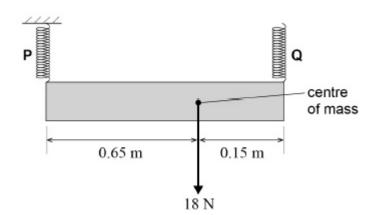
A non-uniform sign is 0.80 m long and has a weight of 18 N It is suspended from two vertical springs $\bf P$ and $\bf Q$. The springs obey Hooke's law and the spring constant of each spring is 240 N m⁻¹



The top end of spring ${\bf P}$ is fixed and the top end of spring ${\bf Q}$ is adjusted until the sign is horizontal and in equilibrium.

What is the extension of spring **Q**?

7

- **A** 0.014 m
- **B** 0.038 m
- **C** 0.049 m
- **D** 0.061 m

(Total 1 mark)

8

A steel wire \mathbf{W} has a length l and a circular cross-section of radius r. When \mathbf{W} hangs vertically and a load is attached to the bottom end, it extends by e.

Another wire X made from the same material has the same load attached to it.

Which length and radius for **X** will produce an extension of $\frac{e}{4}$?

	Length of X	Radius of X	
Α	0.5 <i>l</i>	2r	0
В	l	4r	0
С	21	2r	0
D	4 <i>l</i>	4r	0

(Total 1 mark)

9

What cannot be used as a unit for the Young modulus?

A N m⁻²

0

B Pa

0

 $C kg m^{-2} s^{-2}$

0

 \mathbf{D} kg m⁻¹ s⁻²

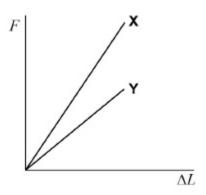
0

(Total 1 mark)

10

Two separate wires **X** and **Y** have the same original length and cross-sectional area.

The graph shows the extension ΔL produced in **X** and **Y** when the tensile force F applied to the wires is increased up to the point where they break.



Which statement is incorrect?

- A For a given extension more energy is stored in **X** than in **Y**.
 - 0
- B The Young modulus of the material of wire Y is greater than that of wire X.
- 0

D Wire **X** has a greater breaking stress than wire **Y**.

Both wire **X** and wire **Y** obey Hooke's law.

0