

Revision Sheet 复习练习卷

A-Level Physics · Unit 4 Forces, density and pressure

10 vocabulary items · 28 marks of exam questions (11 questions)

Part 1 · Vocabulary review answer key. Section A wants the exact English spelling.

Question	Answer	Marks
1	centre of gravity	1
2	centre of mass	1
3	moment	1
4	pivot	1
5	couple	1
6	torque	1
7	equilibrium	1
8	principle of moments	1
9	vector triangle	1
10	Archimedes' principle	1

Question 11 (Answer: C)

- "Just fully submerged" puts the top of the sphere level with the liquid surface.
- Its lowest point is therefore a depth $2r$ below the surface.
- $p = P_A + \rho g(2r)$ – the air pressure plus the weight of the liquid column above.

Question 12 (Answer: C)

- Each force acts a distance d from the pivot, so each gives a moment Fd .
- Both turn the tap the same way, so the torque is $Fd + Fd = 2Fd$.
- Equivalently, one force times the $2d$ separation between them.

Question 13 (Answer: D)

- Fully submerged, the block feels an upthrust $\rho g V$ upwards.
- The string holds it down, so the three forces balance: $\rho g V = mg + T$.
- $T = \rho g V - mg$, which is positive precisely because the block would otherwise float.

Question 14 (Answer: A)

- Fully submerged, the upthrust is $\rho_{\text{liquid}} g V$ and the weight is $\rho_{\text{object}} g V$ – the same V .
- The ratio is therefore just $\rho_{\text{liquid}} / \rho_{\text{object}}$; the volume cancels entirely.
- Doubling the liquid's density doubles it, while B changes nothing and C halves it.

Question 15 (Answer: D)

(Explanation not available.)

Question 16 (Answer: D)

- The weight is the same whichever face is down, so the pressure is largest on the smallest face, 10.0 cm by 12.0 cm.
- For a uniform block $p = W/A = \rho gh$, where h is the height above that face: $1.13 \times 10^4 \times 9.81 \times 0.150 = 1.66 \times 10^4$ Pa = 16.6 kPa.
- C is the smallest pressure, with the 10.0 cm side upright; A and B leave out g .

Question 17 (Answer: A)

- Upthrust is the weight of water displaced, $\rho_{\text{water}} g V$: it depends on the water and on the volume under water, not on what the cuboid is made of.
- The four cuboids have the same volume and are all fully under water, so the upthrust on each is the same.
- The material's density changes only the weight, and so the force the rod must supply; Y still has an upthrust, exactly equal to its weight.

Question 18 (Answer: A)

- Pressure is force per unit area: $p = 290/0.036 = 8.06 \times 10^3$ Pa on the plate.
- This pressure is ρgh , so $h = 8.06 \times 10^3 / (930 \times 9.81) = 0.88$ m.
- D leaves out g , and B turns the fraction upside down.

Multiple Choice Answers

Q19: D

20(a)	force $\times$ <u>perpendicular</u> distance (of line of action of force to / from the point)
20(b)(i)	$150 \times 9.81 \times 4.5$ or $90 \times 9.81 \times 4.5$ or $3.0 \times 9.81 \times m$
	$(150 \times 9.81 \times 4.5) = (90 \times 9.81 \times 4.5) + (3.0 \times 9.81 \times m)$
	$m = 90 \text{ kg}$
20(b)(ii)	Young modulus = σ / ϵ or $F / A\epsilon$ or FL / Ax
	Area of wire = $\pi \times (1.8 \times 10^{-3} / 2)^2$ = 2.5×10^{-6}
	So Young modulus = $((90 \times 9.81) / \pi \times (9.0 \times 10^{-4})^2) / 1.2 \times 10^{-3}$ = $2.9 \times 10^{11} \text{ Pa}$
20(b)(iii)	Moment provided by B will decrease / moment due to wire will increase
	So force acting on wire will increase (Young's modulus and area remain constant) and the strain will increase

21(f)	there is a <u>resultant</u> force (acting on sphere) or there is a <u>resultant</u> moment (about P acting on pendulum) (so) not in equilibrium
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