the ball as it falls assuming that the effect of air resistance is not negligible



60 A graph is plotted of the same force and direction on the Earth and on the Moon

97/2/12 12/Q10

The diagram best represents the trajectories of the objects

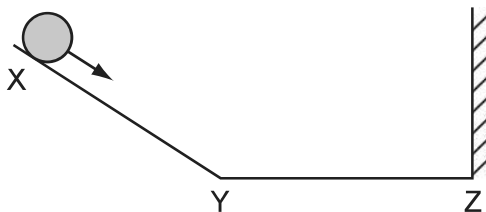


61 A ball is released from rest on a smooth slope

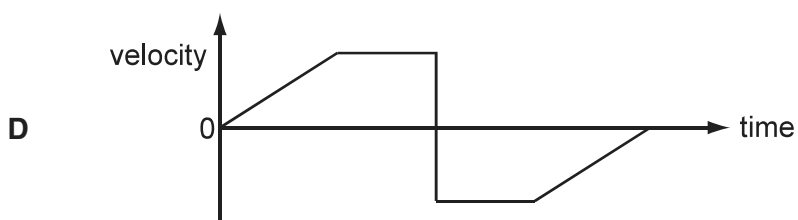
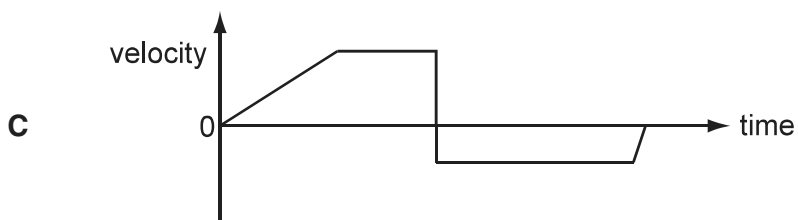
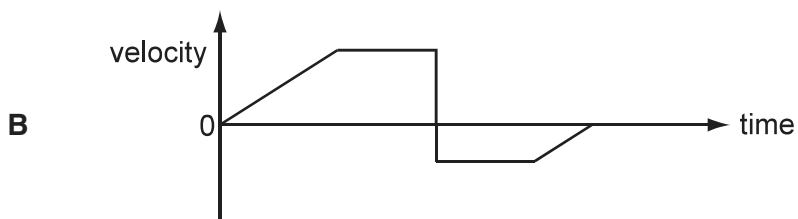
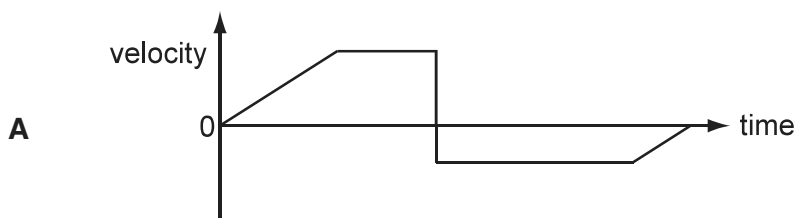
97 2 1

11/Q7

It moves on the slope along a smooth horizontal surface and returns instantaneously at the point where it comes to rest momentarily.



Which velocity-time graph represents the motion of the ball?



- 62 A object starts at rest and rises to a maximum height where it is momentarily at rest and then descends. The acceleration is constant.

97/21

11/Q9

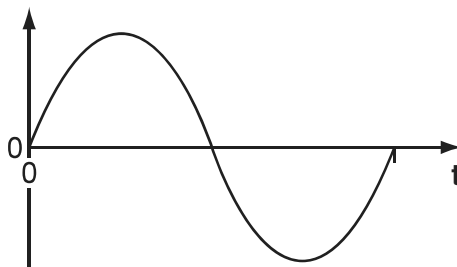
The object starts at rest and rises to a maximum height where it is momentarily at rest and then descends. The acceleration is constant. Ignore air resistance.

	rising	at maximum height	falling
A	9.81 ms^{-2}		9.81 ms^{-2}
B	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}
C	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}	9.81 ms^{-2}
D	9.81 ms^{-2}		9.81 ms^{-2}

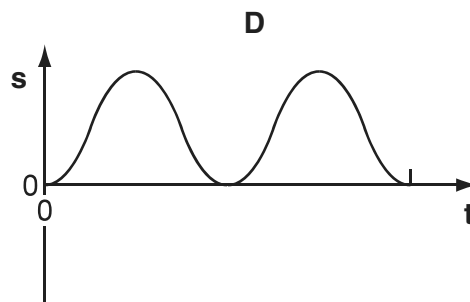
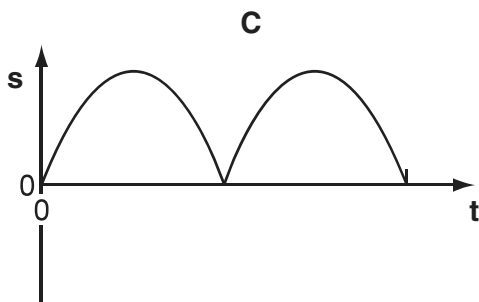
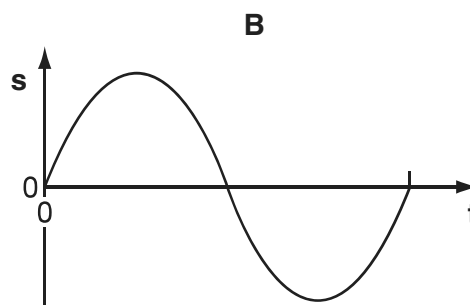
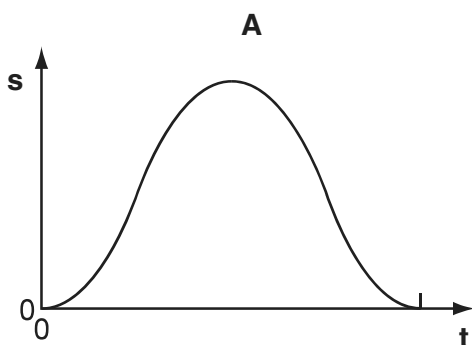
- 63 The graph shows the displacement of an object moving in a straight line as a function of time. The object starts at the origin and moves in the positive direction.

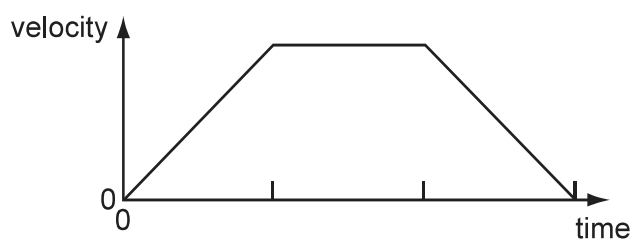
97/212

12/Q7

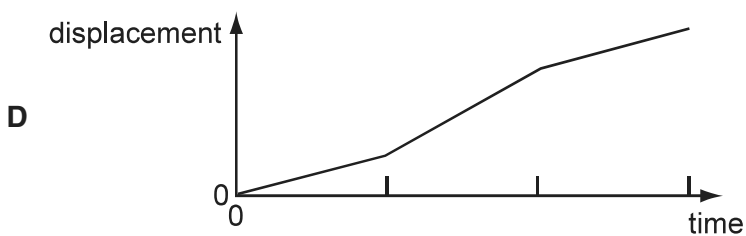
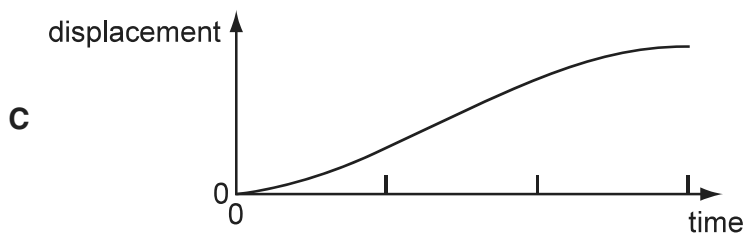
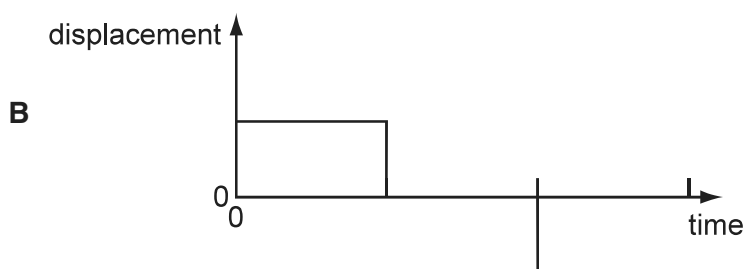
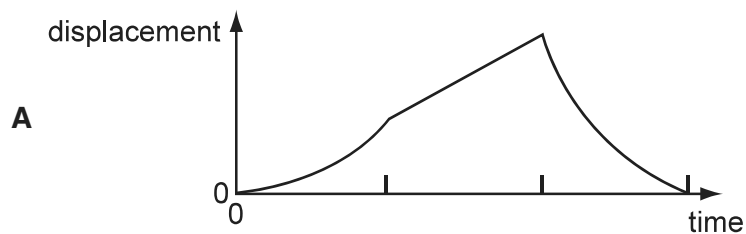


The graph represents the displacement of the object in the time t to t .



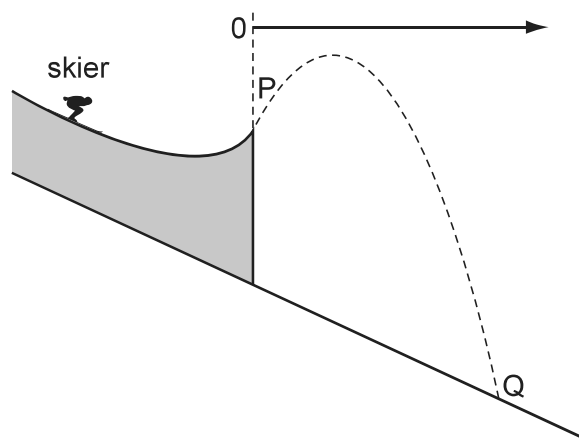


Which of the following graphs is displacement against time

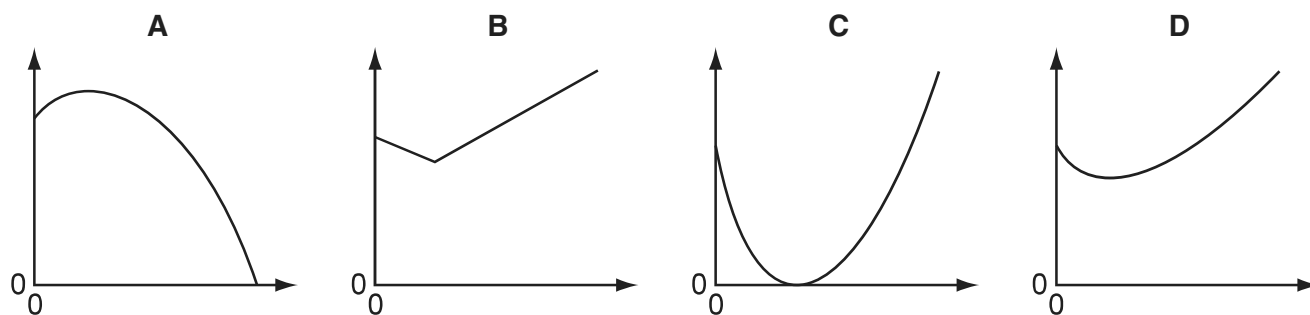


65 The figure shows a skier at the top of a slope.

97 2 12 12/Q10

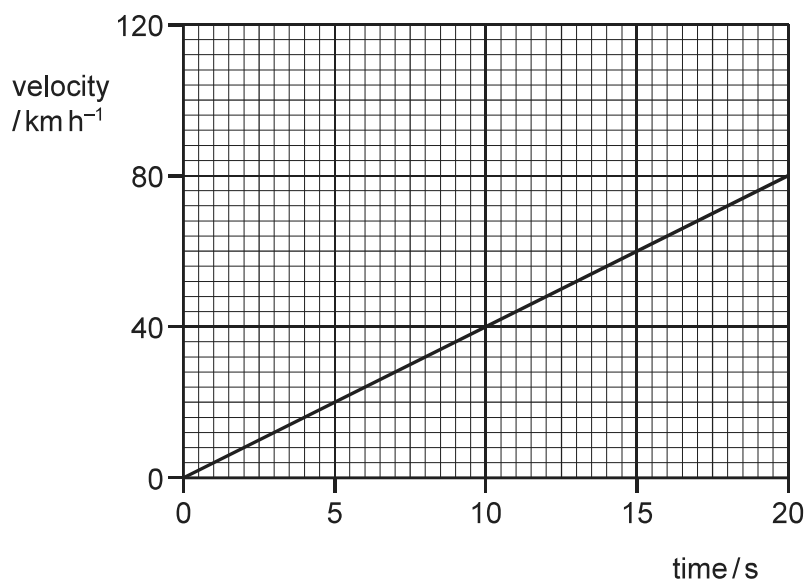


Ignoring air resistance, the graph best represents the variation of the skier's horizontal distance from the start of the slope as the skier moves from P to Q.



66 The figure shows the velocity-time graph for a car.

97 2 12 12/Q11

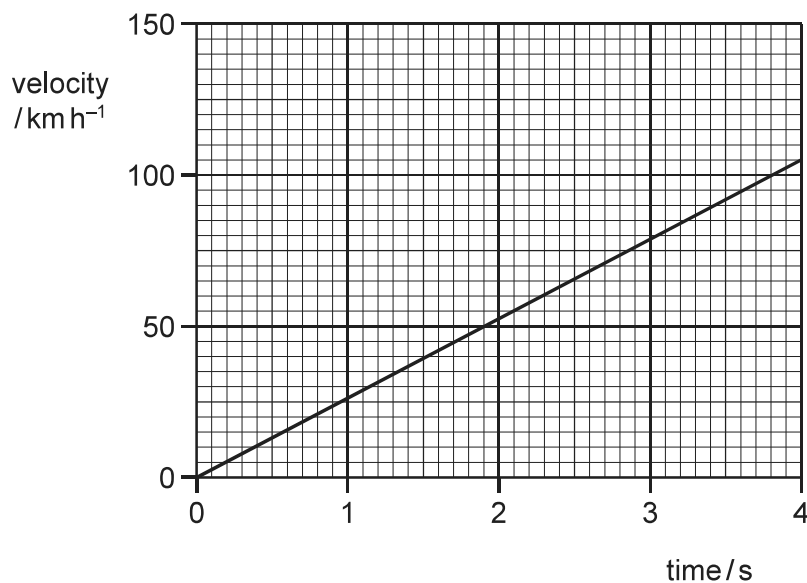


What is the acceleration of the car?

- A 11 ms^{-2} B 4 ms^{-2} C 224 ms^{-2} D 8 ms^{-2}

67 The velocity of an electric car changes as shown

97/2/11 12/Q8



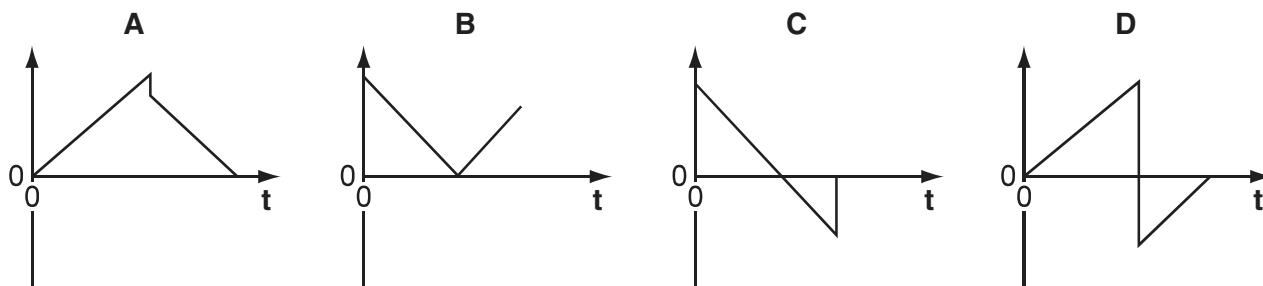
What is the acceleration of the car

- A 19 ms^{-2} B ms^{-2} C 2 ms^{-2} D 7 ms^{-2}

68 A ball is released from rest at the top of a vertical surface. It bounces once and is caught 97/2/11 12

97/2/11 12/Q9

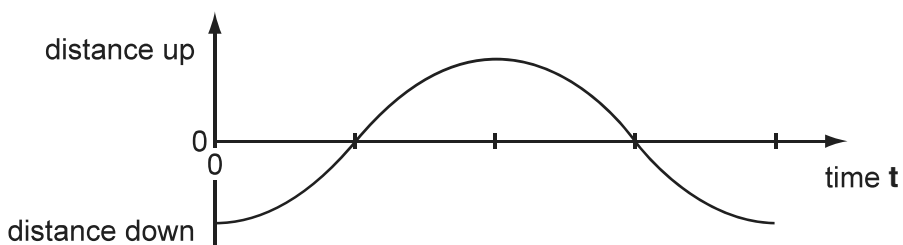
The graph represents the variation of time to the velocity of the ball



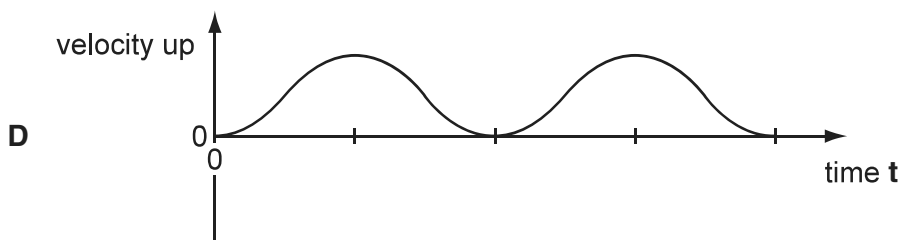
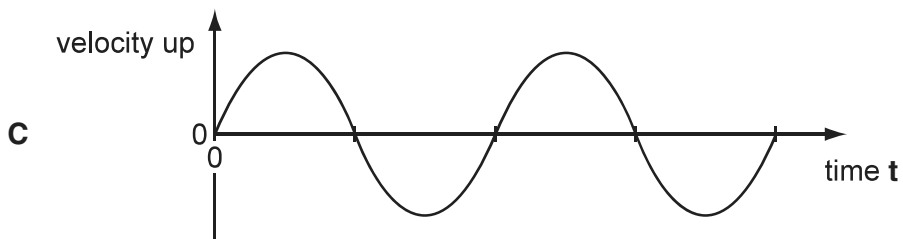
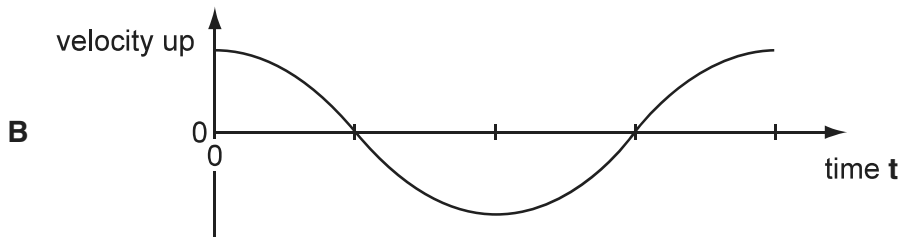
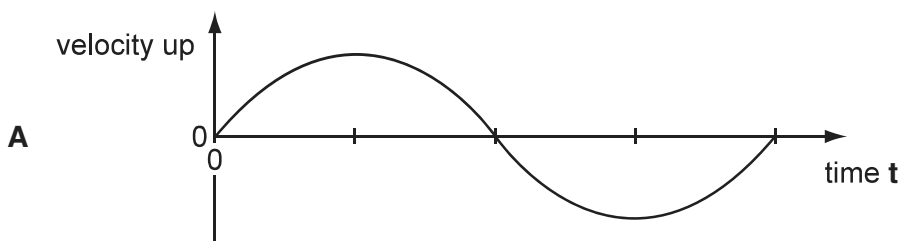
69 A mass on a spring oscillates up and down on a vertical axis. It is released from rest at time $t = 0$.

97 2 1

12/Q10

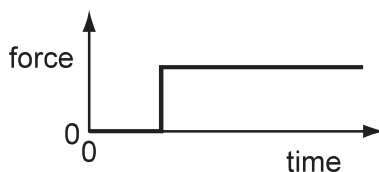


Which graph shows the velocity of the mass as a function of time?

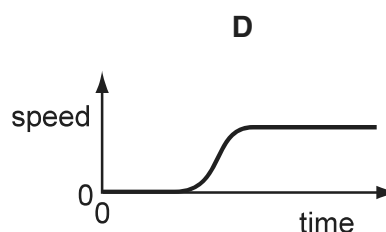
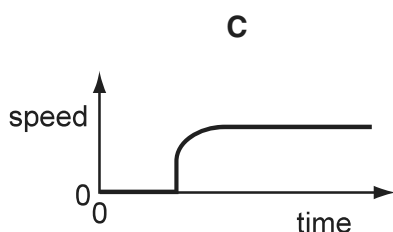
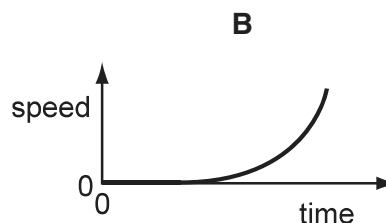
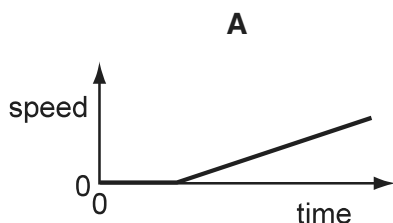


- 70 A car is stationary at traffic lights. When the traffic lights go green the driver presses on the accelerator. The resultant horizontal force acting on the car varies with time as shown.

97/2/11 1/Q9



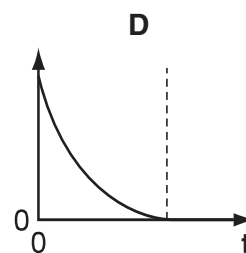
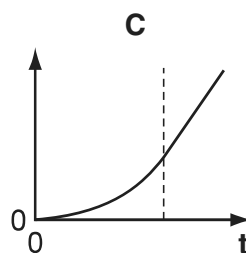
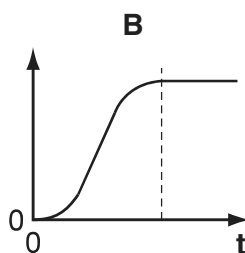
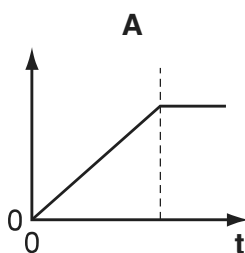
Which graph shows the variation of speed with time for the car?



- 71 A driver starts a car from a stationary position. The car starts to move at time t . At time t the driver reaches terminal velocity. Which graph shows the variation of speed with time for the car?

97/2/12 1/Q6

Which graph shows the variation of time to the force due to air resistance?

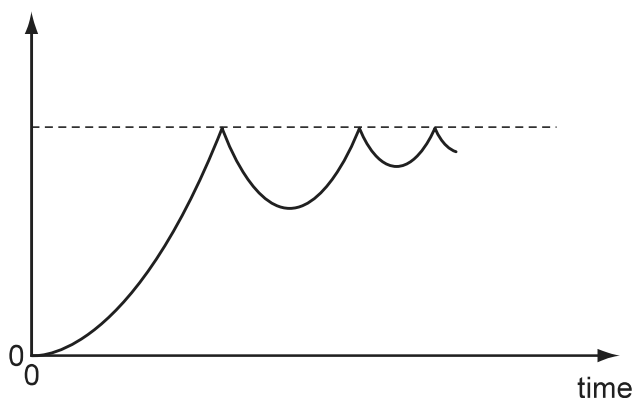


72 A ball is released from rest at a point on a horizontal surface and bounces several times

97 2 12

1 / Q8

The graph shows the distance travelled by the ball as a function of time.



What is the quantity

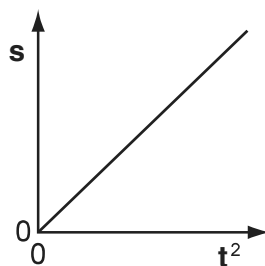
- A acceleration
- B displacement
- C kinetic energy
- D velocity

73 At time t a object moves from rest with constant acceleration in a straight line. At time t the distance s from its rest position is

97 2 1

1 / Q8

A graph is drawn against t^2 as shown

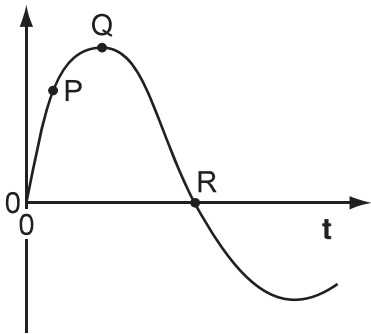


Which statement describes the acceleration of the object?

- A it is equal to the area under the gradient of the graph
- B it is equal to the area under the graph
- C it is equal to the slope of the area under the gradient of the graph
- D it is equal to the reciprocal of the gradient of the graph

74 e gra s o s o e ocit aries it time t or a ungee um er

97 2 11 1 /Q7



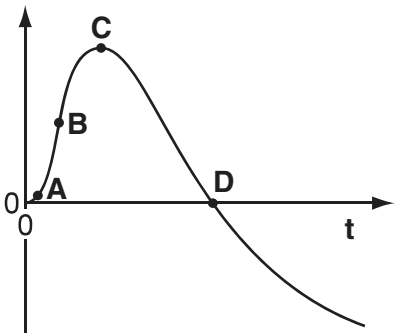
At ic oint is t e ungee um er momentari at rest an at ic oint oes s e a e ero acce eration

	um er at rest	um er it ero acce eration
A		
B		
C		
D		

75 e gra s o s o t e e ocit o a ire or roc et c anges it time t

97 2 1 1 /Q7

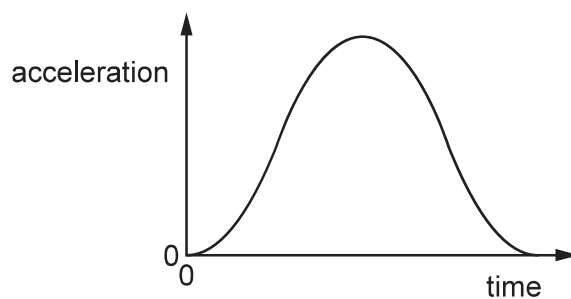
At ic oint on t e gra oes t e roc et a e t e greatest acce eration



76

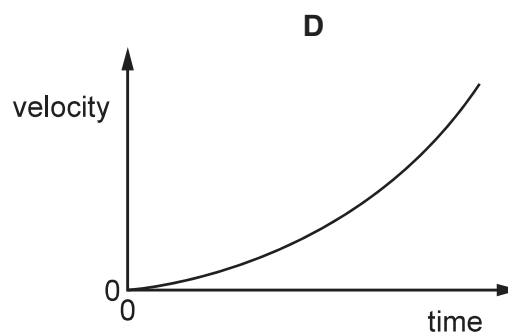
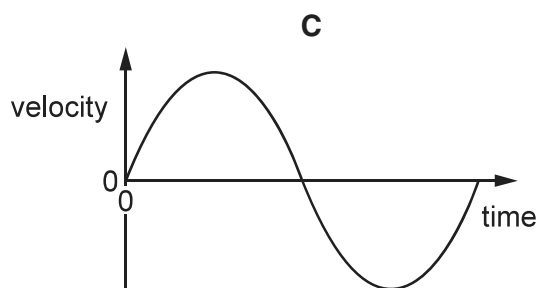
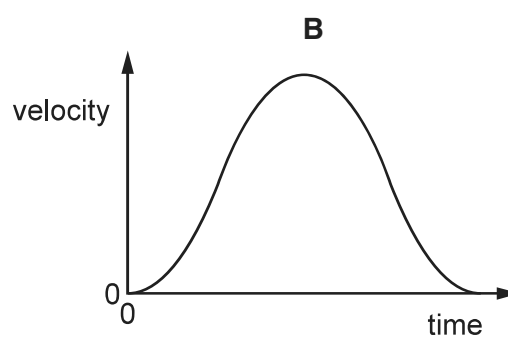
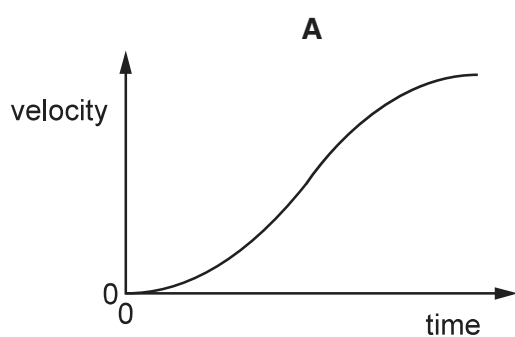
The graph shows the acceleration of an object moving in a straight line varies with time.

97/2/11 14/Q8



The object starts from rest.

Which graph shows the variation of the velocity of the object over the same time interval?

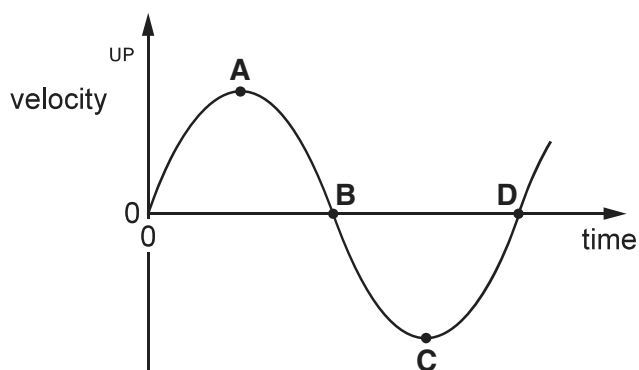


77

The diagram shows a velocity-time graph for a mass moving up and down on a spring.

The point represents the velocity of the mass when at the lowest point of its motion.

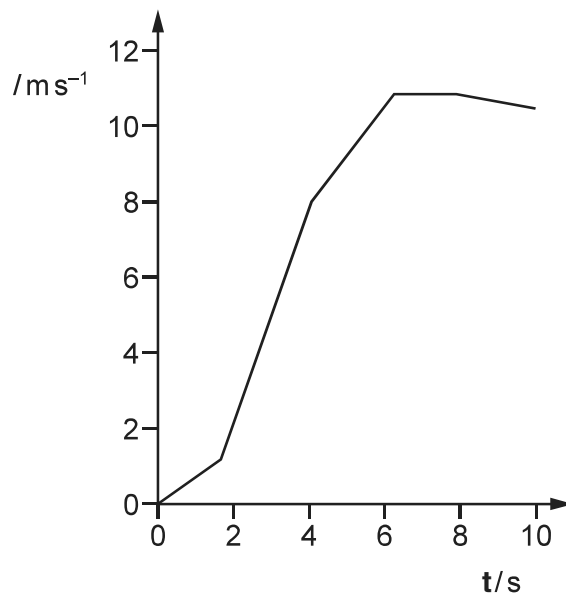
97/2/1 14/Q7



78 The graph shows the speed of a car as it starts from rest and accelerates uniformly for 4 s, then continues at a constant speed for 6 s, and finally decelerates uniformly to rest. The car starts from rest at $t = 0$ and reaches a maximum speed of 11 m s^{-1} at $t = 6 \text{ s}$. The car then decelerates uniformly to rest at $t = 10 \text{ s}$.

97 2 1

14/Q9



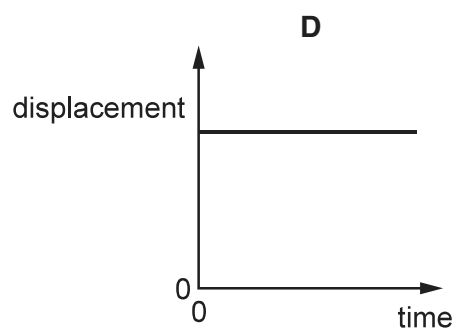
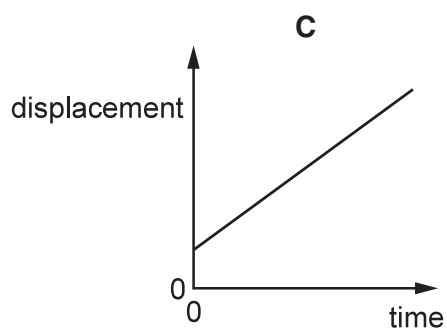
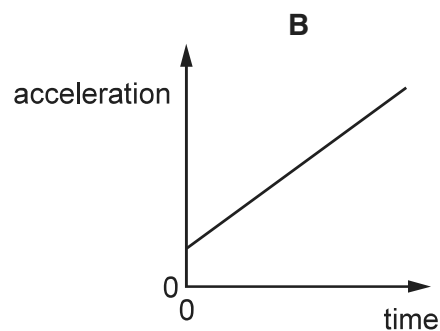
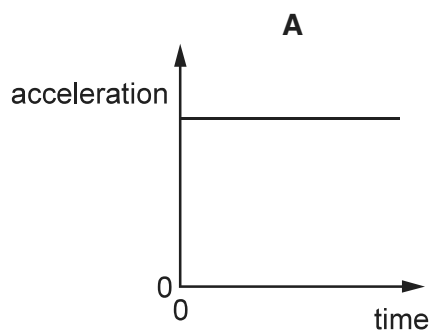
What is the best estimate of the maximum acceleration of the car?

- A 1 m s^{-2} B 2 m s^{-2} C 3 m s^{-2} D 4 m s^{-2}

79 The graph represents the motion of a car that is travelling along a straight road. The car starts from rest at $t = 0$ and reaches a constant speed of 10 m s^{-1} at $t = 4 \text{ s}$. The car then continues at this constant speed for 6 s, and finally decelerates uniformly to rest at $t = 10 \text{ s}$.

97 2 11

14/Q6

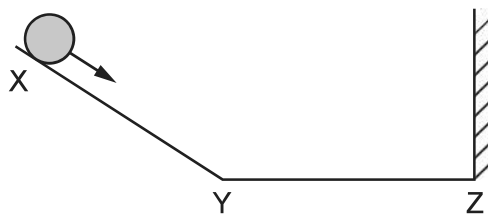


80 A ball is released from rest on a smooth slope

97 2 1

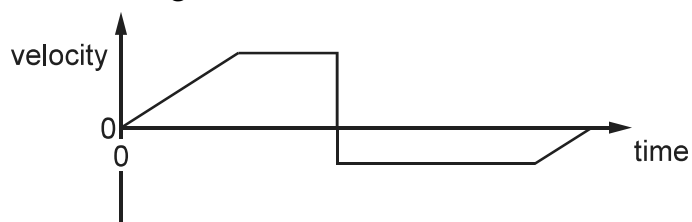
14/Q8

It moves on the slope along a smooth horizontal surface and returns to rest momentarily on the horizontal surface.

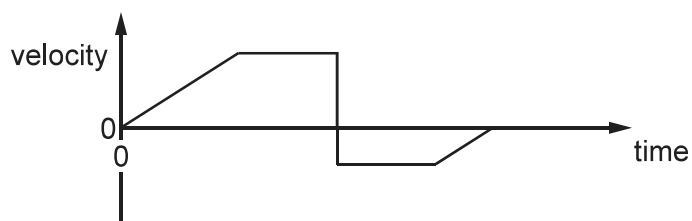


The velocity-time graph represents the motion of the ball.

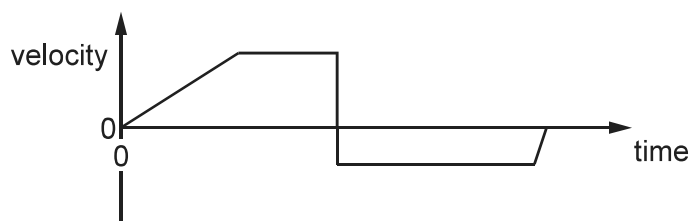
A



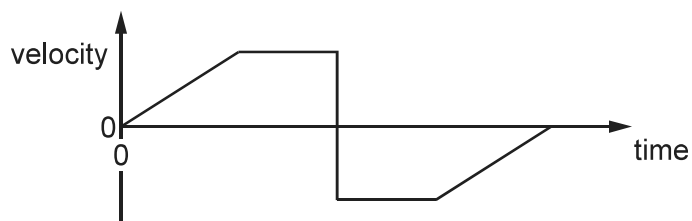
B



C

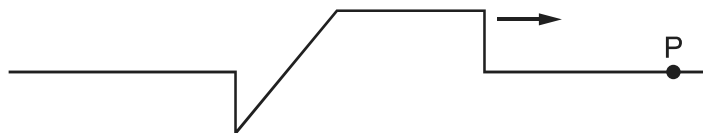


D

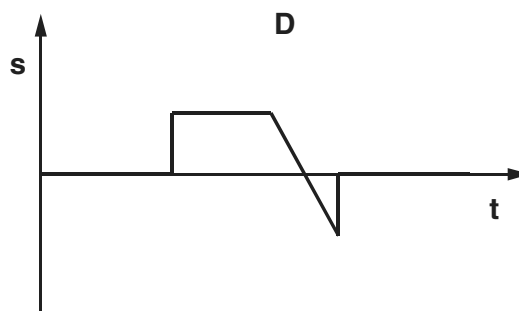
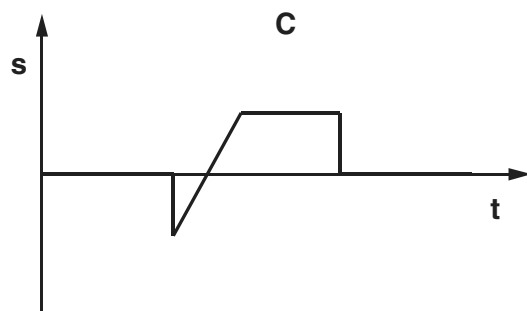
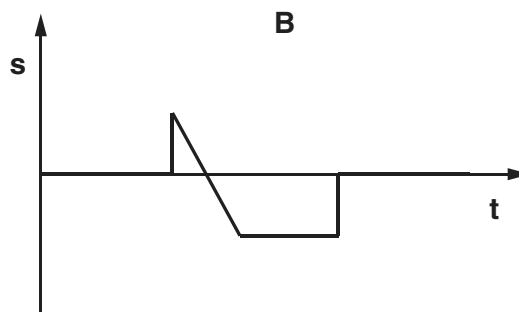
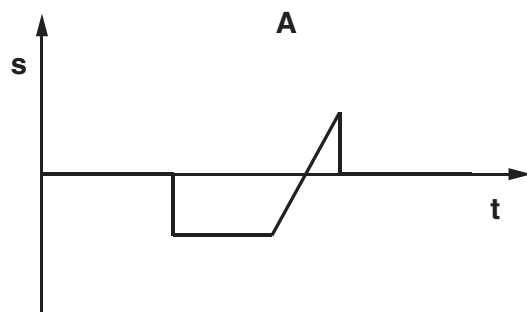


81 A car moves along a straight road in the direction shown

97 2 1 1 /Q26

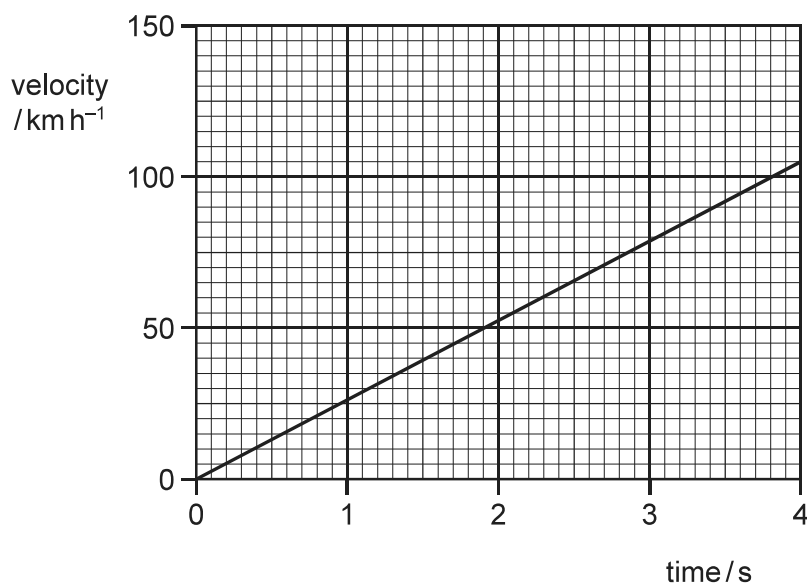


Which diagram correctly shows the variation of displacement with time for the car?



82 The velocity of an electric car changes as shown

97 2 1 1 /Q8

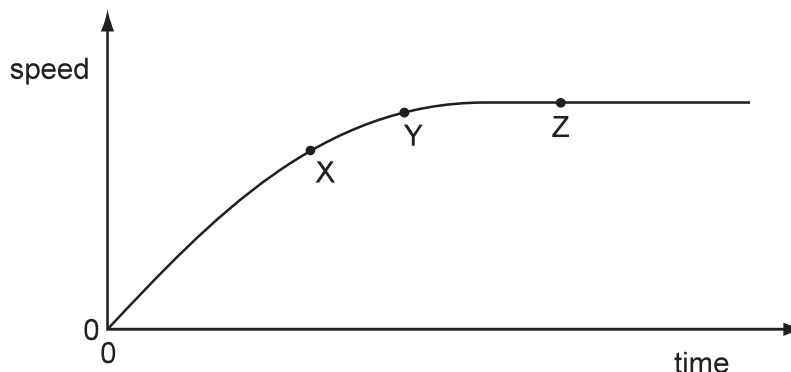


What is the acceleration of the car?

- A 21 ms^{-2} B 8 ms^{-2} C 2 ms^{-2} D 7 ms^{-2}

- 83 A rain droplet starts from rest in air. The variation of its speed with time is shown in the graph.

97 2 1 1 /Q7



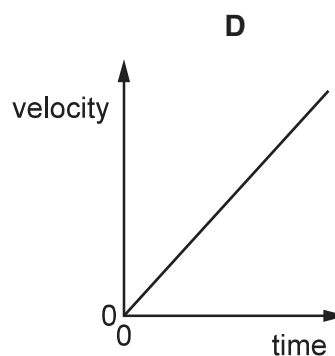
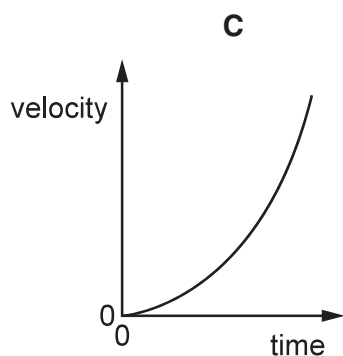
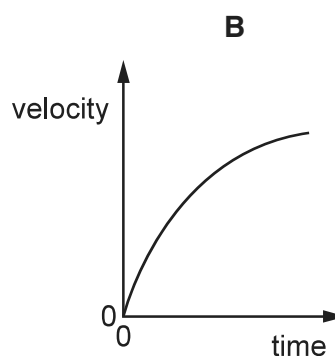
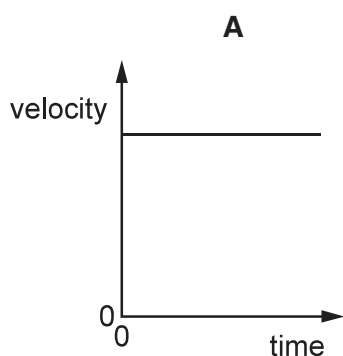
Which statement about the rain droplet is correct?

- A At point X the rain droplet has an acceleration of 9.81 ms^{-2}
- B At point Y the force on the rain droplet due to air resistance has reached its maximum value and so the acceleration of the rain droplet has also reached its maximum value
- C At point Y the force due to air resistance is equal and opposite to the weight of the rain droplet and so the speed of the rain droplet is zero
- D The resultant force on the rain droplet at point X is less than the resultant force on the rain droplet at point Y

- 84 A stone is thrown vertically from the top of a cliff. Air resistance is negligible.

97 2 12 1 /Q8

Which graph shows the variation of time of the vertical component of the stone's velocity?



85 An astronaut throws a stone into the air on the Moon's surface. 97/2/12 1 /Q12

Which of the following describes the forces acting on the stone after it is released?

	gravitational force	net force
A	constant	constant
B	constant	decreasing
C	zero	constant
D	zero	decreasing

86 A stone is released from a height. Its initial acceleration decreases until it eventually begins to travel at constant terminal velocity. Which of the following graphs best represents the motion of the stone?

97/2/11 1 /Q7

