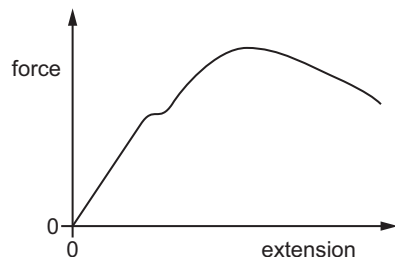


21 The force–extension graph for a metal wire is shown.



Which quantity is represented by the area under the graph?

- A power transferred to the wire
- B temperature increase in the wire
- C time taken for the wire to extend
- D work done on the wire

22 A wire of length  $L_0$  is attached at one end to a fixed point. A tensile force is applied to the other end so that the wire extends and has a new length  $L_1$ .

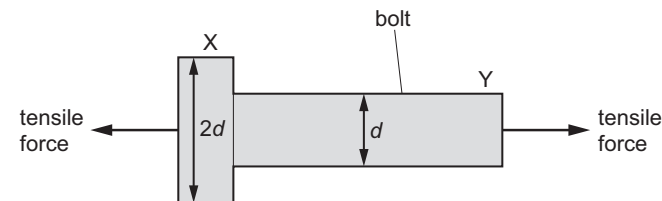
What is the strain of the wire?

- A  $\left(\frac{L_1}{L_0}\right) - 1$
- B  $L_1 - L_0$
- C  $\left(\frac{L_1}{L_0}\right) + 1$
- D  $L_1 + L_0$

17 What is the definition of strain?

- A extension per unit cross-sectional area
- B extension per unit original length
- C force per unit cross-sectional area
- D force per unit extension

20 A bolt is subjected to a tensile force, as shown.

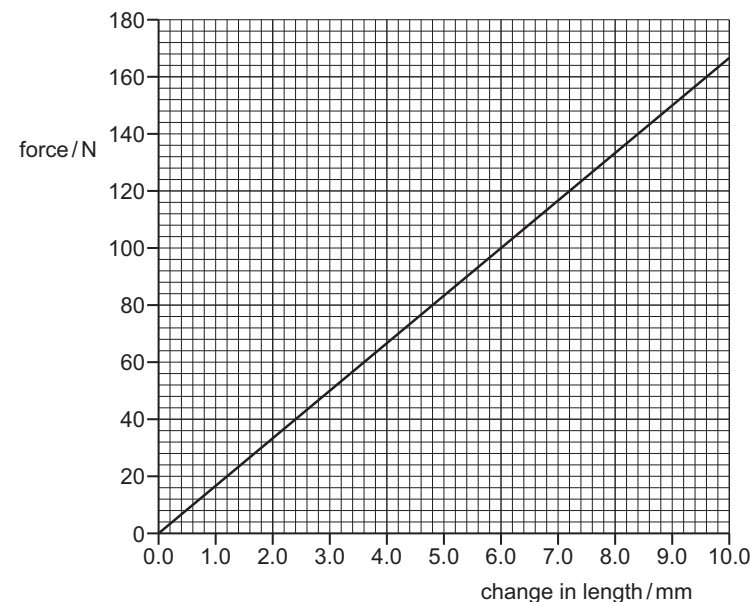


The bolt has a circular cross-section. At end X, the diameter is  $2d$ . At end Y, the diameter is  $d$ .

What is the ratio  $\frac{\text{stress at Y}}{\text{stress at X}}$ ?

- A 0.25
- B 0.50
- C 2.0
- D 4.0

21 The graph shows the relationship between force acting on a compression spring and change in length of the spring.



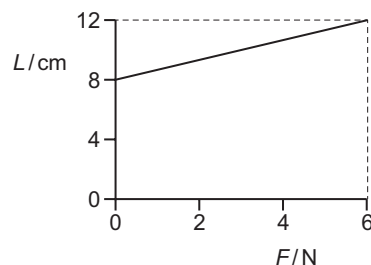
One of these springs is placed in each corner of a horizontal square plate. The axis of each spring is in a vertical direction. These four springs support a total load of 160 N.

What is the total elastic potential energy stored in the four springs?

- A 0.048 J
- B 0.19 J
- C 0.38 J
- D 0.77 J

- 20 A spring is fixed at one end. The length  $L$  of the spring is increased by applying a tensile force  $F$  to the other end.

The graph shows the variation of  $L$  with  $F$ .



What is the elastic potential energy of the spring when  $F$  is 6.0 N?

- A 0.12 J      B 0.24 J      C 0.36 J      D 0.60 J

- 21 A wire has an unstretched length of 2.00 m.

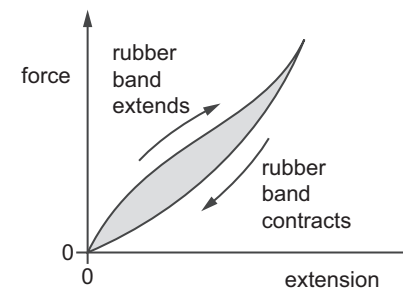
A stress of  $1.6 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$  is applied to the wire, and the new length of the wire is 2.10 m.

The wire obeys Hooke's law.

What is the Young modulus of the wire?

- A  $8.0 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$     B  $7.8 \times 10^4 \text{ Pa}$     C  $1.5 \times 10^5 \text{ Pa}$     D  $3.2 \times 10^6 \text{ Pa}$

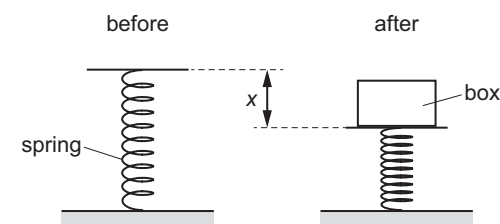
- 23 The diagram shows a force–extension graph for a rubber band as the band is extended and then the stretching force is decreased to zero.



What can be deduced from the graph?

- A The rubber band does **not** return to its original length when the force is decreased to zero.  
B The rubber band obeys Hooke's law for the extensions shown.  
C The rubber band remains elastic for the extensions shown.  
D The shaded area represents the work done in extending the rubber band.

- 21 A platform is supported by a spring. A box is placed onto the platform. The diagram shows the spring before and after the box is placed onto it.



What is the term for the quantity marked as  $x$ ?

- A compression  
B load  
C strain  
D stress

**22** A copper wire has length 1.7 m and uniform diameter 0.64 mm.

The Young modulus of copper is  $1.2 \times 10^{11}$  Pa.

What is the spring constant of the wire?

**A**  $2.3 \times 10^4 \text{ N m}^{-1}$

**B**  $9.1 \times 10^4 \text{ N m}^{-1}$

**C**  $4.5 \times 10^7 \text{ N m}^{-1}$

**D**  $7.1 \times 10^7 \text{ N m}^{-1}$