

Additional Assessment Materials
Summer 2021

Pearson Edexcel GCE A Level Physics

Topic 2: Mechanics

Test 1

(Public release version)

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General guidance to Additional Assessment Materials for use in 2021

Context

- Additional Assessment Materials are being produced for GCSE, AS and A levels (with the exception of Art and Design).
- The Additional Assessment Materials presented in this booklet are an **optional** part of the range of evidence teachers may use when deciding on a candidate's grade.
- 2021 Additional Assessment Materials have been drawn from previous examination materials, namely past papers.
- Additional Assessment Materials have come from past papers both published (those materials available publicly) and unpublished (those currently under padlock to our centres) presented in a different format to allow teachers to adapt them for use with candidate.

Purpose

- The purpose of this resource to provide qualification-specific sets/groups of questions covering the knowledge, skills and understanding relevant to this Pearson qualification.
- This document should be used in conjunction with the mapping guidance which will map content and/or skills covered within each set of questions.
- These materials are only intended to support the summer 2021 series.

8 In the sport of curling, two teams of 'curlers' take turns sliding polished granite stones across an ice surface towards a circular target marked on the ice.



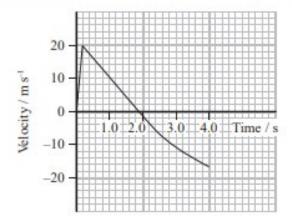
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 (a) A stone of mass 19.6kg is accelerated unifor The stone then decelerates uniformly to rest, 	rmly for $1.25\mathrm{s}$ before being released by a curler, travelling $32.5\mathrm{m}$ in a time of $17.5\mathrm{s}$.
Calculate the average useful power develope	ed by the curler in accelerating the stone. (4)
	Average power =

14 A physics class made a toy rocket. A drinks bottle was partially filled with water and inverted over a valve. An air pump delivered air to the bottle until the pressure forced the bottle from the valve and the water was ejected from the bottle at high speed.



A velocity-time graph for the bottle for the first 4s after take-off is shown.

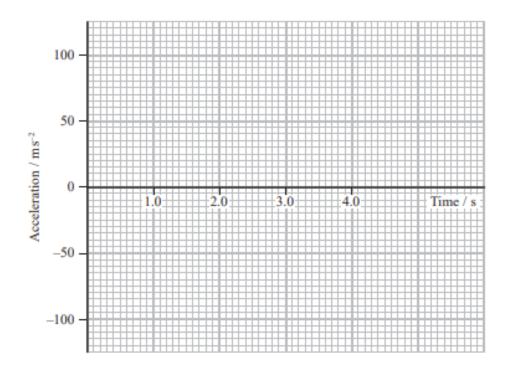


(a)	Determine	the	height	to	which	the	rocket	trav	elled
1,61.7	LACCOLLINE	LLD	THE PERSON	LU.	** 1117-11	44.00	I UTURNOUS	LICLY	CHICAL

					(2)	
	 	 	 	 	 	-
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Height =



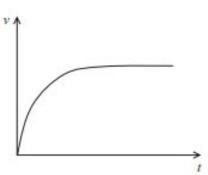


(Total for Question 14 = 7 marks)

11 A sports class is studying cycling. They produce a video of a cyclist on a horizontal lawn. The cyclist starts from rest.

They produce a sketch graph of the velocity v of the cyclist against time t.



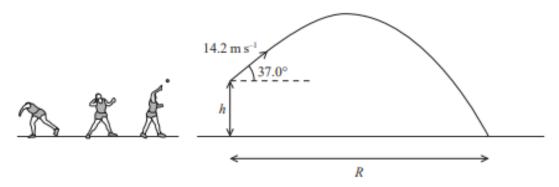


(Total for Question 11 = 6 marks)

	(3)
A student makes the following statement.	
The work done by the cyclist is converted	into the kinetic energy of the
	into the kinetic energy of the
The work done by the cyclist is converted cyclist and bicycle.	into the kinetic energy of the
The work done by the cyclist is converted cyclist and bicycle.	
cyclist and bicycle.	
The work done by the cyclist is converted cyclist and bicycle.	
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12 The shot put is an Olympic field event. The distance for the women's world record shot put is in excess of twenty two metres.

The shot is a metal ball, which is thrown from a standing position so that it lands on the ground a horizontal distance R away from the thrower.



A shot is thrown from a height h above the ground with an initial velocity of 14.2 m s⁻¹ at an angle of 37.0° to the horizontal. The time it takes for the shot to reach the ground is 1.98 s.

	a) Show that the vertical component of the initial velocity is about 8.6 m s ⁻¹ .	(2)
(b) Calculate the height h above the ground from which the shot was thrown.	(3)

h =

(c) C	alculate the h	orizontai distar	nce K for this thr	ow.		(3)	
					R =		
				(Total fo	or Question 12	= 8 marks)	

	the centre of gravity	y of an extended body	y. (1)
(b) The paving slab has a two points, P and Q, as			
end of slai	b P	90 cm 75 cm	Q
This might be unsafe be slab might tip the slab.		o places all their weig	th at the end of the
A person of mass 70 kg	g stands at the end of	f the slab.	
Deduce whether the sla	ab will tip.		(4)

- 16 Scientists have been studying a type of jumping spider that can jump up to six times its body length.
 - (a) The scientists photographed a spider at 0.02s intervals, during a jump. The picture is taken from the photograph and is shown actual size.



(i) Deduce whether the images show that the motion in the x-direction is independent

of the motion in the y-direction. You should take measurements using the cross marking the centre of gravity of the spider.

(4)

()	Show that the initial velocity of the spider at the start of the jump is about 1 m s ⁻¹ . You should take measurements using the cross marking the centre of gravity of the spider.						
		(5)					
(iii)	The spider achieves this jump by extending its two back legs by 3.0 mm.						
	Calculate the average force the spider exerts in each leg to achieve the jump.						
	mass of spider = 150 mg						
		(3)					
	Average force =						