

Name of the Student: \_\_\_\_\_

Max. Marks : 21 Marks

Time : 21 Minutes

Mark Schemes

**Q1.**

(a) (i)  $-31 \text{ MJ kg}^{-1}$  (1)

(ii) increase in potential energy =  $m\Delta V$  (1)  
 $= 1200 \times (62 - 21) \times 10^6$  (1)  
 $= 4.9 \times 10^{10} \text{ J}$  (1)

(4)

(b) (i)  $g = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}$  (1)

(ii)  $g$  is the gradient of the graph =  $\frac{62.5 \times 10^6}{4 \times 6.4 \times 10^6}$  (1)  
 $= 2.44 \text{ N kg}^{-1}$  (1)

(iii)  $g \propto \frac{1}{R^2}$  and  $R$  is doubled (1)

expect  $g$  to be  $\frac{9.81}{4} = 2.45 \text{ N kg}^{-1}$  (1)

[alternative (iii)]

$g \propto \frac{1}{R^2}$  and  $R$  is halved (1)

expect  $g$  to be  $2.44 \times 4 = 9.76 \text{ N kg}^{-1}$  (1)

(5)

[9]

**Q2.**

(a) (i)  $\left(g = -\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta x}\right)$   $19 = (-) \frac{\Delta V}{10}$  gives  $\Delta V = 190$  (1)  $\text{J kg}^{-1}$  (1)

(ii)  $W (= m\Delta V) = 9.0 \times 190 = 1710 \text{ J}$  [or  $mgh = 9.0 \times 19 \times 10 = 1710 \text{ J}$ ] (1)

(iii) on mountain, required energy would be less  
because gravitational field strength is less (1)

max 3

(b)  $g \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$  (or  $F \propto \frac{1}{r^2}$  or correct use of  $F = \frac{GMm}{r^2}$ ) (1)

$$\therefore g' = \frac{19}{2^2} = 4.75(\text{Nkg}^{-1}) \quad (1)$$

2

[5]

### Q3.

- (a) attractive force between two particles (or point masses) (1)  
proportional to product of masses and inversely proportional to  
square of separation [or distance] (1)

2

(b) (for mass,  $m$ , at Earth's surface)  $mg = \frac{GMm}{R^2}$  (1)

rearrangement gives result (1)

2

(c)  $M_{\text{moon}} \left( = \frac{gR^2}{G} \right) = \frac{1.62 \times (1.74 \times 10^6)^2}{6.62 \times 10^{24}}$  (1)

$$= 7.35 \times 10^{22} \text{ kg} \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{M_{\text{moon}}}{M_{\text{earth}}} = \frac{7.35 \times 10^{22}}{6.00 \times 10^{24}} \quad (= 0.0123) \therefore 1.23\%$$

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[7]