

- 1 Two similar spheres, each of mass  $m$  and travelling with speed  $v$ , are moving towards each other.

9702/1/M/J/02/Q9



The spheres have a head-on elastic collision.

Which statement is correct?

- A** The spheres stick together on impact.  
**B** The total kinetic energy after impact is  $mv^2$ .  
**C** The total kinetic energy before impact is zero.  
**D** The total momentum before impact is  $2mv$ .
- 2 A body, initially at rest, explodes into two masses  $M_1$  and  $M_2$  that move apart with speeds  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  respectively.

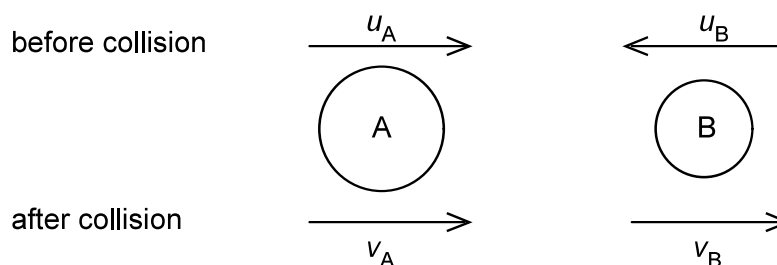
9702/1/M/J/02/Q11

What is the ratio  $\frac{v_1}{v_2}$ ?

- A**  $\frac{M_1}{M_2}$       **B**  $\frac{M_2}{M_1}$       **C**  $\left(\frac{M_1}{M_2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$       **D**  $\left(\frac{M_2}{M_1}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$

- 3 Two spheres A and B approach each other along the same straight line with speeds  $u_A$  and  $u_B$ . The spheres collide and move off with speeds  $v_A$  and  $v_B$ , both in the same direction as the initial direction of sphere A, as shown below.

9702/1/O/N/02/Q11



Which equation applies to an elastic collision?

- A**  $u_A + u_B = v_B - v_A$   
**B**  $u_A - u_B = v_B - v_A$   
**C**  $u_A - u_B = v_B + v_A$   
**D**  $u_A + u_B = v_B + v_A$

- 4 Two equal masses travel towards each other on a frictionless air track at speeds of  $60 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  and  $30 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ . They stick together on impact.

9702/1/O/N/02/Q12

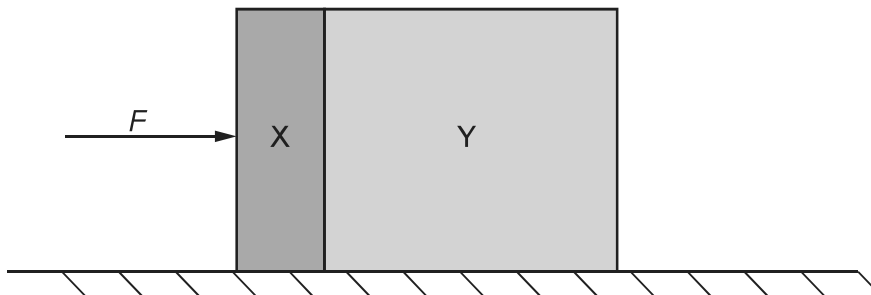


What is the speed of the masses after impact?

- A**  $15 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$     **B**  $20 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$     **C**  $30 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$     **D**  $45 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$

- 5 Two blocks X and Y, of masses  $m$  and  $3m$  respectively, are accelerated along a smooth horizontal surface by a force  $F$  applied to block X as shown.

9702/01/M/J/03/Q10

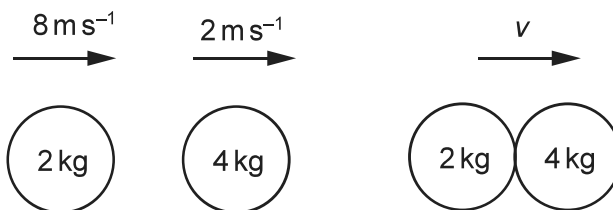


What is the magnitude of the force exerted by block X on block Y during this acceleration?

- A**  $\frac{F}{4}$     **B**  $\frac{F}{3}$     **C**  $\frac{F}{2}$     **D**  $\frac{3F}{4}$

- 6 A ball of mass  $2 \text{ kg}$  travelling at  $8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  strikes a ball of mass  $4 \text{ kg}$  travelling at  $2 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . Both balls are moving along the same straight line as shown.

9702/01/M/J/03/Q12



After collision, both balls move at the same velocity  $v$ .

What is the magnitude of the velocity  $v$ ?

- A**  $4 \text{ m s}^{-1}$     **B**  $5 \text{ m s}^{-1}$     **C**  $6 \text{ m s}^{-1}$     **D**  $8 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

7 A mass accelerates uniformly when the resultant force acting on it

- 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.

8 A molecule of mass  $m$  travelling horizontally with velocity  $u$  hits a vertical wall at right angles to the wall. It then rebounds horizontally with the same speed.

9702/01/O/N/03/Q11

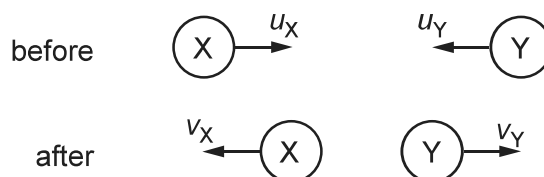
What is its change in momentum?

- A zero
- B  $mu$
- C  $-mu$
- D  $-2mu$

9 Two balls X and Y approach each other along the same straight line and collide elastically.

Their speeds are  $u_X$  and  $u_Y$  respectively. After the collision they move apart with speeds  $v_X$  and  $v_Y$  respectively. Their directions are shown on the diagram.

9702/01/O/N/03/Q12



Which of the following equations is correct?

- A  $u_X + u_Y = v_X + v_Y$
- B  $u_X + u_Y = v_X - v_Y$
- C  $u_X - u_Y = v_X + v_Y$
- D  $u_X - u_Y = v_X - v_Y$

10 Two equal masses travel towards each other on a frictionless air track at speeds of  $40 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  and  $60 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ . They collide elastically. What is the speed of the masses after the collision?

9702 01 0 /Q11



What is the speed of the masses after the collision?

- A  $10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$
- B  $20 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$
- C  $40 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$
- D  $60 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$

11 A a a s e r t i c a a n o u n c e s o n t h e g r o u n d

9702 01 04/Q10

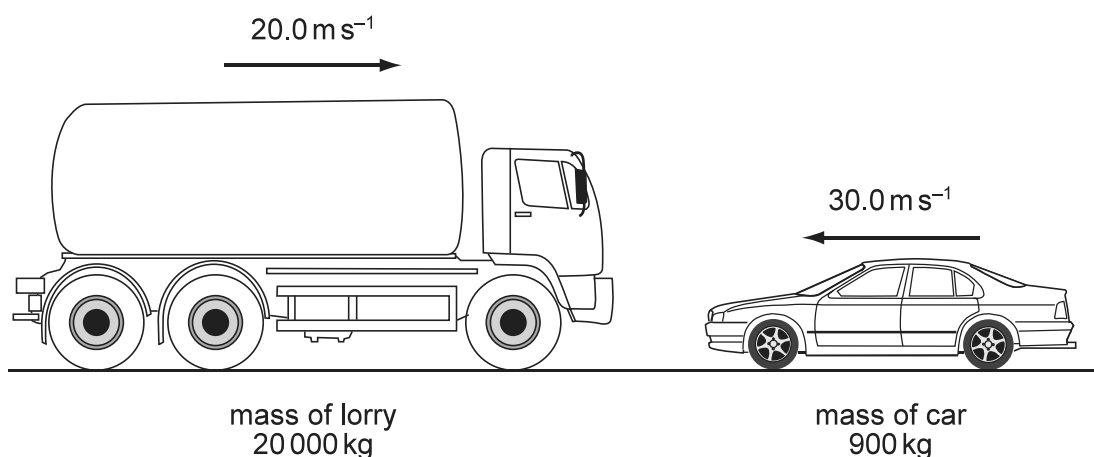
e o o i n g s t a t e m e n t s a r e a b o u t t h e f o r c e s a c t i n g o n t h e a r t i c l e w h i c h i s i n c o n t a c t w i t h t h e g r o u n d

h i c s t a t e m e n t i s c o r r e c t

- A The force that the ground exerts on the article is a force equal in magnitude to the weight of the article
- B The force that the ground exerts on the article is a force equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to the force the ground exerts on the article
- C The force that the ground exerts on the article is a force perpendicular to the weight of the article
- D The weight of the article is a force equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to the force that the ground exerts on the article

12 The diagram shows a situation just before a head-on collision. A lorry of mass 20 000 kg is travelling at  $20.0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  to the right. A car of mass 900 kg is travelling at  $30.0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  to the left.

9702 01 04/Q11



What is the magnitude of the total momentum?

- A 7 N s      B 427 N s      C 00 N s      D 4410 N s

13 Which of the following is a statement of the principle of conservation of momentum?

9702/01/O/N/03/Q9

- A Momentum is the product of mass and velocity.
- B In an elastic collision, momentum is constant.
- C The momentum of an isolated system is constant.
- D The force acting on a body is proportional to its rate of change of momentum.

14 Two railway trucks of masses  $m$  and  $m$  move towards each other in opposite directions. They are separated by a distance  $2L$  and are at rest. They collide and stick together.

9702 01 0 /Q12

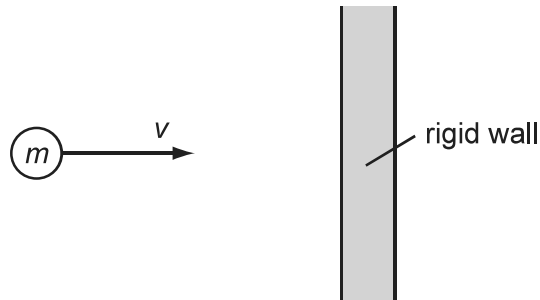
What is the speed of the trucks after the collision?

- A  $\frac{L}{4}$       B  $\frac{L}{2}$       C  $L$       D  $\frac{3L}{4}$

- 15 A particle of mass  $m$  strikes a vertical rigid wall and rebounds from the wall. The collision is

9702 01

04/Q11



The collision is perfectly elastic. The total change in momentum of the particle that occurs as a result of the collision is

- A  $2m$  to the right
- B  $2m$  to the left
- C  $m$  to the right
- D  $m$  to the left

- 16 Which is not one of Newton's laws of motion?

9702 01

0 /Q10

- A The total momentum of a system of interacting objects remains constant provided no external force acts
- B The rate of change of momentum of an object is directly proportional to the external force acting on it and takes place in the direction of the force
- C For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction
- D An object continues in a state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line unless acted upon by some external force

- 17 A constant mass undergoes uniform acceleration

9702 01

04/Q10

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

- 18 What is the centre of gravity of an object?

9702 01

0 /Q12

- A The geometrical centre of the object
- B The point about which the total torque is zero
- C The point at which the weight of the object may be considered to act
- D The point through which gravity acts

19 ic is a statement of the principle of conservation of momentum 9702 01 0 /Q9

- A Force is equal to the rate of change of momentum of the object on which it acts
- B In a perfectly elastic collision the relative momentum of the objects before impact is equal to their relative momentum after impact
- C The momentum of an object is the product of its mass and its velocity
- D The total momentum of a system of interacting objects remains constant provided no external force acts

20 The gravitational field strength on the surface of planet X is one tenth of that on the surface of planet Y 9702 01 0 /Q10

On the surface of planet X a 10 g mass has its mass measured to be 1.0 g and its weight measured to be 1.0 N

Which of the following sets of measurements of the mass and weight of the same object on the surface of planet Y would be correct?

|   | mass on | weight on |
|---|---------|-----------|
| A | 1.0 g   | 0.1 N     |
| B | 1.0 g   | 1.0 N     |
| C | 10 g    | 1.0 N     |
| D | 10 g    | 10.0 N    |

21 A cyclist is riding at a steady speed on a level road 9702 01 0 /Q10

According to Newton's first law of motion, what is equal and opposite to the acceleration of the cyclist on the road?

- A the force exerted by the cyclist on the pedals
- B the forward pull of the road on the cyclist's wheels
- C the tension in the bicycle chain
- D the total air resistance and friction force

22 In perfectly elastic collisions between two atoms, it is always true to say that 9702 01 0 /Q11

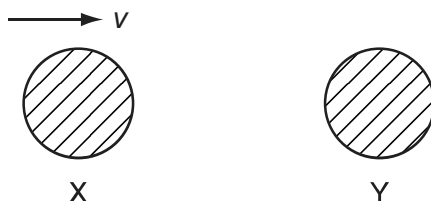
- A the initial speed of one atom is the same as the final speed of the other atom
- B the relative speed of approach between the two atoms equals their relative speed of separation
- C the total momentum must be conserved but a small amount of the total kinetic energy may be lost in the collision
- D after their initial states of motion, neither atom can be stationary after the collision

- 23 A force is applied to a freely moving object. At one instant of time the object has a certain acceleration  $a$ . Which of the following quantities must be in the same direction as  $a$ ? 9702/01 0 /Q10

Which quantities must be in the same direction as  $a$ ?

- A displacement
- B velocity
- C momentum
- D mass

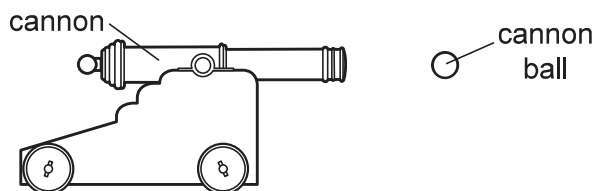
- 24 The diagram shows two identical spheres, X and Y, on a horizontal surface. Sphere X is moving to the right with velocity  $v$ . Sphere Y is stationary. The spheres collide. Which of the following is correct? 9702/01 0 /Q11



Which of the following is correct?

|   |                                                 |                                                 |
|---|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|
| A | moves to the right with velocity $\frac{1}{2}v$ | moves to the right with velocity $\frac{1}{2}v$ |
| B | moves to the left with velocity $\frac{1}{2}v$  | remains stationary                              |
| C | moves to the left with velocity $\frac{1}{2}v$  | moves to the right with velocity $\frac{1}{2}v$ |
| D | stops                                           | moves to the right with velocity $\frac{1}{2}v$ |

- 25 The diagram shows a cannon firing a shell. The mass of the shell is  $1000 \text{ kg}$  and the mass of the cannon is  $10000 \text{ kg}$ . The shell is fired at an angle of  $30^\circ$  to the horizontal. The horizontal component of the shell's velocity is  $200 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ . What is the horizontal component of the recoil velocity of the cannon? 9702/01 0 /Q12



The mass of the shell is  $1000 \text{ kg}$  and the mass of the cannon is  $10000 \text{ kg}$ .

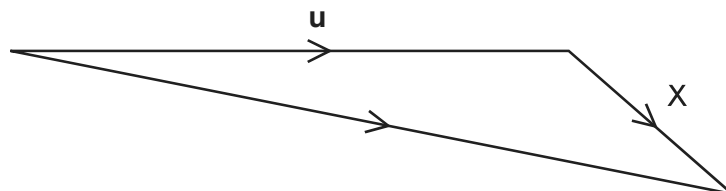
The shell is fired at an angle of  $30^\circ$  to the horizontal.

The horizontal component of the shell's velocity is  $200 \text{ m s}^{-1}$ .

- What is the horizontal component of the recoil velocity of the cannon?
- A  $200 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
  - B  $100 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
  - C  $2000 \text{ m s}^{-1}$
  - D  $10000 \text{ m s}^{-1}$

- 26 An object has an initial velocity  $u$  it is subjected to a constant force for a time  $t$  causing a constant acceleration  $a$ . The force is not in the same direction as the initial velocity. 9702/01 07/Q7

A vector diagram is drawn to find the final velocity



What is the angle  $X$  in the vector diagram

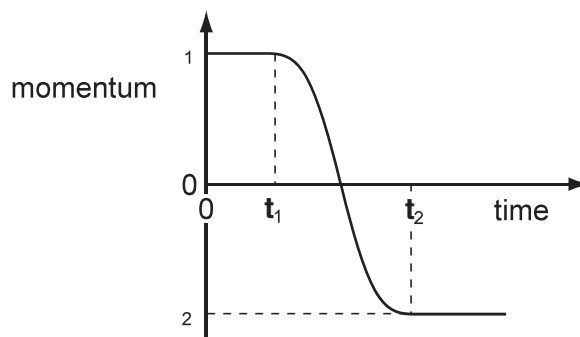
- A  $\sin^{-1}(at/u)$  B  $\sin^{-1}(u/at)$  C  $\cos^{-1}(at/u)$  D  $\cos^{-1}(u/at)$

- 27 What is meant by the weight of an object

9702/01 07/Q9

- 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

- 28 The graph shows the variation with time of the momentum of a ball as it is kicked in a straight line. 9702/01 07/Q10



Initially the momentum is 1 at time  $t_1$ . At time  $t_2$  the momentum is -2

What is the magnitude of the average force acting on the ball between times  $t_1$  and  $t_2$

- A  $\frac{1}{t_2} - \frac{2}{t_1}$  B  $\frac{1}{t_2} + \frac{2}{t_1}$  C  $\frac{1}{t_2} - \frac{2}{t_2}$  D  $\frac{1}{t_2} + \frac{2}{t_2}$

- 29 Which statement about the conservation of momentum is correct

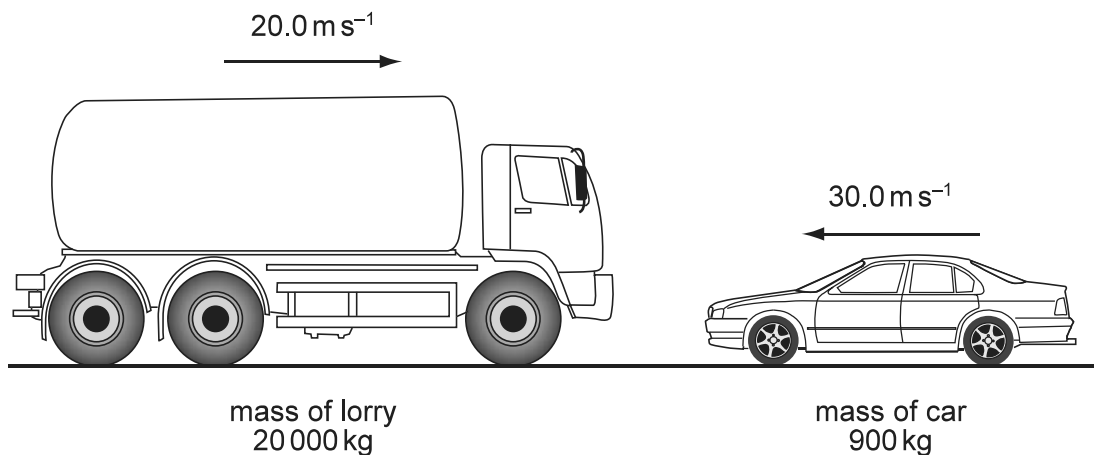
9702/01 09/Q7

- A The first law of motion is a consequence of the conservation of momentum  
B The second law of motion is a consequence of the conservation of momentum  
C Conservation of energy is a consequence of the first law of motion  
D Conservation of linear momentum is a consequence of the first law of motion



- 30 A lorry of mass  $20\,000\text{ g}$  is travelling at  $20.0\text{ ms}^{-1}$ . A car of mass  $900\text{ g}$  is travelling at  $30.0\text{ ms}^{-1}$  towards the lorry.

9702/01 07/Q11



What is the magnitude of the total momentum?

- A 209 N      B 7 N      C 427 N      D 104 N

- 31 The diagram shows two masses and their velocities before a collision.

9702/01 07/Q12



After the impact the two trolleys move together.

What is the total kinetic energy of the two trolleys after the collision?

- A 1 J      B 12 J      C 18 J      D 19 J

- 32 Which is a statement of the principle of conservation of momentum?

9702/01 08/Q9

- A Momentum is the product of mass and velocity.  
 B Momentum is conserved only in elastic collisions.  
 C Momentum is conserved as long as there is a collision.  
 D Momentum is conserved provided no external forces act.

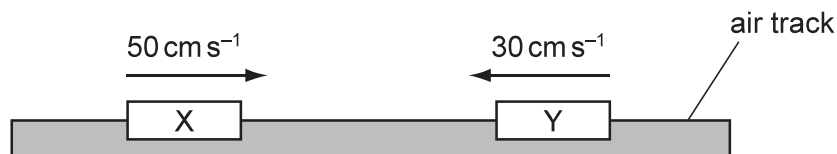
- 33 Which statement about a ball that strikes a tennis racket and rebounds is a correct statement?

9702/12 09/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.

- 34 Two masses are moving towards each other on a frictionless air track as shown. The masses make an elastic collision.

9702/01/08/Q10

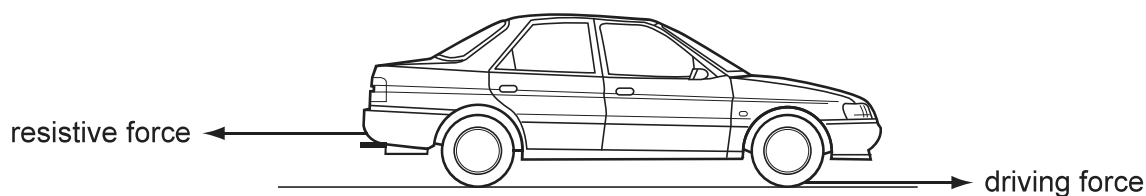


Which gives possible velocities of the two masses after the collision?

|   | velocity                            | velocity                            |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A | zero                                | $20 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ to the right |
| B | $10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ to the right | $10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ to the right |
| C | $20 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ to the left  | zero                                |
| D | $30 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ to the left  | $30 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$ to the right |

- 35 A car of mass  $700 \text{ kg}$  has a horizontal driving force of  $2000 \text{ N}$  acting on it. The car has a horizontal acceleration of  $2.0 \text{ m s}^{-2}$ .

9702/01/08/Q11

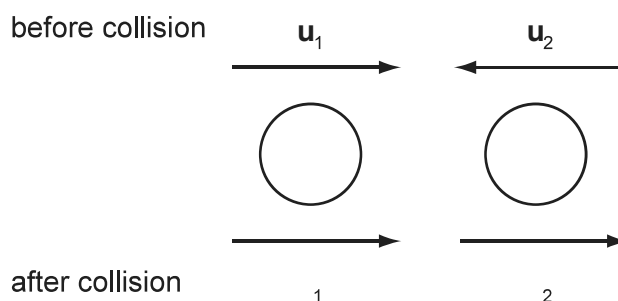


What is the resistive force acting on the car?

- A 0      B 1000      C 2000      D 3000

- 36 Two spheres A and B are moving towards each other along the same straight line. Their speeds are  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  before collision and  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  after collision in the directions shown.

9702/01/O/N/08/Q10



Which equation is correct if the collision is perfectly elastic?

- A  $u_1 + u_2 = v_1 + v_2$   
 B  $u_1 - u_2 = v_1 - v_2$   
 C  $u_1 + u_2 = v_2 - v_1$   
 D  $u_1 - u_2 = v_2 - v_1$

37 A ball is at rest on the ground.

9702/01 08/Q9

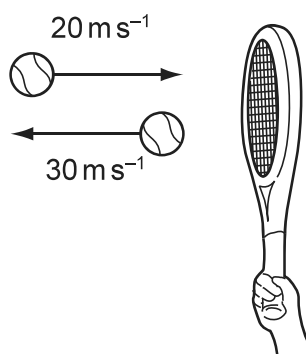
Which of the following statements are about the forces acting on the ball when it is in contact with the ground?

Which statement is correct?

- A The weight of the ball acts on the ground. It is a force equal in magnitude to the weight of the ball.
- B The weight of the ball acts on the ground. It is a force equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to the weight of the ground acting on the ball.
- C The weight of the ball acts on the ground. It is a force equal in magnitude to the weight of the ball.
- D The weight of the ball is a force equal in magnitude and opposite in direction to the weight of the ground acting on the ball.

38 A tennis ball of mass 100 g is struck by a tennis racket. The speed of the ball is changed as shown.

9702/01 09/Q9



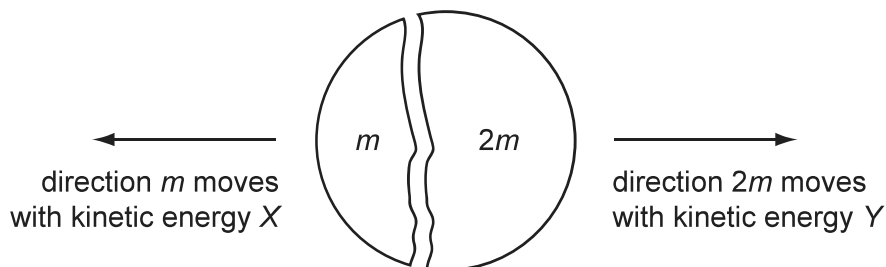
What is the magnitude of the change in momentum of the ball?

- A 1 gms<sup>-1</sup>
- B 10 gms<sup>-1</sup>
- C 1000 gms<sup>-1</sup>
- D 3000 gms<sup>-1</sup>

39 A stationary object splits into two components of masses  $m$  and  $2m$ .

9702/01 09/Q10

The components gain kinetic energies and respectively.



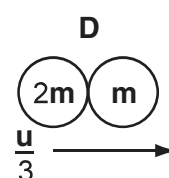
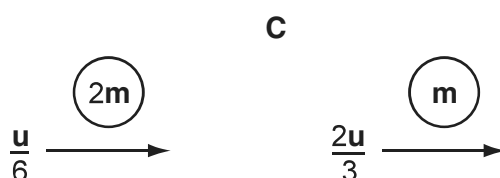
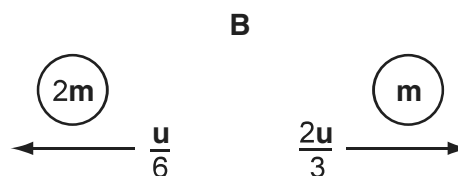
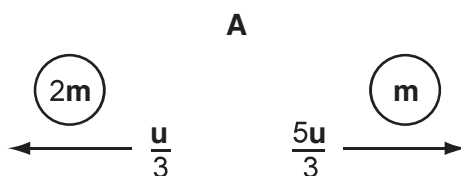
What is the value of the ratio  $X/Y$ ?

- A  $\frac{1}{4}$
- B  $\frac{1}{2}$
- C  $\frac{2}{1}$
- D  $\frac{4}{1}$

- 40 The diagram shows two spheres of masses  $2m$  and  $m$  moving towards each other on a smooth horizontal surface. The sphere of mass  $2m$  is moving to the right with speed  $u$  and the sphere of mass  $m$  is moving to the left with speed  $u$ .



The diagram shows the situation after the collision. The spheres are moving with speeds  $\frac{u}{3}$  and  $\frac{5u}{3}$  respectively.



the spheres stick together

- 41 A sphere of mass  $0.1 \text{ kg}$  is moving at  $10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . A retarding force of  $0.1 \text{ N}$  is applied to it for  $0.1 \text{ s}$  in the opposite direction to its initial motion.

What is the speed of the sphere after the force is applied?

- A  $10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$       B  $1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$       C  $20 \text{ ms}^{-1}$       D  $28 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

- 42 Two masses travel towards each other on a frictionless air track. They are moving at  $40 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  and  $60 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  respectively. They stick together on impact.



What is the speed of the masses after impact?

- A  $10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$       B  $20 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$       C  $40 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$       D  $0 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$

- 43 A particle of mass  $m$  is at rest. It is struck by two particles of masses  $m_1$  and  $m_2$  moving towards it with speeds  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  respectively.

What is the ratio  $\frac{u_1}{u_2}$  if the particle of mass  $m$  is at rest after the collision?

- A  $\frac{1}{2}$       B  $\frac{2}{1}$       C  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$       D  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{1}}$

44 e iagrams o st o i entica s eres an

9702 11 10/Q12



nitia mo es it s ee irect to ar s is stationar e s eres co i e e astica  
at a ens

|   |                                          |                                          |
|---|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| A | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ to t e rig t | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ to t e rig t |
| B | mo es it s ee to t e e t                 | remains stationar                        |
| C | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ to t e e t   | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ to t e rig t |
| D | sto s                                    | mo es it s ee to t e rig t               |

45 e iagrams o st o i entica s eres an

9702 1 10/Q9



nitia mo es it s ee irect to ar s is stationar e s eres co i e e astica  
at a ens

|   |                                          |                                          |
|---|------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------|
| A | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ to t e rig t | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ to t e rig t |
| B | mo es it s ee to t e e t                 | remains stationar                        |
| C | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ to t e e t   | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ to t e rig t |
| D | sto s                                    | mo es it s ee to t e rig t               |

46 ic e inest e eig to a o

9702 12 10/Q10

- A t e amount o matter in t e o
- B t e orce o gra it on t e o
- C t e num er o artices in t e o
- D t e ro uct o t e o s o ume an ensit

47 e iagrams o st o i entica s eres an

9702 12 10/Q10



nitia mo es it s ee irect to ar s is stationar e s eres co i e e astica  
at a ens

|   |                                         |                                         |
|---|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| A | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ tot e rig t | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ tot e rig t |
| B | mo es it s ee tot e et                  | remains stationar                       |
| C | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ tot e et    | mo es it s ee $\frac{1}{2}$ tot e rig t |
| D | sto s                                   | mo es it s ee tot e rig t               |

48 o e ua masses tra e to ar s eac ot er on a riction ess air trac at s ee s o  $0 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  an  
 $40 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  e stic toget er on im act 9702 12 10/Q11



at is t e s ee o t e masses a ter im act

A  $10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  B  $20 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  C  $40 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  D  $0 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$

49 o e ua masses tra e to ar s eac ot er on a riction ess air trac at s ee s o  $0 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  an  
 $40 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  e stic toget er on im act 9702 1 10/Q12



at is t e s ee o t e masses a ter im act

A  $10 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  B  $20 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  C  $40 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$  D  $0 \text{ cm s}^{-1}$

50 A mo ecue o mass m tra e ing ori on ta it e ocit u its a ertica a at rig t ang es to its  
e ocit t t en re oun s ori on ta it t e same s ee 9702 11 11/Q10

at is its c ange in momentum

A ero B  $\mu$  C  $\mu$  D  $2\mu$

- 51 The gravitational field strength on the surface of planet A is one tenth of that on the surface of planet B.

9702/11 10/Q10

On the surface of planet A, a mass of 10 g weighs 10 N.

What are the mass and weight of the same mass on the surface of planet B?

|   | mass on g | weight on N |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| A | 10        | 0.1         |
| B | 10        | 10          |
| C | 10        | 10          |
| D | 10        | 100         |

- 52 Two experiments are carried out using two trolleys of equal mass. A moving trolley strikes a stationary trolley on a frictionless surface. In the first experiment, the trolleys are identical. In the second experiment, the trolleys are of different masses.

9702/11 10/Q12



After the collision in experiment 1, the trolleys are stationary and the moving trolley is at rest.

After the collision in experiment 2, the trolleys move together.

What type of collision occurs in these experiments?

|   | experiment 1 | experiment 2 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| A | elastic      | elastic      |
| B | elastic      | inelastic    |
| C | inelastic    | elastic      |
| D | inelastic    | inelastic    |

- 53 A particle of mass  $m$  is at rest. It is struck by a particle of mass  $2m$  moving with speed  $u$ . The particles move away with speeds  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  respectively.

9702/13/O/N/10/Q9

What is the ratio  $\frac{v_1}{v_2}$ ?

A  $\frac{1}{2}$

B  $\frac{2}{1}$

C  $\sqrt{\frac{1}{2}}$

D  $\sqrt{\frac{2}{1}}$

- 54 The momentum of an object changes from  $10 \text{ gms}^{-1}$  to  $240 \text{ gms}^{-1}$  in 2 s.

9702/12 11/Q11

What is the mean resultant force on the object during this change?

A 40

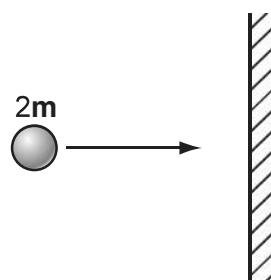
B 80

C 200

D 400

55 A particle of mass  $2m$  and velocity  $u$  strikes a

9702/12 10/Q9



The particle rebounds along the same path after colliding with the wall. The collision is inelastic. What is the possible change in the momentum of the particle during the collision?

- A  $m$                       B  $2m$                       C  $m$                       D  $4m$

56 The gravitational field strength on the surface of planet X is one tenth of that on the surface of planet Y.

9702/1 10/Q8

On the surface of planet X, a mass of  $10\text{ g}$  weighs  $10\text{ N}$ .

What are the mass and weight of the same mass on the surface of planet Y?

|   | mass on $\text{g}$ | weight on $\text{N}$ |
|---|--------------------|----------------------|
| A | 10                 | 0.1                  |
| B | 10                 | 10                   |
| C | 10                 | 10                   |
| D | 10                 | 100                  |

57 Two experiments are carried out using two trolleys of equal mass  $A$  moving towards the trolleys which are frictionless as is the surface that the trolleys move on. In both experiments trolley B is initially stationary.

9702/1 10/Q10



After the collision in experiment 1, trolley X is stationary and trolley Y moves to the right.

After the collision in experiment 2, the two trolleys move together.

What type of collision occurs in these experiments?

|   | experiment 1 | experiment 2 |
|---|--------------|--------------|
| A | elastic      | elastic      |
| B | elastic      | inelastic    |
| C | inelastic    | elastic      |
| D | inelastic    | inelastic    |



- 58 A object has a weight of  $89 \text{ N}$  and on the earth the acceleration of free fall is  $1.4 \text{ ms}^{-2}$  9702 11 11/Q8

What are the weight and the mass of the object when it is on the moon?

|   | weight | mass / kg |
|---|--------|-----------|
| A | 98     | 1.00      |
| B | 98     | 0.00      |
| C | 89     | 1.00      |
| D | 89     | 0.00      |

- 59 A object of mass  $m$  moving at velocity  $v$  collides with a stationary object of the same mass and sticks to it. 9702 11 11/Q9

Which row describes the momentum and kinetic energy of the two objects after the collision?

|   | momentum | kinetic energy    |
|---|----------|-------------------|
| A | $m$      | $\frac{1}{4} m^2$ |
| B | $m$      | $\frac{1}{8} m^2$ |
| C | $2m$     | $\frac{1}{2} m^2$ |
| D | $2m$     | $m^2$             |

- 60 A force is applied to a freely moving object. At one instant of time the object has a certain acceleration  $a$ . 9702 12 11/Q10

Which quantities must be in the same direction?

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

- 61 A car accelerates in a straight line. 9702 12 11/Q12

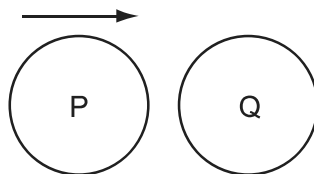
A graph of the momentum of the car is plotted against time.

What is the value of the gradient of the graph at a particular time?

- A the acceleration of the car
- B the resultant force on the car
- C the kinetic energy of the car
- D the power supplied to the car

- 62 The diagram shows a particle travelling at speed  $u$  towards a stationary particle of the same mass. The collision is perfectly elastic.

9702/12 11/Q13



Which statement describes the motion of  $Q$  immediately after the collision?

- A  $Q$  rebounds with speed  $\frac{1}{2}u$  and accelerates with  $\frac{1}{2}a$   
 B  $Q$  rebounds with speed  $u$  and remains stationary  
 C  $Q$  continues in the same direction with speed  $\frac{1}{2}u$   
 D  $Q$  comes to a standstill and accelerates with  $a$

- 63 A molecule of mass  $m$  travelling horizontally is deflected by a vertical wall at right angles to its original direction with the same speed.

9702/1 11/Q9

What is its change in momentum?

- A  $2mu$                       B  $mu$                       C  $mu$                       D  $2mu$
- 64 A particle of mass  $m$  moving at speed  $u$  collides with a stationary particle of the same mass and sticks to it.

Which row describes the momentum and kinetic energy of the two particles after the collision?

9702/1 11/Q10

|   | momentum | kinetic energy    |
|---|----------|-------------------|
| A | $m$      | $\frac{1}{4}mu^2$ |
| B | $m$      | $\frac{1}{8}mu^2$ |
| C | $2m$     | $\frac{1}{2}mu^2$ |
| D | $2m$     | $mu^2$            |

- 65 A car starts from rest and accelerates uniformly to a speed of  $8.9 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  in a time of  $1.4 \text{ s}$ .

9702/1 11/Q6

What are the weight and the mass of the car when it is on the road?

|   | weight | mass / kg |
|---|--------|-----------|
| A | 9.8    | 1.00      |
| B | 9.8    | 1.00      |
| C | 8.9    | 1.00      |
| D | 8.9    | 0.00      |

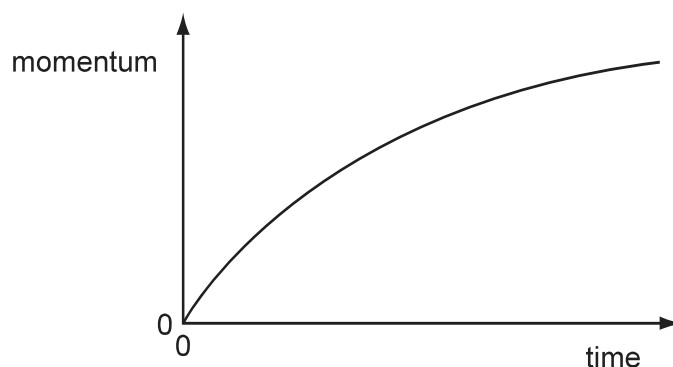
66 At the initiation of the force on a

9702 11 11/Q10

- A the mass of the object multiplies its acceleration
- B the power input to the object multiplies its velocity
- C the rate of change of momentum of the object
- D the force on the object multiplies its displacement

67 A car accelerates from rest. The graph shows the momentum of the car plotted against time

9702 11 11/Q11



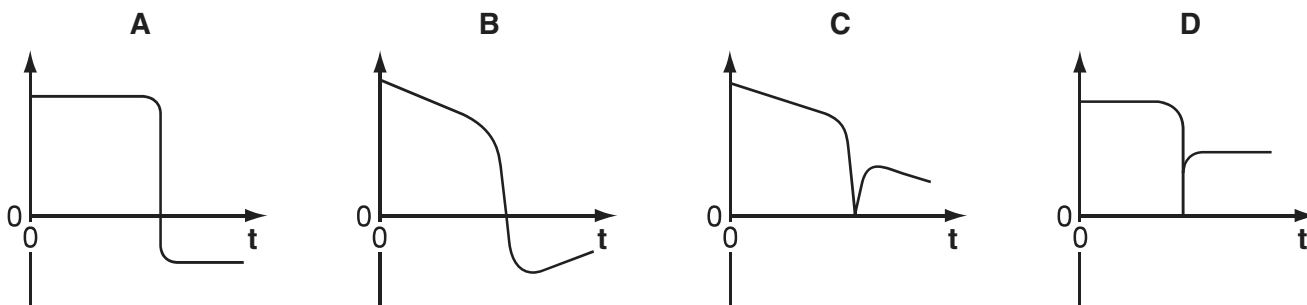
What is the meaning of the gradient of the graph at a particular time

- A the resultant force on the car
- B the velocity of the car
- C the kinetic energy of the car
- D the rate of change of kinetic energy of the car

68 An ice block is pushed along a frictionless ice rink surface. It collides inelastically with a stationary object. The graph shows the variation of time to the momentum of the ice block

9702 11 11/Q12

Which graph shows the variation of time to the momentum of the ice block



69 An object of mass 20 g is travelling at a constant speed of  $0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

9702 12 11/Q11

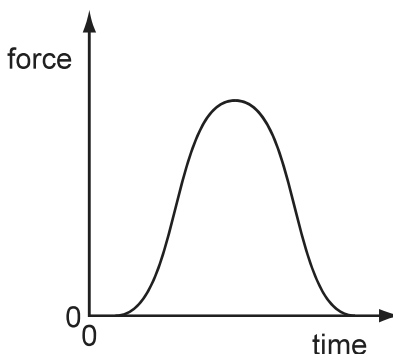
It collides with an object of mass 12 g travelling at a constant speed of  $1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  in the opposite direction. The objects stick together.

What is the speed of the objects immediately after the collision

- A  $1.9 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- B  $9.0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- C  $9.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$
- D  $21 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

70 A graph shows the variation of force exerted on the cart as it moves.

9702/12 11/Q9



Which quantity cannot be found from the graph?

- A the average force on the cart
- B the change in momentum of the cart
- C the contact time between the cart and the surface
- D the maximum acceleration of the cart

71 A group of students is investigating the principle of conservation of momentum using a small trolley on a frictionless surface.

9702/12 11/Q10

The trolley is released from rest at point X. It moves to point Y.



Which quantity of the trolley changes when it moves from X to Y?

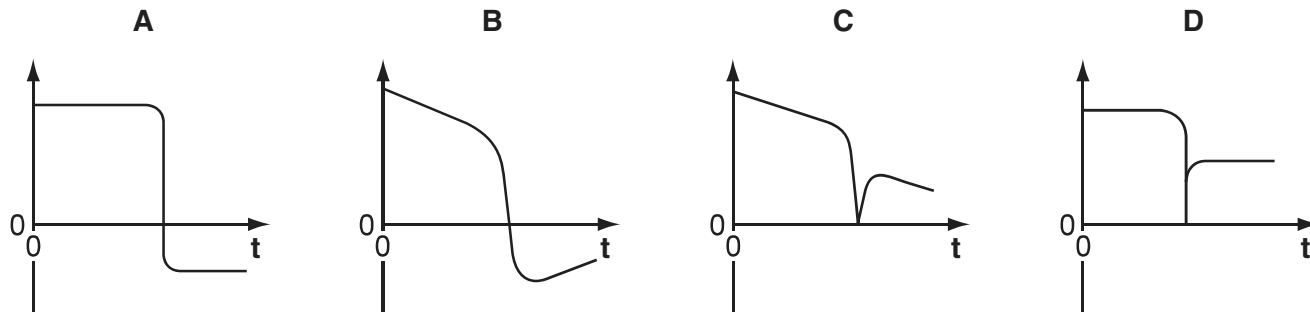
|   | at X           | at Y           |
|---|----------------|----------------|
| A | decreases      | increases      |
| B | decreases      | stays the same |
| C | stays the same | increases      |
| D | stays the same | stays the same |

72 What is the definition of force?

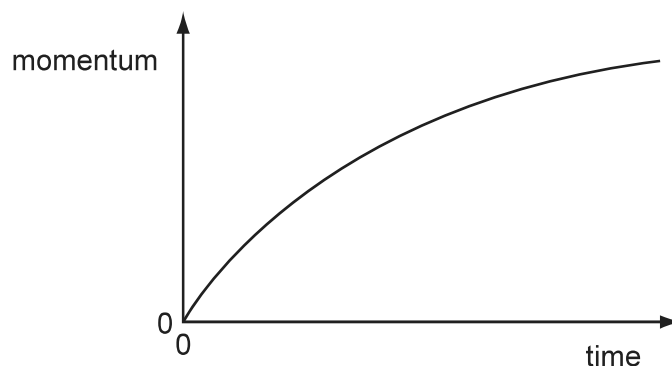
- A the mass of the object multiplied by its acceleration
- B the effort to change the object's velocity
- C the rate of change of momentum of the object
- D the force on the object multiplied by its displacement

- 73 An ice block is pushed along a horizontal frictionless ice rink surface towards a vertical wall. It is pushed at right angles to its path and then returns along its original path. 9702 1 11/Q10

Which graph shows the variation of time to the momentum of the ice block?



- 74 A car accelerates from rest. Which graph shows the momentum of the car plotted against time? 9702 1 11/Q12



What is the meaning of the gradient of the graph at a particular time?

- A the resultant force on the car  
 B the velocity of the car  
 C the kinetic energy of the car  
 D the rate of change of kinetic energy of the car
- 75 Which row correctly states whether momentum and kinetic energy are conserved in an inelastic collision in which there are no external forces? 9702 12 12/Q11

|   | momentum      | kinetic energy |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| A | conserved     | conserved      |
| B | conserved     | not conserved  |
| C | not conserved | conserved      |
| D | not conserved | not conserved  |

- 76 Two spheres approach each other along the same straight line. Their speeds are  $u_1$  and  $u_2$  before collision. After the collision the spheres separate with speeds  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  in the same directions as before.

9702/12/12/Q12



Which equation must be correct if the collision is perfectly elastic?

- A  $u_1 + u_2 = v_1 + v_2$
- B  $u_1^2 + u_2^2 = v_1^2 + v_2^2$
- C  $u_1 - u_2 = v_1 - v_2$
- D  $u_1 - u_2 = v_2 - v_1$
- 77 Which gives a correct formula for impulse?

9702/12/12/Q10

Which gives the definition of impulse?

- A Force  $\times$  time
- B Force  $\times$  mass  $\times$  acceleration
- C Force  $\times$  pressure  $\times$  area
- D Force  $\times$  rate of change of momentum

- 78 Two identical spheres of mass  $m$  are travelling towards each other.

9702/12/12/Q11



They undergo an elastic collision.

Which statement is correct?

- A The spheres stick together and come to rest.
- B The total kinetic energy after impact is  $2mv^2$ .
- C The total kinetic energy before impact is zero.
- D The total momentum before impact is  $2mv$ .

79 Which equation is a correct definition of force

9702 1

12/Q11

Which equation is the definition of force

- A Force = energy / time
- B Force = mass × acceleration
- C Force = pressure × area
- D Force = rate of change of momentum

80 Two similar spheres each of mass  $m$  are travelling towards each other

9702 1

12/Q12



The spheres undergo an elastic collision

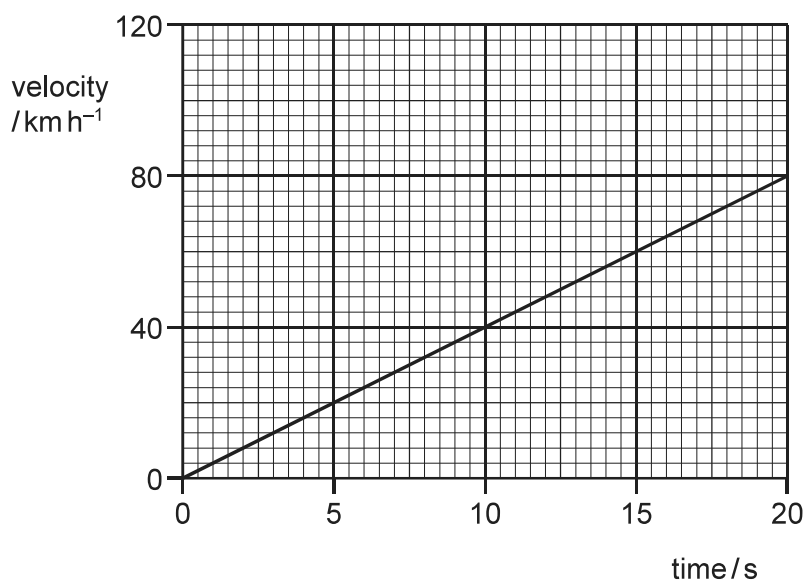
Which statement is correct

- A The spheres stick together on impact
- B The total kinetic energy after impact is  $2m^2$
- C The total kinetic energy before impact is zero
- D The total momentum before impact is  $2m$

81 The acceleration of a car changes as shown

9702 12

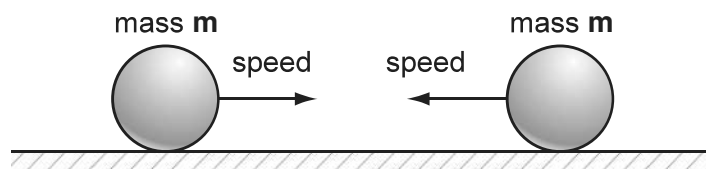
12/Q11



What is the acceleration of the car

- A  $11 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
- B  $40 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
- C  $224 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
- D  $800 \text{ ms}^{-2}$

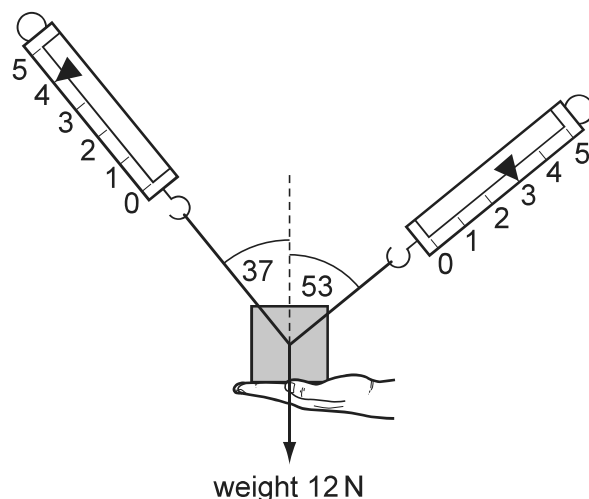
- 82 Two identical elastic spheres of the same mass  $m$  are free to move on a horizontal frictionless surface. 9702/12 12/Q13



Which statement about the sum of the kinetic energies of the spheres is correct?

- A The sum of their kinetic energies before impact is zero
- B The sum of their kinetic energies before impact is  $\frac{1}{2}mv^2$
- C The sum of their kinetic energies after impact is zero
- D The sum of their kinetic energies after impact is  $mv^2$

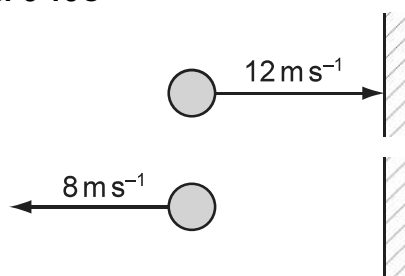
- 83 A 12 N mass is supported by two springs and a horizontal meter scale. 9702/12 12/Q14



When the horizontal meter scale is removed, what is the initial vertical acceleration of the mass?

- A  $0 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
- B  $2 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
- C  $4 \text{ ms}^{-2}$
- D  $5 \text{ ms}^{-2}$

- 84 A ball of mass 0.1 kg is projected against a wall at a speed of  $12 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  towards the wall. It is at a speed of  $8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  after the collision. 9702/12 12/Q12



What is the average force on the ball due to the collision?

- A 0.2
- B 1
- C 20
- D 100



85 A car of mass 20 000 kg has a constant resultant force acting on it

9702 12 12/Q15

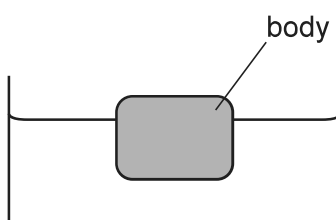
that accelerates from  $0 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  to  $40 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  in a time of 10 s

What is the change in momentum of the car and the value of

|   | change in momentum / kg m s <sup>-1</sup> | force / N |
|---|-------------------------------------------|-----------|
| A | 48 000                                    | 1 0       |
| B | 480 000                                   | 1 00      |
| C | 800 000                                   | 2000      |
| D | 800 000                                   | 20 000    |

86 A stationary boat floats in water

9702 12 12/Q16

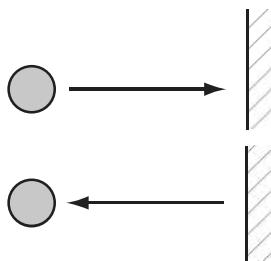


Which statement about the forces acting on the boat is correct?

- A The gravitational force is equal to the viscous force
- B The gravitational force is greater than the upthrust
- C The upthrust is zero
- D The viscous force is zero

87 An object travelling at a constant speed strikes a wall and rebounds

9702 11 12/Q11

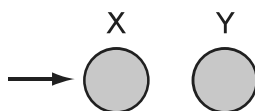


Which property of the object is not conserved?

- A Kinetic energy
- B Mass
- C Momentum
- D Speed

88 A particle of mass  $m$  moves with a constant speed  $u$  towards a stationary particle of mass  $M$ . The collision is perfectly elastic.

9702/11 12/Q12

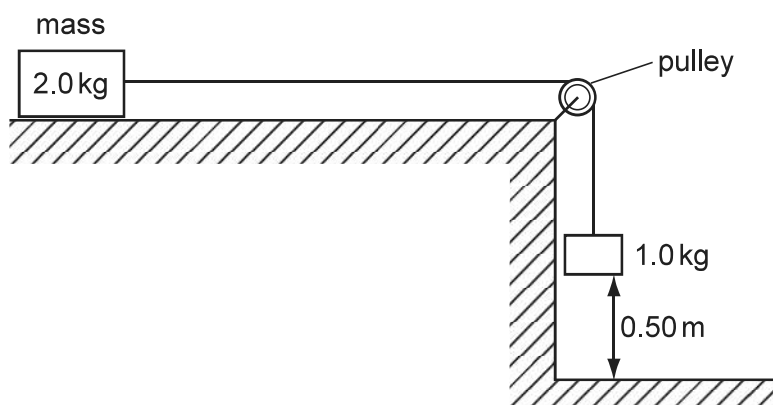


What are the speeds and directions of motion of each of the two particles after the collision?

|   |                            |                            |
|---|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A | stationary                 | to the right               |
| B | $\frac{u}{2}$ to the right | $\frac{u}{2}$ to the right |
| C | $\frac{u}{2}$ to the left  | $\frac{u}{2}$ to the right |
| D | to the left                | stationary                 |

89 A mass of  $2.0 \text{ kg}$  rests on a frictionless surface. It is attached to a  $1.0 \text{ kg}$  mass by a light inextensible string which passes over a frictionless pulley. The  $1.0 \text{ kg}$  mass is released and it accelerates downwards.

9702/11 12/Q13

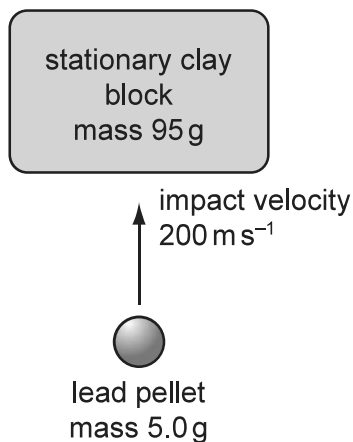


What is the speed of the  $2.0 \text{ kg}$  mass as the  $1.0 \text{ kg}$  mass hits the floor, having fallen a distance of  $0.50 \text{ m}$ ?

- A  $1.8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$       B  $2.2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$       C  $1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$       D  $9.8 \text{ ms}^{-1}$

- 90 A lead pellet is shot vertically upwards into a clay block that is stationary at the moment of impact. The pellet is able to rise freely after impact.

9702/11 12/Q14



The pellet has its initial velocity of  $200 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  immediately after impact and does not emerge.

Calculate the height to which the clay block rises after impact.

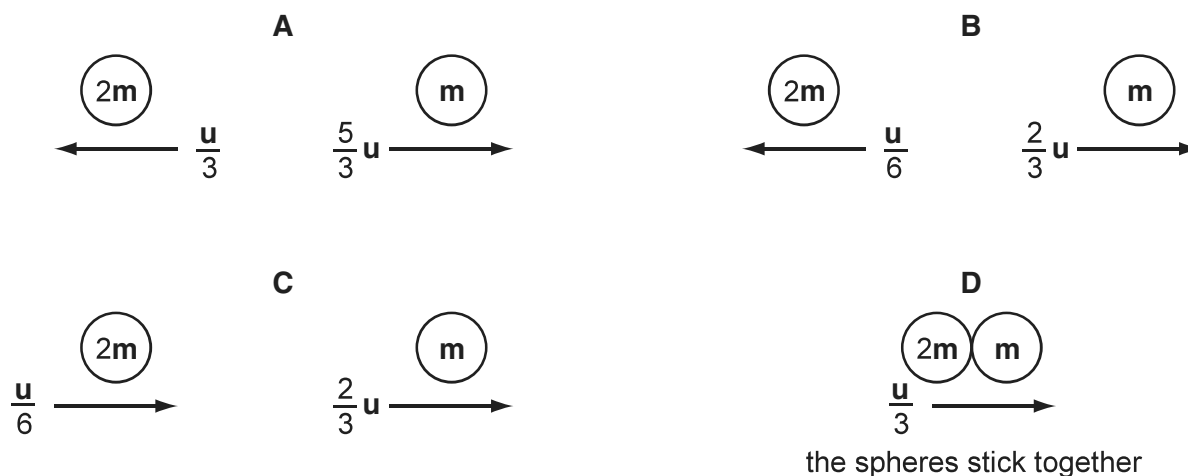
- A 1 m                      B 5 m                      C 10 m                      D 2000 m

- 91 The diagram shows two spheres of masses  $m$  and  $2m$  moving towards each other with equal speeds  $u$ .

9702/11 12/Q11



Which diagram shows the situation after the collision is not consistent with the principle of conservation of momentum?



- 92 A molecule of mass  $m$  travels in a straight line in a direction perpendicular to the surface of a rigid wall. The collision is elastic.

9702 1

12/Q12

What are the changes in the kinetic energy and in the momentum of the molecule caused by the collision?

|   | change in momentum | change in kinetic energy |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A | 0                  | 0                        |
| B | 0                  | $2m^2$                   |
| C | $2m$               | 0                        |
| D | $m^2$              | 0                        |

- 93 The area of a satellite is  $20 \text{ m}^2$  and its mass is  $20 \text{ kg}$ . The satellite is using a solar sail of area  $20 \text{ m}^2$ . The average solar pressure is  $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N m}^{-2}$ .

9702 1

12/Q13

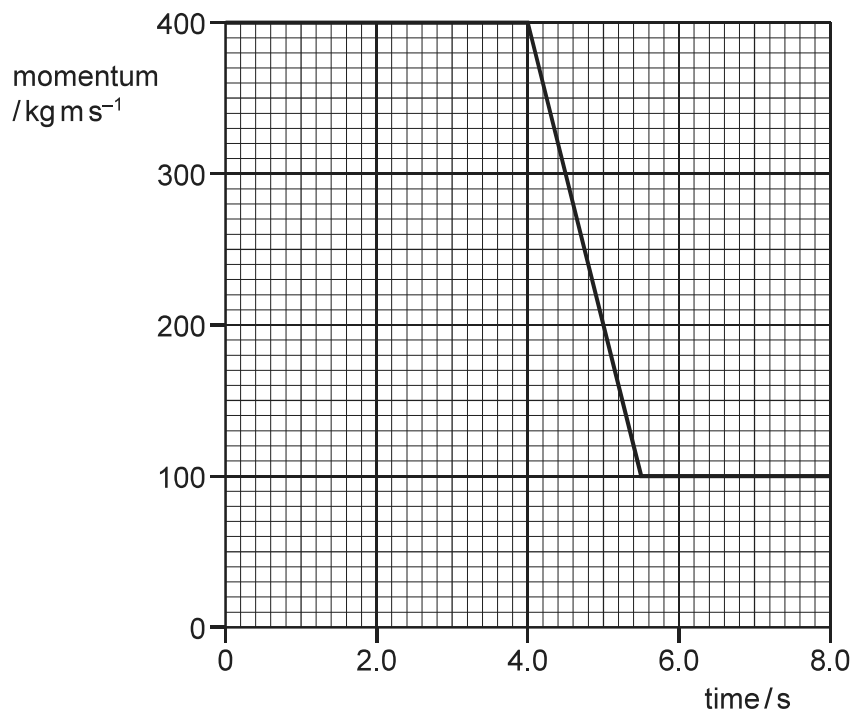
What is the acceleration of the satellite caused by the solar sail?

- A  $1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ ms}^{-2}$   
 B  $10^{-7} \text{ ms}^{-2}$   
 C  $2 \times 10^{-6} \text{ ms}^{-2}$   
 D  $4 \times 10^{-6} \text{ ms}^{-2}$

- 94 The graph shows the momentum of a cyclist over a period of 8.0 s.

9702 1

12/Q14



At time 4.0 s, the cyclist is travelling at

What is the resultant force on the cyclist during the period when the cyclist is travelling at a constant speed?

- A 0      B 200      C 270      D 400

95 The principle of conservation of momentum 9702 11 1 /Q10

- A In an elastic collision momentum is constant
- B Momentum is the product of mass and velocity
- C The force acting on a body is proportional to its rate of change of momentum
- D The momentum of an isolated system is constant

96 A stationary nucleus has nucleon number  $A$  9702 1 1 /Q10

The nucleus decays by emitting a  $\alpha$  particle to form a new nucleus. The  $\alpha$  particle and the new nucleus move away from one another in opposite directions.

Which equation gives  $\lambda$  in terms of  $A$  and  $\lambda_0$ ?

- A  $\frac{A}{4} \lambda_0$
- B  $A \lambda_0$
- C  $A \lambda$
- D  $A \lambda_0$

97 A strong wind blows at  $10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  against a wall. The density of the air is  $1.2 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$  and the area of the wall is  $12 \text{ m}^2$  at right angles to the wind. The force exerted on the wall by the wind is 9702 12 1 /Q9

What is the magnitude of the force exerted by the wind on the wall?

- A 0 B 400 C 480 D 1000

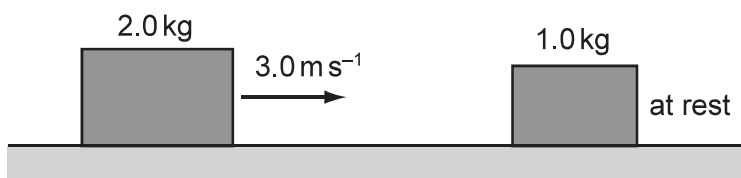
98 Two spheres travel along the same line with velocities  $u_1$  and  $u_2$ . They collide and after collision their velocities are  $v_1$  and  $v_2$  9702 1 1 /Q11



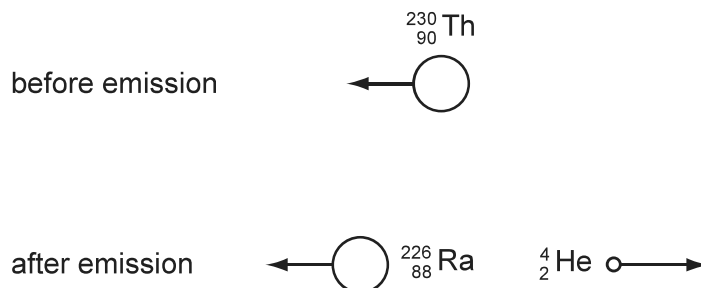
The collision is not elastic.

|   | $u_1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ | $u_2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ | $v_1 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ | $v_2 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ |
|---|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| A | 2                     |                       |                       | 2                     |
| B |                       |                       | 0                     |                       |
| C |                       | 2                     | 1                     |                       |
| D |                       | 2                     |                       |                       |

- 99 A 2.0 kg mass travelling at  $3.0 \text{ m s}^{-1}$  on a frictionless surface collides with a stationary 1.0 kg mass. The masses stick together and move on. What is the speed of the combined mass immediately after the collision?
- 9702 11 1 /Q11



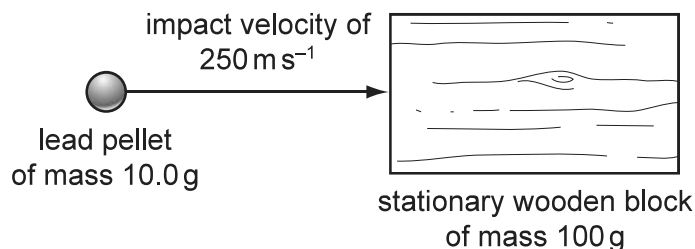
- What is the speed of the combined mass immediately after the collision?
- A 0 m s<sup>-1</sup>      B 2.0 m s<sup>-1</sup>      C 2.4 m s<sup>-1</sup>      D 3.0 m s<sup>-1</sup>
- 100 Which of the following statements must be correct for an elastic collision between two objects moving in a straight line?
- A The initial speed of one object is the same as the initial speed of the other object.
- B The relative speed of approach is equal to the relative speed of separation.
- C The total momentum is conserved but the total kinetic energy is reduced.
- D One of the objects is stationary at one instant.
- 101 A moving thorium nucleus  ${}_{90}^{230}\text{Th}$  spontaneously emits an  $\alpha$  particle. The nucleus formed is a radium nucleus  ${}_{88}^{226}\text{Ra}$ . Which of the following statements is correct?
- 9702 11 1 /Q10



- Which of the following statements is correct?
- A The kinetic energy of the  $\alpha$  particle is equal to the kinetic energy of the radium nucleus.
- B The momentum of the  $\alpha$  particle is equal to the momentum of the radium nucleus.
- C The total momentum before the emission is equal to the total momentum after the emission.
- D The speed of the  $\alpha$  particle is equal to the speed of the radium nucleus.

- 102 A lead pellet of mass  $10.0\text{ g}$  is shot horizontally into a stationary wooden block of mass  $100\text{ g}$ . The pellet is embedded in the block and the block does not emerge.

9702 1 1 /Q13



What is the speed of the block immediately after the collision?

- A  $2\text{ ms}^{-1}$       B  $20\text{ ms}^{-1}$       C  $7\text{ ms}^{-1}$       D  $79\text{ ms}^{-1}$

- 103 A beam of  $\alpha$  particles consists of a lead sheet of  $\alpha$  particles in the beam has a mass of  $10^{-27}\text{ g}$  and a speed of  $10^7\text{ ms}^{-1}$ .

9702 11 1 /Q11

$0.10^4$   $\alpha$  particles per second collide with an area of  $10\text{ cm}^2$  of lead. Assume that the  $\alpha$  particles are absorbed in the lead so that the lead is eroded after collision.

What is an estimate of the average pressure exerted on the lead by the  $\alpha$  particles?

- A  $0.10^{-1}\text{ Pa}$   
B  $0.10^{-1}\text{ Pa}$   
C  $0.10^{-11}\text{ Pa}$   
D  $0.10^{-9}\text{ Pa}$

- 104 An isolated system consists of two objects on which no external forces act. The objects collide with each other and stick together on impact.

9702 1 1 /Q11

Which row correctly compares the total kinetic energy and the total momentum of the objects before and after the collision?

|   | total kinetic energy before and after the collision | total momentum before and after the collision |
|---|-----------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
| A | different                                           | different                                     |
| B | different                                           | the same                                      |
| C | the same                                            | different                                     |
| D | the same                                            | the same                                      |

- 105 An object of mass  $4.0\text{ g}$  moving at  $0\text{ ms}^{-1}$  strikes a stationary object in an inelastic collision

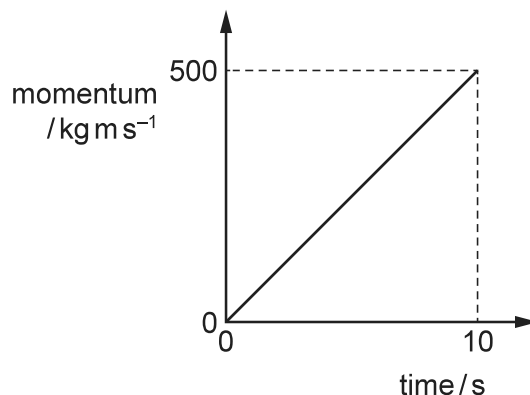
9702 11 14/Q9

Which statement is correct

- A After collision the total kinetic energy is  $18$   
 B After collision the total kinetic energy is less than  $18$   
 C Before collision the total kinetic energy is  $12$   
 D Before collision the total kinetic energy is less than  $12$

- 106 The graph shows the momentum of a motorcyclist changes with time

9702 11 14/Q10

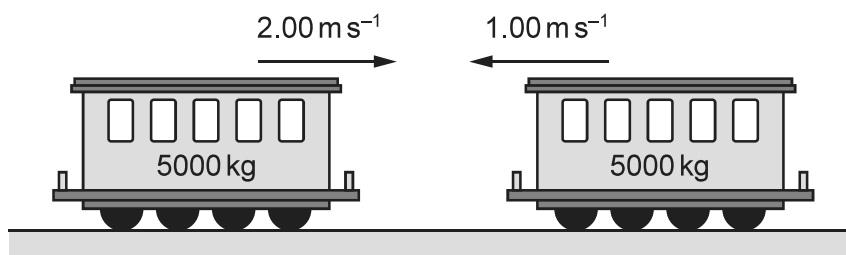


What is the resultant force on the motorcyclist

- A  $0$                       B  $50$                       C  $200$                       D  $500$

- 107 Two train carriages each of mass  $5000\text{ kg}$  move towards one another on a level track. One is travelling at  $2.00\text{ ms}^{-1}$  and the other at  $1.00\text{ ms}^{-1}$  as shown

9702 12 14/Q7



They collide and join together

What is the kinetic energy lost during the collision

- A  $120$                       B  $700$                       C  $1120$                       D  $1200$



108 A resultant force causes a body to accelerate

9702/12 14/Q8

that is equal to the resultant force

- A the acceleration of the body per unit mass
- B the change in kinetic energy of the body per unit time
- C the change in momentum of the body per unit time
- D the change in velocity of the body per unit time

109 A satellite of mass  $8.4 \times 10^7 \text{ kg}$  is accelerating away from it at  $1.4 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ . Using reverse thrust it can maintain a constant total stopping force of 920 000

9702/12 14/Q9

to bring it to rest

- A 1 second
- B 10 seconds
- C 2 minutes
- D 20 minutes

110 A tractor of mass 1000 kg is connected to a trailer of mass 1000 kg. The total resistance to motion is a constant value of 4000 N. One quarter of this resistance acts on the trailer.

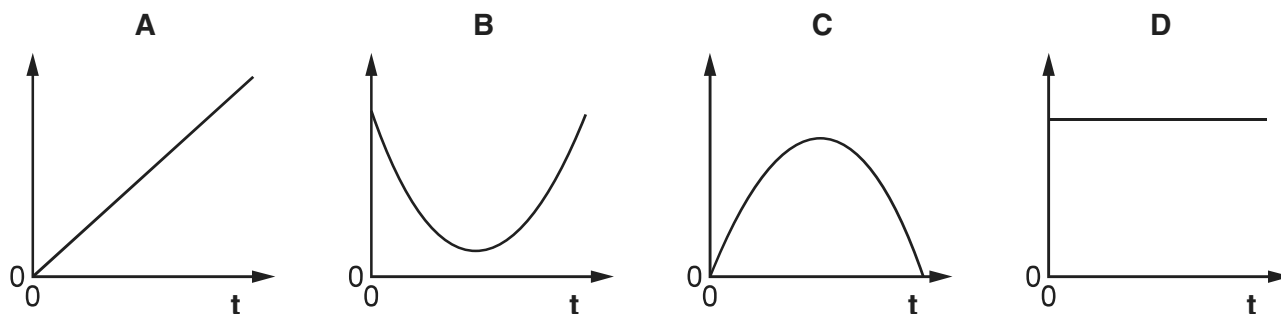
9702/12 14/Q10

When the tractor and trailer are moving along a horizontal ground at a constant speed of  $10 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ , what is the force exerted on the tractor by the trailer?

- A 0
- B 1000
- C 3000
- D 4000

111 A tennis ball is thrown onto a table and bounces back up. A graph is plotted showing the variation of time to the force exerted by the table on the ball while it is in contact with the table.

9702/12 14/Q10

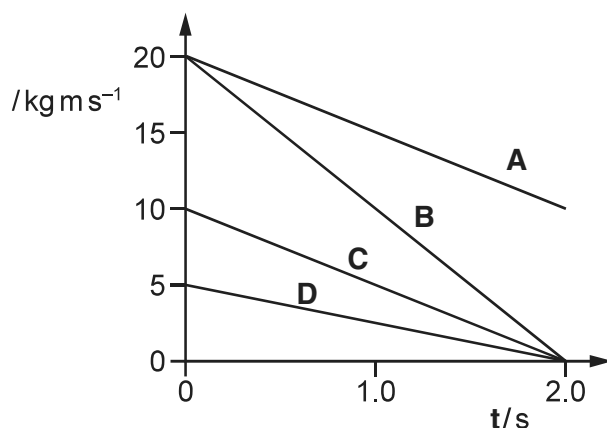


112 A resultant force of  $10 \text{ N}$  acts on a body for a time of  $2.0 \text{ s}$

9702 1

14/Q11

Figure 1 shows the variation of the momentum of the body

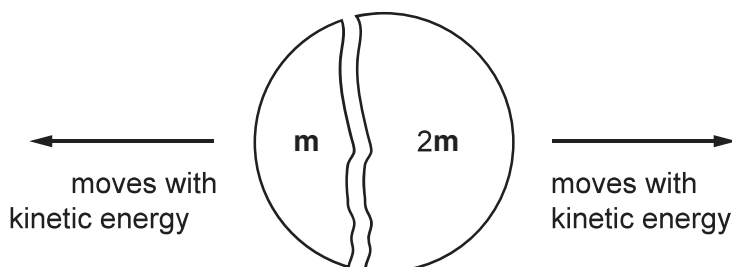


113 A stationary object splits into two components of masses  $m$  and  $2m$

9702 1

14/Q12

The components gain kinetic energies  $E_1$  and  $E_2$  respectively



What is the value of the ratio  $E_1/E_2$  —

A  $\frac{1}{4}$

B  $\frac{1}{2}$

C  $\frac{2}{1}$

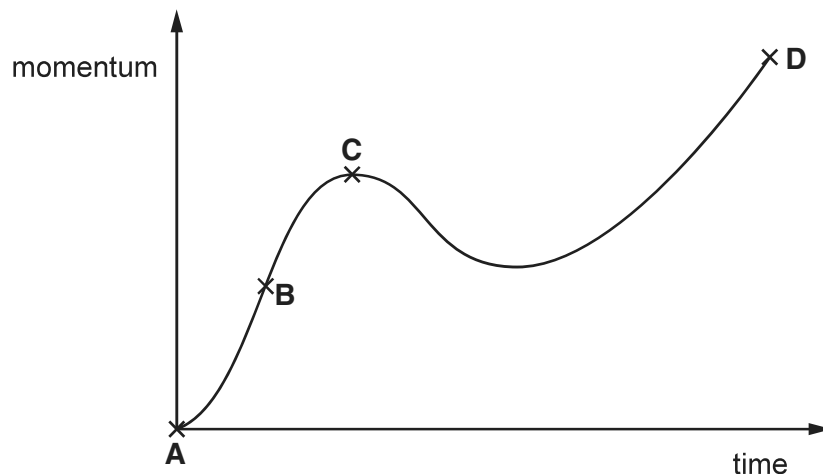
D  $\frac{4}{1}$

114 A body experiences a varying resultant force that causes its momentum to vary as shown in the graph

9702 1

14/Q10

At which point does the resultant force have the largest value



- 115 A golf ball of mass  $m$  is released onto a horizontal surface from a height  $h_1$  and rebounds to a height  $h_2$ .  
9702/1 14/Q11

The momentum of the golf ball just as it reaches the surface is different from its momentum just as it leaves the surface.

What is the total change in the momentum of the golf ball between these two instants? Ignore air resistance.

A  $m\sqrt{2gh_1} - m\sqrt{2gh_2}$

B  $m\sqrt{2gh_1} + m\sqrt{2gh_2}$

C  $m\sqrt{2gh_1 + 2gh_2}$

D  $m\sqrt{2gh_1 - 2gh_2}$

- 116 The diagram shows a particle with kinetic energy  $E$  about to collide with a stationary particle. Both particles have the same mass.  
9702/1 14/Q16



After colliding, the two particles move together as a single larger particle.

How much kinetic energy is lost in the collision?

A 0

B  $\frac{E}{4}$

C  $\frac{E}{2}$

D  $\frac{3E}{4}$

- 117 Two identical trolleys of masses  $m$  and  $m$  move towards each other in opposite directions. They see  $2v$  and  $v$  respectively. These trolleys collide and stick together.  
9702/11 14/Q9

What is the speed of the trolleys after the collision?

A  $\frac{v}{4}$

B  $\frac{v}{2}$

C  $v$

D  $\frac{3v}{4}$

- 118 What is the principle of conservation of momentum?  
9702/11 14/Q7

A Force is equal to the rate of change of momentum.

B Momentum is the product of mass and velocity.

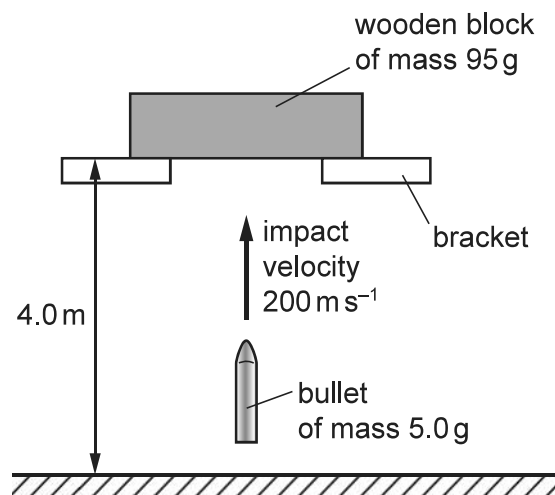
C The total momentum of a system remains constant provided no external force acts on it.

D The total momentum of two objects after collision is equal to their total momentum before collision.

- 119 After its sume t rough a ose i e at a rate o 90 g er minute t emerges rom t e ose i e ori onta it a s ee o  $20\text{ms}^{-1}$  9702 11 14/Q8
- ic orce is re uire rom a erson o ing t e ose i e to re ent it mo ing ac ar s
- A 0 B 270 C 1800 D 10 800

- 120 ic o t e o o ing is a statement o t e rinci e o conser ation o momentum 9702 1 1 /Q10
- A omentum is t e ro uct o mass an e ocit
- B n an e astic co ision momentum is constant
- C e momentum o an iso ate s stem is constant
- D e orce acting on a o is ro ortiona to its rate o c ange o momentum

- 121 A oo en oc is ree su orte on rac ets at a eig to  $4.0\text{m}$  a o e t e groun as s o n 9702 1 1 /Q13



A u et o mass 0g is s ot ertica u ar s into t e oo en oc o mass 9 g t em e s itse in t e oc e im act causes t e oc to rise a o e its su orting rac ets

e u et its t e oc it a e ocit o  $200\text{ms}^{-1}$  o ar a o e t e groun i t e oc e at t e ma imum eig to its at

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

- 122 A moving object strikes a stationary object. The collision is inelastic. The objects move together.

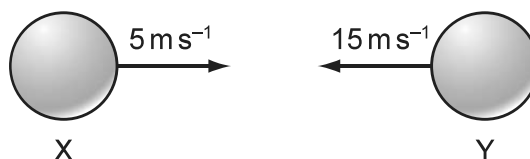
9702 1 1 /Q11

Which row shows the values of total momentum and total kinetic energy for the system before and after the collision?

|   | total momentum<br>before collision<br>$\text{gms}^{-1}$ | total momentum<br>after collision<br>$\text{gms}^{-1}$ | total kinetic<br>energy before<br>collision | total kinetic<br>energy after<br>collision |
|---|---------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|
| A |                                                         | 2                                                      | 90                                          | 0                                          |
| B |                                                         |                                                        | 0                                           | 90                                         |
| C |                                                         |                                                        | 90                                          | 0                                          |
| D |                                                         |                                                        | 90                                          | 90                                         |

- 123 Two cars are moving towards each other. It sees  $5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  and  $15 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  respectively.

9702 1 1 /Q12



The cars make a direct elastic head-on collision and afterwards move to the right. It sees  $7 \text{ ms}^{-1}$ .

What does it see in the direction of  $\mathbf{a}$  after the collision?

- A  $5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  to the left  
 B  $15 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  to the left  
 C  $5 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  to the right  
 D  $15 \text{ ms}^{-1}$  to the right
- 124 A firework rocket is fired vertically upwards. It then returns and produces a constant upwards force on the rocket. After the second time there is no fuel left. Air resistance is negligible.

9702 12 1 /Q10

What is the acceleration before and after the second time?

|   | before second time | after second time |
|---|--------------------|-------------------|
| A | constant           | constant          |
| B | constant           | zero              |
| C | increasing         | constant          |
| D | increasing         | zero              |

- 125 Two moving trolleys on a horizontal frictionless track collide with a stationary trolley. The two moving trolleys become attached to the stationary trolley.  
9702 12 1 /Q11

Which statement about this interaction is correct?

- A Some of the kinetic energy of the trolleys is changed to momentum in the collision
- B Some of the momentum of the trolleys is changed to kinetic energy in the collision
- C The trolley loses some of its momentum as heat in the collision
- D The trolley loses its momentum but some of its kinetic energy is lost

- 126 What is a reasonable estimate of the average gravitational force acting on a 70 kg person standing on the Earth?  
9702 11 1 /Q10

- A 0
- B 20
- C 0
- D 0

- 127 A molecule of mass  $m$  travels in a straight line in a direction perpendicular to the surface of a wall. The collision is elastic.  
9702 11 1 /Q11

What are the changes in the momentum and in the kinetic energy of the molecule caused by the collision?

|   | change in momentum | change in kinetic energy |
|---|--------------------|--------------------------|
| A | 0                  | 0                        |
| B | 0                  | $m^2$                    |
| C | $2m$               | 0                        |
| D | $m^2$              | 0                        |

- 128 What is the definition of the force on an object?  
9702 11 1 /Q14

- A the mass of the object multiplied by its acceleration
- B the vector in the direction of the object's velocity
- C the rate of change of momentum of the object
- D the force on the object divided by its displacement