

ALEXANDER ROAD HIGH SCHOOL

April 2021	PHYSICAL SCIENCES CONTROL TEST	55 MINUTES
JA	GRADE 11 MEMO	TOTAL = 50

- 1.1 D √√
 1.2 B √√
- 1.3 D ✓✓
- 1.4 C ✓✓
- 1.5 A ✓✓

[10]

- 2.1 When a resultant/net force acts on an object, the object will accelerate in the direction of the force ✓ at an acceleration directly proportional to the force and inversely proportional to the mass (of the object). ✓ (2)
- 2.2 $\sqrt{F_{\text{brakes}}} \sqrt{f_k} \sqrt{F_N} \sqrt{F_g}$ $F_{brakes}(or 2200 \text{ N}) / N \text{ (or F_N)}$ $f_k(or F_f)$ $W \text{ (or F_g)}$ $V \text{ (or F_g)}$ $V \text{ (or F_g$
- 2.3 $F_{g\perp} = (900)(9,8)(\cos 35,3^{\circ}) = 7\ 198,33\ N \checkmark$ $F_{g\parallel} = (900)(9,8)(\sin 35,3^{\circ}) = 5\ 096,70\ N \checkmark$ (2)
- 2.4 $f_k = \mu_k . N \checkmark$ $f_k = (0,17)(7\ 198,33) \checkmark^{\text{POSITIVE MARKING FROM 2.3}}$ $\therefore f_k = 1\ 233,72\ N \checkmark$ (3)
- 2.5 $F_{net} = ma$ or $F_{g\parallel} F_{brake} f_k = ma \checkmark$ $5096,7 - 2\ 200 - 1\ 233,72 = (900)(a) \checkmark^{\text{POSITIVE MARKING FROM 2.3 & 2.4}}$ $\therefore a = 1,85\ m.\ s^{-2}$ down the hill $\checkmark^{\text{MUST INCLUDE DIRECTION}}$ (3)

[14]

3.1 When object A exerts a force on object B, object B SIMULTANEOUSLY exerts an oppositely directed force of equal magnitude on object A. $\checkmark \checkmark$ (2 or 0) (2)

3.2
$$\checkmark T \checkmark f_k \checkmark F_N \checkmark F_g$$

 $f_k \text{ (or } F_f) \qquad T \text{ or } (F_T)$
 $W \text{ (or } F_g)$
(4)

3.3.1 $F_{net} = ma \checkmark$

5kg trolley:	10kg block:
$T-23 = 5a \checkmark^{\text{MARK FOR } T-f_k}$	$(10)(9,8)\checkmark - T = 10a\checkmark^{\text{MARK FOR }F_g - T}$
T = 5a + 23 (eqn. 1)	98 - T = 10a (eqn. 2)

Sub eqn. 1 into eqn. 2:

$$98 - (5a + 23) = 10a \checkmark$$

$$15a = 75$$

$$\therefore a = 5 m \cdot s^{-2} \checkmark$$
(6)

3.3.2
$$T = 5(5) + 23 \checkmark^{\text{POSITIVE MARKING FROM 3.3.1}}$$

 $\therefore T = 48 N \checkmark$ (2)

(1) **[15]**

4.1 Each particle in the universe attracts every other particle with a gravitational force that is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centres. $\checkmark \checkmark$ (2 or 0) (2)

4.2

$$F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2} \checkmark$$

$$F = \frac{(6,67 \times 10^{-11})(6,39 \times 10^{23})(5,98 \times 10^{24}) \checkmark}{(2,80 \times 10^8 \times 10^3)^2 \checkmark}$$

$$\therefore F = 3,25 \times 10^{15} N \checkmark$$
(4)
4.3

$$W = mg \checkmark$$

$$W = F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$$

4.3
$$W = mg \checkmark$$

 $W = (24,7)(9,8) \checkmark$
 $\therefore W = 242,06 N \checkmark$
 $W = F = \frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^2}$
 $242,06 = \frac{(6,67 \times 10^{-11})(6,39 \times 10^{23})(65)}{(R_{Mars})^2} \checkmark$
 $\therefore R_{Mars} = 3,38 \times 10^6 m \checkmark$
(5)

[11]