The University Of Jordan

Faculty of Science

Department Of Physics

1) A 100-kg box rolls down a 20° incline. A man tries to keep it from accelerating, and manages to keep its acceleration to 1.2 m/s^2. If the box rolls 5 m, what is the net work done on it by all the forces acting on it?
A) 60 J
B) 100 J
C) 600 J
D) 1000 J
E) 4900 J

2) Two objects with masses, m_1 and m_2, have the same kinetic energy and are both moving to the right. The same constant force $\vec{F}$ is applied to the left to both masses. If $m_1 = 4m_2$, the ratio of the stopping distance of m_1 to that of m_2 is: A)
1:4
B) 4:1
C) 1:2
D) 2:1
E) 1:1

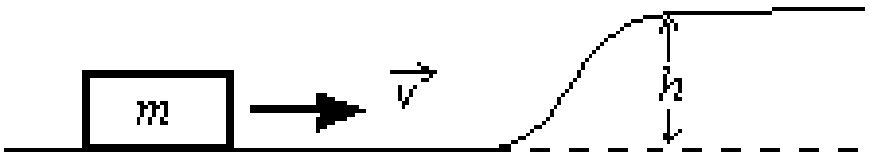
3) A 4-kg cart starts up an incline with a speed of 3 m/s and comes to rest 2 m up the incline. The total work done on the cart is:
A) –6 J
B) –8 J
C) –12 J
D) –18 J
E) impossible to calculate without knowing the coefficient of kinetic friction

4) A 50-N force is the only force acting on a 2-kg crate that starts from rest. When the force has been acting for 2 s the rate at which it is doing work is:
A) 100 W
B) 1000 W
C) 2500 W
D) 5000 W
E) 63000 W

5) A 6.0-kg block is released from rest 80 m above the ground. When it has fallen 60 m its kinetic energy is approximately:
A) 4700 J
B) 3500 J
C) 1200 J
D) 120 J
E) 60 J

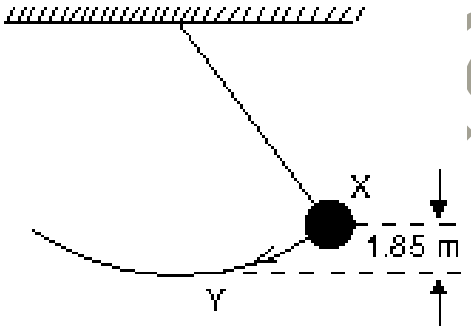
Dr. Ahmad Masadeh

6) For a block of mass *m* to slide without friction up the rise of height *h* shown, it must have a minimum initial kinetic energy of:



A) *gh*
B) *mgh*
C) *gh*/2
D) *mgh*/2
E) 2*mgh*

7) A simple pendulum consists of a 2.0 kg mass attached to a string. It is released from rest at X as shown. Its speed at the lowest point Y is:

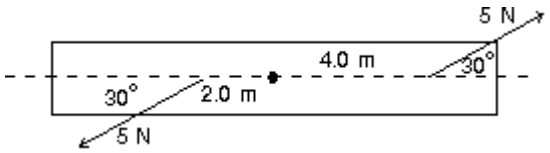


A) 1.9 m/s
B) 3.7 m/s
C) 4.4 m/s
D) 6.0 m/s
E) 36 m/s

8) A 2.2-kg block starts from rest on a rough inclined plane that makes an angle of 25° with the horizontal. The coefficient of kinetic friction is 0.25. As the block goes 2.0 m down the plane, the mechanical energy of the whole system changes by:
A) 0 J
B) –9.8 J
C) 9.8 J
D) –18 J
E) 18 J

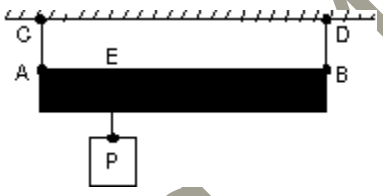
Dr. Ahmad Asadeh

9) A rod is pivoted about its center. A 5-N force is applied 4 m from the pivot and another 5-N force is applied 2 m from the pivot, as shown. The magnitude of the total torque about the pivot is:



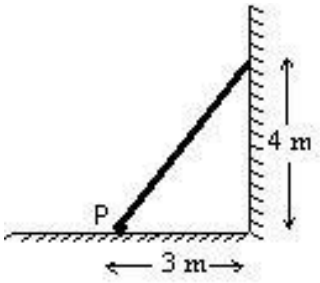
A) 0 N·m
B) 5.0 N·m
C) 8.7 N·m
D) 15 N·m
E) 26 N·m

10) A uniform rod AB is 1.2 m long and weighs 16 N. It is suspended by strings AC and BD as shown. A block P weighing 96 N is attached at E, 0.30 m from A. The magnitude of the tension force in the string BD is:



A) 8.0 N
B) 24 N
C) 32 N
D) 48 N
E) 80 N

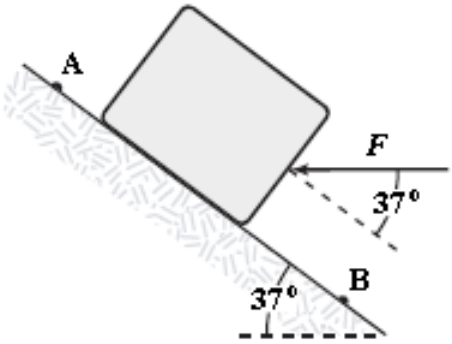
11) An 80-N uniform rod leans against a frictionless wall as shown. The torque (about point P) applied to the rod by the wall is:



A) 40 N·m
B) 60 N·m
C) 120 N·m
D) 160 N·m
E) 240 N·m

Dr. Ahmad Yasadeh

12) A 4.0-kg block is lowered down a 37° incline a distance of 5.0 m from point A to point B. A horizontal force (F = 10 N) is applied to the block between A and B as shown in the figure. The kinetic energy of the block at A is 10 J and at B it is 20 J. How much work is done on the block by the force of friction between A and B?



a. –58 J
b. –53 J
c. –68 J
d. –63 J
e. –47 J

13) A 0.60-kg object is suspended from the ceiling at the end of a 2.0-m string. When pulled to the side and released, it has a speed of 4.0 m/s at the lowest point of its path. What maximum angle does the string make with the vertical as the object swings up?

a. 61°
b. 54°
c. 69°
d. 77°
e. 47°

14) A 2.0-kg mass swings at the end of a light string (length = 3.0 m). Its speed at the lowest point on its circular path is 6.0 m/s. What is its kinetic energy at an instant when the string makes an angle of 50° with the vertical?

a. 21 J
b. 15 J
c. 28 J
d. 36 J
e. 23 J

Dr. Ahmad Masadeh

15) The same force F is applied horizontally to bodies 1, 2, 3 and 4, of masses m, $2m$, $3m$ and $4m$, initially at rest and on a frictionless surface, until each body has traveled distance d. The correct listing of the magnitudes of the velocities of the bodies, v_1, v_2, v_3, and v_4 is

a. $v_4 = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}}v_3 = \sqrt{\frac{3}{2}}v_2 = 2v_1.$

b. $v_4 = v_2 > v_3 = v_1.$

c. $v_1 = \sqrt{2}v_2 = \sqrt{3}v_3 = 2v_4.$

d. $v_1 = 2v_2 = 3v_3 = 4v_4.$

e. $v_4 = \frac{3}{4}v_3 = \frac{2}{3}v_2 = \frac{1}{2}v_1.$

16) A 3.0-kg block is on a frictionless horizontal surface. The block is at rest when, at t = 0, a force (magnitude P = 2.0 N) acting at an angle of 22° above the horizontal is applied to the block. At what rate is the force P doing work at t = 2.0 s?

a. 2.3 W
b. 2.0 W
c. 1.4 W
d. 1.7 W
e. 1.2 W

17) A 3.0-kg block is on a horizontal surface. The block is at rest when, at t = 0, a force (magnitude P = 12 N) acting parallel to the surface is applied to the block causing it to accelerate. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and the surface is 0.20. At what rate is the force P doing work on the block at t = 2.0 s?

a. 54 W
b. 49 W
c. 44 W
d. 59 W
e. 24 W

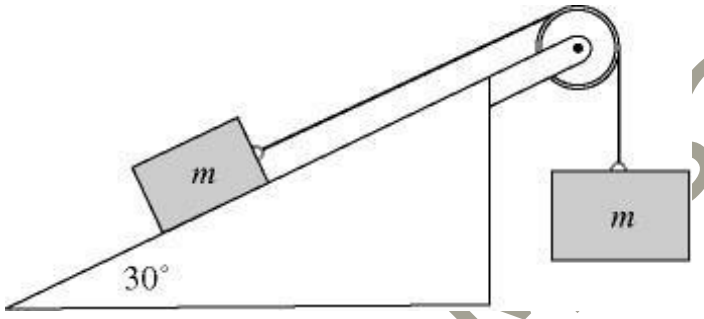
18) A crane lifts a 425 kg steel beam vertically a distance of 117 m. How much work does the crane do on the beam if the beam accelerates upward at 1.8 m/s^2 ? Neglect frictional forces.

A) 5.8×10^5 J
B) 3.4×10^5 J
C) 4.0×10^5 J
D) 4.9×10^5 J

Dr. Ahmad Masadeh

19) A 1000.0 kg car is moving at 15 km/h. If a 2000.0 kg truck has 18 times the kinetic energy of the car, how fast is the truck moving?
A) 45 km/h
B) 63 km/h
C) 54 km/h
D) 36 km/h

20) In the figure, two boxes, each of mass 24 kg, are at rest and connected as shown. The coefficient of kinetic friction between the inclined surface and the box is 0.31. Find the speed of the boxes just after they have moved 1.6 m. Answer: 1.91 m/s

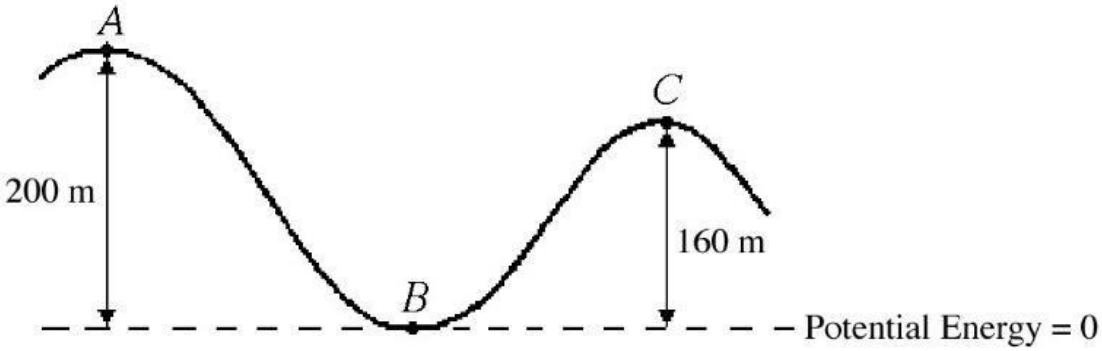


21) A car needs to generate 75.0 hp in order to maintain a constant velocity of 27.3 m/s on a flat road. What is the magnitude of the total resistive force acting on the car (due to friction, air resistance, etc.)? (1 hp = 746 W)
A) 2.05×10^3 N
B) 2.75 N
C) 1.03×10^3 N
D) 2.87×10^3 N

22) How long will it take a 7.08 hp motor to lift a 250 kg beam directly upward at constant velocity from the ground to a height of 45.0 m? Assume frictional forces are negligible. (1 hp = 746 W)
A) 20.9 s
B) 1.56×10^4 s
C) 2.18×10^4 s
D) 39.7 s

Dr. Ahmad Nasaden

23) A roller coaster of mass 80.0 kg is moving with a speed of 20.0 m/s at position *A* as shown in the figure. The vertical height above ground level at position *A* is 200 m. Neglect friction.



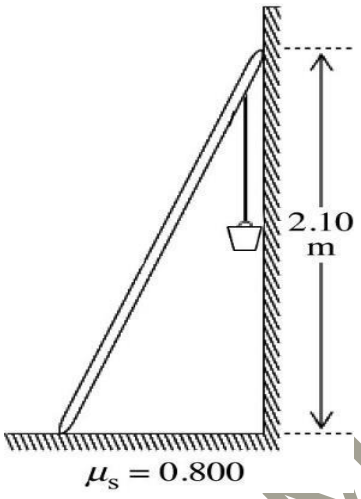
(a) What is the total mechanical energy of the roller coaster at point B?
Answer: 1.73×10^5 J
(b) What is the speed of the roller coaster at point *C*?
Answer: 34.4 m/s

24) In the figure, a block of mass *m* is moving along the horizontal frictionless surface with a speed of 5.70 m/s. If the slope is 11.0° and the coefficient of kinetic friction between the block and the incline is 0.260, how far does the block travel up the incline?

Answer: 3.72 m

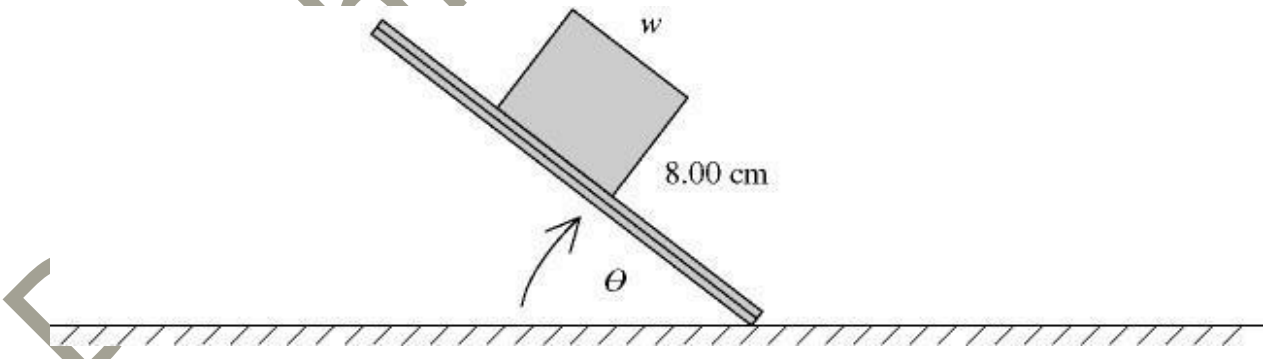
Dr. Ahmet Masalcı

25) A 10.0-kg uniform ladder that is 2.50 m long is placed against a smooth vertical wall and reaches to a height of 2.10 m, as shown in the figure. The base of the ladder rests on a rough horizontal floor whose coefficient of static friction with the ladder is 0.800. An 80.0-kg bucket of concrete is suspended from the top rung of the ladder, right next to the wall, as shown in the figure. What is the magnitude of the friction force that the floor exerts on the ladder?



A) 538 N
B) 706 N
C) 1290 N
D) 833 N
E) 601 N

26) A solid uniform brick is placed on a sheet of wood. When one end of the sheet is raised (see figure), you observe that the maximum that the angle θ can be without tipping over the brick is 49.6°. There is enough friction to prevent the brick from sliding. What is the width w of the brick?



A) 5.18 cm
B) 6.09 cm
C) 6.81 cm
D) 9.40 cm
E) 10.5 cm

Ehsan Hamad Masadeh