

1. (a) Define the *density* of a material.

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(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 brass of volume $0.80 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3$.

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- (ii) Calculate the density of brass.

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(4)
(Total 5 marks)

2. (a) State Hooke's law.

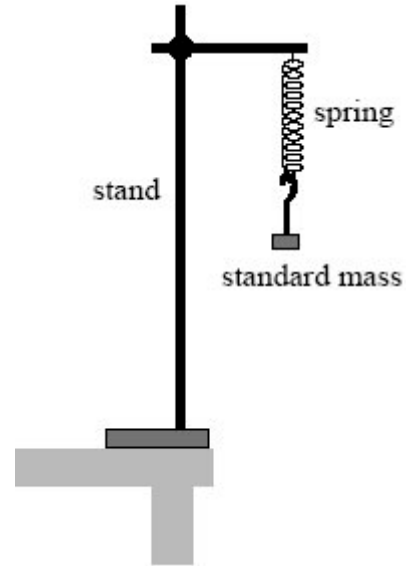
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(2)

(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 unstretched length of the spring and then set up the arrangement shown in the diagram to the right.

(i) Describe how you would use this 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.



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(6)

(ii) State and explain **one** modification you could make to the arrangement in the diagram above to make it more stable.

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(2)

(Total 10 marks)

(ii) Show that the mass of the combination wire = 4.4×10^{-2} kg.

$$\text{density of steel} = 7.9 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

$$\text{density of brass} = 8.5 \times 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$$

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(7)

(b) A single brass wire has the same mass and the same cross-sectional area as the combination wire described in part (b). Calculate its length.

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(2)

(Total 9 marks)