TERM 12020
PHYSICAL SCIENCE CONTROL TEST (PART 1) MEMO
JA, PE
GRADE 11
1.1 C $\checkmark \checkmark$
1.2 $C \checkmark \checkmark$
1.3 A $\checkmark \checkmark$
$1.4 B \checkmark \checkmark$
$1.5 \mathrm{D} \checkmark \checkmark$
TOTAL SECTION A:
[10]
2.1 $\quad \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$ (one mark per force with correct label)

$2.2 \quad N=W=m . g=(0,5)(9,8)=4,9 N \checkmark$
$f_{k}=\mu_{k} . N \quad \checkmark^{\text {formula }} \quad$ (if the no substitution into the formula is made: -1 mark)
$(2,8) \checkmark^{f_{k}=F_{A}}=\mu_{k} .(4,9)$
$\mu_{k}=0,57 \quad \checkmark$ answer $\quad$ (if a unit is given: -1 mark)
2.3.1 Decreases $\checkmark$
2.3.2 The horizontal component of the applied force decreases. $\checkmark$
$3.1 \quad R^{2}=S^{2}+T^{2}$ (Pythag.)
$R^{2}=1576,1661^{2}+910^{2}$
$R=1820 \mathrm{~N} \quad \checkmark$
3.2 The forces are in equilibrium.
$3.3 \quad W=m g \quad \checkmark$ formula
$1820=m(9,8) \quad \checkmark$ releasing $\mathrm{W}=\mathrm{R}$ and substitution into formula
$m=185,71 \mathrm{~kg} \quad \checkmark$ answer with unit
4.1 A body will remain in its state of rest or motion at constant velocity unless a non-zero resultant/net force acts on it. $\checkmark \checkmark$ (2 or 0 )
$4.2 \quad \checkmark \checkmark \checkmark$ (one mark per force with correct label)

4.3.1
$W_{\|}=W \cdot \sin \left(30^{\circ}\right)=(630) \cdot(9,8) \cdot \sin \left(30^{\circ}\right)=3087 N \quad \quad{ }^{W} W_{\|}$
$f_{s}-W_{\|}=0 \quad \checkmark^{\text {relationship between } f_{s} \text { and } W_{\|}}$
$f_{s}=W_{\|}$
$f_{s}=3087 \mathrm{~N} \quad \checkmark^{\text {answer with unit }}$
4.3.2.
$W_{\perp}=W \cdot \cos \left(30^{\circ}\right)=(630) \cdot(9,8) \cdot \cos \left(30^{\circ}\right)=5346,84 N \quad \checkmark^{W_{\perp}}$
$f_{s}=\mu_{S} . N \quad \checkmark$ formula
$4000=\mu_{S} .(5346,84) \quad \checkmark^{\text {releasing } \mathrm{fs}(\max )=4000 \mathrm{~N} \text { and substitution into formula }}$
$\mu_{s}=0,58 \quad \checkmark$ answer
4.4 DECREASES $\checkmark$
5.1 When a resultant/net force acts on an object, the object will accelerate in the direction
of the force $\checkmark$ at an acceleration directly proportional to the force and inversely proportional to the mass of the object. $\checkmark$
5.2.1 Mass $\checkmark$
5.2.2 Acceleration $\checkmark$
5.2.3 (Resultant / Applied) Force $\checkmark$
5.3 What is the relationship between the mass of an object and its acceleration? $\checkmark \checkmark$
$5.4 \quad \frac{1}{m} \checkmark$
$5.5 \quad \frac{17-10 \checkmark}{3,3-2 \checkmark}=5,38 N \checkmark$

