Practice Question Set For GCSE

Subject: Physics

Paper-2 Topic: Forces (High Demand Questions)



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| vame of the Student | |

Max. Marks : 22 Marks Time : 22 Minutes

Q1.

Figure 1 shows a skydiver training in an indoor wind tunnel.

Large fans below the skydiver blow air upwards.

Figure 1



(a) The skydiver is in a stationary position.

Complete the free body diagram for the skydiver.

Force from the air



(b) The skydiver now straightens his legs to increase his surface area.

This causes the skydiver to accelerate upwards.

Explain why straightening his legs cause the skydiver to accelerate upwards.

(2)

| A small aeroplane used for skydiving moves along a runway. | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|--|--|
| The aeroplane accelerates at 2 m / s ² from a velocity of 8 m / s. | | | | |
| After a distance of 209 m it reaches its take-off velocity. | | | | |
| Calculate the take-off velocity of the | e aeroplane. | | | |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| | Take-off velocity = | | | |

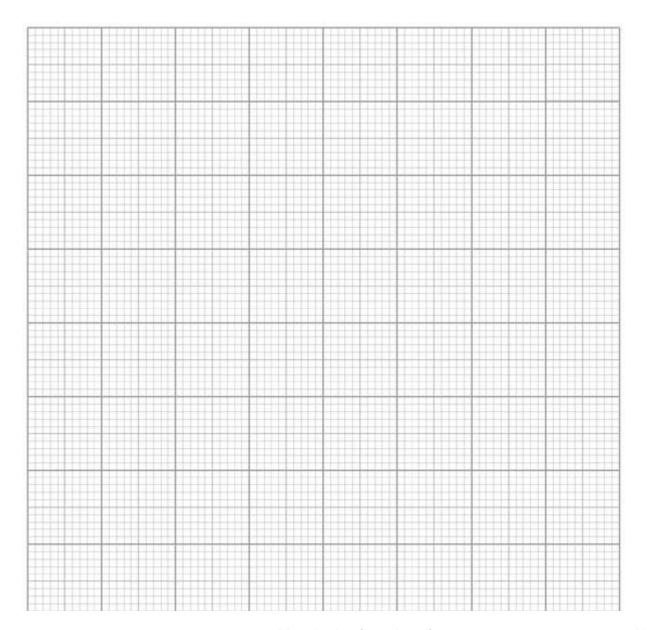
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There is a resultant vertical force of 300 N on the skydiver.

There is a horizontal force from the wind of 60 N.

Draw a vector diagram on **Figure 2** to determine the magnitude and direction of the resultant force on the skydiver.

Figure 2



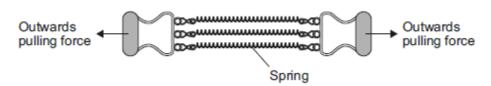
Magnitude of resultant force = _____ N (5)

(Total 12 marks)

Q2.

Figure 1 shows an exercise device called a chest expander. The three springs are identical.

Figure 1



A person pulls outwards on the handles and does work to stretch the springs.

(a) Complete the following sentence.

When the springs are stretched _____ energy is stored in the springs.

(1)

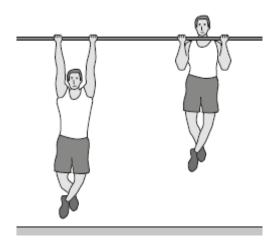
| | Figure 2 | |
|---|---|-----------------------|
| Extension in metres | 0.15 | |
| | 0.05 0.00 0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 Force in newtons | |
| been exceeded? | II, from Figure 2, that the limit of proportionality of the spring h | 105 1101 |
| | ? | _ |
| | Figure 2 to calculate the spring constant of the spring. | |
| Use data from Fi | | - |
| Use data from Fi Give the unit. | Figure 2 to calculate the spring constant of the spring. | |
| Use data from Fi Give the unit. Three identical rethe circuit. | Figure 2 to calculate the spring constant of the spring. Spring constant = Unit | l current in |
| Use data from Fi Give the unit. Three identical rethe circuit. In a similar way, | Figure 2 to calculate the spring constant of the spring. Spring constant = Unit resistors joined in parallel in an electrical circuit share the total | I current in exerted. |

Figure 2 shows how the extension of a single spring from the chest expander depends on the force acting on the spring.

(b)

(c) The student in **Figure 3** is doing an exercise called a chin-up.

Figure 3



Each time the student does one chin-up he lifts his body 0.40 m vertically upwards. The mass of the student is 65 kg.

The student is able to do 12 chin-ups in 60 seconds.

Calculate the power developed by the student.

Gravitational field strength = 10 N/kg

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| | Power = | W |
| | | (3 |
| | | (Total 40 marks |