

1.1 Measurements in Physics

Question Paper

Course	DP IB Physics
Section	1. Measurement & Uncertainties
Topic	1.1 Measurements in Physics
Difficulty	Hard

Time allowed: 20

Score: /10

Percentage: /100



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Question 1

The frictional force F on a sphere falling through a fluid is given by the formula:

$$F = 6 \pi a \eta v$$

In this equation, a is the radius of the sphere, η is a constant relating to the fluid and v is the velocity of the sphere.

What are the units of η ?

- $A. kg m s^{-1}$
- B. kg m⁻¹ s⁻¹
- $C. kg m s^{-3}$
- D. $kg m^{-3} s^{-3}$

[1 mark]

Question 2

The speed v of a liquid leaving a tube depends on the change in pressure ΔP and the density ρ of the liquid. The speed is given by the equation:

$$v = k \left(\frac{\Delta P}{\rho}\right)^n$$

In this equation, k is a constant that has no units.

What is the value of n?

- A. $\frac{1}{2}$
- B.1
- C. $\frac{3}{2}$
- D. 2

Question 3

Which estimate is realistic?

- A. The kinetic energy of a bus travelling on an motor way is 30 000 J
- B. The power of a domestic light is 300 W
- C. The temperature of a hot oven is 300 K
- D. The volume of air in a car tyre is $0.03 \, \text{m}^3$

[1 mark]

Question 4

The theory of gas flow through small diameter tubes at low pressures is an important consideration of high vacuum techniques.

One equation used in this theory is:

$$Q = \frac{kr^3(p_1 - p_2)}{L} \sqrt{\frac{M}{RT}}$$

Where k is a unitless constant, r is the radius of the tube, p_1 and p_2 are the pressures at each end of the tube, L is the length of the tube, M is the molar mass of the gas, R is the molar gas constant and T is the thermodynamic temperature of the gas.

What are the base units of Q?

- $A. kg s^{-1}$
- $B. kg m s^{-1}$
- C. kg mol⁻¹
- $D. kg m s^{-2}$

[1 mark]

Question 5

What is the correct value for the Gravitational constant?

A.
$$6.67 \times 10^{-3} \, \text{nN m}^2 \, \text{kg}^{-2}$$

$$B.6.67 \times 10^5 \, N \, mm^2 \, kg^{-2}$$

$$C.6.67 \times 10^{-20} \, kN \, mm^2 \, kg^{-2}$$

$$D.6.67 \times 10^{-17} \, \text{N} \, \text{km}^2 \, \text{kg}^{-2}$$

Question 6

A boy jumps from a wall 5 m high. What is an estimate of the change in momentum of the boy when he lands without rebounding?

- $A.4 \times 10^{0} \, kg \, m \, s^{-1}$
- $B.4 \times 10^{1} \, kg \, m \, s^{-1}$
- $C.4 \times 10^{2} \text{kg m s}^{-1}$
- $D.\,4\times10^3\,kg\,m\,s^{-1}$

[1 mark]

Question 7

When a constant braking force is applied to a vehicle moving at speed v, the distance d moved by the vehicle as it comes to rest is given by the expression:

$$d = kv^2$$

In this equation, k is a constant.

When d is measured in metres and v is measured in metres per second, the constant has a value of k_1 .

What is the value of the constant when the distance is measured in metres, and the speed is measured in kilometres per hour?

- A. $\frac{k_1}{12.96}$
- B. $\frac{k_1}{3.6}$
- C. 3.6k₁
- D. 12.96k₁



Question 8

What is the unit for the gas constant in fundamental SI units?

- $A. kg m s^{-2} K mol^{-1}$
- B. $kg m^2 s^{-2} K^{-1} mol^{-1}$
- $C. kg^2 m^2 s^{-1} K^{-1} mol$
- $D. kg m^2 s^{-2} mol^{-1}$

[1 mark]

Question 9

Which of the following gives the correct unit for $\frac{g^3}{G}$?

- $A. kg s^{-4}$
- B. kg⁻¹s⁻⁴
- C. $kg m^{3} s^{-4}$
- $D. kg s^{-8}$

[1 mark]

Question 10

The drag coefficient C_d is a number with no units. It is used to compare the drag on different cars at different speeds. It is given by the equation

$$C_d = \frac{2F}{\rho v^n A}$$

F is the drag force on the car, ρ is the density of the air, A is the cross-sectional area of the car and v is the speed of the car.

What is the value of n?

- A.1
- B. 2
- C.3
- D. 4



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