

Al Jahili School C2/3

School Operation Sector 2

Council 6 Cluster 6



Grade 09 Advanced Physics Academic Year 2023/2024 – Term 3



Exam Practice Guide (2023 - 2024)

Cluster Principal: Laila Al hammadi

School Principal: Fatima Al Nasri

Vice Principal: Asma Al Ghaithi

Teacher: Portia Cyclewala

Student Name:



(+971)3 719 4727

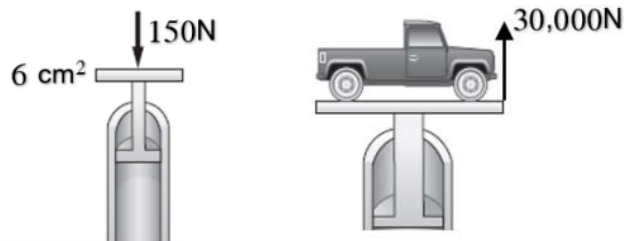
Teacher: Ms Portia



1087@ese.gov.ae

1. C9L3

The diagram below shows a hydraulic lift, **what is the area of the large piston?**



1,200.0 cm² ☒

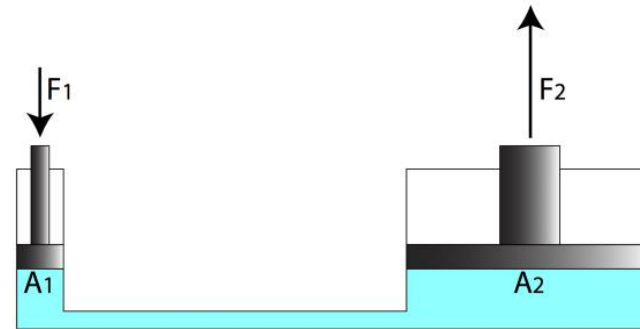
750,000.0 cm² ☐

0.03 cm² ☐

33.3 cm² ☐

2. C9L3

In the hydraulic system shown in the figure below, the pressure on the small piston is **P₁**, and the pressure on the large piston is **P₂**. According to pascal's law, which of the following is **correct?**



P₁ = P₂ ☒

P₁ < P₂ ☐

F₁ = F₂ ☐

A₁ > A₂ ☐



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3. **C8L2**

Given that

$$KE = \frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

What is ω equal to?

- a. $\sqrt{\frac{2KE}{I}}$
- b. $\sqrt{\frac{I}{2KE}}$
- c. $\sqrt{\frac{KE}{2I}}$
- d. $\frac{2KE}{I}$

4. **C8L3**

Which of the following statements correctly gives the law of conservation of energy?

- a. Energy cannot be created nor destroyed, but it can be transformed from one form to another.
- b. Energy can be created but not destroyed.
- c. Energy cannot be created, destroyed, or transformed from one form to another.
- d. Energy cannot be created, but it can be destroyed or transformed from one form to another.

5. **C8L1**

Which one of the following is not a unit of energy?

a. Nm^2

b. J

c. Nm

d. Kgm^2/s^2



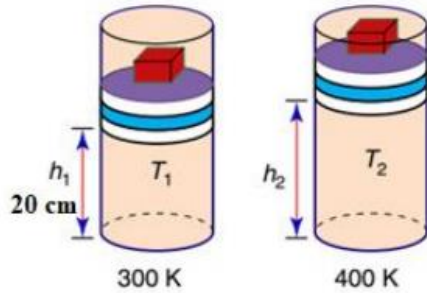
6.

An amount of air is kept in a cylinder with a piston under constant pressure of (100kPa) as shown in the figure. The initial height of the piston is ($h_1=20\text{cm}$) from the base of the cylinder at (300°K). What is the final height of the piston if the temperature is increased to (400°K)?

(Volume of Cylinder=Base area x height)

يتم تطبيق ضغط ثابت قدره (100 kPa) على كمية من الهواء داخل اسطوانة ذات مكبس. إذا كان الارتفاع الابتدائي للمكبس فوق قاعدة الاسطوانة ($h_1=20\text{ cm}$) عند درجة (300°K)، ما هو الارتفاع النهائي للمكبس إذا ارتفعت درجة الحرارة إلى (400°K)؟

(حجم الاسطوانة = مساحة القاعدة x الارتفاع)



26.7cm

15.0 cm

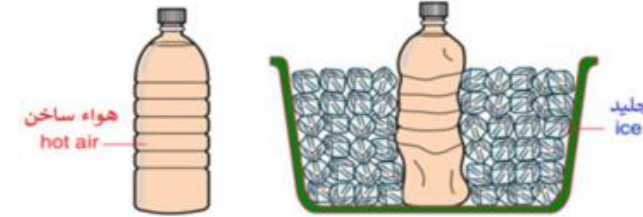
6.70 cm

60.0 cm

7.

A plastic bottle initially containing hot air is placed into a bowl of ice as shown in the figure. Which of the following statements is **true**?

زجاجة بلاستيكية تحتوي على هواء ساخن في البداية، ثم تم وضعها في حوض به جليد كما هو موضح في الشكل. أي من العبارات التالية **صحيحة**؟



The average kinetic energy of air particles decreases
معدل الطاقة الحركية لجزيئات الهواء داخل الزجاجة يقل عما كان عليه

The average kinetic energy of air particles increases
معدل الطاقة الحركية لجزيئات الهواء داخل الزجاجة يزداد عما كان عليه

The average kinetic energy of ice particles decreases
معدل الطاقة الحركية لجزيئات الجليد يقل عما كان عليه

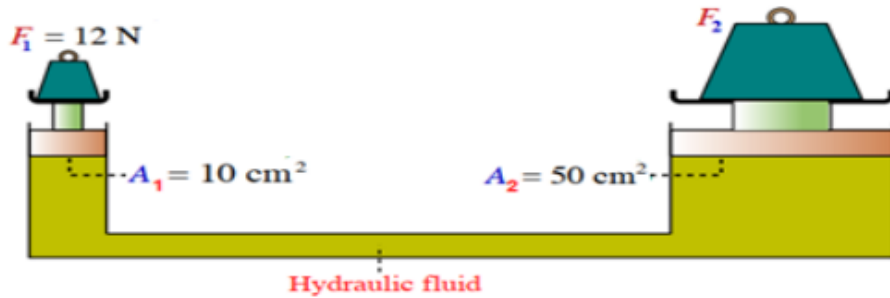
The average kinetic energy of ice particles and air particles in the bottle remain the same
لا يتغير معدل الطاقة الحركية لجزيئات الجليد وجزيئات الهواء داخل الزجاجة



8. **C9L3**

The figure shows a hydraulic system. If a force of (12N) is exerted on the small piston, what is the output force on the large piston (F_2)?

يُظهر الشكل المجاور نظامًا هيدروليكيًا. إذا أثرت قوة مقدارها (12N) على المكبس الصغير، فما مقدار القوة المؤثرة على المكبس الكبير (F_2)؟



60.0 N

24.0 N

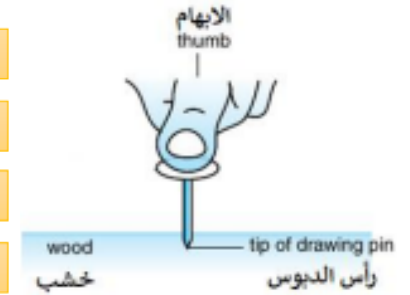
120 N

2.8N

9. **C9L1**

The figure below shows a student's thumb pressing a drawing pin with a force of (15N) into a piece of wood. The cross-sectional area of the tip of the pin is (0.01cm^2). What is the pressure of the tip of the drawing pin on the wood?

يوضح الشكل أدناه أصبع الإبهام لطالب يضغط على دبوس بقوة (15 N) على قطعة من الخشب. تبلغ مساحة المقطع العرضي لرأس الدبوس (0.01cm^2)، ما مقدار الضغط الذي يسلطه رأس الدبوس على قطعة الخشب؟

 $1.15 \times 10^7 \text{ Pa}$ $1.15 \times 10^3 \text{ Pa}$ $1.67 \times 10^{-4} \text{ Pa}$ $1.67 \times 10^{-8} \text{ Pa}$ 

10. **C8L1**

An electric motor lifts a box of weight 600 N straight up through a vertical distance of 15.0 m in a time of 20.0 s. What power does the electric motor produce? (Assume the electric motor is 100 % efficient)

a. 450 W

b. 800 W

c. 180 kW

d. 2.00 W

11. **C8L1**

A motorcycle of mass 400 kg speeds up from 10 m/s to 20 m/s. How much work is done on the motorcycle to increase its speed?

a. $6.00 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$

b. $1.20 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$

c. $8.00 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$

d. $2.00 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$



12. **C8L2**

A basketball player spins a basketball on his finger at 3 rad/s, as shown below.

If he then spins the basketball at 6 rad/s, the rotational kinetic energy of the basketball will _____

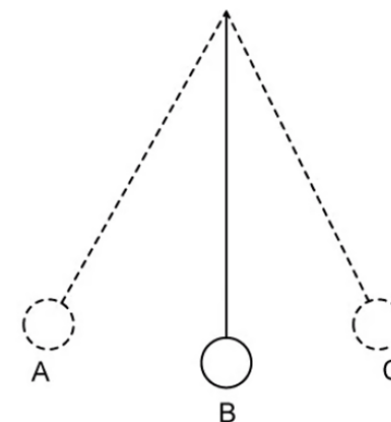
- a. increase by a factor of 4.
- b. increase by a factor of 2.
- c. decrease by a factor of 4.
- d. decrease by a factor of 2.

13. **C8L3**

The diagram below indicates the instantaneous positions of a simple pendulum in simple harmonic motion.

At which position(s) is the potential energy of the system maximum?

- a. A and C only
- b. B only
- c. A and B only
- d. B and C only



14. **C8L1**

The force - displacement graph below represents the force applied when moving a block through a displacement of 2.4 m.

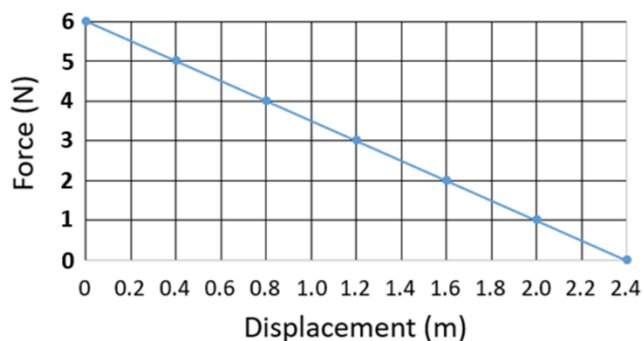
What is the work done on the block by the force?

a. 7.20 J

b. 14.4 J

c. 2.50 J

d. 0.400 J

15. **C8L2**

Noor lifts a 2.5 kg book from her desk, which is 0.70 m above the floor, to a bookshelf that is 1.80 m above the floor.

What is the change in gravitational potential energy of the book-earth system? (Use $g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$)

a. 27.5 J

b. 17.5 J

c. 45.5 J

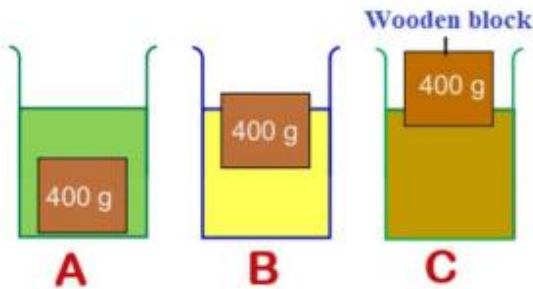
d. 62.5 J



16. C9L3

The figure shows the same wooden block submerged in three different liquids A, B, and C. Which of the following statements is correct about the densities of these liquids (ρ_A , ρ_B , ρ_C)?

يُوضح الشكل أدناه المكعب الخشبي نفسه عند غمره في ثلاث سوائل مختلفة A و B و C أي من العبارات التالية صحيحة حول كثافات تلك السوائل (ρ_A , ρ_B , ρ_C)؟



$$\rho_A < \rho_B < \rho_C$$

$$\rho_A > \rho_B > \rho_C$$

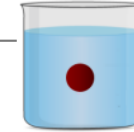
$$\rho_A < \rho_B = \rho_C$$

$$\rho_A > \rho_B = \rho_C$$

17. C9L3

When a ball with a mass of (0.25kg) was submerged in a cup of water, it remained in the middle of the cup as shown in the figure. What is the volume of the ball?
(Density of water $\rho = 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$)

عندما غُمرت كرة كتلتها (0.25 kg) داخل كوب من الماء استقرت في وسط الكوب كما هو مبين في الشكل. ما هو حجم الكرة؟



$$2.50 \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}^3$$

$$2.50 \times 10^2 \text{ m}^3$$

$$2.45 \text{ m}^3$$

$$2.55 \times 10^{-5} \text{ m}^3$$



18. **C9L1**

How **much pressure** is exerted by a force of **600 N** spread vertically over a **20 m²** area?

300 Pa

2700 Pa

30 Pa

12000 Pa

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$F_{buo.} = \rho_{fluid} V g$$

$$F_2 = F_1 \frac{A_2}{A_1}$$

$$P = \rho h g$$

$$PV = nRT$$

19. **C9L1**

Which of the following is **not correct unit** of pressure?

kPa

N/m²

N/m

Pa

20. **C9L3**

Which **principle explains** why an object seems to weigh less when submerged in water?

Archimedes' principle

Bernoulli's principle

Boyle's Law

Pascal's principle

21. **C7L1**

Kepler's third law states that

- the orbits of the planets are elliptical.
- the speed of a planet's orbit varies depending on which part of the ellipse it is occupying.
- the square of the ratio of the periods of any two planets revolving around the Sun is equal to the cube of the ratio of their average distance from the sun.
- objects attract other objects with a force that is directly proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.



22. **C9L3**

A hydraulic piston is used to lift **1030 N** using **45 N** of force. If the platform supporting the weight has an area of **1.2 m²**, **what is the area** of the piston that force is applied to?

$$19.1 \text{ m}^2$$

$$27.5 \text{ m}^2$$

$$0.036 \text{ m}^2$$

$$0.052 \text{ m}^2$$

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$F_{\text{buo.}} = \rho_{\text{fluid}} V g$$

$$F_2 = F_1 \frac{A_2}{A_1}$$

$$P = \rho h g$$

$$PV = nRT$$

23. **C9L3**

In the **figure** a helium balloon rises because of the buoyant force of the air lifting it. If the volume of the helium balloon is **0.91 m³**, the density of helium is **0.18 kg/m³**, and the density of air is **1.3 kg/m³**, **what is the buoyant force on the helium balloon?**

$$11.6 \text{ N}$$

$$16 \text{ N}$$

$$116 \text{ N}$$

$$1.6 \text{ N}$$



$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$F_{\text{buo.}} = \rho_{\text{fluid}} V g$$

$$F_2 = F_1 \frac{A_2}{A_1}$$

$$P = \rho h g$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$$



24. **C8L1**

A ball of mass 4 kg is dropped from the top of a tall building. If the ball falls through a vertical distance of 50 m, what is the work done by gravity on the ball? (Use $g = 10 \text{ N/kg}$)

- a. **+ 2000 J**
- b. - 2000 J
- c. + 200.0 J
- d. - 200.0 J

25. **C9L3**

The pressure exerted by a column of fluid on a body is given by equation:

$$P = \rho g X$$

What does the symbol **X** represent in the equation?

the volume of the fluid.

the height of the column of fluid.

the weight of the fluid.

the density of the fluid.

26. **C9L3**

The pressure exerted by a column of fluid on a body is given by equation:

$$P = X g h$$

What does the symbol **X** represent in the equation?

the volume of the fluid.

the height of the column of fluid.

the weight of the fluid.

the density of the fluid.



27. **C9L3**

What is the net force on a rock submerged in water if the rock weighs **45 N** in air and has a volume of $(2.1 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}^3)$?

$F_2 = F_1 \frac{A_2}{A_1}$	$P = \frac{F}{A}$
$P = \rho h g$	$F_{\text{buo.}} = \rho_{\text{fluid}} V g$
$PV = nRT$	$g = 9.81 \text{ m/s}^2$
	$\rho_{\text{water}} = 1.0 \times 10^3 \text{ kg/m}^3$

24 N

45 N

54 N

2.4 N

28. **C8L1**

Ahmed uses a rope to drag a wooden crate of mass 20 kg a distance of 15.0 m across a frictionless floor. The rope makes an angle of 40° with the horizontal. If Ahmed pulls the rope with a force of 150 N, how much work does the rope do on the crate?

a. 1.72 kJ

b. 1.45 kJ

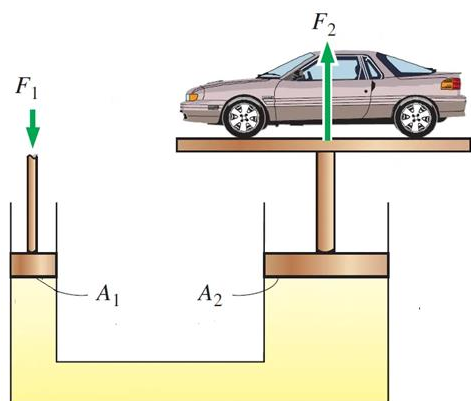
c. 2.25 kJ

d. 3.00 kJ



29. **C9L3**

A worker exerts a force **F₁** on a (**0.05m²**) hydraulic piston to lift an automobile of weight of (**9000N**). The piston that the automobile sits on has an area of (**5.0m²**). What is force **F₁** exerted by the worker?



90 N

100 N

450 N

9000 N

States of Matter

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}, P \text{ constant}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\frac{F_2}{A_2} = \frac{F_1}{A_1}$$

$$P = \rho hg$$

$$F_{\text{buoyant}} = (F_{\text{bottom}} - F_{\text{top}})$$

$$F_{\text{buoyant}} = \rho_{\text{(fluid)}} V g$$

$$R = 8.31 \text{ Pa} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

30. **C7L1**

The Earth moving in an elliptical orbit moves

- slower when it is closer to the Sun.
- faster when it is farther away from the Sun.
- at the same speed when it is farther away from the Sun.
- faster when it is closer to the Sun.

31. **C7L1**

When decreasing the distance between two bodies, the gravitational force between them

- increases.
- decreases.
- remains constant.
- becomes zero.



32. **C7L1**

Which of the following is not a valid measuring unit of (G)

- a. Nm^2/kg^2
- b. Nm^2kg^{-2}
- c. $Nkg^{-2}m^2$
- d. Nm^3/kg^3

33. **C8L1**

The SI unit of work is called a **joule** (J). What does one joule is **equal to**?

$$1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}$$

$$1 \text{ N} \cdot \text{m}^2$$

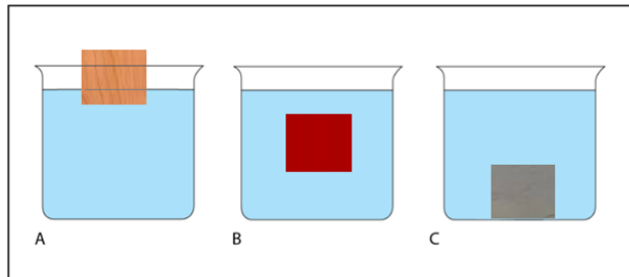
$$1 \text{ N/m}$$

$$1 \text{ N/m}^2$$

34. **C9L3**

The figure **shows** three blocks submerged in three cups of water. In which cup **the buoyant force equals the weight of the block**?

- B
- A
- C
- A, C

35. **C8L1**

According to the Work – Energy Theorem, which of the following is **not** correct?

If the external world does work on a system, then W is positive, and the energy of the system increases.

إذا قام العالم الخارجي بشغل على النظام، فإن الشغل W يكون موجبا وتزداد طاقة النظام.

Work done on a system is equal to the change in the system's energy.

الشغل المبذول على نظام ما يساوي التغير في طاقة النظام

If the external world does work on a system, then W is negative, and the energy of the system decreases.

إذا قام العالم الخارجي بشغل على النظام، فإن الشغل W يكون سالبا وتتناقص طاقة النظام.

If a system does work on the external world, then W is negative, and the energy of the system decrease

إذا قام النظام بشغل على المحيط الخارجي، فإن الشغل W يكون سالبا وتتناقص طاقة النظام.



36. **C8L1**

Two identical forklifts raise two loads with same masses a distance of 1 m. the **blue** forklift raises the load in 9 seconds, and the **orange** forklift raises the load in 5 seconds, which forklift develops more power?

رافعتان شوكيتان متماثلتان ترفعان حمولتين لهما نفس الكتلة لمسافة متر واحد. ترفع الرافعة الشوكية الزرقاء الحمولة في 9 ثوان بينما ترفع الرافعة الشوكية البرتقالية الحمولة في 5 ثوان، أي الرافعتين تحقق قدرة أكبر؟



- A. Can't be determined without knowing the mass.
- B. The orange forklift (Left).
- C. The blue forklift (Right).
- D. Both develops the same power.

37. **C8L2**

A ball is rolling initially with velocity (v), If the velocity is doubled to ($2v$), what **change** will occur on ball's kinetic energy (KE)?

$$KE_2 = 2 KE_1$$

$$KE_2 = 3 KE_1$$

$$KE_2 = 4 KE_1$$

$$KE_2 = KE_1$$



38. **C8L2**

Which of the following equations is used to calculate the **rotational kinetic energy**?

أي المعادلات التالية تستخدم لحساب طاقة الحركة الدورانية؟

$$\frac{1}{2}I\omega^2$$

$$\frac{1}{2}mv^2$$

$$-mgh$$

$$mc^2$$

39. **C8L3**

The law of conservation of mechanical energy states that "The sum of the system's kinetic energy and potential energy before an event is equal to the sum of the system's kinetic energy and potential energy after that event."

Which equation best express this law?

ينص قانون حفظ الطاقة الميكانيكية على أن "مجموع طاقة الحركة وطاقة الوضع للنظام قبل الحدث مساوياً لمجموع طاقة الحركة وطاقة الوضع للنظام بعد هذا الحدث" أي المعادلات التالية تعبر عن هذا القانون؟

$$KE_i + PE_i = KE_f + PE_f$$

$$KE_i + PE_f = KE_f + PE_i$$

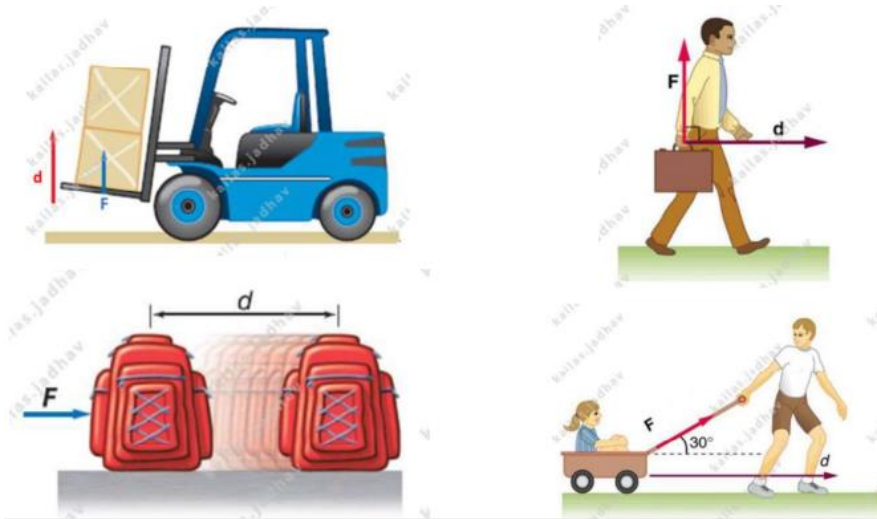
$$KE_i - PE_i = KE_f - PE_f$$

$$KE_i + PE_i = 0$$

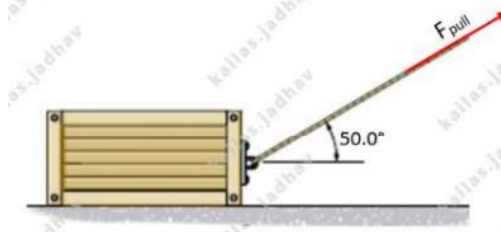


40. **C8L1**

In which of the following cases the **work done** equals zero?

41. **C8L1**

A rope is used to pull a metal box a distance of **20.0 m** across the floor. The rope is held at an angle of **50.0°** with the floor, and a force of **303 N** is applied to the rope. **How much work** does the rope do on the box?



303000 J

3895 J

4642 J

6060 J



42. **C9L3**

A stone of volume (0.5 m^3) is submerged in water. The density of water ($\rho_{\text{water}} = 1000 \text{ kg/m}^3$). What is the buoyant force acting on the stone?

4900 N

19600 N

51.00 N

204.0 N

States of Matter

$$P = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$$

$$\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}, P \text{ constant}$$

$$PV = nRT$$

$$\frac{F_2}{A_2} = \frac{F_1}{A_1}$$

$$P = \rho hg$$

$$F_{\text{buoyant}} = (F_{\text{bottom}} - F_{\text{top}})$$

$$F_{\text{buoyant}} = \rho_{\text{(fluid)}} V g$$

$$R = 8.31 \text{ Pa} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$$

43. **C9L3**

At what **depth** from the surface of a swimming pool the **pressure** of water is (4900 Pa)?

0.50 m

2.00 m

4.90 m

5.00 m



44. **C9L1**

A 0.95 kg physics book with dimensions of 0.26 m and 0.22 m is at rest on a table, what **pressure** is applied by the book on the table?

0.05 Pa

602 Pa

163 Pa

16.6 Pa

45. **C8L2**

A boy lifts a 2.50 kg book from his desk, which is 0.70 m high, to a bookshelf that is 2.40 m high. **What is the potential energy** of the book-Earth system relative to the desk when the book is on the shelf?

6.00 J

58.8 J

76.0 J

41.7 J



46. **C8L3**

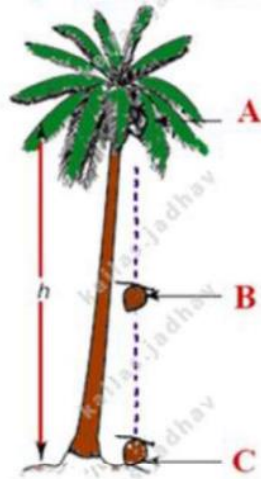
The figure shows a coconut of mass (m) falling from a height of (h) meters to the ground. Which equation is correct for the **kinetic and potential energies** of the coconut at points A, B, and C?

$$PE_{(C)} > PE_{(B)} > PE_{(A)}$$

$$KE_{(A)} > PE_{(A)}$$

$$PE_{(C)} = KE_{(C)}$$

$$KE_{(C)} > KE_{(B)} > KE_{(A)}$$

47. **C8L3**

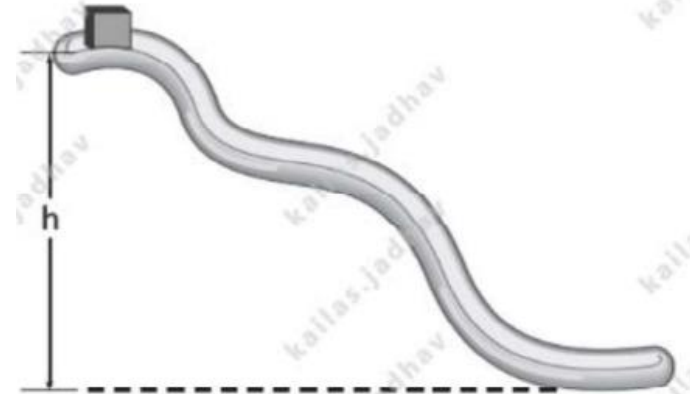
The illustration below shows a box on a curved, frictionless track. The box starts with zero velocity at the top of the track. It then slides from the top of the track to the horizontal part at the ground. Its velocity just when it reaches the ground is **15 m/s**. What is the **height (h)** from the ground to the top of the track?

$$12.2 \text{ m}$$

$$11.5 \text{ m}$$

$$4.3 \text{ m}$$

$$6.0 \text{ m}$$



48. **C9L3**

When an object is immersed in a fluid, the fluid exerts a buoyant force on the object. **What is the buoyant force?**

1. **The upward force exerted by a fluid on the immersed object**
2. **The upward force exerted by the immersed object a on the fluid**
3. **The downward force exerted by the fluid on the immersed object**
4. **The downward force exerted by the immersed object the fluid**

49. **C7L1**

Which of the following is **proportional to** the square of the period of a planet orbiting the Sun?

أي مما يلي يتناسب طردياً مع مربع الزمن الدوري للكوكب يدور حول الشمس ؟

the product of the mass of the planet and the mass of the Sun

حاصل ضرب كتلة الكوكب وكتلة الشمس

the mass of the planet

كتلة الكوكب

the distance between the planet and the Sun cubed

مكعب المسافة بين الكوكب والشمس

the mass of the Sun

كتلة الشمس

50. **C7L1**

Which of the following **describes Kepler's Second law** ?

a. ☐ The law of equal areas

b. ☐ The law of orbits

c. ☐ The law of Periods

d. ☐ The Law of Gravitation

51. **C9L3**

Which of the following states that "**any change in pressure applied at any point on a confined fluid is transferred undiminished throughout the fluid**"?

1. **Pascal's principle**

2. **Archimedes' principle**

3. **Boyle's law**

4. **Charles's law**



52. **C7L2**

The mass of the Moon is 7.3×10^{22} kg and its radius is 1785 km. What is the strength of the gravitational field on the surface of the Moon?

تساوي كتلة القمر 7.3×10^{22} kg ونصف قطره 1785 km ، فما شدة مجال الجاذبية على سطحه ؟

1.5 N/kg

9.8 N/kg

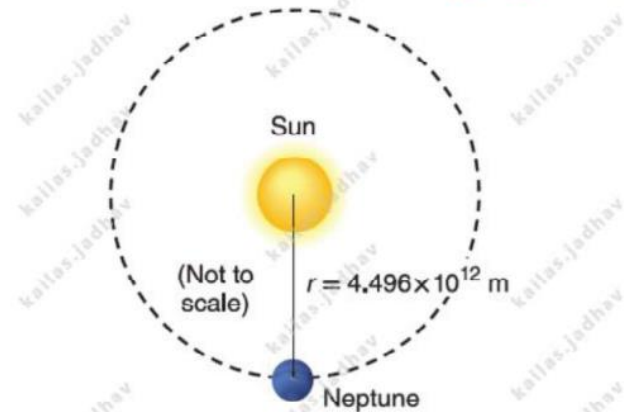
7.3 N/kg

6.5 N/kg

53. **C7L1**

Neptune orbits the Sun at an average distance given in the figure. If the mass of the Sun is 1.99×10^{30} kg, what is the period of Neptune's orbit?

يدور نبتون حول الشمس، ويوضح الشكل متوسط المسافة بينهما. إذا كانت كتلة الشمس 1.99×10^{30} kg فما الزمن الدوري لنبتون؟

3.10 x10⁹ s4.20 x10⁷ s5.20 x10⁹ s1.70 x10⁹ s

54. **C8L1**

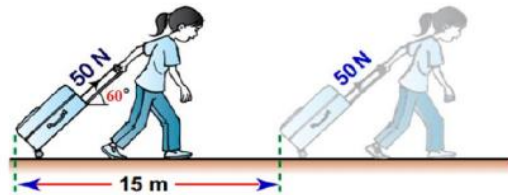
Salma pulls a suitcase with a force of (50 N), that is applied along the handle at an angle of (60°) to the horizontal. How much work has Salma done after walking a distance of (15m), horizontally?

375 J

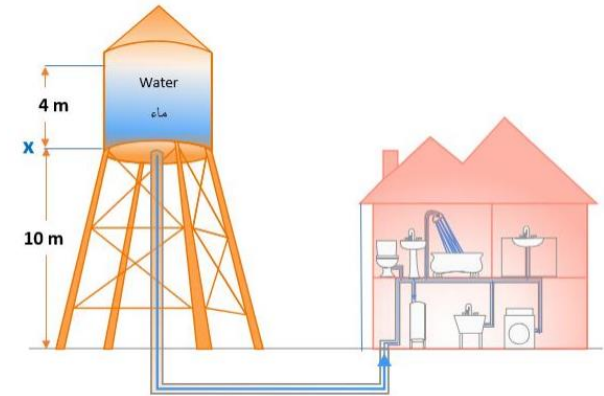
650 J

750 J

900 J

55. **C9L3**

The figure shows a tank that supplies water to a house. What is the water **pressure** at (X) at the bottom of the tank?
(Density of water $\rho = 10^3 \text{ kg m}^{-3}$)

 $3.92 \times 10^4 \text{ N.m}^{-2}$ $1.37 \times 10^5 \text{ N.m}^{-2}$ $9.81 \times 10^4 \text{ N.m}^{-2}$ $5.89 \times 10^4 \text{ N.m}^{-2}$ 

56. **C8L1**

Which of the following equals energy divided by the time required to this change ?

أي من الآتي يساوي التغيير في الطاقة مقسوما على الزمن اللازم لحدوث التغيير؟

Power القدرة

Kinetic energy الطاقة الحركية

Efficiency الكفاءة

Work الشغل

57. **C8L1**

A weightlifter lifts (300 kg), from the ground to a height of (2.0 m) in (3.0s). What is the average power generated by him?

1960 W

450 W

1800 W

200 W

58. **C8L2**

Which of the following examples shows kinetic energy?

أي من الأمثلة التالية يعبر عن الطاقة الحركية؟

A river flowing down a hill

نهر يتدفق إلى اسفل التل

The battery of light flash

بطارية ضوء الفلاش

A golf ball placed at the edge of the hole

كرة جولف موضوعة عند حافة الحفرة

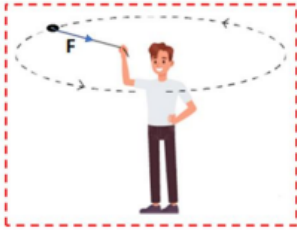
Energy stored in a bow and arrow

الطاقة المخزنة في القوس والسهم



59. **C8L1**

Salem ties a ball to the end of a (1.0 m) string and swings the ball in a circle. If the string exerts a (10 N) force on the ball, how much work does the string do on the ball during a swing of one complete circle?



0.0J

10.0J

62.3J

31.1J

60. **C8L1**

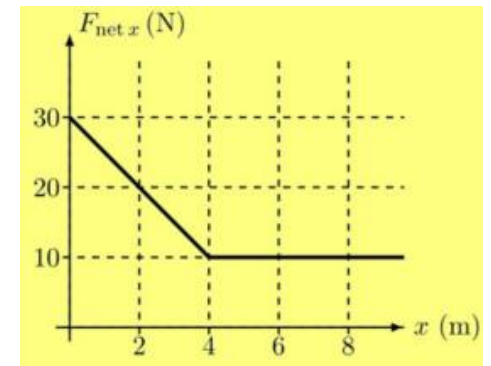
A particle experiences a force that varies with position as shown in the graph. What is the work done by this force between ($x = 4$), and ($x = 8$)?

20 J

40 J

60 J

80 J



61. **C8L1**

A car engine uses a force of (29 kN) to power a car at an average speed of (7.5 m/s). What is the average power of the engine?

يؤثر محرك سيارة بقوة مقدارها (29 kN) لتشغيل السيارة بمتوسط سرعة مقدارها (7.5m/s)، ما هو متوسط القدرة لهذا المحرك؟

217.50 kW

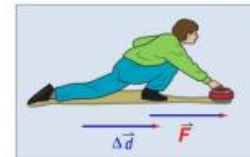
3.87 kW

2.17 kW

0.26 kW

62. **C8L1**

In a curling game, a player does work to slide a stone of mass (2.5kg) from rest on the ice surface, as shown in the figure. He exerts a horizontal force of (40N) on the stone over a distance of (1.5m) then releases the stone. What is the velocity of the stone at the point of release on ice surface?



6.93m/s

3.45m/s

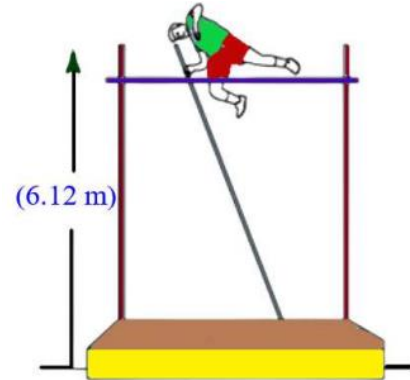
2.37m/s

13.8m/s



63. **C8L2**

A pole vaulter of mass (**52 kg**) jumps to a height of (**6.12 m**) to clear the bar as shown in the **figure** . What is his **gravitational potential energy** at this height ?



3119 J

318.2J

83.27 J

509.6 J

64. **C7L1**

A piece of iron is placed (**23 cm**) away from a piece of nickel that has a mass of (**46 kg**) . Given that the force of gravity between them is (**2.9×10^{-8} N**), what is the mass of the piece of iron?

0.50 kg

0.90 kg

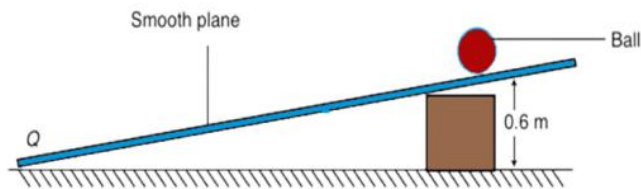
5.00 kg

2.50 kg



65. **C8L3**

A ball is released at the top of a smooth inclined plane that is (0.6 m) above ground as shown in the figure. What is the **velocity** of the ball when it reaches the bottom of the inclined plane?



- A. 3.43 m/s
- B. 11.8 m/s
- C. 5.88 m/s
- D. 4.90 m/s

66. **C7L1**

Neptune is nearly at (10^{13} m) from the sun, and Saturn is nearly at (10^{12} m) from the sun. Which of the following is the correct ratio of their periods?



$$\frac{T_{\text{Neptune}}}{T_{\text{Saturn}}} = \sqrt{1000}$$

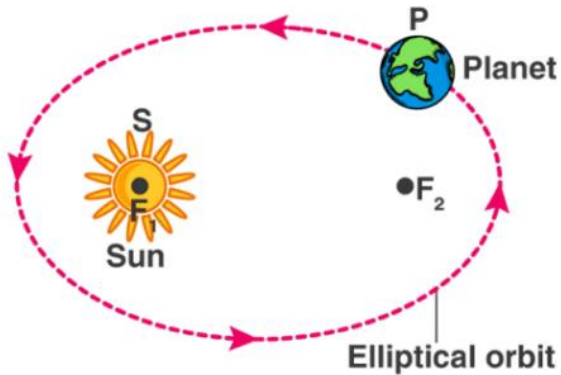
$$\frac{T_{\text{Neptune}}}{T_{\text{Saturn}}} = \sqrt{10}$$

$$\frac{T_{\text{Neptune}}}{T_{\text{Saturn}}} = 100$$

$$\frac{T_{\text{Neptune}}}{T_{\text{Saturn}}} = 10$$

67. **C7L1**

Which of the following physics laws describes the planets orbits as represented by the figure below?



- a. ☐ Kepler's First Law
- b. ☐ Kepler's Second Law
- c. ☐ Kepler's Third Law
- d. ☐ Newton's Universal Law of Gravitation

68. **C8L2**

When a car wheel rolls down over a hill, which of the following statement is **true**?



- a. ☐ The wheel will have both rotational and translational kinetic energies
يمتلك الإطار طاقة حركية انتقالية بالإضافة الى طاقة حركية دورانية
- b. ☐ The wheel will have rotational kinetic energy only
يمتلك الإطار طاقة حركية دورانية فقط
- c. ☐ The wheel will have translational kinetic energy only
يمتلك الإطار طاقة حركية انتقالية فقط
- d. ☐ The wheel will not have any type of kinetic energy
لا يمتلك الإطار أي نوع من الطاقة الحركية



69. **C7L2**

How does the **period** of a satellite orbiting Earth relate to its **mass** and **orbital radius**?



- a. ☐ Satellite period increases when its orbital radius increases
يزداد الزمن الدوري للقمر الصناعي بزيادة نصف قطر مداره
- b. ☐ Satellite period increases when its orbital radius decreases
- c. ☐ Satellite period increases when its mass increases
يزداد الزمن الدوري للقمر الصناعي بزيادة كتلته
- d. ☐ Satellite period increases when its mass decreases
يزداد الزمن الدوري للقمر عندما تقل كتلته

70. **C9L1**

The SI unit of pressure is **pascal (Pa)**. Which of the following units is **equivalent** to (1 Pa)?

N/m²

N.m²

N/m

N.m



71. **C7L2**

The gravitational field strength on Earth surface is (9.81N/kg).
What is the **radius** of Earth?

إذا كانت شدة مجال الجاذبية على سطح الأرض تساوي (9.81N/kg). ما مقدار نصف قطر الأرض ؟

Earth's mass(m_E)= 5.97×10^{24} kg

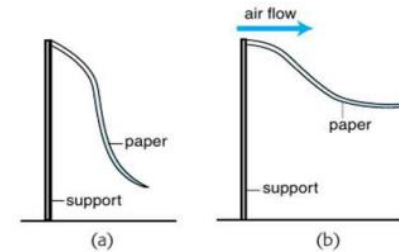
6370 km

63700 km

637.0 km

72. **C9L3**

The Diagram shows a piece of paper hanging from one end of a support (a). When air is blown across the upper surface of the paper, it moves up as shown in (b). **Which Physics principle explains what happened to the paper?**



- A. BERNOULI'S PRINCIPLE
- B. PASCAL'S PRINCIPLE
- C. ARCHIMEDES PRINCIPLE
- D. ENERGY CONSERVATION PRINCIPLE



73. **C7L2**

For a satellite to move around Earth in a circular orbit of radius (10km), what orbital **speed** must it have?

[Earth's mass (m_E) = 5.97×10^{24} kg]

6310 m/s

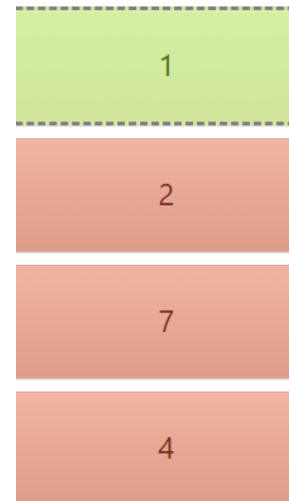
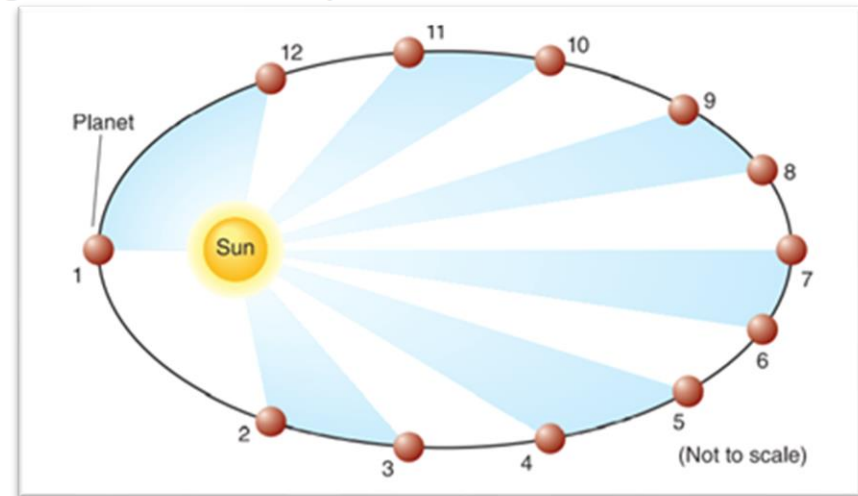
387 m/s

3870m/s

631m/s

74. **C7L1**

The figure shows the path of Mars around the Sun, in which position does Mars have the greatest linear velocity?



75. **C7L1**

Two objects each with mass m at a distance r from each other. The gravitational force between them is F . If the masses of the objects are increased to be $3r$, what will be the gravitational force between the objects?

$$9F$$

$$F/9$$

$$3F$$

$$F/3$$

76. **C7L2**

A satellite orbit around a planet at a height of $(4.2 \times 10^7 \text{ m})$ from the planet's center and completes one revolution in a time of $(8.7 \times 10^4 \text{ s})$. What is the mass of the planet?

$$5.8 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

$$2.9 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

$$8.5 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$

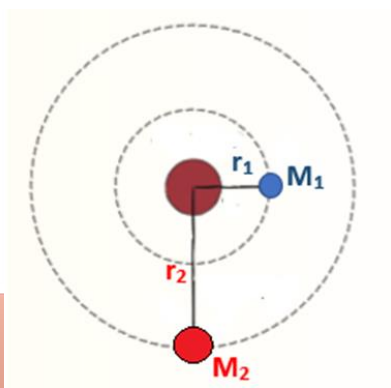
$$6.7 \times 10^{24} \text{ kg}$$



77. **C7L1**

Two moons M_1 , M_2 with different masses are moving in their orbits around a planet, as shown in the figure. Which of the following is **true** for their periods in their orbits?

- a. M_2 has a smaller period than M_1
- b. M_2 has a greater period than M_1
- c. M_2 and M_1 have the same period
- d. It can't be determined

78. **C7L1**

According to Kepler's third law, which of the following represents the mathematical relationship between periods of planets and their mean distances away from the Sun?

$$\left(\frac{T_A}{T_B}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B}\right)^3$$

$$\left(\frac{T_A}{T_B}\right)^3 = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B}\right)^2$$

$$\left(\frac{T_A}{r_B}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r_A}{T_B}\right)^3$$

$$\left(\frac{T_A}{r_A}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{T_B}{r_B}\right)^3$$

79. **C7L2**

a planet has a mass of $9.1 \times 10^{26} \text{ kg}$ and its radius is $1.8 \times 10^7 \text{ m}$. What is the gravitational field strength on the planet's surface?

$$1.9 \times 10^2 \text{ N/kg}$$

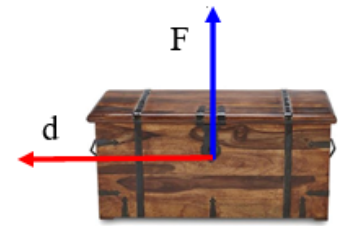
$$7.6 \times 10^2 \text{ N/kg}$$

$$9.1 \times 10^2 \text{ N/kg}$$

$$6.7 \times 10^{26} \text{ N/kg}$$

80. **C8L1**

(3) G11Ph3G-A box is pulled to move on the floor for a distance d as seen in the figure. What is the **work** done on the box done by the normal force F ?



$$F \cdot d$$

$$-F \cdot d$$

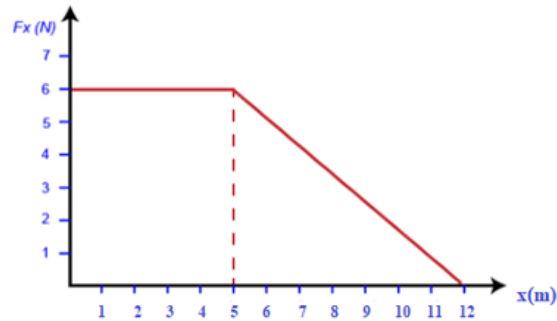
Zero

$$F \cdot d \sin \theta$$



81. **C8L1**

G11Ph4G-A Force is acting on an object as shown in the figure below.

How much is the **total work** done by the acting force?

72 J

51 J

30 J

21 J

82. **C8L1**

(5) G11Ph5G-Ahmed does **176 J** of work lifting himself **0.3 m** at constant speed through **10 s**. what is Ahmad's power?



17.6 W

52.8 W

1760 W

528 W



83. **C8L1**

Which of the following's **physical quantity** is measured in the international system of units in terms of $(kg\ m^2s^{-3})$?

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| ☐ Work | ☐ Power |
| ☐ Force | ☐ Energy |

84. **C8L1**

A dolphin is pulled by a rope making (60°) above the horizontal with a force of $(550\ N)$ over a distance of $(35\ m)$. What is the magnitude of **work** done on the dolphin?

- | | |
|---|---|
| ☐ $3.3 \times 10^4\ J$ | ☐ $9.6 \times 10^3\ J$ |
| ☐ $1.7 \times 10^4\ J$ | ☐ $1.9 \times 10^4\ J$ |



85. **C8L2**

What is the **mass** of a ball has kinetic energy of (2.5 J) and moving at (5.0 m^2) ?

- ☐ 0.10 kg
☐ 0.20 kg

- ☐ 0.15 kg
☐ 0.40 kg

87. **C8L1**

A pump was used to raise the amount of water weighing (200 N) to a height of (5.0 m) during (2.0 s) . What is **power** of the pump?

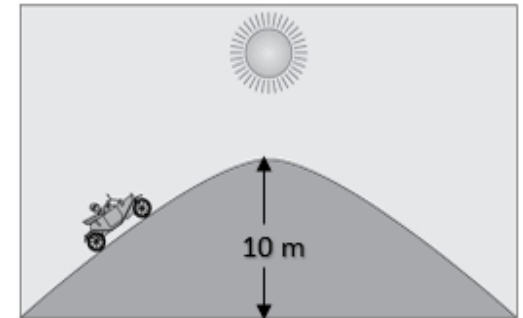
- 4900 W
 900 W

- ☐ 500 W
☐ 100 W

86. **C8L2**

According to the figure below, What is the **change of the gravitational potential energy** of the **800 Kg** car when it travels from the bottom of the hill to the top?

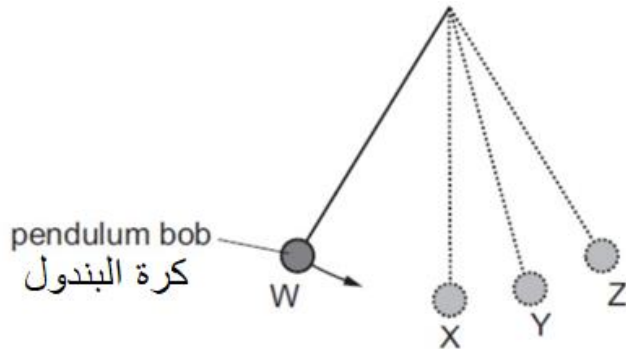
1. $7.84 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$
 2. $7.84 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$
 3. $7.84 \times 10^3 \text{ J}$
 4. 125 J





88. **C8L3**

A pendulum bob shown in the figure below swings along the path WXYZ and back again. Which of the following statements describes the **total energy** of the bob if the energy of the system is conserved?



1. It has the same value at W, X, Y and Z

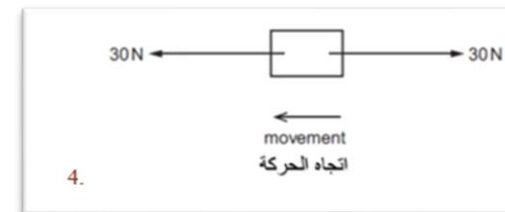
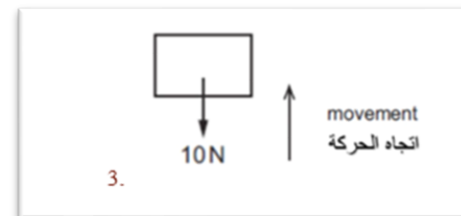
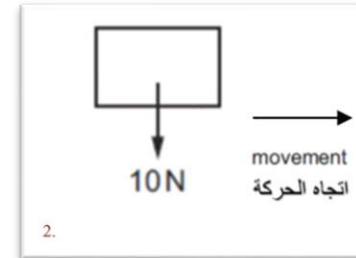
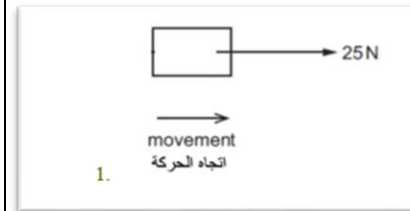
2. It has a maximum value at X

3. It has a maximum value at Y

4. It has a maximum value at Z

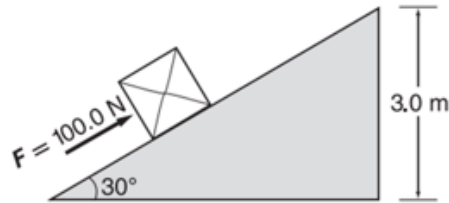
89. **C8L1**

Which of the following figures represents a **total positive work** done by an external force on an object?



90. **C8L1**

The box in the diagram below was pushed over the ramp with a net force of **100 N**. **What is the work done on the box** to move it from the bottom of the ramp to the top?
(Hint: $\sin 30^\circ = 0.5$)



1. **600 J**
2. **300 J**
3. **150 J**
4. **260 J**

91. **C8L2**

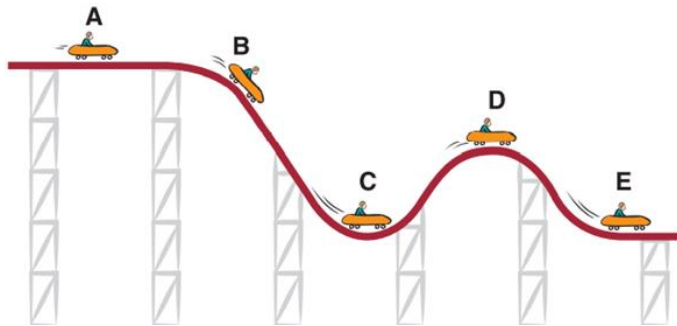
A ball is launched vertically upwards. The ball reaches a height **h** and gains a potential energy **GPE**.
If the same ball is launched vertically upward from the same position to reach a height **2h**,
what is the new potential energy at the height 2h?

1. **2GPE**
2. **4GPE**
3. **1GPE**
4. **0.5GPE**



92. **C8L3**

The diagram below shows a rollercoaster ride. The cart moves through different positions at different heights. What happens to the **Kinetic and Potential energy** as the cart goes from **point B to point C**?



1. Kinetic energy increases and gravitational potential energy decreases
2. Kinetic energy decreases and gravitational potential energy increases
3. Both kinetic and gravitational potential energy increase
4. Both kinetic and gravitational potential energy stay the same

93. **C8L1**

A force of **825N** is exerted horizontally, pushing a car a distance of 35 m in the same direction. **How much is the work done** on the car?

1. $2.89 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$
2. $2.36 \times 10^2 \text{ J}$
3. 0.0 J
4. $7.9 \times 10^1 \text{ J}$



94. **C8L2**

A truck of mass of **4000 Kg** travelling at a constant speed of **15 m/s**. How much is the **kinetic energy of the truck**?

1. $4.5 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$

2. $9.0 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$

3. $6.0 \times 10^4 \text{ J}$

4. $1.2 \times 10^5 \text{ J}$

95. **C8L3**

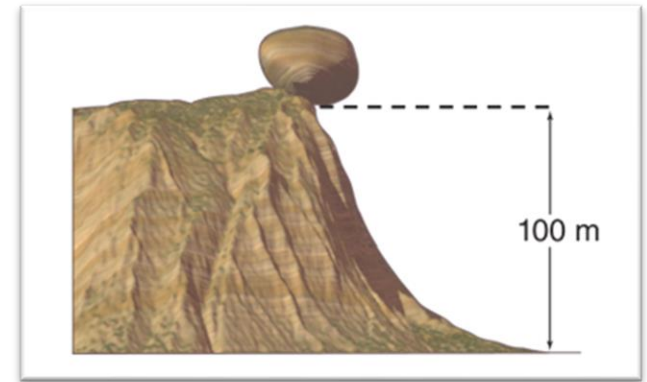
The figure below shows a rock sliding without friction from the rest down a hill with a vertical distance of **100 m**. **What is the velocity of the rock when it hits the ground**?

1. 44.3 m/s

2. 14.1 m/s

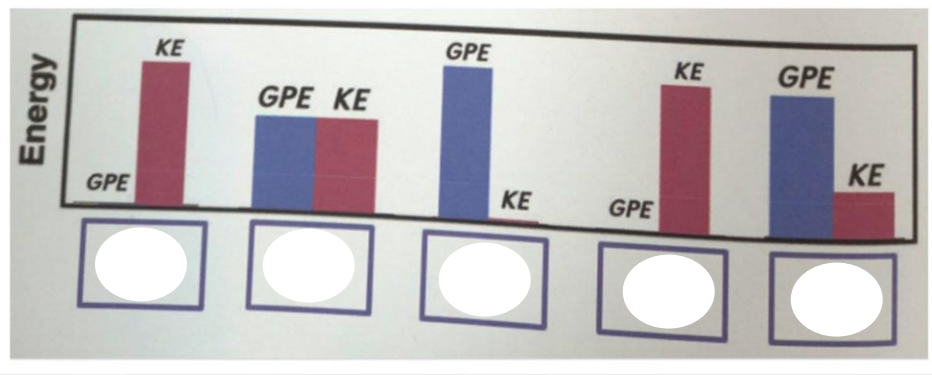
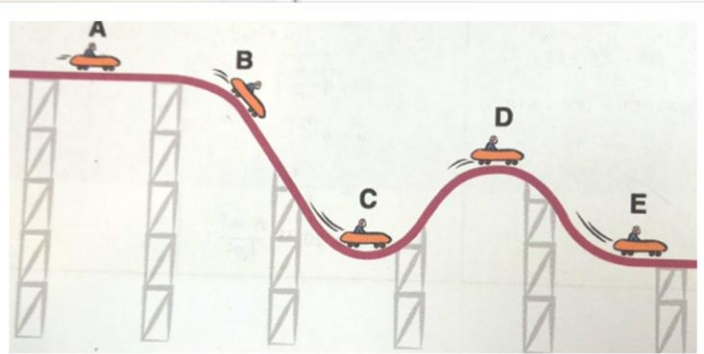
3. 4.7 m/s

4. 180 m/s



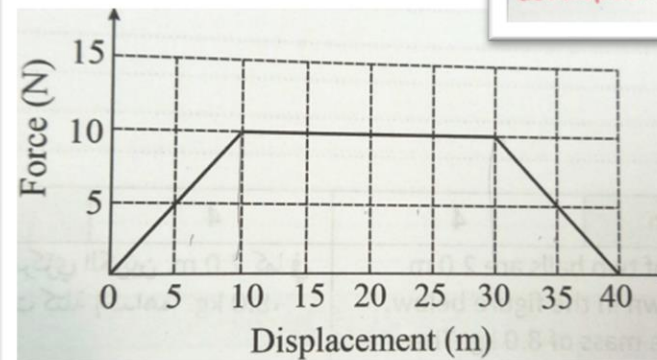
96. **C8L3**

The figure below shows a roller-coaster car when it is at rest at point A until it reaches point E. The bar graphs show the total mechanical energy of the car in different positions. Fill the blank under each bar with the correct car position (A,B,C,D and E) to match the Car's energy.

97. **C8L1**

The graph shows the relationship between the force exerted on and the displacement of an object being pulled.

- Find the **work done** to pull the object **40 m**.
- Calculate the **power** that would be **developed** if the work is done in **8.0 s**





98. **C7L1**

19- Mercury orbits the Sun with an orbital radius of $(5.8 \times 10^{10} \text{ m})$. Given that the mass of the Sun is $(2.0 \times 10^{30} \text{ kg})$, and the mass of Mercury is $(3.3 \times 10^{23} \text{ kg})$.

- Calculate the **period of Mercury's orbit**.

- Calculate the **gravitational force** between Mercury and the Sun.

- Calculate the **orbital velocity of Mercury** around the Sun.

99. **C8L1**

19- A (1600 kg) vehicle moves with a velocity of (20 m/s) .

- Calculate the **work** required to reduce the velocity to (5.0 m/s) .



100.

101.



(+971)3 719 4727

Teacher: Ms Portia



1087@ese.gov.ae



STUDENT NOTES**STUDENT NOTES**

(+971)3 719 4727

Teacher: Ms Portia



1087@ese.gov.ae



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1087@ese.gov.ae :



$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$		
Module (10) Energy and It's Conservation	Module (7) Gravitation	Module (12) States of Matter
$W = Fd\cos(\theta)$ $W = \Delta E$ $P = \frac{\Delta E}{t} = \frac{W}{t}, P = Fv$ $KE_{\text{trans}} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ $GPE = mgh$ $MK = KE + PE$ $(KE)_i + (PE)_i = (KE)_f + (PE)_f$	$\left(\frac{T_A}{T_B}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B}\right)^3$ $F_G = \frac{Gm_1 \times m_2}{r^2}$ $T = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{G \times m_s}\right)r^3} = 2\pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{r^3}{G \times m_s}\right)}$ $v = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Gm_E}{r}\right)}$ $a = g\left(\frac{r_b}{r}\right)^2$ $g = \frac{Gm}{r^2}$ $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{kg}^2}$	$P = \frac{F}{A}$ $\frac{P_1 V_1}{T_1} = \frac{P_2 V_2}{T_2}$ $P_1 V_1 = P_2 V_2, T \text{ constant}$ $\frac{V_1}{T_1} = \frac{V_2}{T_2}, P \text{ constant}$ $PV = nRT$ $\frac{F_2}{A_2} = \frac{F_1}{A_1}$ $P = \rho hg$ $F_{\text{buoyant}} = (F_{\text{bottom}} - F_{\text{top}})$ $F_{\text{buoyant}} = \rho_{(\text{fluid})} V g$ $R = 8.31 \text{ Pa} \cdot \frac{\text{m}^3}{\text{mol} \cdot \text{K}}$



Use the following formula if needed		استخدم المعادلات التالية إن لزم
$g = 9.8 \text{ m/s}^2$		
Module (10) Energy and Its Conservation	Module (7) Gravitation	Module (12) States of Matter
$W = Fd \cos(\theta)$ $F = ma$ $W = \Delta E$ $P = \frac{\Delta E}{t} = \frac{W}{t}, P = Fv$ $KE_{\text{trans}} = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$ $GPE = mgh$ $MK = KE + PE$ $(KE)_i + (PE)_i = (KE)_f + (PE)_f$	$\left(\frac{T_A}{T_B}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{r_A}{r_B}\right)^3$ $F_G = \frac{Gm_1 \times m_2}{r^2}$ $T = \sqrt{\left(\frac{4\pi^2}{G \times m_E}\right) r^3}$ $= 2\pi \sqrt{\left(\frac{r^3}{G \times m_E}\right)}$ $v = \sqrt{\left(\frac{Gm_E}{r}\right)}$ $a = g \left(\frac{r_b}{r}\right)^2$ $g = \frac{Gm}{r^2}$ $G = 6.67 \times 10^{-11} \frac{\text{N} \cdot \text{m}^2}{\text{kg}^2}$	$P = \frac{F}{A}$

