| 1. | (a) | Define the <i>density</i> of a material. | | | | | |
|----|-----|--|--|-----------------|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | ••••• | | (1) | | | |
| | (b) | Brass, an alloy of copper and zinc, consists of 70% by volume of copper and 30% by volume of zinc. | | | | | |
| | | | density of copper $= 8.9 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ density of zinc $= 7.1 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ | | | | |
| | | (i) | Determine the mass of copper and the mass of zinc required to make a rod of volume $0.80 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$. | of brass | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | (ii) | Calculate the density of brass. | | | | |
| | | | | (4) | | | |
| | | | | (Total 5 marks) | | | |
| 2. | (a) | State Hooke's law. | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | (2) | | | |

Name

Chapter 11 Past Paper Questions

(b) A student is asked to measure the mass of a rock sample using a steel spring, standard masses and a metre rule. She measured the spring unstretched length of the spring and then set up the arrangement shown in the diagram to the stand right. (i) Describe how you would use this standard mass arrangement to measure the mass of the rock sample. State the measurements you would make and explain how you would use the measurements to find the mass of the rock sample. The quality of your written communication will be assessed in this question. **(6)** (ii) State and explain one modification you could make to the arrangement in the diagram above to make it more stable. **(2)**

| 3. | (a) | State <i>Hooke's law</i> for a material in the form of a wire and state the conditions under which this law applies. | | | | | |
|----|-----|---|--|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | (b) | A length of steel wire and a length of brass wire are joined together. This combination is suspended from a fixed support and a force of 80 N is applied at the bottom end, as shown in the figure below. | | | | | |
| | | | <u>//////</u> | | | | |
| | | | steel | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | brass | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| | | | □ 80 N | | | | |
| | | Each wire has a cross-sectional area of 2.4×10^{-6} m ² . | | | | | |
| | | length of the steel wire = 0.80 m length of the brass wire = 1.40 m | | | | | |
| | | | the Young modulus for steel = 2.0×10^{11} Pa the Young modulus for brass = 1.0×10^{11} Pa | | | | |
| | | (i) | Calculate the total extension produced when the force of 80 N is applied. | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | |

(2)

| | (ii) | Show that the mass of the combination wire = 4.4×10^{-2} kg. | |
|-----|------|---|-----------------------|
| | | density of steel = $7.9 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ density of brass = $8.5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$ | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | (7) |
| (c) | | igle brass wire has the same mass and the same cross-sectional area as the bination wire described in part (b). Calculate its length. | |
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| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | (To | (2) otal 11 marks) |