

1 Which of the following correctly defines the terms *stress*, *strain* and *Young modulus*?

9702/1/M/J/02/Q22

	stress	strain	Young modulus
A	(force) x (area)	(extension) x (original length)	(stress) / (strain)
B	(force) x (area)	(extension) / (original length)	(stress) x (strain)
C	(force) / (area)	(extension) / (original length)	(stress) / (strain)
D	(force) / (area)	(extension) x (original length)	(stress) x (strain)

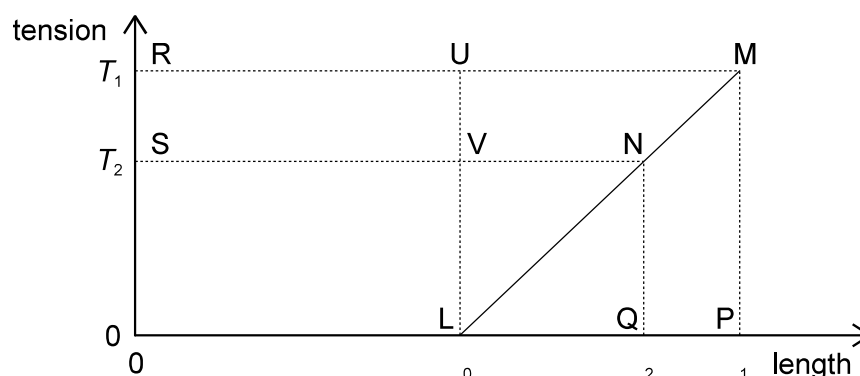
2 A wire is stretched by 8 mm when a load of 60 N is applied. 9702/1/M/J/02/Q23

What will be the extension of a wire of the same material having four times the cross-sectional area and twice the original length, when the same load is applied?

- A** 2 mm **B** 4 mm **C** 8 mm **D** 16 mm

3 The tension in a spring of natural length l_0 is first increased from zero to T_1 , causing the length to increase to l_1 . The tension is then reduced to T_2 , causing the length to decrease to l_2 (as shown).

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Which area of the graph represents the work done by the spring during this reduction in length?

- A** MLP **B** MNQP **C** MNSR **D** MPLU

4 Two springs P and Q both obey Hooke's law. They have spring constants $2k$ and k respectively.

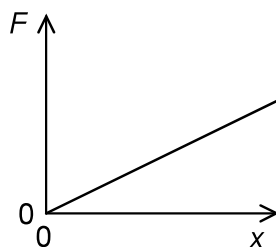
The springs are stretched, separately, by a force that is gradually increased from zero up to a certain maximum value, the same for each spring. The work done in stretching spring P is W_P , and the work done in stretching spring Q is W_Q .

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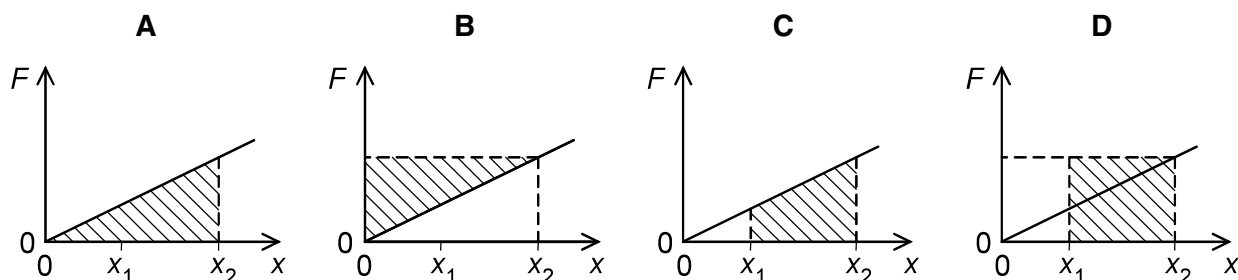
How is W_P related to W_Q ?

- A** $W_P = \frac{1}{4}W_Q$ **B** $W_P = \frac{1}{2}W_Q$ **C** $W_P = 2W_Q$ **D** $W_P = 4W_Q$

- 5 The variation of the extension x of a spring with applied force F is shown. 9702/1/O/N/02/Q23

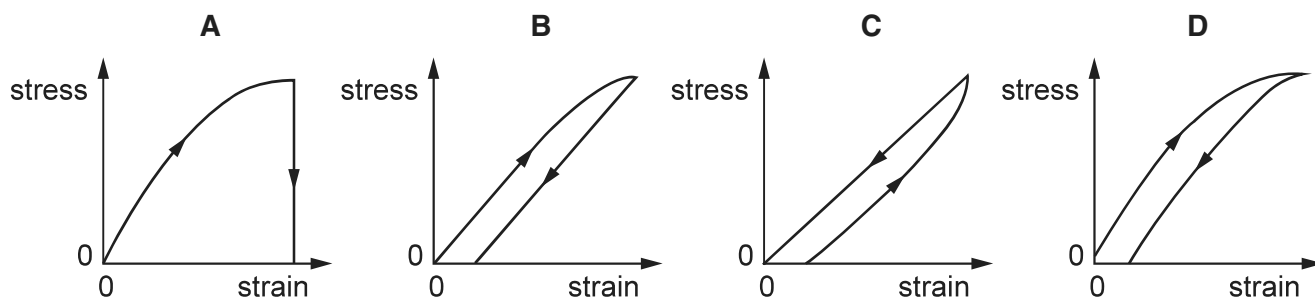


Which shaded area represents the work done when the extension is increased from x_1 to x_2 ?



- 6 A suspended copper wire is gradually loaded until it is stretched just beyond the elastic limit, and it is then gradually unloaded. 9702/01/M/J/03/Q19

Which graph (with arrows indicating the sequence) best illustrates the variation of the tensile stress with longitudinal strain?

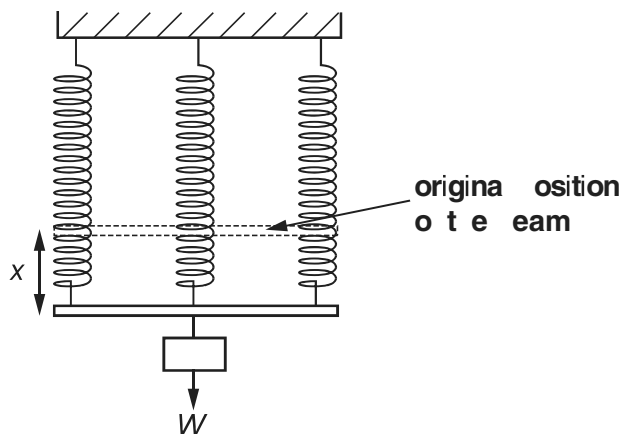


- 7 What is the ultimate tensile stress of a material? 9702/01/M/J/03/Q21

- A the stress at which the material becomes ductile
- B the stress at which the material breaks
- C the stress at which the material deforms plastically
- D the stress at which the material reaches its elastic limit

- 8 A beam of negligible mass is supported by three identical springs. A weight W is hung from the middle of the beam and the tension of each spring is x .

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the middle spring and the weight are removed.

What is the tension in each of the two remaining springs?

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

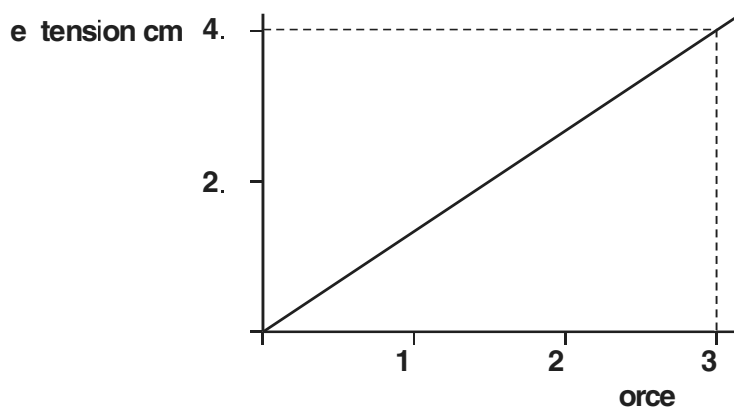
- 9 What is the Young's modulus of a metal?

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- A the tension force
B force of tension
C strain stress
D stress strain

- 10 The graph shows the tension of a spring varies with the force used to stretch it.

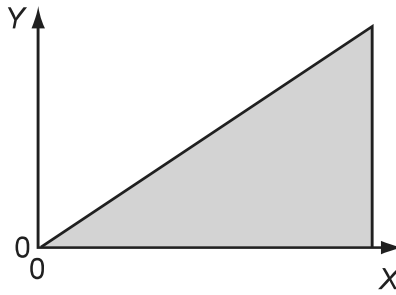
97 2 1 3/Q22



What is the strain energy stored in the spring when the tension is 4 cm?

- A B 12 C D 12

11 The graph shows the relationship between stress and strain for a metal wire. 97/2/1 4/Q22



The shaded area represents the total strain energy stored in stretching the wire.
Which of the following is the correct unit for the shaded area?

A	force	extension
B	mass	extension
C	strain	energy
D	stress	strain

12 The range of stress in a wire is 1×10^8 N m⁻². 97/2/1 4/Q23

The range of strain in the wire is 0.001. What is the diameter of the wire?

- A 2 mm to 2 mm
B 2 mm to 2 mm
C 2 mm to 2 mm
D 2 mm to 2 mm

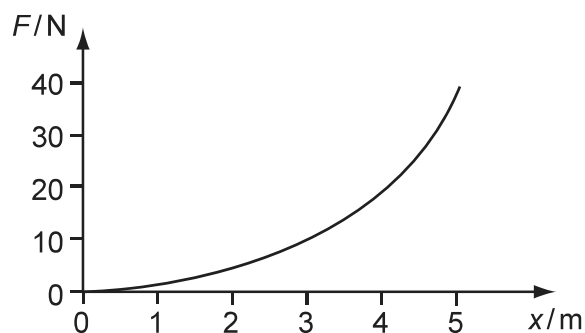
13 The table shows the cross-sectional area of each wire. 97/2/1 4/Q22

Which wire is subjected to the greatest stress?

	Wire	cross sectional area / mm ²
A	1	2
B	2	1
C	3	
D		2.3

14 The force required to extend a spring a distance x is given by the graph below.

97 2 1 4/Q23

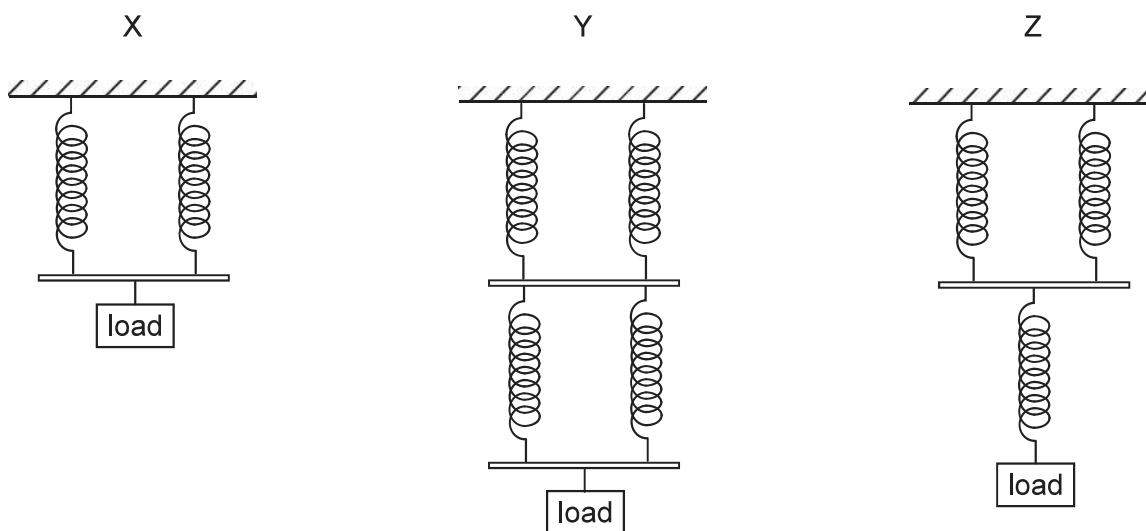


The energy stored in the spring when it is extended by 5 m is

- A less than 1
- B 1
- C between 1 and 2
- D more than 2

15 A number of similar springs each having the same spring constant are joined in the three arrangements shown. The same load is applied to each.

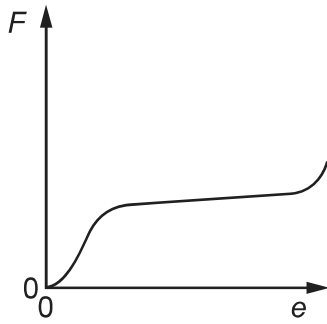
97 2 1 /Q20



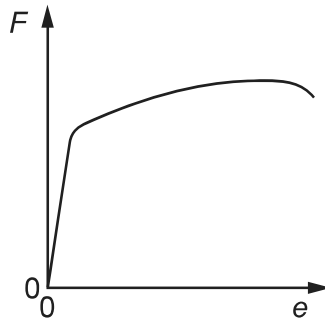
What is the order of increasing extension for these arrangements?

	smallest	→	largest
A			
B			
C			
D			

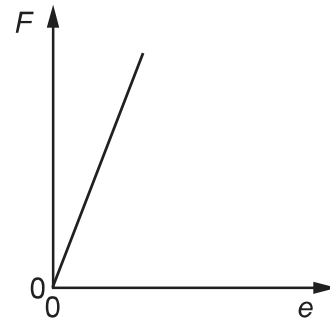
- 16 Which of the following graphs shows the relationship between force and extension for a material that is initially elastic and then becomes plastic? 97/2/1 /Q21



graph X



graph Y



graph Z

Which of the following graphs shows the relationship between force and extension for a material that is initially elastic and then becomes plastic?

	steel	glass	rubber
A			
B			
C			
D			

- 17 Two wires are made of the same material and have the same length. One wire has a cross-sectional area of A and the other has a cross-sectional area of $\frac{A}{2}$. Both wires are stretched by the same force. What is the ratio of the extension of the wire with area A to the extension of the wire with area $\frac{A}{2}$? 97/2/1 /Q22

What is the ratio of the extension of the wire with area A to the extension of the wire with area $\frac{A}{2}$?

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

- 18 Which of the following is the correct definition of the spring constant? 97/2/1 /Q21

The spring constant is the force per unit extension.

Which of the following quantities are required to calculate the spring constant?

- A the elastic limit and the force
 B the elastic limit and the extension
 C the force and the extension
 D the force and the spring constant

- 19 What is the unit of the Young's modulus? 97/2/1 /Q23

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

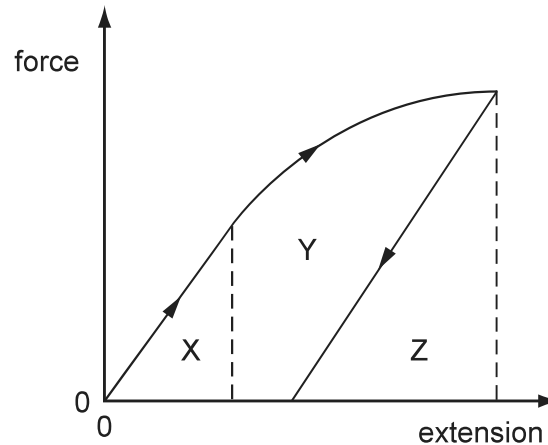
20 A wire stretched by 8 mm under a load of 97.2 N /Q21

A second wire of the same material has the same diameter as the first wire is stretched by the same load

Assuming that both wires are isotropic and that the tension on the first wire

A 1 mm B 4 mm C 8 mm D 16 mm

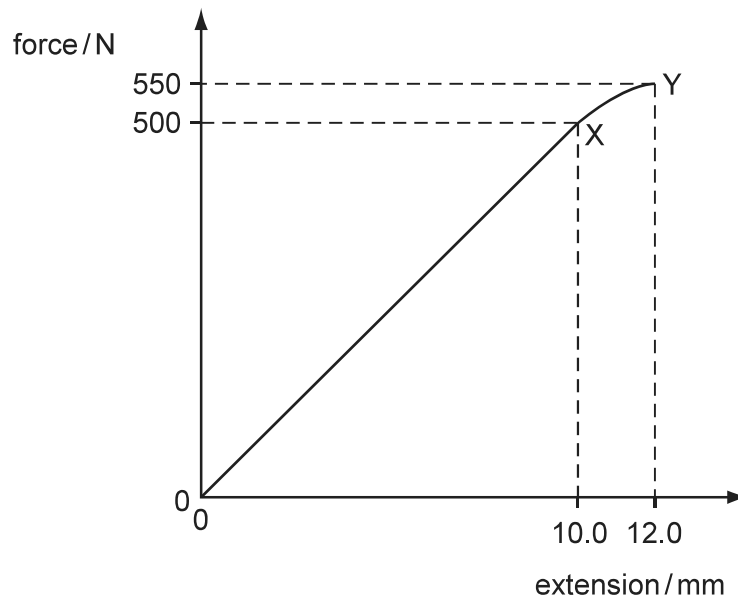
21 A ductile material is stretched by a tensile force to a point on its elastic limit. The tensile force is then reduced to zero. The graph of force against extension is shown below. /Q20



Which area represents the net work done on the sample?

A X B Y C Z D The area under the loading curve

22 The graph shows the force-extension relationship for a sample of a metal wire. The wire is stretched until it starts to undergo plastic deformation. /Q22



What is the total work done in stretching the sample from zero tension to 12 mm extension, assuming that the region between X and Y is treated as a straight line?

A 33 J B 3 J C 3 N D 3 mJ

23 What is represented by the gradient of a graph of force against extension?
97/2/1 /Q22

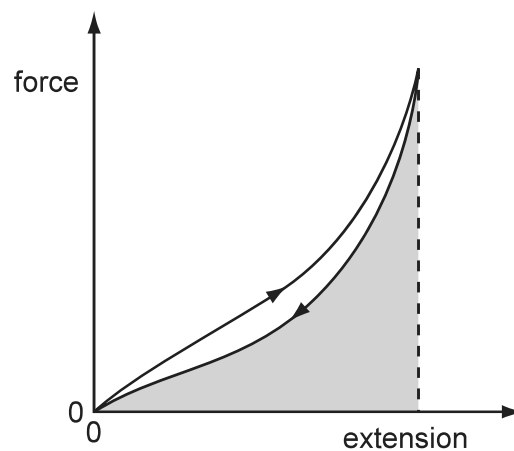
- A elastic limit
- B spring constant
- C stress
- D the Young modulus

24 A piece of copper is drawn into a continuous wire. 97/2/1 7/Q17

What is the behaviour of the wire during drawing?

- A brittle
- B elastic
- C plastic
- D not brittle and elastic

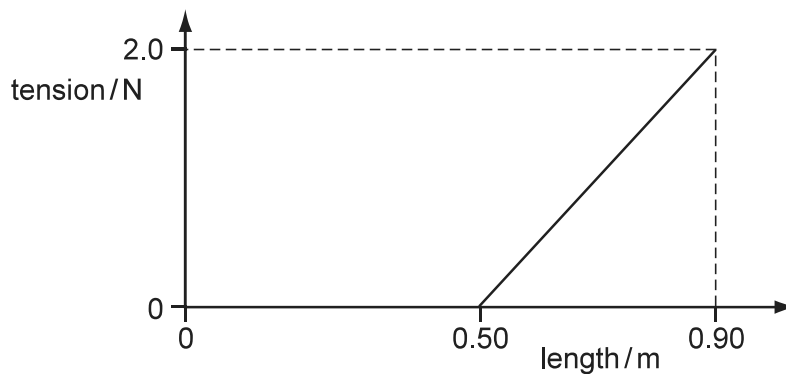
25 The force-extension graph for a material is shown below. 97/2/1 7/Q18



What does the shaded area represent?

- A the energy transformed into heat during the stretching
- B the recovered elastic potential energy stored at maximum tension
- C the work done on the sample during loading
- D the work done on the sample during unloading

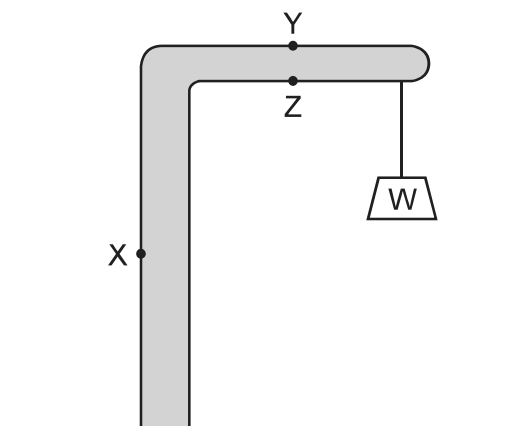
- 26 A spring of unstretched length 0.50 m is stretched by a force of 2.0 N to a new length of 0.90 m . The variation of its length with tension is as shown in the graph below. 7/Q19



How much strain energy is stored in the spring?

- A 4 B 8 C 9 D 18

- 27 A simple crane consists of a rigid vertical pillar supporting a horizontal beam. 7/Q20



A weight is attached to the beam.

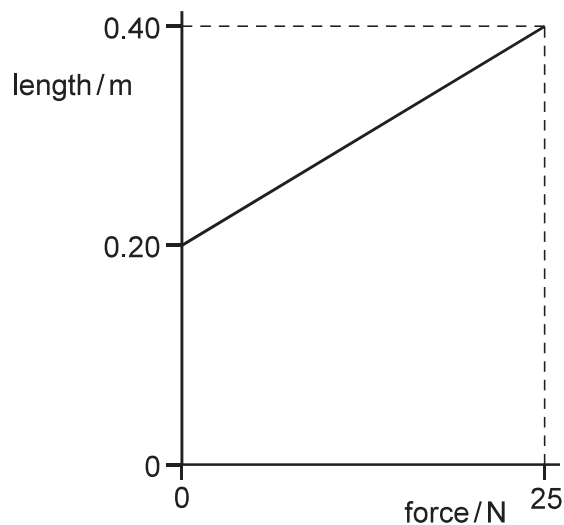
What are the forces at points X and Y due to the weight?

	Force at X	Force at Y	Force at Z
A	tension	compression	tension
B	tension	tension	compression
C	compression	tension	compression
D	compression	compression	compression

28 What is plastic deformation 97 2 1 7/Q19

- A Plastic deformation occurs when strain is not proportional to stress but when the load is removed the material returns to its original length
- B Plastic deformation occurs when the load is removed the material contracts but a permanent stretching has occurred
- C Plastic deformation occurs until the tension is no longer proportional to the load
- D Plastic deformation occurs when the material extends so that strain is directly proportional to stress

29 The graph shows the extension of a material under force 97 2 1 7/Q20



What is the maximum strain energy in this material?

- A 2 J B 1 J C 7 J D 1 J

30 The Young's modulus of steel is determined using a wire of steel. The wire is then used to determine the diameter.

Another experiment is carried out using a wire of the same steel but of twice the length and the same diameter.

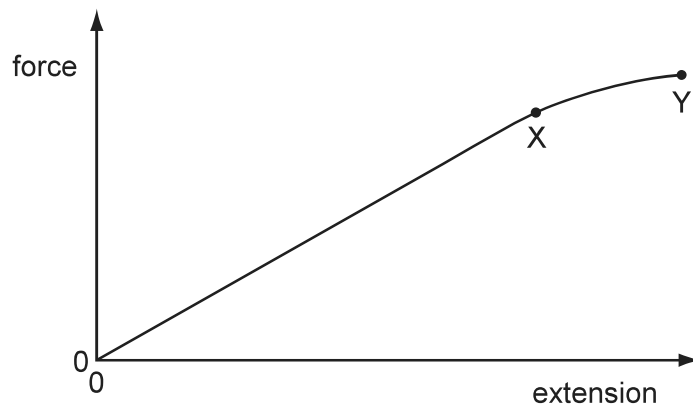
What value is obtained for the Young's modulus in the second experiment 97 2 1 8/Q24

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

31 Which properties best describe a material 97 2 1 8/Q19

- A Brittle and ductile
- B Ductile and elastic
- C Elastic and plastic
- D Plastic and ductile

- 32 A sample of metal is subjected to a force which increases to a maximum and then decreases as the force is removed. A force-extension graph for the sample is shown in Figure 8.2.1. The sample is

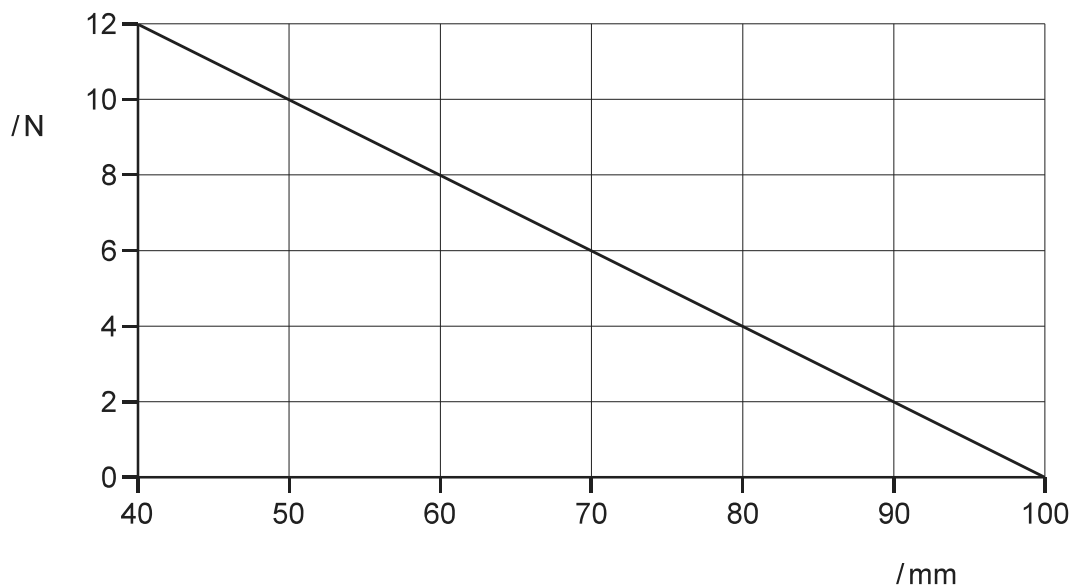


When the sample contracts it follows the same force-extension curve as when it was being stretched.

What is the nature of the metal between X and Y?

- A not elastic and plastic
- B elastic but not plastic
- C plastic but not elastic
- D not elastic and not plastic

- 33 A spring of original length 100 mm is compressed by a force of 12 N. The variation of the force with the extension of the spring is shown in Figure 8.2.3. The energy stored in the spring when the extension is 7 mm is



What is the energy stored in the spring when the extension is 7 mm?

- A 9
- B 21
- C 27
- D 3

34. As the pressure of a gas increases, the temperature of the gas is constant. What happens to the gas molecules?
- A. The gas molecules collide more often with each other.
- B. The gas molecules are under more pressure.
- C. The gas molecules hit the walls of the container more frequently.
- D. The gas molecules travel faster.

35. Four materials are formed into rods of the same dimensions. 97/2/1 9/Q19

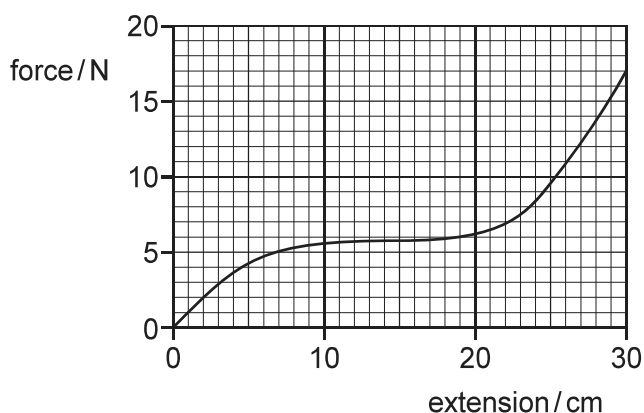
At room temperature, which can sustain the largest elastic deformation?

- A. The ductile material aluminium.
- B. The brittle material carbon.
- C. The brittle material glass.
- D. The ductile material steel.
36. Two steel wires are made of the same material and have cross-sectional areas A and $\frac{A}{2}$. Both wires are stretched to the same tension. 97/2/1 9/Q20

What is the ratio $\frac{\text{tension in wire 1}}{\text{tension in wire 2}}$ when the wires are stretched to the same tension?

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

37. A rubber band is stretched by hanging weights on it, and the force-extension graph is plotted. 97/2/1 9/Q21

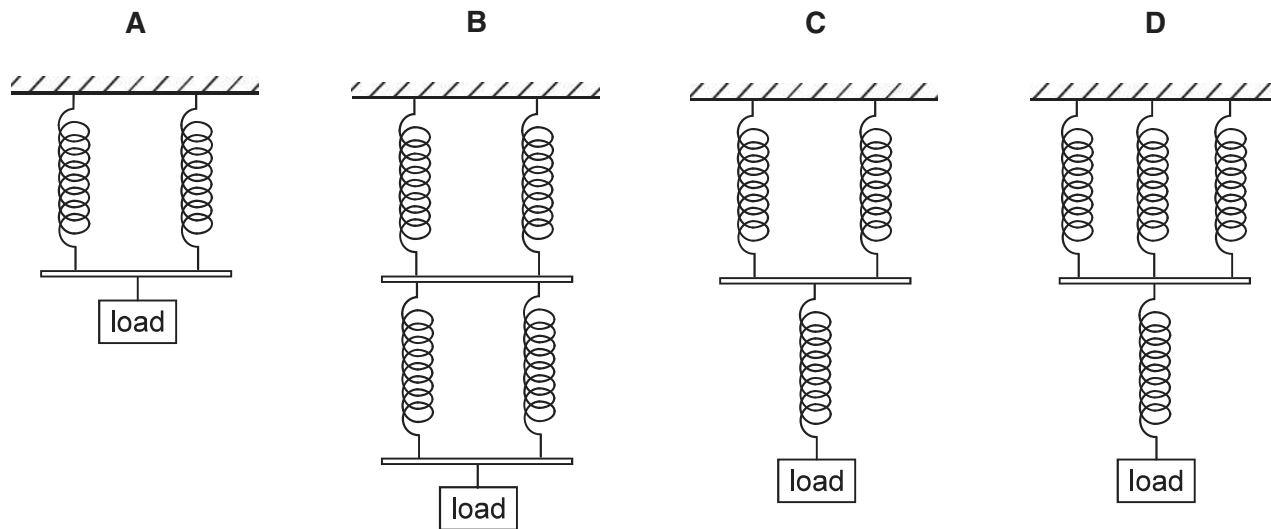


What is the best estimate of the strain energy stored in the rubber band when it is extended by 3 cm?

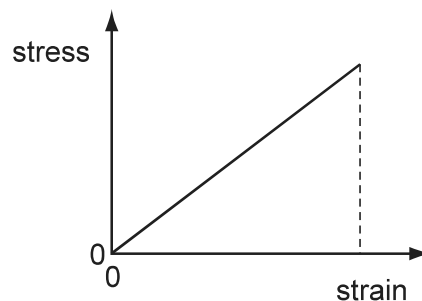
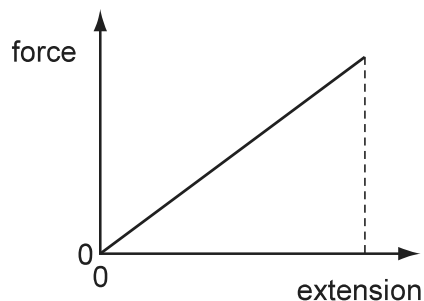
- A. 2 B. 2 C. 1 D. 2

38. A number of similar springs each having the same spring constant are joined in four arrangements. The same load is applied to each.

Which arrangement gives the greatest tension?



39. The graph shows the relationship between the tension and the strain of a metal wire. The area under the graph represents the work done in stretching the wire.



The work done in stretching the wire is equal to the area under the graph.

- A. The gradient of the force-extension graph is the same as the gradient of the stress-strain graph.
- B. The area under the force-extension graph is the same as the area under the stress-strain graph.
- C. The gradient of the stress-strain graph is the same as the gradient of the force-extension graph.
- D. The area under the stress-strain graph is the same as the area under the force-extension graph.

40. The work done in stretching a wire is equal to the area under the graph of tension against extension. The work done in stretching a wire is equal to the area under the graph of tension against extension.

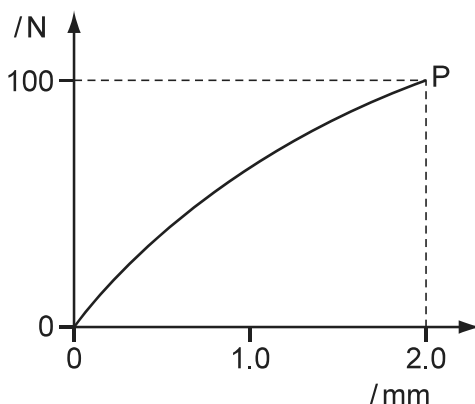
Which expression represents the elastic strain energy stored in the wire?

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

41 Which is not an elastic property of a material? 97/2/11 9/Q20

	elastic property of a material	elastic property of a material
A	It is proportional to the strain	It is proportional to the strain
B	It is a linear relationship	It is a linear relationship
C	It is continuous	It is continuous
D	It returns to its original shape	It undergoes permanent deformation

42 The graph shows the relationship between force and extension for a material. 97/2/11 9/Q21



What is the strain energy stored in the wire when it is stretched to point P?

- A 9 J B 1 J C 11 J D 2 J

43 A steel string on an electric guitar has the following properties 97/2/11 9/Q22

Diameter 1.4 mm

Young's modulus $2.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$

Tension 2 N

The string snaps and contracts elastically.

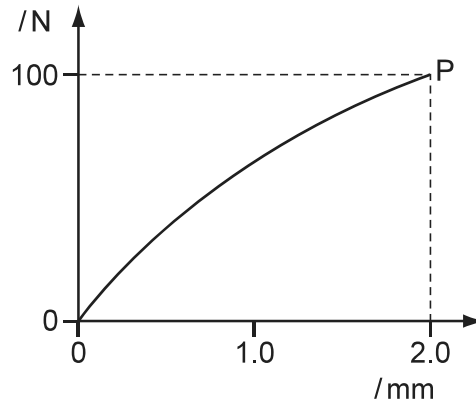
What percentage does the length of a piece of the string contract?

- A $1/14$ B $1/12$ C $1/3$ D $1/2$

44 Which is not an elastic property of a material? 97/2/12 9/Q19

	elastic property of a material	elastic property of a material
A	It is proportional to the strain	It is proportional to the strain
B	It is a linear relationship	It is a linear relationship
C	It is continuous	It is continuous
D	It returns to its original shape	It undergoes permanent deformation

- 45 The graph shows the relationship between the force applied to a wire and the extension of the wire. The wire is made of a material that obeys Hooke's law up to point P. The force is measured in newtons (N) and the extension is measured in millimetres (mm).



What is the work done in stretching the wire to point P?

- A 9 J B 1 J C 11 J D 2 J

- 46 A steel string on an electric guitar has the following properties: 97/2/12 9/Q21

Diameter 1.4 mm

Young modulus $2.1 \times 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$

Tension 2 N

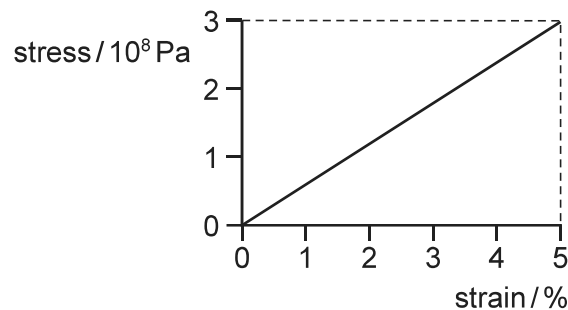
The string snaps and contracts elastically.

What percentage does the length of the string contract?

- A 1×10^{-4} B 1×10^{-2} C 13×10^{-4} D 13×10^{-2}

- 47 In stress-strain experiments on metals, the stress axis is often marked in units of 10^8 Pa and the strain axis is marked as a percentage. This is shown on a particular wire in the diagram.

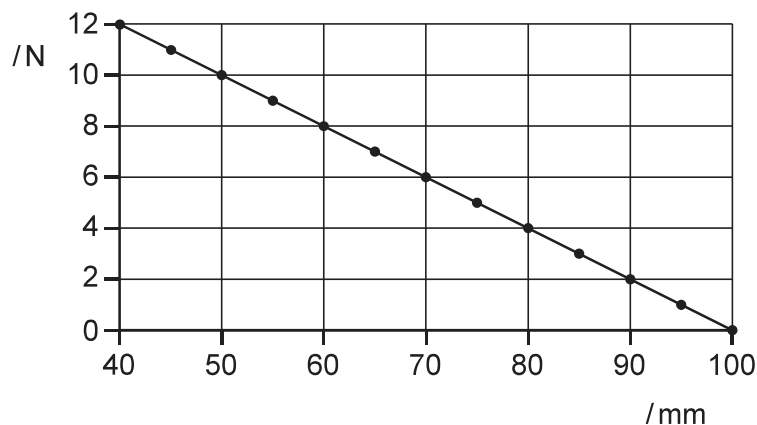
97/2/11 1/Q19



What is the value of the Young modulus of the wire?

- A $1 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}$ B $7 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$ C $1 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}$ D $1 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}$

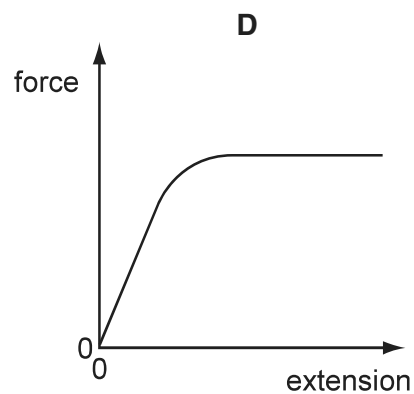
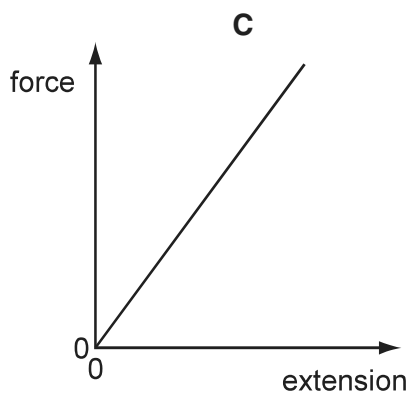
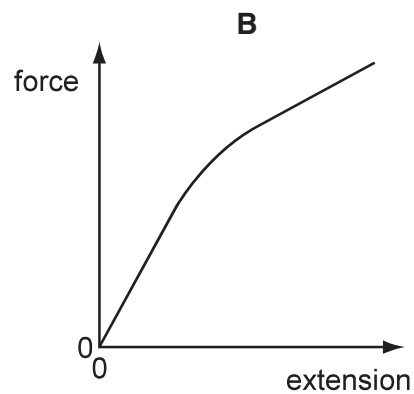
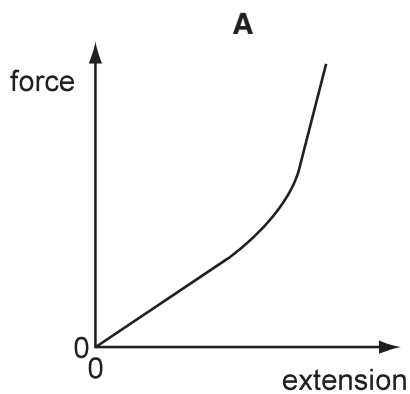
- 48 A spring is connected to a force sensor and a weight is attached to the other end of the spring. The weight is then pulled down and released. The graph shows the force exerted by the spring against the extension of the spring.



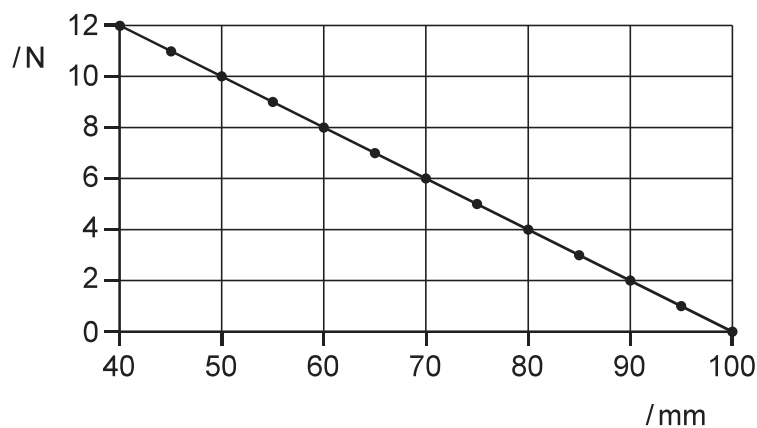
What is the spring constant of this spring?

- A 2 N m^{-1} B 1 N m^{-1} C 1 m N^{-1} D 2 m N^{-1}

- 49 The graph represents the force-extension relationship of a rubber band that is stretched a small distance from its resting point.



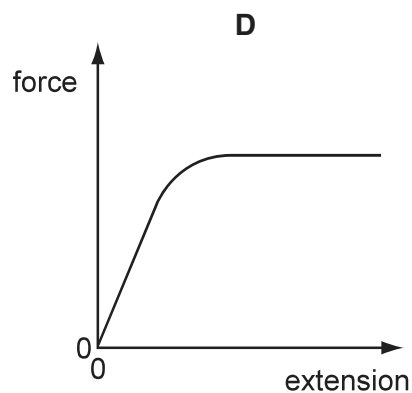
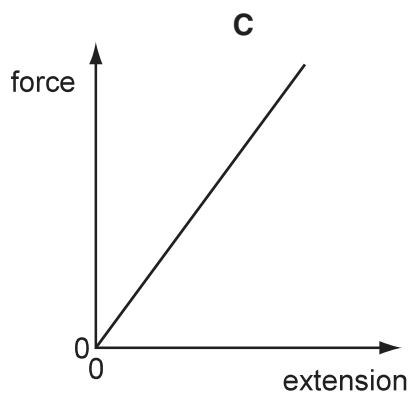
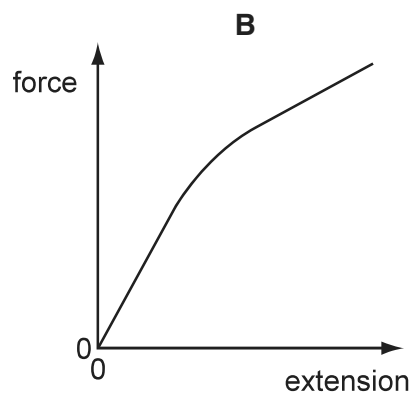
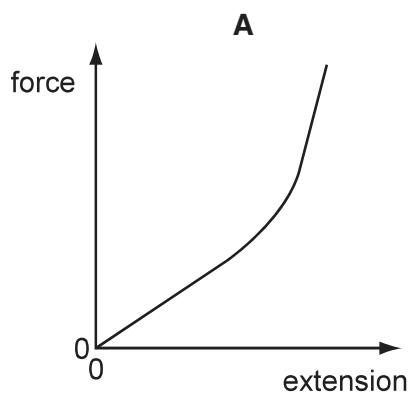
- 50 A spring is compressed by a force of 12 N. The extension of the spring is 10 mm. The spring constant is k . What is the extension of the spring when the force is 4 N?



What is the spring constant of this spring?

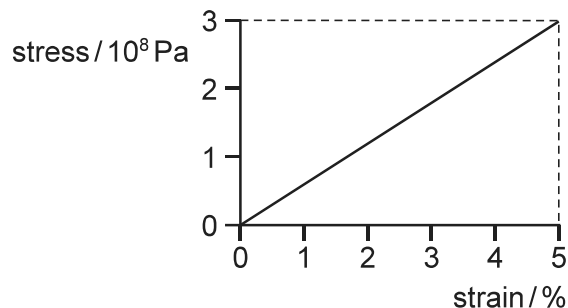
- A 2 N m^{-1} B 1 N m^{-1} C 1 m N^{-1} D 2 m N^{-1}

- 51 Which graph represents the force-extension relationship of a rubber band that is stretched a small distance from its resting point?



- 52 In stress strain experiments on metals the stress axis is often marked in units of 10^8 Pa and the strain axis is marked as a percentage. This is shown on a particular stress strain diagram.

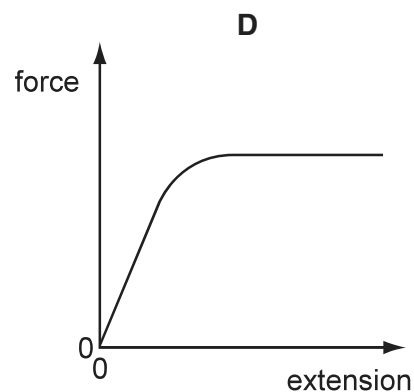
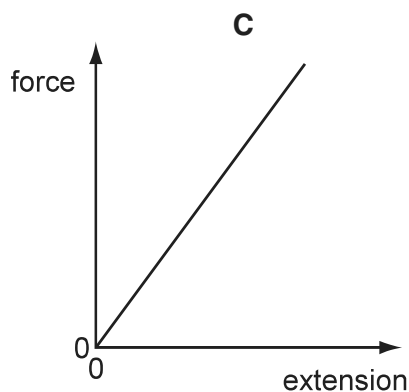
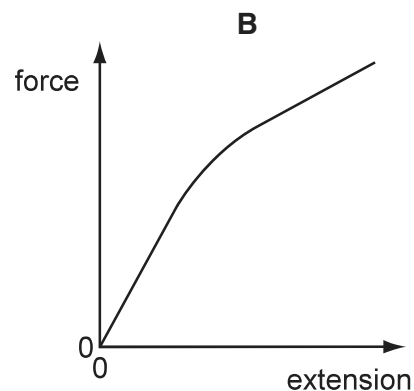
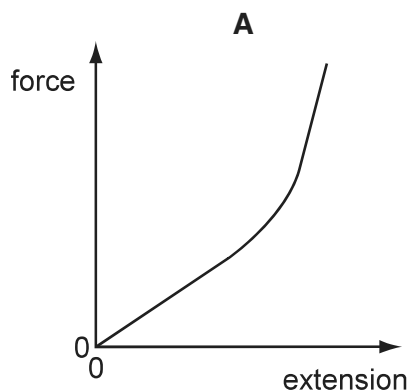
97/2/12 1/Q21



What is the value of the Young modulus for the material of the wire?

- A 10^7 Pa B 7×10^8 Pa C 1×10^9 Pa D 10^9 Pa

- 53 The diagram represents the force-extension relations for a rubber band that is stretched a small distance from its resting point. 97/2/13 1/Q19

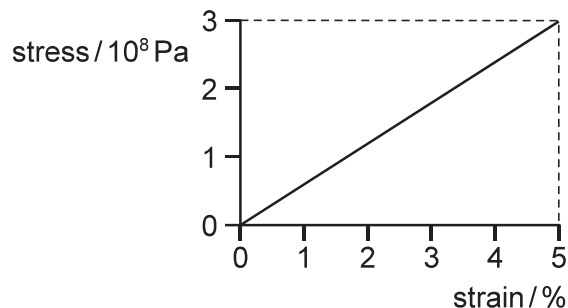


- 54 The characteristic frequencies are the frequencies of electromagnetic waves in the visible spectrum. 97/2/12 11/Q25

- A 10^{12} Hz B 10^{13} Hz C 10^{14} Hz D 10^{15} Hz

- 55 In stress strain experiments on metals the stress axis is often marked in units of 10^8 Pa and the strain axis is marked as a percentage. This is shown on a particular graph in the diagram.

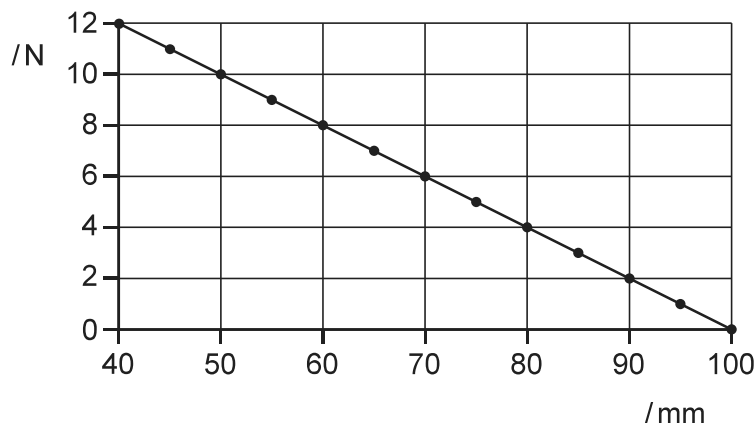
97 2 13 1 /Q20



What is the value of the Young modulus of the material of the wire?

- A 10^7 Pa B 7×10^8 Pa C 1×10^9 Pa D 10^9 Pa

- 56 A spring is compressed by a force. The graph shows the compression force exerted against the length of the spring.



What is the spring constant of this spring?

- A 2 N m^{-1} B N m^{-1} C 1 N m^{-1} D 2 N m^{-1}

- 57 Single monochromatic light interference fringes are produced on a screen placed at a distance D from a pair of slits of separation a. The separation of the fringes is

97 2 13 1 /Q22

Both a and D are no longer

What is the new fringe separation?

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

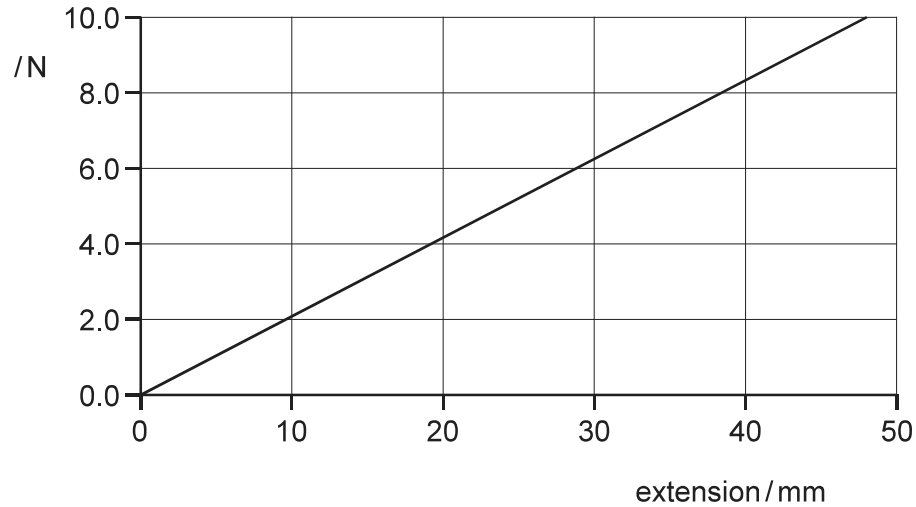
- 58 The pressure at sea level is approximately 10^5 Pa. The density of sea water is 10^3 kg m^{-3} .

What is the approximate pressure 8 m below the surface of the sea?

97 2 12 1 /Q20

- A 10^5 Pa B 18×10^5 Pa C 8×10^5 Pa D 9×10^5 Pa

59 The graph shows the relationship between the tension in a wire and its extension. The wire is 2.0 m long and has a cross-sectional area of $1.0 \times 10^{-6} \text{ m}^2$. The wire is made of a material that obeys Hooke's law. The graph is shown below.

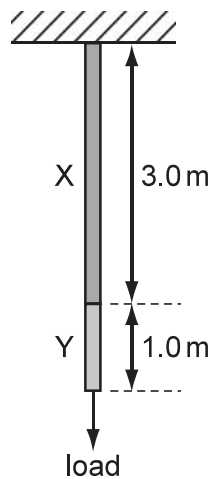


What is the energy stored in the wire when the tension is 3 N?

- A 9 J B 19 J C 2 J D 9 J

60 A wire consists of a 3 m length of metal joined to a 1 m length of metal. The cross-sectional area of the wire is uniform.

The diagram shows the wire hanging from a fixed support.



When a load is applied to the wire, section X stretches by 1 mm and section Y stretches by 1 mm.

The same load is then applied to a second wire of the same cross-section consisting of 1 m of metal joined to 3 m of metal.

What is the total extension of this second wire?

- A 2 mm B 3 mm C 48 mm D 5 mm

61 Two wires are made from the same material. 97 2 12 1 /Q21

Wire A is initially 10 cm long and wire B is initially 20 cm long. The same force is applied to each wire, causing them to extend elastically.

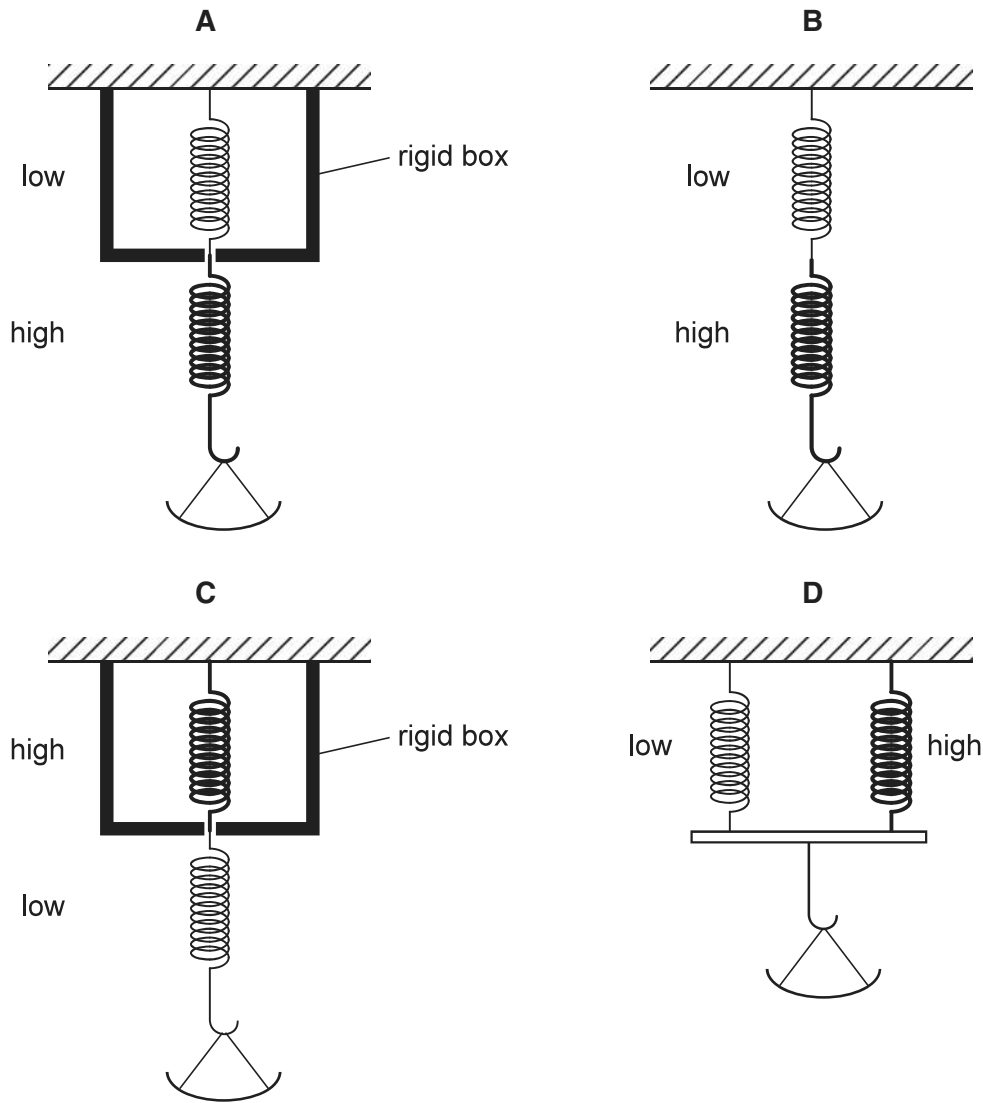
What is the ratio of the extension in A to that in B?

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

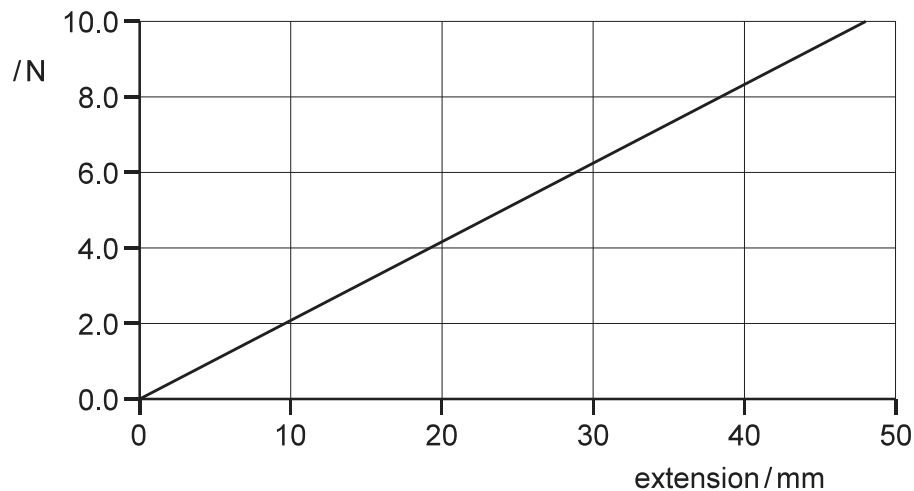
62 To determine the mass of an object, a balance is used that has two sets of masses. One set consists of small masses and the other set consists of large masses. 97 2 12 1 /Q22

One set of masses is used for each of the two different spring constants. The other set of masses is used for the other spring constant.

Which arrangement of springs would be suitable?



63 The graph shows the force-extension relationship for a certain spring. 97/2/13 1/Q19



What is the energy stored in the spring when the tension is 3 mm?

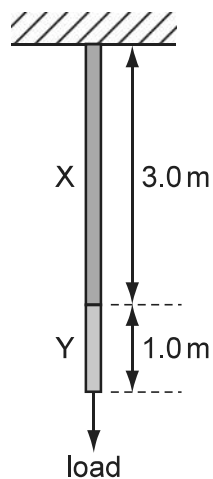
- A 9 B 19 C 2 D 9

64 The Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean is about 11 km deep. 97/2/13 1/Q20

Assuming that seawater is incompressible and has a density of 1.2 g cm^{-3} at the surface, what is the pressure at the bottom?

- A $1.2 \times 10^8 \text{ Pa}$ B $1.2 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}$ C $1.2 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$ D $1.2 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$

65 A wire consists of a 3 m length of metal joined to a 1 m length of metal. The cross-sectional area of the wire is uniform. 97/2/13 1/Q21



When a load is applied, the wire causes metal X to stretch by 1 mm and metal Y to stretch by 1 mm.

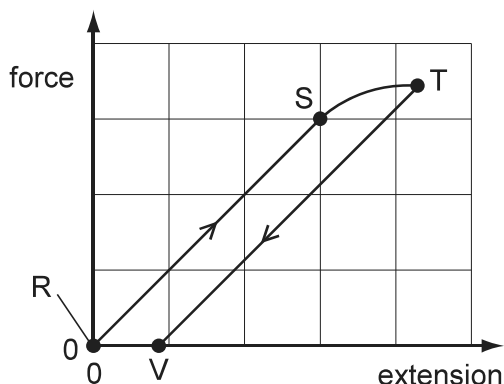
The same load is then applied to a second wire of the same cross-section consisting of 1 m of metal X and 3 m of metal Y.

What is the total extension of this second wire?

- A 2 mm B 3 mm C 4.8 mm D 5 mm

- 66 A long thin metal wire is suspended from a fixed support and hangs vertically. Masses are suspended from its other end. 97/2/11 11/Q20

As the load on the wire is increased from zero and then decreased again, the force-extension diagram shows that the wire is



the wire is

- A an elastic material
B a plastic material
C a brittle material
D a ductile material

- 67 The Young modulus can be determined from measurements made when a wire is stretched. Which quantities should be measured in order to determine 97/2/11 11/Q21

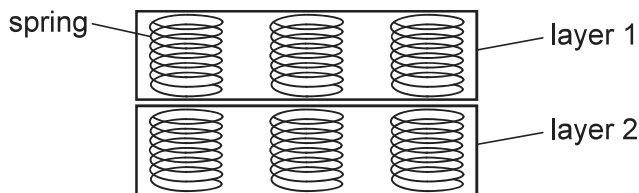
A	mass of stretching coil	original length of wire	diameter of wire	extension of wire
B	mass of stretching coil	new length of wire	cross-sectional area of wire	diameter of wire
C	mass of wire	original length of wire	cross-sectional area of wire	new length of wire
D	mass of wire	new length of wire	diameter of wire	extension of wire

- 68 The extension of a wire under tensile stress may be expressed in terms of the Young modulus of the material of the wire and of the force per unit extension of the wire. 97/2/12 11/Q23

For a wire of length L and cross-sectional area A , what is the relation between x and

- A $\frac{A}{x}$ B $\frac{A}{L}$ C $\frac{L}{A}$ D $\frac{L}{x}$

69 The diagram shows the structure of part of a mattress. 97/2/12 11/Q24



The manufacturer wants to design a softer mattress one which compresses more for the same load.

Which change is not a desirable effect?

- A using more layers of springs
- B using more springs per unit area
- C using springs with a smaller spring constant
- D using springs made from wire with a smaller Young modulus

70 The Young modulus can be determined from measurements made when a wire is stretched.

Which quantities should be measured in order to determine 97/2/13 11/Q20

A	mass of stretched wire	original length of wire	diameter of wire	extension of wire
B	mass of stretched wire	new length of wire	cross sectional area of wire	diameter of wire
C	mass of wire	original length of wire	cross sectional area of wire	new length of wire
D	mass of wire	new length of wire	diameter of wire	extension of wire

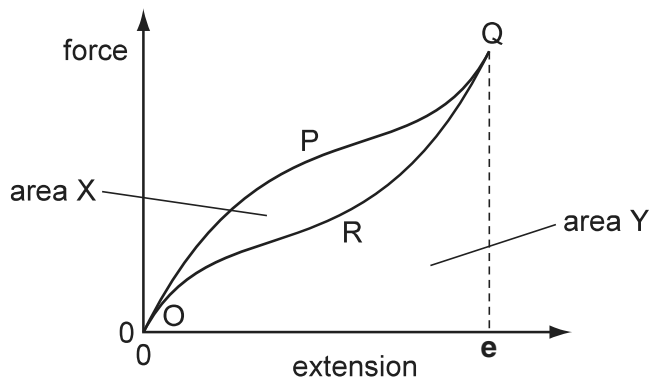
71 The Young modulus of steel is determined using a length of steel wire and is found to be a value. 97/2/11 11/Q23

Another experiment is carried out using a wire of the same steel but of a different length and a different diameter.

What value is obtained for the Young modulus in the second experiment?

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

- 72 A rubber band is stretched and then released to its original length. The diagram shows the force-extension graph for this process. 97/2/11 11/Q24



As the force is increased, the curve goes to the tension. As the force is reduced, the curve goes back to zero tension.

The area under the curve is the energy stored in the band. The area under the curve is the energy released when the band returns to its original length.

Which statement about the process is correct?

- A Area under the curve is the energy stored in the band as it is stretched to e.
- B Area under the curve is the minimum energy required to stretch the band to e.
- C Area under the curve is the elastic potential energy stored in the band when it is stretched to e.
- D Area under the curve is the net work done on the band during the process.

- 73 In describing the behaviour of a spring, the spring constant is used. 97/2/11 11/Q25

Different loads are used to extend the spring by different amounts.

Which quantities are required?

- A the elastic limit and the loads
- B the elastic limit, the tensions and the length of the spring
- C the loads and the tensions of the spring
- D the loads and the length of the spring

- 74 The Young modulus of steel is determined using a length of steel wire and is found to be a certain value.

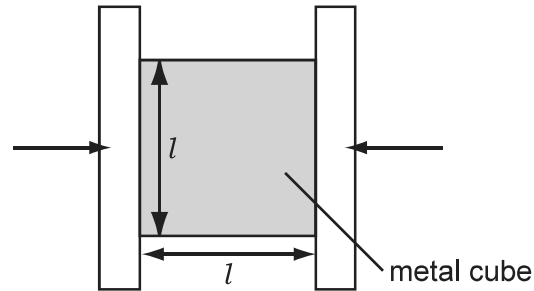
Another experiment is carried out using a wire of the same steel but of a different length and a different diameter.

What value is obtained for the Young modulus in the second experiment? 97/2/13 11/Q21

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

75 A metal cube is placed in a vice and compressed using forces

97 2 11 11/Q26



the amount of compression is related to

A $\Delta \propto \frac{1}{2}$

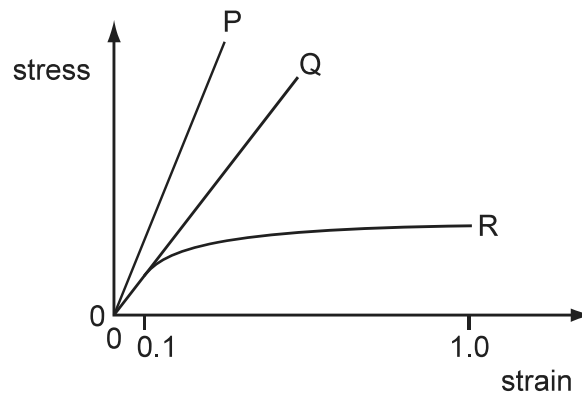
B $\Delta \propto \frac{1}{l}$

C $\Delta \propto l$

D $\Delta \propto l^2$

76 The graphs of stress versus strain for three different materials are shown. The materials have the same dimensions but are made from different materials.

97 2 12 11/Q21



Which statements are correct?

1 The extension of the wire is the same for the same stress

2 The ratio of the original length to the extension is the same for all three

3 The strain is the same for all three

A 1, 2 and 3

B 1 and 3 only

C 2 and 3 only

D 2 only

77 Which property of a material is not related to its elastic modulus?

97 2 13 12/Q22

A Ductility

B Elastic limit

C Spring constant

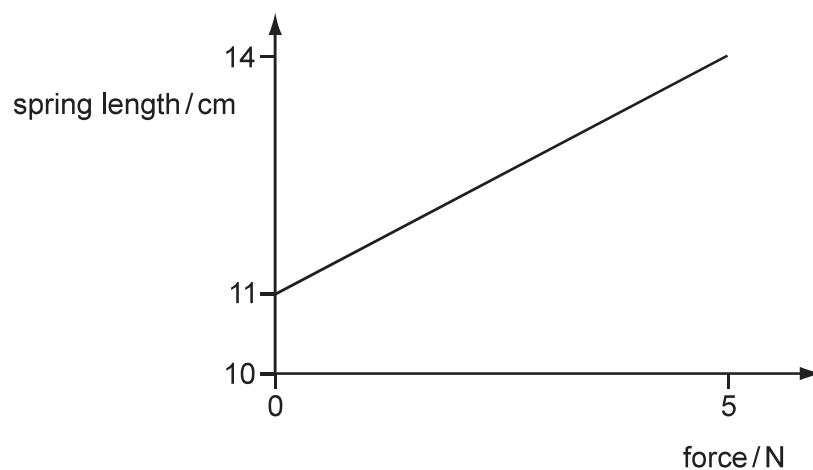
D Ultimate tensile stress

78

e gra s o s t e e e c t o a i n g a o r c e o u t o t o a s r i n g

97 2 12

11/Q22



at is t e t o t a l i n c r e a s e i n e n g t h o f t h e s p r i n g a s t h e f o r c e i n c r e a s e s f r o m 0 t o 5 N

A 4.2 cm

B 3.0 cm

C 1.2 cm

D 19 cm

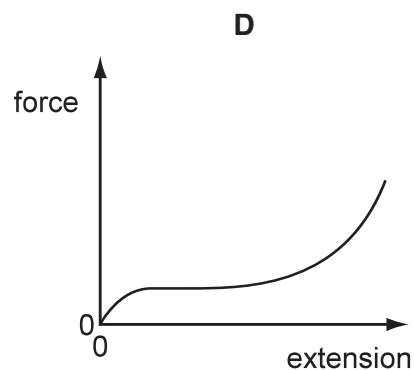
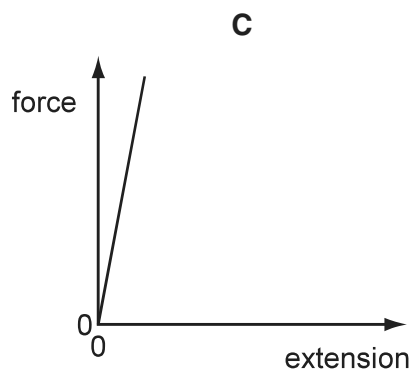
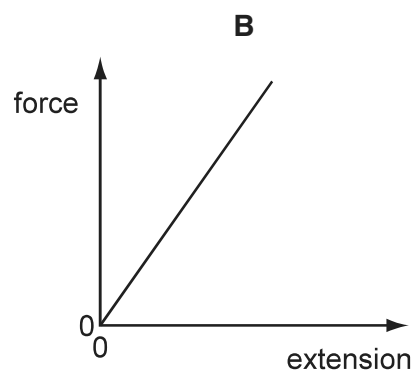
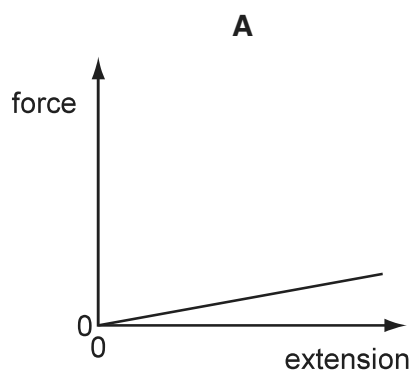
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e o o i n g f o r c e a n d t e n s i o n g r a p h s a r e p l o t t e d a g a i n s t e x t e n s i o n

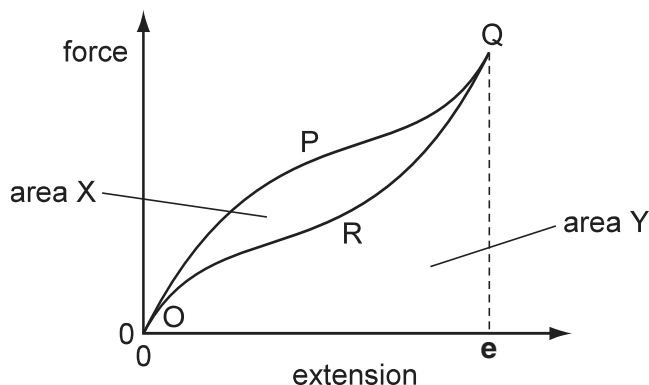
97 2 12

11/Q23

h i c g r a p h r e p r e s e n t s t h e f o r m e o f t h e g r a p h t h a t r e p r e s e n t s t h e g r e a t e s t a m o u n t o f e l a s t i c p o t e n t i a l e n e r g y



- 80 A rubber band is stretched and then released to its original length. The diagram shows the force-extension graph for this process.



As the force is increased the curve goes up to the tension. As the force is reduced the curve goes back to zero tension.

The area between the curves is the energy stored in the band when it is stretched. The area under the lower curve is the energy released when it returns to its original length.

Which statement about the process is correct?

- A Area is the energy lost as it is stretched to e
- B Area under the lower curve is the minimum energy required to stretch the band to e
- C Area under the upper curve is the elastic potential energy stored in the band when it is stretched to e
- D Area under the lower curve is the net work done on the band during the process

- 81 Which property of a material is measured by its Young's modulus?

97 2 11 12/Q23

- A ductility
- B elastic limit
- C spring constant
- D ultimate tensile stress

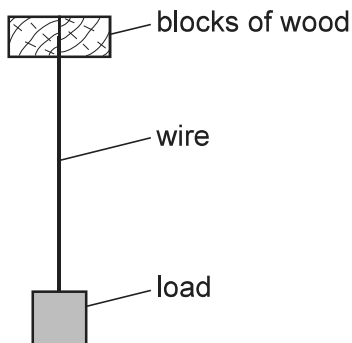
- 82 What is represented by the gradient of a graph of force versus extension?

97 2 11 12/Q25

- A elastic limit
- B spring constant
- C stress
- D Young's modulus

- 83 The diagram shows a wire of diameter D and length L that is firmly clamped at one end. A weight is attached to the other end. The weight causes it to extend by an amount x .

97 2 11 12/Q24

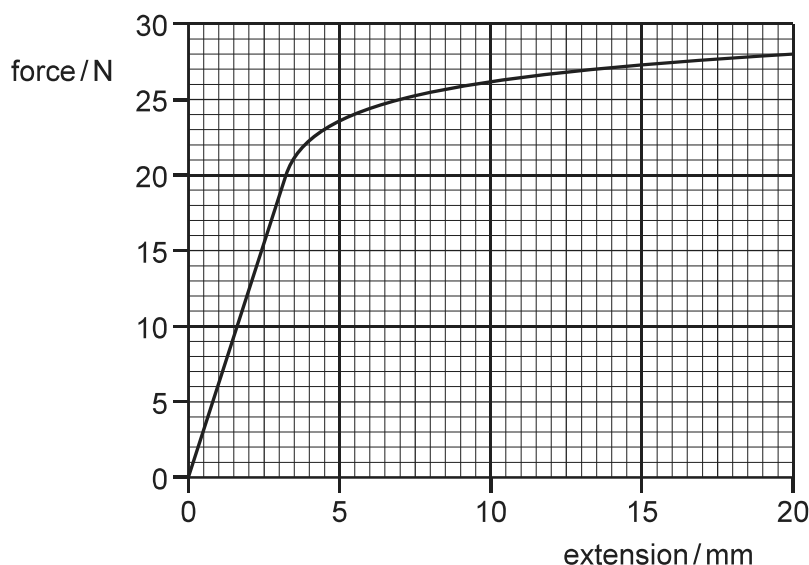


Block of wood is a wire of the same material but of diameter $2D$ and length $3L$ is attached to the same block of wood. It extends by an amount y .

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

- 84 The graph shows the force-extension graph for a wire that is being stretched.

97 2 12 12/Q24



Block of wood is a wire of the same material but of diameter $2D$ and length $3L$ is attached to the same block of wood. It extends by an amount y .

- A 88 B 12 C 3 D 12

- 85 A wire stretches 8 mm under a load of 12 N.

97 2 12 12/Q25

A second wire of the same material has the same diameter and a quarter of the original length. It is stretched by the same load.

Assuming that both wires are within the elastic limit, the extension of the second wire is:

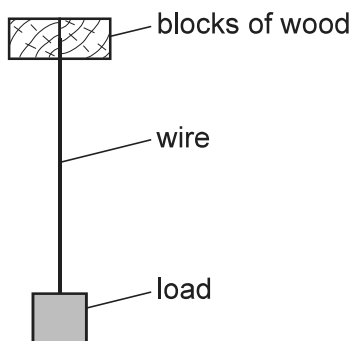
- A 1 mm B 4 mm C 8 mm D 16 mm

- 86 The gradient of a graph of force against extension is
 A elastic limit
 B spring constant
 C stress
 D Young modulus

97 2 13 12/Q20

- 87 The diagram shows a wire of diameter D and length l that is firmly clamped at one end. A weight W is attached to the other end. The weight causes it to extend by an amount x .

97 2 13 12/Q21

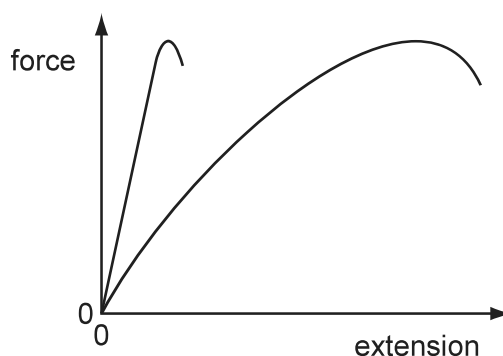


Both wires are of the same material but the diameter of wire 2 is $\frac{1}{2}$ of wire 1. The weight W is the same for both.

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

- 88 The diagram shows the force-extension graphs for two materials of the same dimensions. Both materials are

97 2 12 12/Q26



both are elastic

- A Both materials are brittle
 B Both materials are ductile
 C Both materials are elastic
 D Both materials have the same ultimate tensile stress

89 The reason for the conclusion that the movement of molecules is random

97 2 12 12/Q25

- A the evaporation of water at room temperature
- B conduction of electricity in water
- C convection currents in air
- D motion of dust particles in air

90 Wires are made from different metals and have different dimensions. The Young's modulus of wire is $1.2 \times 10^{11} \text{ N m}^{-2}$ and the diameter of wire is 1.0 mm .

97 2 12 12/Q27

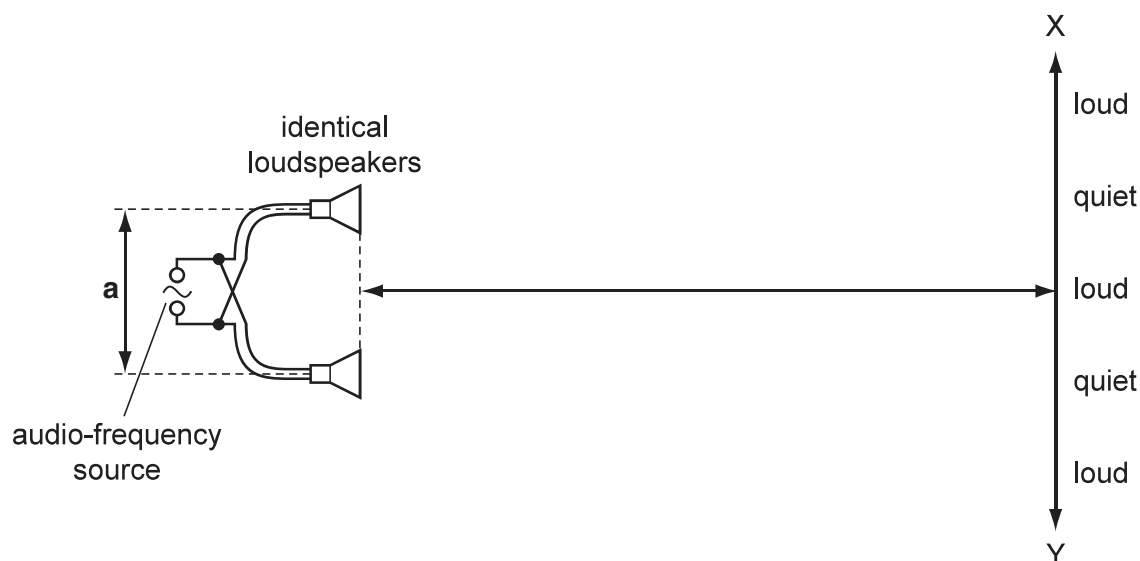
Both wires are extended by the same strain and the forces are

What is the ratio $\frac{\text{tension in wire 1}}{\text{tension in wire 2}}$

- A $\frac{1}{8}$
- B $\frac{1}{2}$
- C 1
- D 8

91 The diagram shows two identical loudspeakers driven in phase by a common audio frequency source.

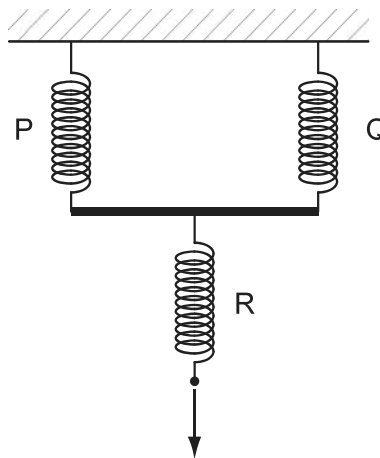
97 2 12 12/Q28



In a student model of a long line, she notices that there are variations in the loudness of the sound in different regions. The sound is loudest in the regions where the path is labeled 'loud' and quietest in the regions where the path is labeled 'quiet'.

What is the distance between two regions of reinforcement?

- A decreasing the distance between the two speakers
- B increasing the distance
- C increasing the frequency of the audio frequency source
- D increasing the power output from the audio frequency source

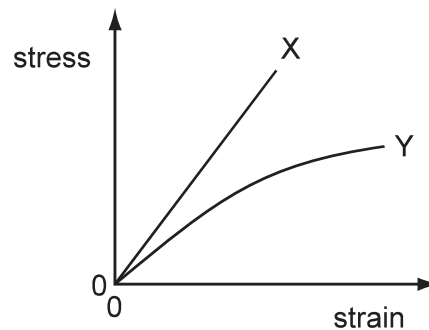


Two springs are identical and have a spring constant of 3 N/m. A third spring has a spring constant of 4 N/m.

What is the increase in the overall length of the arrangement when a force of 12 N is applied?

- A $\frac{1}{3}$ m B $\frac{4}{3}$ m C $\frac{7}{2}$ m D 4 m

The diagram shows the stress-strain graphs for two different materials X and Y. Both materials have the same initial dimensions.



Which statement is not correct?

- A Material X is stiffer than material Y.
 B Material X is stronger than material Y.
 C Material X has a larger ultimate tensile stress.
 D Material X is more ductile than material Y.

- 94 A steel wire and a brass wire are joined end to end and are hung vertically from the steel wire is attached to a point on the ceiling. The steel wire is twice as long as the brass wire and has a diameter

97 2 11

12/Q25

A large mass is hung from the end of the brass wire so that both wires are stretched elastically

The Young's modulus of steel is 2×10^{11} N m⁻² and for brass is 1×10^{11} N m⁻²

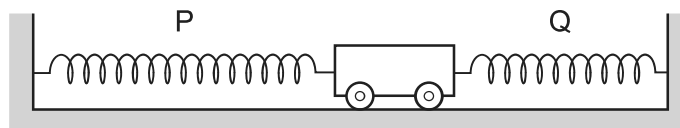
What is the ratio of the extension of the steel to the extension of the brass

- A 2 B 4 C 8 D 1

- 95 A trolley is at rest between two steel springs

97 2 13

12/Q24



Each spring has an unstretched length of 1 m

Spring P has a spring constant of 12 N m^{-1}
 Spring Q has a spring constant of 12 N m^{-1}

The trolley is in equilibrium. What is the extension of spring P?

What is the extension of spring Q?

- A 1 m B 2 m C 3 m D 8 m

- 96 A wire is supported by two steel cables each of length 1 m and diameter 1 mm

97 2 13

12/Q25

The wire is 1 mm in diameter. A mass of 8 kg is suspended from it

What is the estimated value of the Young's modulus of the steel

- A $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ N m}^{-2}$
 B $4 \times 10^{11} \text{ N m}^{-2}$
 C $2 \times 10^{11} \text{ N m}^{-2}$
 D $4 \times 10^{11} \text{ N m}^{-2}$

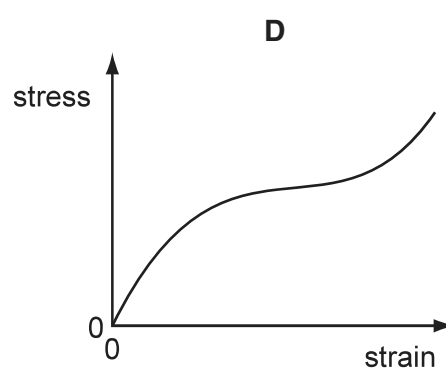
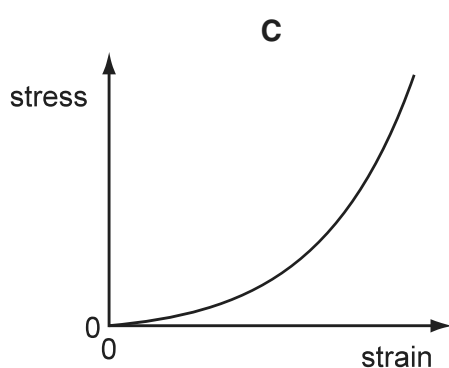
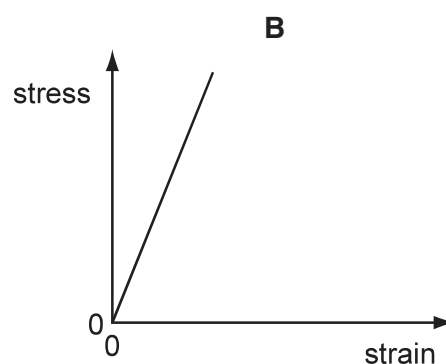
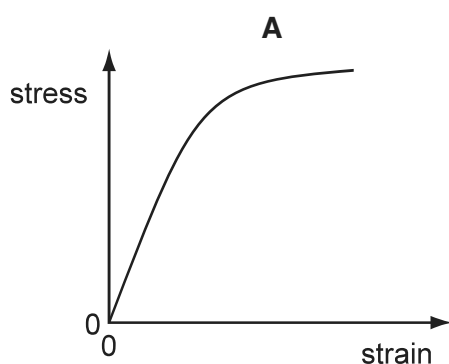
97

Four stress-strain graphs for four different materials are shown below.

97/2/11

13/Q22

Which graph shows the stress-strain graph for a ductile metal?



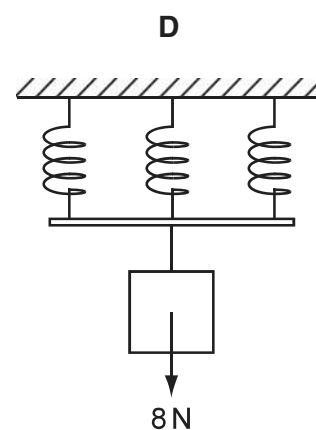
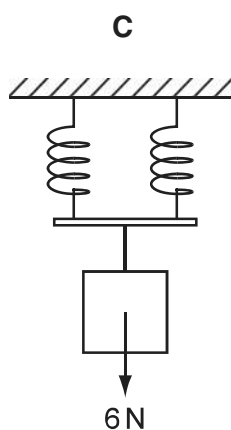
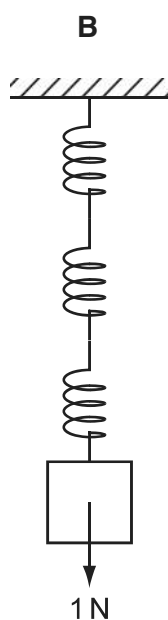
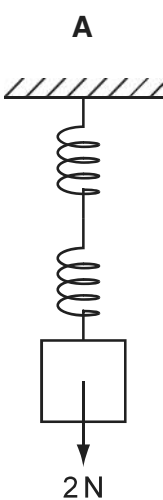
98

A number of identical springs each having the same spring constant are joined in four different ways as shown below. A weight is attached to each arrangement.

97/2/11

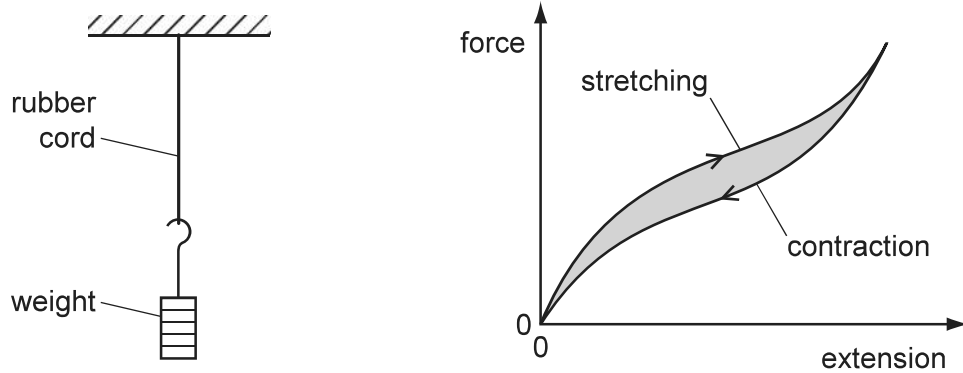
13/Q23

Which arrangement has the largest extension?



- 99 A rubber cord hangs from a rigid support. A weight is attached to its other end. As the weight is gradually increased, the cord stretches and then returns to its original length when the weight is removed.

97 2 12 13/Q22



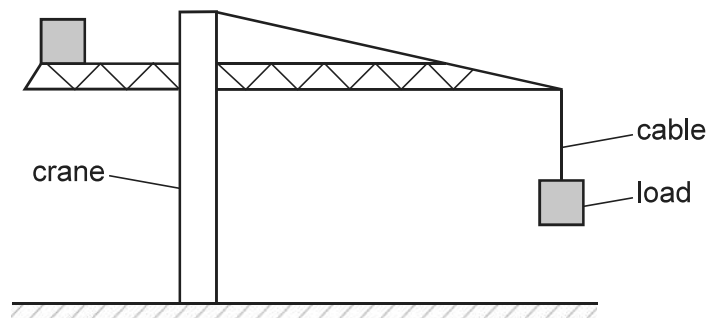
The force-extension curve for contraction is the same as the force-extension curve for stretching.

The area between the two curves represents the energy stored in the cord.

- A The amount of elastic energy stored in the cord.
 B The amount of thermal energy dissipated in the cord.
 C The work done on the cord during stretching.
 D The work done by the cord during contraction.

- 100 The diagram shows a crane on a construction site lifting a load. The crane is made of a material that is the same as the material used for the cable.

97 2 12 13/Q23



The material used for the crane is the same as the material used for the cable.

The material used for each part of the crane is the same as the material used for the cable. The crane is made of a material that is the same as the material used for the cable.

What is the ratio of the stress in the cable to the stress in the crane?

- A 1 B $1/1$ C $1/2$ D $1/3$

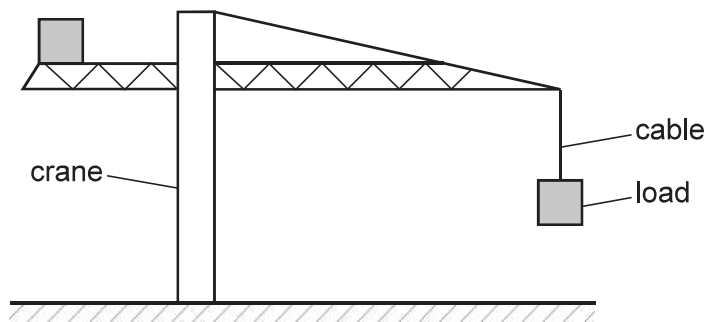
- 101 What is the unit of the Young's modulus?

97 2 12 13/Q21

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

102 The diagram shows a crane on a construction site lifting a concrete block.

97/2/13 13/Q19



The mass of the concrete block is m . The crane is lifting the block at a constant speed.

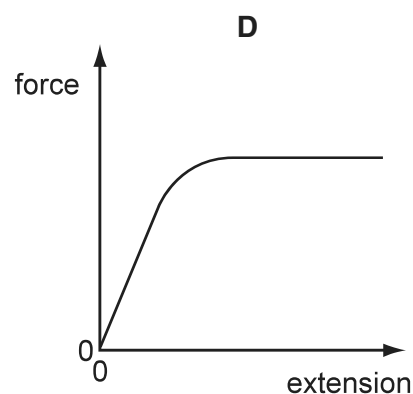
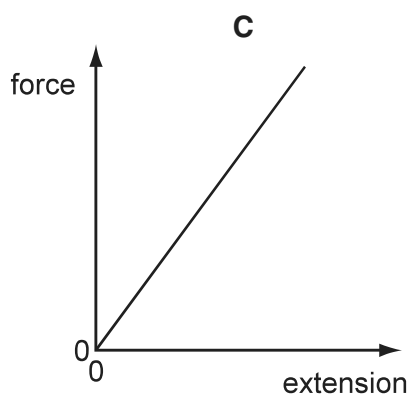
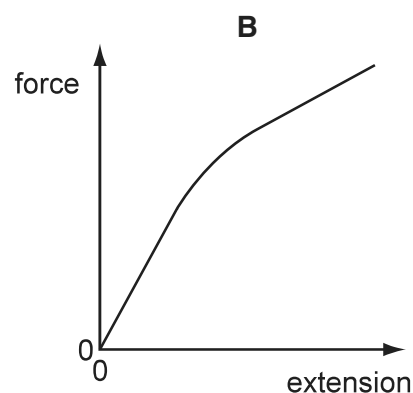
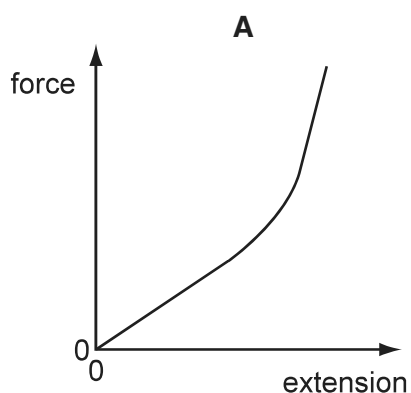
The material used for each part of the crane is the same as that in the crane cable and the mass of the crane is one tenth of the mass of the concrete block.

What is the ratio of the tension in the cable to the weight of the crane?

- A 1 B $1/10$ C $1/100$ D $1/1000$

103 Which graph represents the force-extension relationship for a rubber band that is stretched a small distance?

97/2/13 13/Q20



- 104 A spring is stretched over a range of 3 cm. It is in the elastic region and the spring constant is 97.2 N/m. 13/Q21

Which of the following gives the correct tension and strain energy?

	Force	Tension (N)	Strain energy (J)
A	3	1	1
B		2	12
C	12	3	18
D	24	8	9

- 105 A spring of length 4 mm is suspended from a point A. A load of 1 N is applied to the free end of the spring. This causes the spring to extend so that its final length is 12 mm. What is the strain energy stored in the spring? 97.2 N/m 13/Q15

What is the energy stored in the spring due to this tension?

- A 1 J B 1 J C 2 J D 3 J

- 106 Which of the following is the correct description of the material? 97.2 N/m 13/Q23

- A Brittle and ductile
B Ductile and elastic
C Elastic and plastic
D Plastic and ductile

- 107 A steel spring has a spring constant of 1 N/m. When a 2 N weight is hung from the spring it extends by 2 cm. What is the original length of the spring? 97.2 N/m 13/Q24

What is the original length of the spring?

- A 38 m B 49 m C 1 m D 72 m

- 108 A wire is supported by two steel cables each of length 2 m. 97.2 N/m 13/Q22

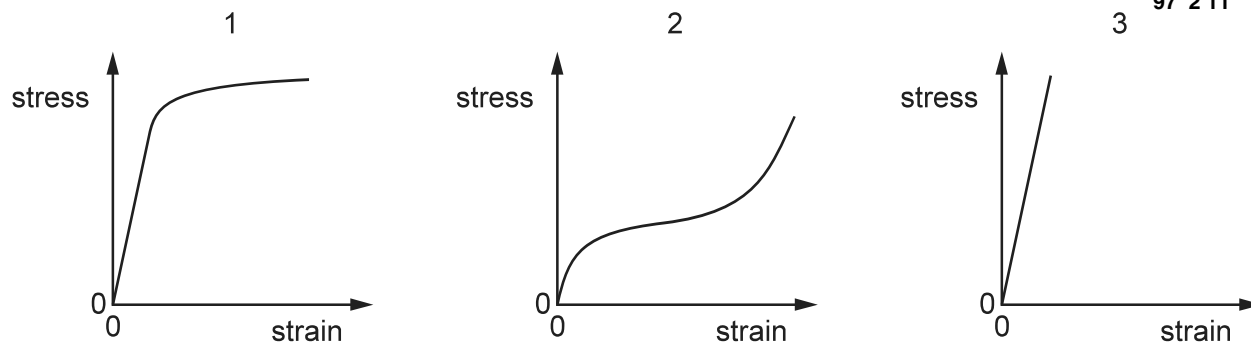
The cable consists of 1 wire of steel. Each wire has a cross-sectional area of 32 mm². The Young's modulus of steel is 210 GPa.

Which of the following is the correct description of the material? A man of mass 70 kg steps into it.

- A 1 mm B 2 mm C 1 mm D 2 mm

109 The stress strain graphs for three different materials are shown not drawn to the same scales

97 2 11 14/Q20



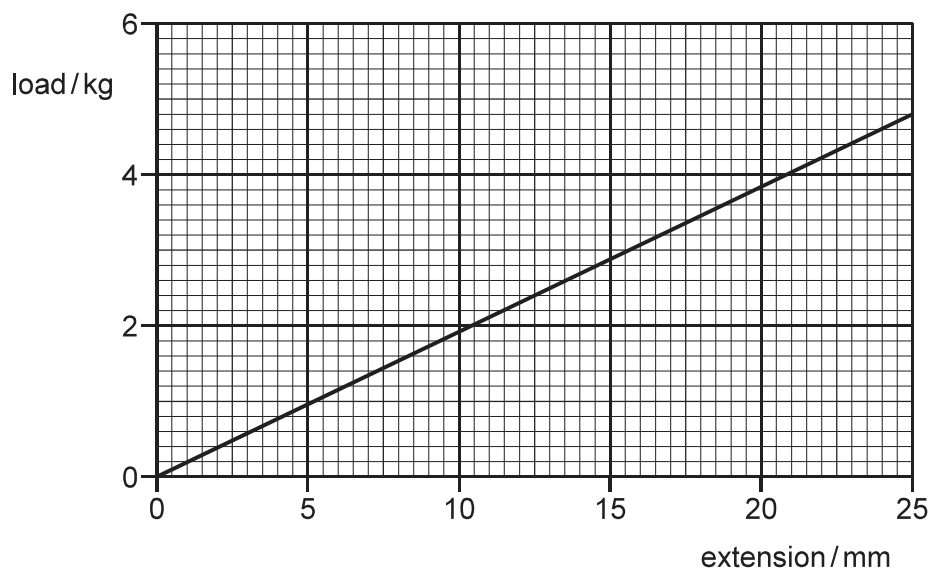
The three materials are copper, rubber and glass

Which materials are represented by the graphs

	1	2	3
A	copper	glass	rubber
B	copper	rubber	glass
C	glass	copper	rubber
D	glass	rubber	copper

110 The graph is a load extension graph for a wire undergoing elastic deformation

97 2 11 14/Q21



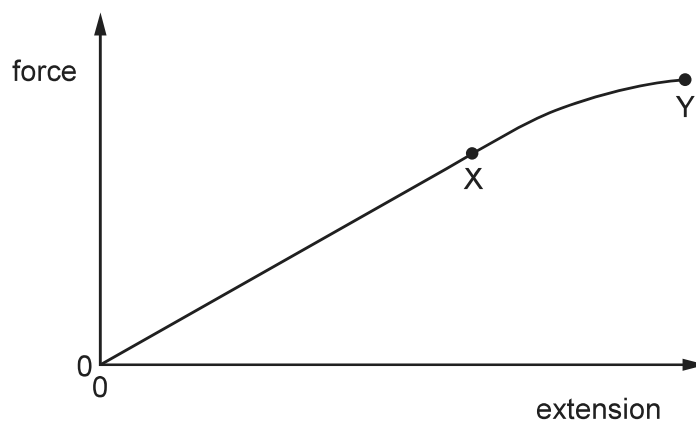
How much work is done on the wire to increase the extension from 1 mm to 2 mm

- A 28 B 184 C 28 D 37

- 111 What is the area under the force-extension graph for a material that is elastic up to the limit of proportionality? 97/2/13 13/Q23

A area under the force-extension graph
 B area under the stress-strain graph
 C gradient of the force-extension graph
 D gradient of the stress-strain graph

- 112 A sample of metal is subjected to a force which increases to a maximum value and then decreases. What is the area under the force-extension graph for the loading and unloading cycles? 97/2/12 14/Q19



When the sample contracts, it follows the same force-extension curve as when it was being stretched.

What is the behavior of the metal between points X and Y?

A not elastic and elastic
 B not elastic and not elastic
 C elastic but not elastic
 D elastic but not elastic

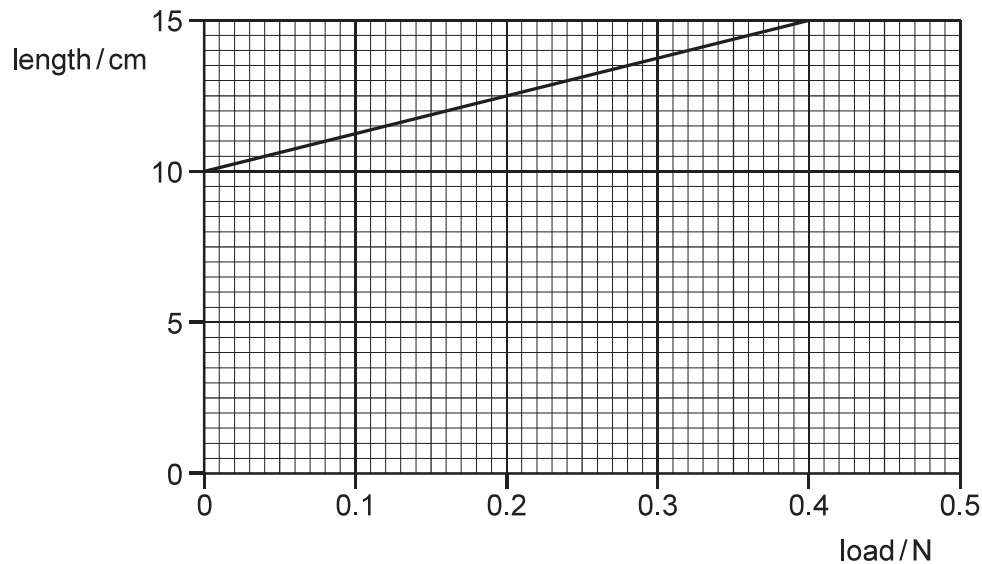
- 113 An elastic material of a given mass is subjected to a tensile stress. How is the elastic energy stored per unit volume of the material related to the stress? 97/2/13 14/Q23

What is the expression for the elastic energy stored per unit volume of the material?

A $\frac{\sigma^2}{2}$ B $\frac{\sigma^2}{2}$ C $\frac{\sigma^2}{2^2}$ D $\frac{2}{\sigma^2}$

114 The graph shows the extension of a wire as it is stretched by an increasing load.

97/2/12 14/Q20

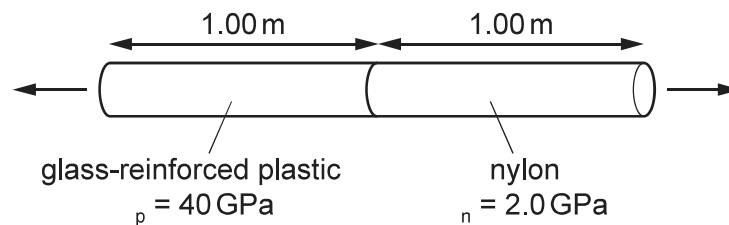


What is the extension constant?

- A 8 m^{-1} B 2.7 m^{-1} C 13 m^{-1} D 8 m^{-1}

115 A composite rod is made by attaching a glass reinforced plastic rod and a nylon rod end to end.

97/2/12 14/Q21



The rods have the same cross-sectional area and each rod is 1 m in length. The Young's modulus of the plastic is 40 GPa and the Young's modulus of the nylon is 2 GPa.

The composite rod is fixed in its total extension to 3 mm.

What is the greatest tensile stress that can be applied to the composite rod before it breaks?

- A $7.1 \times 10^{14} \text{ Pa}$
 B $7.1 \times 10^2 \text{ Pa}$
 C 7.1 Pa
 D $7.1 \times 10^9 \text{ Pa}$

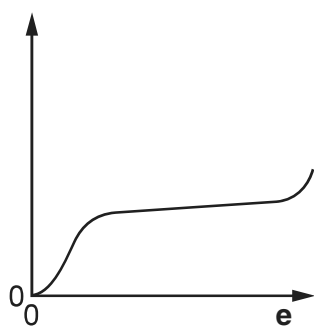
116 The Mariana Trench in the Pacific Ocean is about 11 km deep.

97/2/13 14/Q22

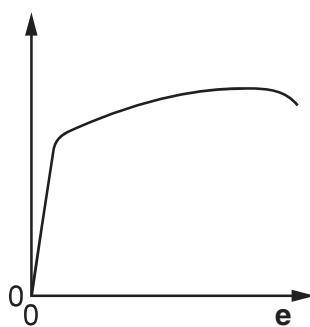
Assuming that seawater is incompressible and has a density of about 1.2 g cm^{-3} , what is the pressure at the bottom of the trench?

- A 1 Pa B 1 Pa C 10^7 Pa D 10^8 Pa

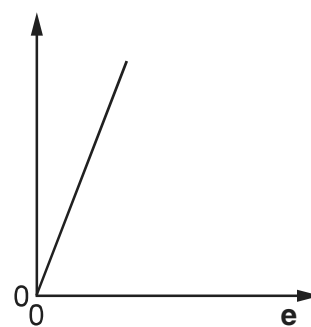
- 117 C in rica sam es o stee g ass an ru er are eac su ecte to a gra ua increasing tensi e
orce e e tensions e are measure an gra sare otte ass o n e o 97 2 13 14/Q24



graph X



graph Y

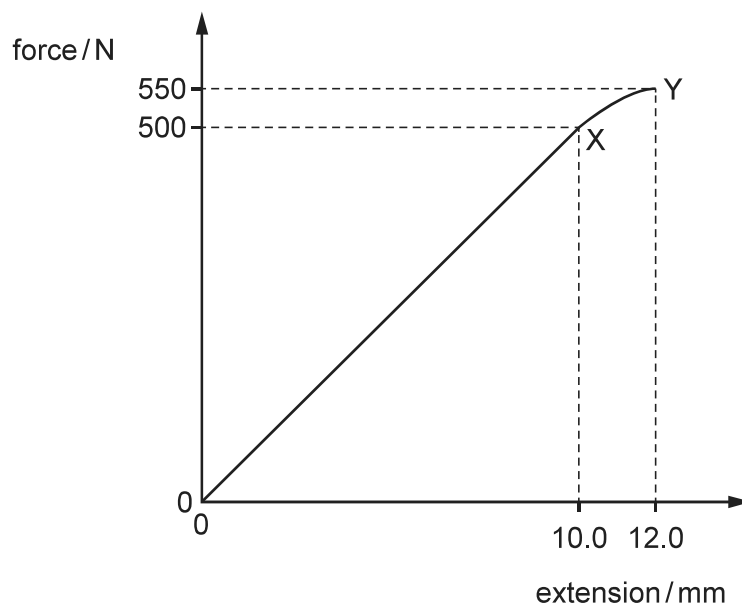


graph Z

ic ro correct reates t e gra s to t e materia s

	stee	g ass	ru er
A			
B			
C			
D			

- 118 e gra s o s t e e a iour o a sam e o a meta en it is stretc e unti it starts to
un ergo astic e ormation 97 2 13 14/Q24



at is t e tota or one in stretc ing t e sam e rom ero to 12 mm e tension
im i t e ca cuation treating t e cur e as a straig t ine

- A 3 3 B 3 C 3 D

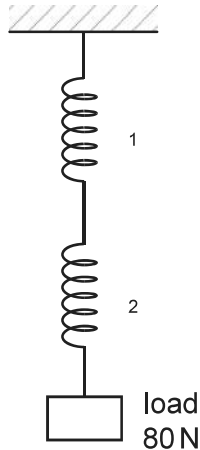
119 What is meant by the ultimate tensile stress of a material

97 2 13 14/Q23

- A the maximum force that can be applied to a material before it breaks
- B the maximum inter atomic force between atoms in a material
- C the maximum stretching force per unit cross sectional area of a material
- D the maximum tensile force in a wire of a material before it breaks

120 Two springs one with spring constant $k_1 = 4 \text{ N m}^{-1}$ and the other with spring constant $k_2 = 2 \text{ N m}^{-1}$ are connected in series

97 2 13 14/Q25

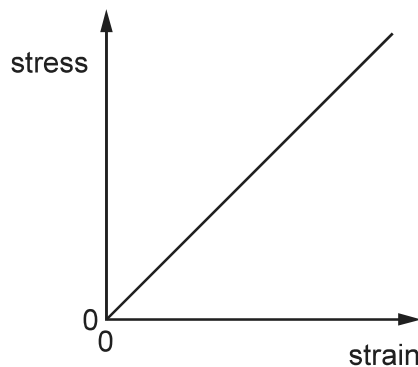


What is the total extension of the springs when supporting a load of 80 N

- A 13 cm
- B 4 cm
- C 8 cm
- D 16 cm

121 The stress-strain graph for a glass rod shows that the material is brittle

97 2 11 14/Q20



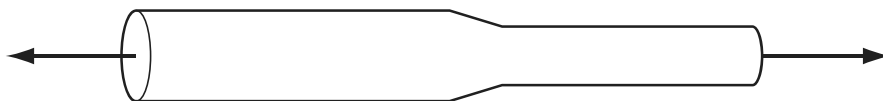
Which statement about the glass rod is correct

- A It is a brittle material
- B The glass is ductile
- C The glass is elastic
- D The cross sectional area of the rod is equal to the ultimate tensile stress of the rod

122 A steel wire of circular cross section is under tension as shown

97 2 13 1 /Q22

The diameter of the thick portion is four times the diameter of the thin portion

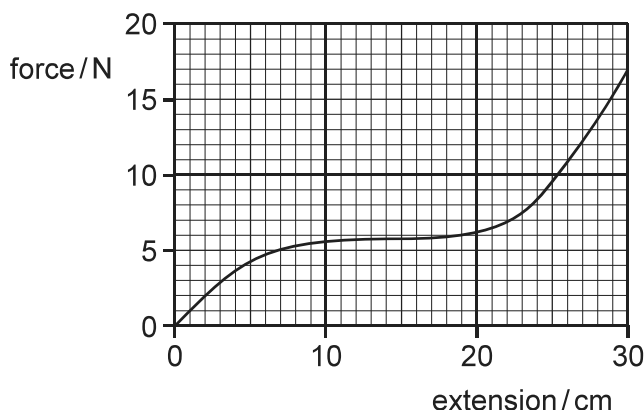


What is the ratio of the stress in the thick portion to the stress in the thin portion

- A 2 B 4 C 2 D 4

123 A rubber band is stretched hanging weights on it and the force-extension graph is obtained from the results

97 2 11 14/Q21



What is the best estimate of the strain energy stored in the rubber band when it is extended 3 cm

- A 18 B 2 C 1 D 2

124 To determine the Young modulus of a wire several measurements are taken

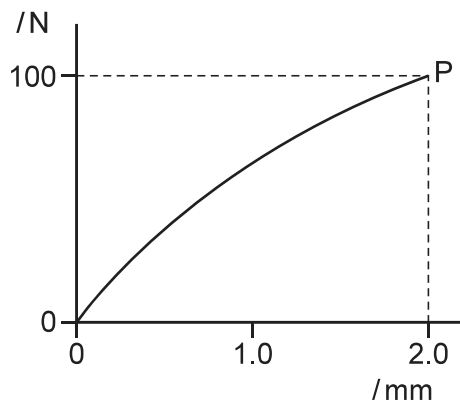
97 2 12 1 /Q21

Which of the following measurements cannot be taken directly with the apparatus

	measurement	apparatus
A	area of cross section of wire	micrometer screw gauge
B	extension of wire	vernier scale
C	mass of object attached to wire	electronic balance
D	original length of wire	metre rule

125 The graph shows the relationship between force and extension for a material. The material is non-linear elastic. The area under the curve represents the work done in stretching the material.

97 2 13 1 /Q23

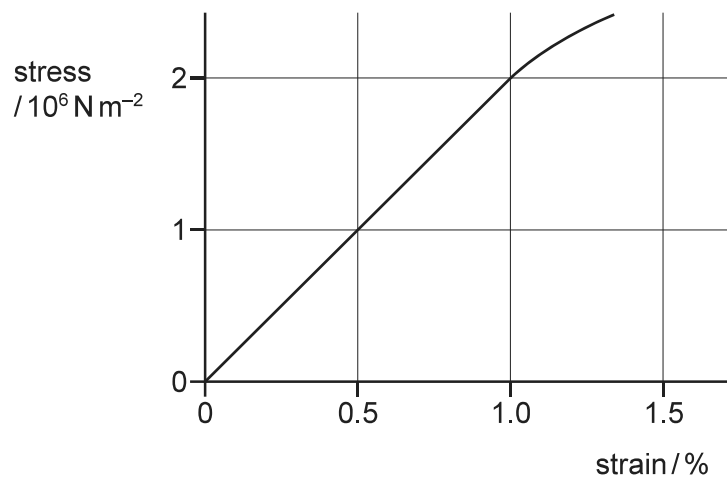


What is the work done in stretching the material to point P?

- A 9 B 1 C 11 D 2

126 The graph shows the relationship between stress and strain for a material.

97 2 13 1 /Q24



What is the work done in stretching the material to a strain of 1.0%?

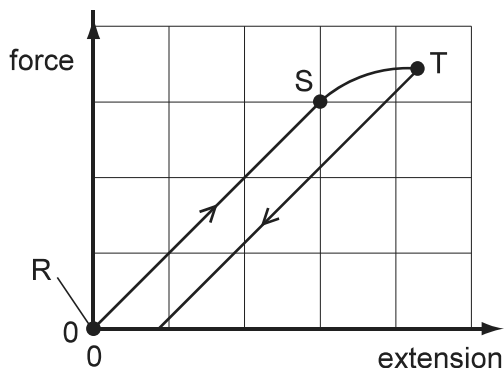
- A $1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J m}^{-2}$
 B $2 \times 10^{-2} \text{ J m}^{-2}$
 C $1 \times 10^{-8} \text{ J m}^{-2}$
 D $2 \times 10^{-8} \text{ J m}^{-2}$

- 127 A long thin metal wire is suspended from a fixed support and hangs vertically. The mass of the wire is m and its cross-sectional area is A . The wire is stretched by a force F and the extension is e . The work done in stretching the wire is W . The work done in stretching the wire is W .

97 2 12 1 /Q22

The work done in stretching the wire is W . The work done in stretching the wire is W .

The diagram shows the force-extension graph for the wire.



The work done in stretching the wire is W . The work done in stretching the wire is W .

A The work done in stretching the wire is W . The work done in stretching the wire is W .

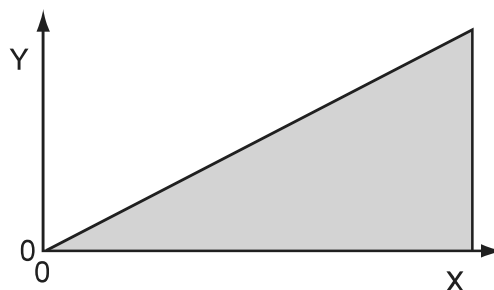
B The work done in stretching the wire is W . The work done in stretching the wire is W .

C The work done in stretching the wire is W . The work done in stretching the wire is W .

D The work done in stretching the wire is W . The work done in stretching the wire is W .

- 128 The diagram shows the force-extension graph for a wire.

97 2 11 1 /Q22



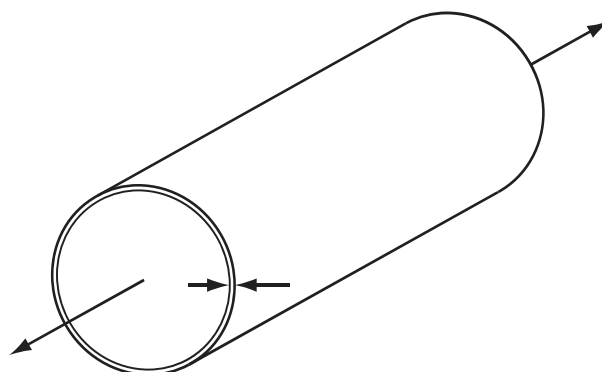
The shaded area represents the total strain energy stored in stretching the wire.

The work done in stretching the wire is W . The work done in stretching the wire is W .

A	force	the tension
B	mass	the tension
C	strain	energy
D	stress	strain

- 129 The diagram represents a steel tube of thickness t which is small in comparison with the diameter of the tube.

97 2 12 1 /Q23



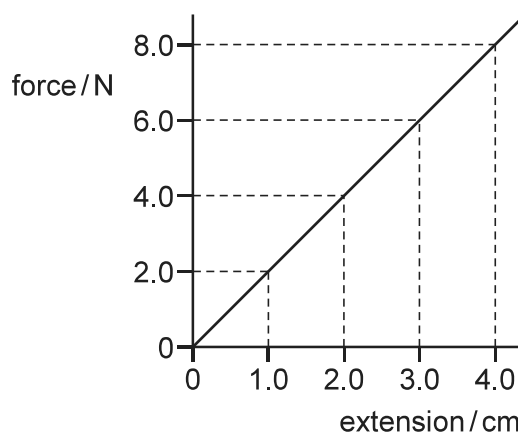
The tube is under tension because a force is applied to the ends of the tube, so the stress in the material of the tube is proportional to the force.

The tube diameter and the tension being constant, the thickness gives the stress.

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

- 130 The variation of the force of the tension of a spring is shown in the graph.

97 2 11 1 /Q23



When there is no force applied to the spring, its length is 1 cm.

What is the increase in the strain energy stored in the spring when its length is increased from 2 cm to 3 cm?

- A 2 B 3 C 4 D