

Name of the Student: _____

Max. Marks : 21 Marks

Time : 21 Minutes

Q1.

Figure 4 shows a car travelling on a motorway.

A passenger wants to check the accuracy of the speedometer of the car.

The car is travelling at a constant speed.

The passenger has a stopwatch.

The lamp posts are 40 m apart.

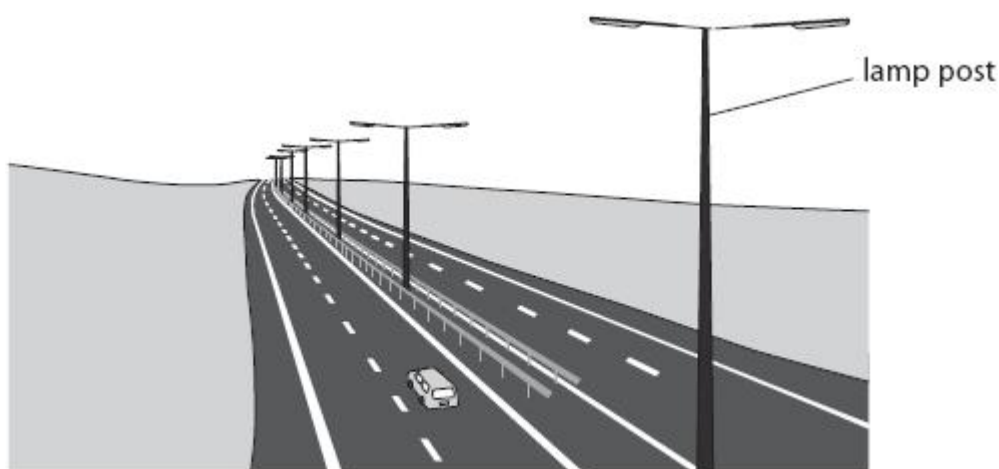


Figure 4

Describe how the passenger could determine the speed of the car as accurately as possible.

(3)

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(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q2.

A student lifts a toy car from a bench and places the toy car at the top of a slope as shown in Figure 2.

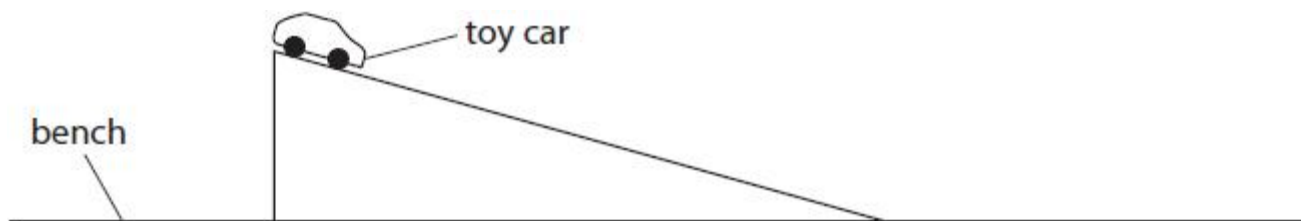


Figure 2

The student lets the toy car roll down the slope.

Describe how the student could find, by experiment, the speed of the toy car at the bottom of the slope.

(4)

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(Total for question = 4 marks)

Q3.

Describe how the student could extend the investigation to determine the average speed of the trolley as it rolls back down the track.

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(Total for question = 3 marks)

Q4.

Figure 8 is a velocity/time graph for a lift moving upwards in a tall building.

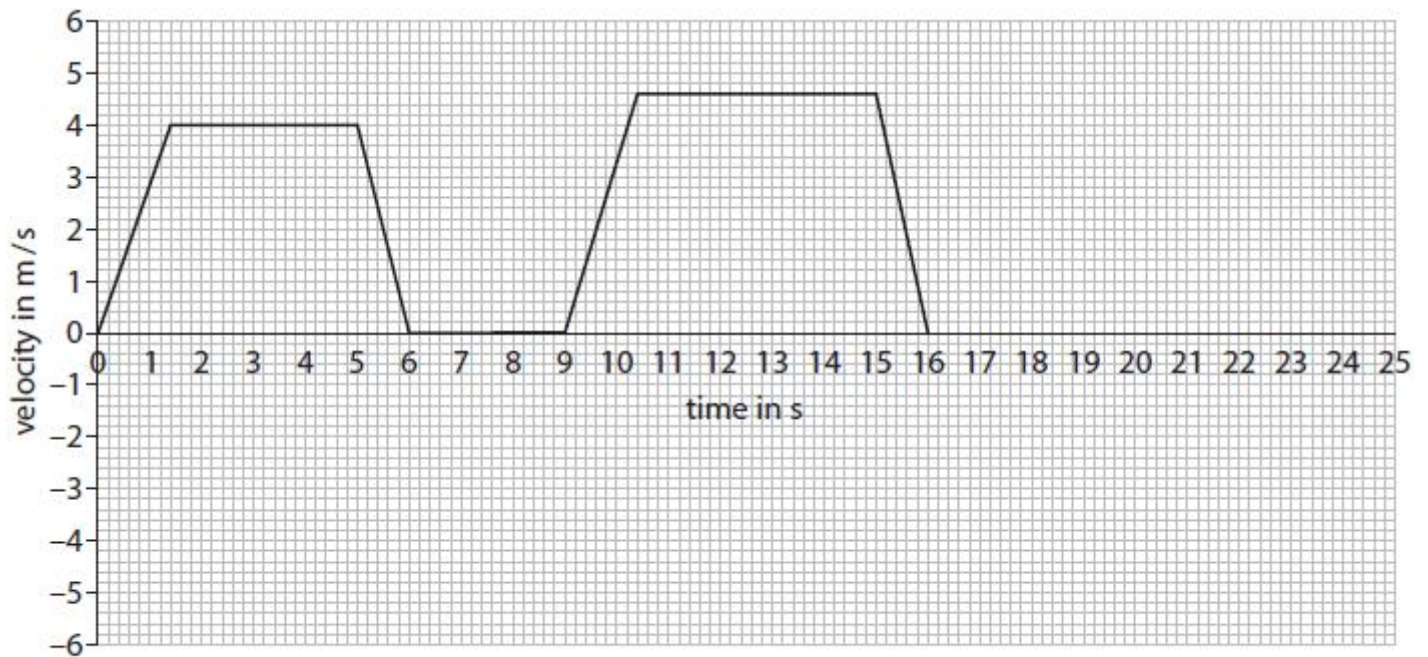


Figure 8

At 18 s, the lift starts to move downwards.

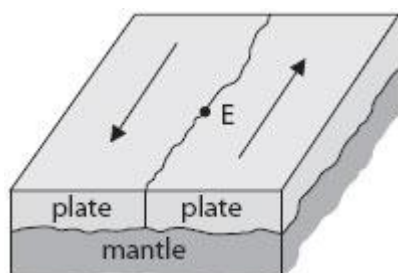
Sketch a line on the graph in Figure 8 to show the lift moving downwards after 18 s.

(1)

(Total for question = 1 mark)

Q5.

(a) The diagram shows part of the boundary between two tectonic plates.



(i) Complete the sentence by putting a cross (☐) in the box next to your answer.

The plates are being steadily pushed in opposite directions by

(1)

- ☐ **A** convection currents in the mantle
- ☐ **B** reflection of waves from the Earth's core
- ☐ **C** tsunami waves in the ocean
- ☐ **D** volcanic eruptions on the surface

(ii) An earthquake occurs.

Its epicentre is at the place marked E on the diagram.

Describe what happens at the plate boundary to cause this earthquake.

(2)

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(b) The earthquake causes seismic waves.

(i) S waves are one type of seismic wave. They travel at 0.65 km/s.

There is a seismometer 80 km away from point E.

Show that it takes about 2 minutes for the S waves from the earthquake to reach the seismometer.

(2)

(ii) P waves are another type of seismic wave.

They travel about 10 times more quickly than S waves.

Describe how scientists can use seismometer records of P and S waves to locate the epicentre.

(3)

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(iii) Seismic waves have a frequency of about 15 Hz.

P waves have a much smaller amplitude than S waves.

Some people claim that animals can detect an earthquake before people are aware of it.

Suggest an explanation for this.

(2)

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(Total for Question is 10 marks)