

Revision Sheet 复习练习卷

A-Level Physics · Unit 5 Work, energy and power

6 vocabulary items · 14 marks of exam questions (14 questions)

Part 1 · Vocabulary review 词汇复习 (6 items). The terms this unit is examined on most. Mark it yourself from the answer key. 本单元最常考的词汇，请自行对照答案批改。

Section A · Chinese to English 中译英

Write the English word.

1. 封闭系统

[1]
2. 能量守恒

[1]
3. 弹性势能

[1]
4. 化学能

[1]
5. 效率

[1]

Section B · Pictures 看图写词

Write the English word for each picture.



6. [1]

Part 2 · Exam questions 考试题 (14 marks, 14 questions) begins on the next page. They are ordered easy to difficult and none of them has been set before. 第二部分从下页开始，由易到难。

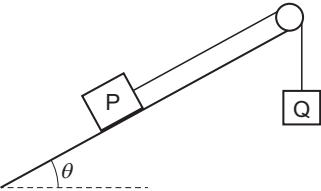
- 7 A ball falls towards the ground from point X. Point X is 2.4 m above the ground.
- The ball rebounds from the ground and rises to point Y. Point Y is 1.8m above the ground.

A single value of the change in height Δh is used to calculate the change in gravitational potential energy of the ball from X to Y.

What is the magnitude of Δh ?

- A 0.6 m
- B 1.8 m
- C 2.4 m
- D 4.2 m

- 8 The diagram shows a block P of mass M connected by a string over a frictionless pulley to a block Q of mass m .
-



Block P moves up the slope with a constant velocity v . The slope is at angle θ to the horizontal.

The acceleration of free fall is g .

The resistive forces on the blocks are negligible.

Which expressions give the energy transferred per unit time to block P?

- 1 mgv
- 2 $Mgv\sin\theta$
- 3 $(M + m)gv$

- A 1 and 2
- B 1 only
- C 2 and 3
- D 2 only

- 9** An object travels between two points. The change in gravitational potential energy ΔE_p of the object is given by

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$$\Delta E_p = mg\Delta h$$

where m is the mass of the object, Δh is its change in height and g is the acceleration of free fall.

What is a necessary condition in order for the above equation to be valid?

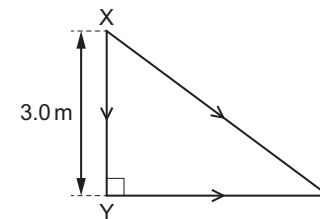
- A** The object must have a constant acceleration of 9.81 m s^{-2} .
B The object must be travelling in a uniform gravitational field.
C The object must be travelling only in a vertical direction.
D The resultant force on the object must be equal to its weight.

- 10** An object is falling in a uniform gravitational field.

☐ Which two quantities are sufficient to calculate the change in gravitational potential energy?

- A** mass and acceleration of free fall
B mass and change in vertical displacement
C weight and acceleration of free fall
D weight and change in vertical displacement

- 11** The points X, Y and Z are on a rough, horizontal surface.

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A box P is pushed across the surface from X to Y and then from Y to Z.

The distance from X to Y is 3.0 m. The work done against the frictional force in moving the box from X to Y is 150 J.

The work done against the frictional force in moving the box from Y to Z is 200 J.

An identical box Q is pushed in a straight line from X to Z.

The magnitude of the frictional force between the boxes and the surface is constant.

How much extra work is done against the frictional force in moving P than Q?

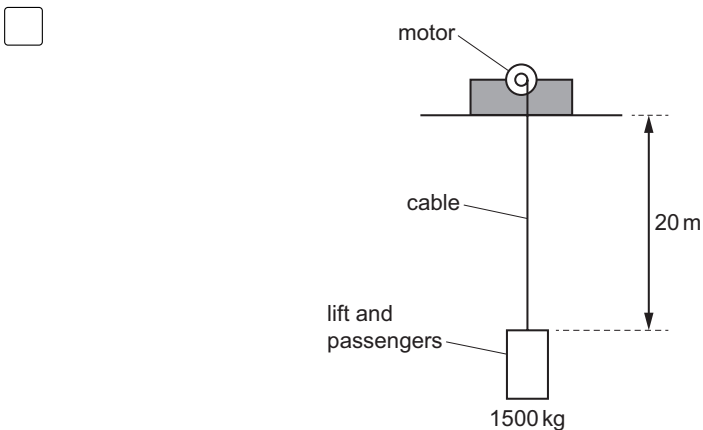
- A** 100 J **B** 250 J **C** 350 J **D** 600 J

- 12** Which expression gives the efficiency of a system?

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- A** $\frac{\text{total energy input}}{\text{useful energy output}}$
B $\frac{\text{useful energy output} + \text{wasted energy output}}{\text{total energy input}}$
C $\frac{\text{useful energy output}}{\text{total energy input}}$
D $\frac{\text{wasted energy output}}{\text{total energy input}}$

13 An electric motor operating a lift has an output power of 20 kW.

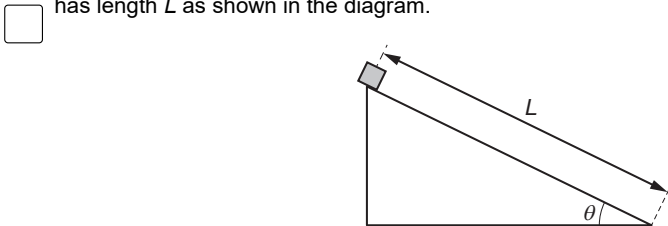


The lift and passengers have a combined mass of 1500 kg. The motor raises the lift at constant speed through a distance of 20 m.

How long does it take?

- A** 6 s **B** 15 s **C** 30 s **D** 60 s

14 A block is released from rest at the top of a slope inclined at an angle to the horizontal. The slope has length L as shown in the diagram.



There are no resistive forces acting on the block.

What is the speed of the block at the bottom of the slope?

- A** $4.43\sqrt{L\cos\theta}$ **B** $4.43\sqrt{L\sin\theta}$ **C** $19.6L\cos\theta$ **D** $19.6L\sin\theta$

15 What is the definition of power?

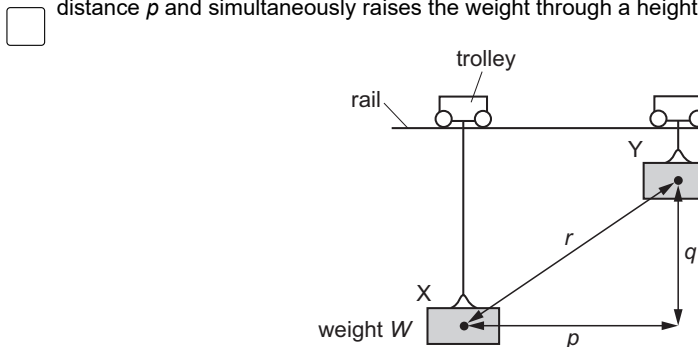
- ☐ **A** work done in one second
B work done in unit time
C work done per second
D work done per unit time

16 A student can run or walk up the stairs to her classroom.

☐ Which statement describes the power required and the gravitational potential energy gained while running up the stairs compared to walking up them?

- A** Running provides more gravitational potential energy and uses more power.
B Running provides more gravitational potential energy and uses the same power.
C Running provides the same gravitational potential energy and uses more power.
D Running provides the same gravitational potential energy and uses the same power.

17 A weight W hangs from a trolley that runs along a rail. The trolley moves horizontally through a distance p and simultaneously raises the weight through a height q .



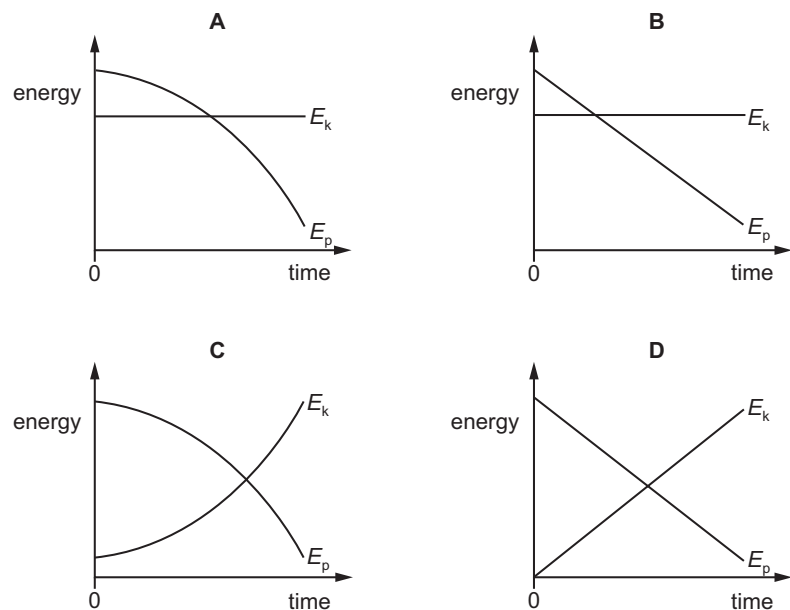
As a result, the weight moves through a distance r from X to Y. It starts and finishes at rest.

How much work is done on the weight during this process?

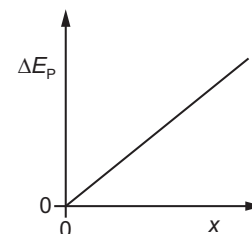
- A** Wp **B** $W(p + q)$ **C** Wq **D** Wr

18 A steel ball is falling at constant speed in oil.

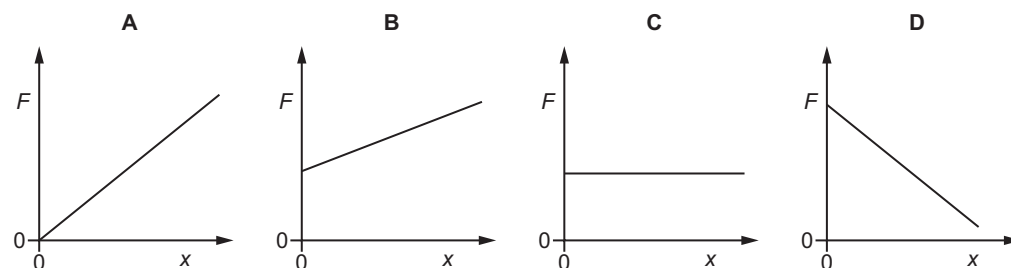
☐ Which graph shows the variation with time of the gravitational potential energy E_p and the kinetic energy E_k of the ball?



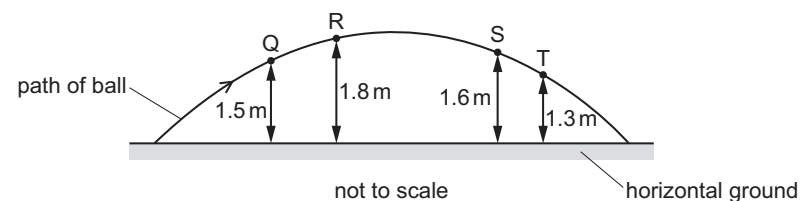
19 An object is in a uniform gravitational field. The graph shows how the change in gravitational potential energy ΔE_p of the object varies with the vertical distance x moved by the object from a fixed point.



Which graph shows how the gravitational force F acting on the object varies with distance x ?



20 A ball is projected into the air from horizontal ground and follows the path shown in the diagram.



At points Q, R, S and T, the ball has kinetic energies E_Q , E_R , E_S and E_T respectively. The heights above the ground of these four points are shown.

Air resistance is negligible.

Which difference in kinetic energies is the smallest?

- A $E_Q - E_S$ B $E_S - E_R$ C $E_T - E_Q$ D $E_T - E_R$