



Time : 21 Minutes

(2)

Experiment 1	Explanation
<p>Falling dominoes</p> <p>The first domino is given a gentle push.</p> 	
<p>Observation</p> <p>The domino falls, knocking the next domino; one by one the dominoes fall.</p> 	

(6)

(c) Whilst carrying out the stacked coins experiment, the student sometimes observed that the flicked coin did not stop but changed its direction of travel.

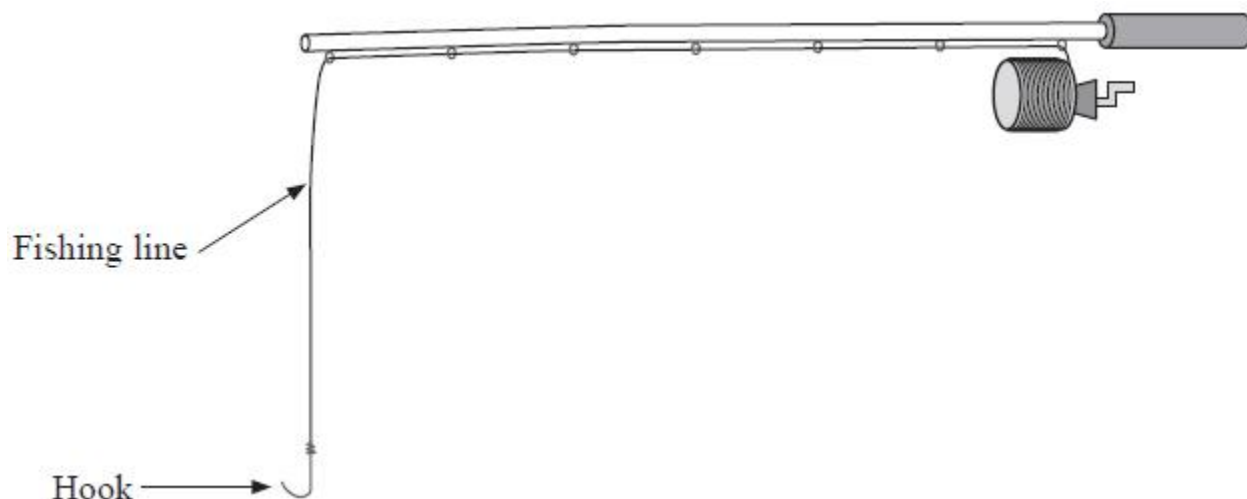
Suggest a reason for this observation.

Q2.

The following three properties can be used to describe copper.

Ductile Malleable Tough

(a) Both nylon and copper can be used to make fishing lines. Copper fishing lines sink faster than those made of nylon. This makes copper fishing lines more suitable for deep water fishing.



(i) By considering the forces acting on the submerged line, explain why nylon is less suitable than copper for deep water fishing. Include a suitable calculation in your answer.

Both lines have the same cross-sectional area.

cross-sectional area of lines = $1.30 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$

density of saltwater = 1030 kg m^{-3}

weight of 20.0 m of copper line = 0.220 N

weight of 20.0 m of nylon line = 0.0280 N

(4)

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

(ii) A fish becomes caught on the hook and the copper line extends. Calculate the extension produced.

cross-sectional area of copper line = $1.30 \times 10^{-7} \text{ m}^2$

load on line = 65.0 N

original length of line = 20.0 m

Young modulus of copper = 129 GPa

(3)

.....

.....

.....

.....
.....
Extension =

(b) Some people use fishing lines that have been pre-stretched by loading and unloading.

(i) Sketch the force-extension graph for a copper line during the process of pre-stretching.

(3)



(ii) Suggest a reason why some people prefer to use this type of line.

(1)

.....
.....
.....
.....

(Total for question = 11 marks)