



**education**

Department:  
Education  
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

**NATIONAL  
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

**GRADE 11**

**PHYSICAL SCIENCES P1 (PHYSICS)**

**COMMON TEST**

**MARCH 2020**

**TIME: 1 hour**

**MARKS: 50**

**This question paper consists of 8 pages and 1 data sheet.**

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES**

1. Write your name on the **ANSWER BOOK**.
2. This question paper consists of **FIVE** questions. Answer **ALL** the questions in the **ANSWER BOOK**.
3. Start **EACH** question on a **NEW** page in the **ANSWER BOOK**.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Leave **ONE** line between two subsections, for example between **QUESTION 2.1** and **QUESTION 2.2**.
6. You may use a non-programmable calculator.
7. You may use appropriate mathematical instruments.
8. You are advised to use the attached **DATA SHEET**.
9. Show **ALL** formulae and substitutions in **ALL** calculations.
10. Round off your final numerical answers to a minimum of **TWO** decimal places.
11. Give brief motivations, discussions, et cetera where required.

**QUESTION 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

Four options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Each question has only ONE correct answer. Write only the letter (A - D) next to the question number (1.1 — 1.4) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 1.5 D.

1.1 The statements below refer to vector and scalar quantities.

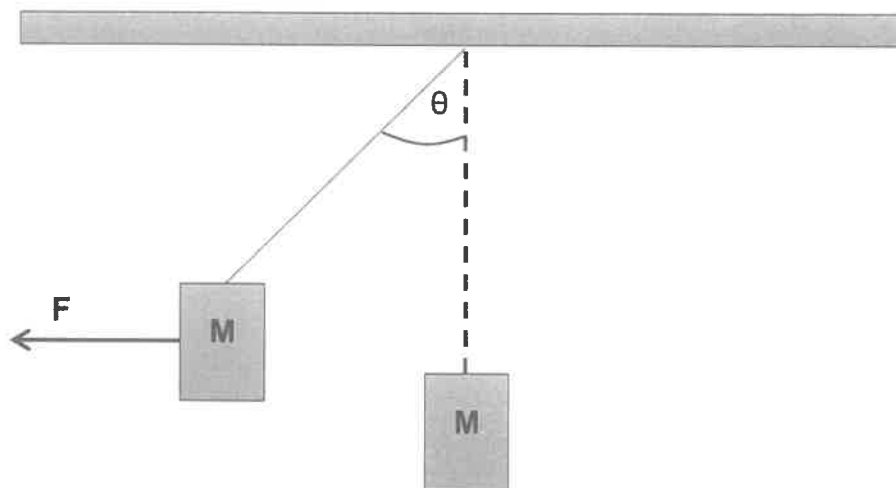
- (i) A vector has magnitude and direction, while a scalar has magnitude only.
- (ii) A scalar quantity can always be added to a vector quantity.
- (iii) Force is an example of a vector quantity, while distance is an example of a scalar quantity.

Which of the above statements is/are TRUE?

- A (i) and (ii) only
- B (i) and (iii) only
- C (ii) and (iii) only
- D (i) only

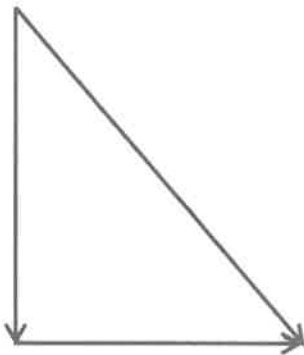
(2)

1.2 A force  $F$  is used to pull an object of mass  $M$ , which is suspended from a string, to one side as shown in the diagram below. The object is in equilibrium.

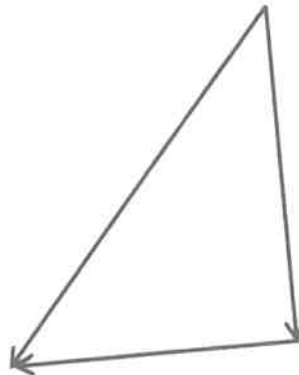


Which ONE of the following vector diagrams CORRECTLY represents all the forces acting on the object?

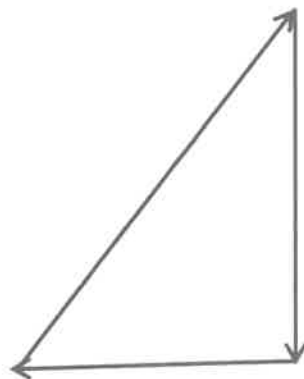
A



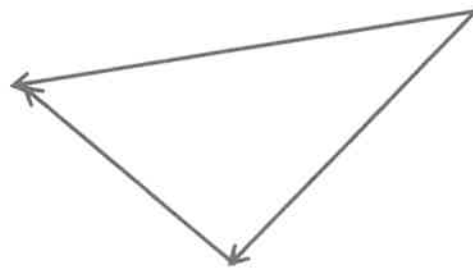
B



C



D



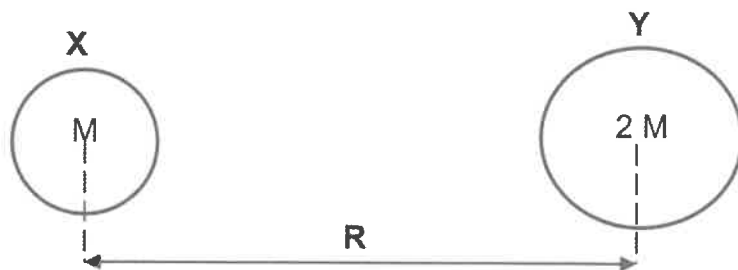
(2)

1.3 A book is at rest on a horizontal table. By Newton's Third Law, the reaction to the gravitational force acting on the book is:

- A The force that the book exerts on the earth.
- B The force that the table exerts on the book.
- C The force that the earth exerts on the book.
- D The normal force acting on the book.

(2)

- 1.4 Two bodies, X and Y, of mass  $M$  and  $2M$  respectively exert a force  $F$  on each other when their centres are  $R$  metres apart.



The mass of object Y is reduced to  $0,5M$  and the distance between their centres is reduced to  $0,25R$ .

What is the new force that the bodies exert on each other, in terms of  $F$ ?

- A  $16F$   
 B  $8F$   
 C  $4F$   
 D  $2F$

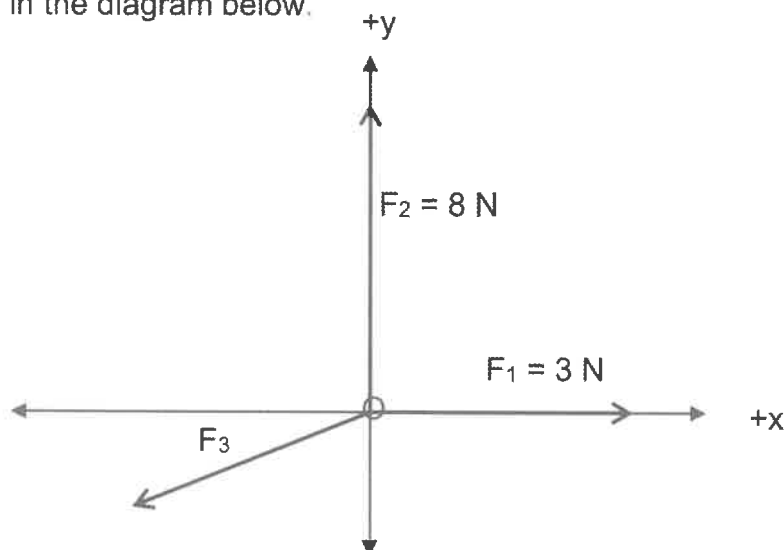
(2)  
 [8]

### QUESTION TWO

- 2.1 Define Resultant Vector.

(2)

- 2.2 Three forces  $F_1$ ,  $F_2$ , and  $F_3$  act simultaneously at a common point O as shown in the diagram below.



$F_1$  is a  $3\text{ N}$  force, acting at  $90^\circ$  and  $F_2$  is a  $8\text{ N}$  force acting at  $0^\circ$ .  
 $F_3$  has an x-component of  $-4\text{ N}$  and a y-component of  $-3\text{ N}$ .

- 2.2.1 Calculate the magnitude of  $F_3$ .

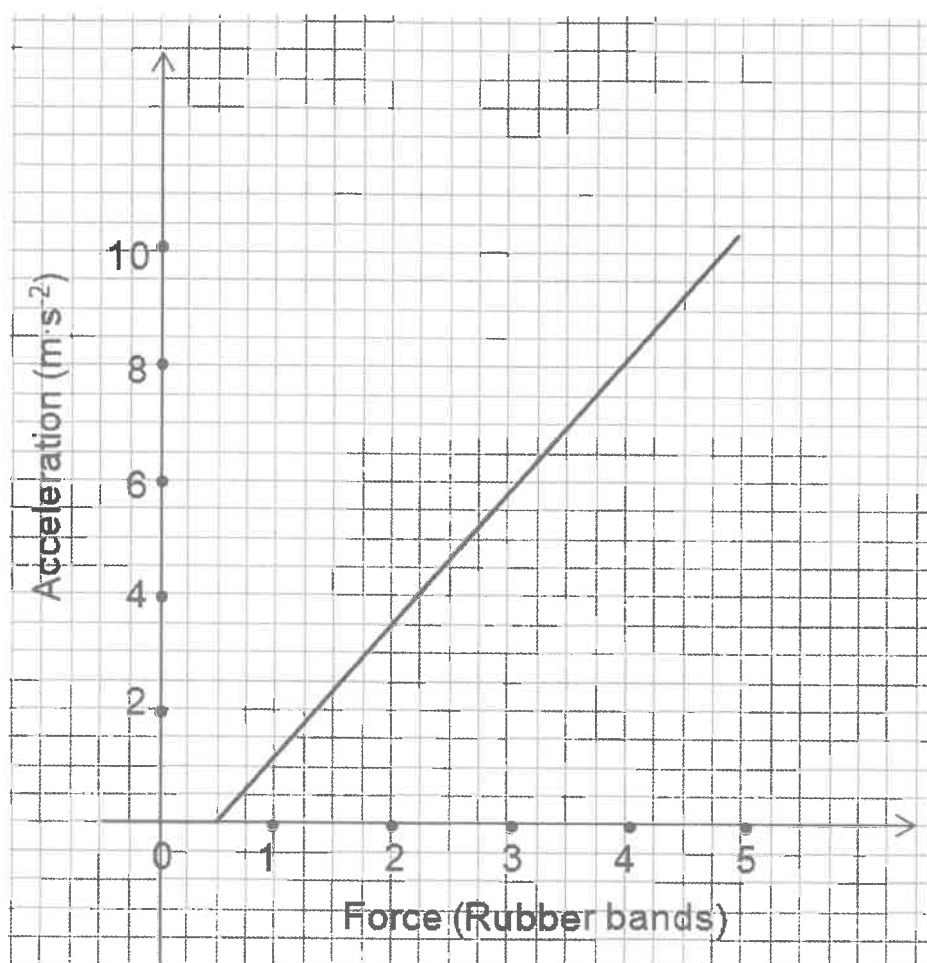
(2)

- 2.2.2 Calculate the magnitude and direction of the resultant force acting at point O.

(5)  
 [9]

**QUESTION THREE**

The graph below was obtained from an experiment used to determine a relationship between the acceleration of a trolley and the force applied on the trolley. The mass of the trolley was kept constant during the experiment.



- 3.1 State Newton's Second Law of motion. (2)
- 3.2 What is the acceleration of the trolley when two rubber bands are used? (1)
- 3.3 Why does the graph not start at the origin? (1)
- 3.4 What is the magnitude of the frictional force acting on the trolley? (2)
- 3.5 Calculate the mass of the trolley if the gradient of the graph is 2,286. (2)
- 3.6 What change should be made to the experimental setup to verify the relationship between NET FORCE and ACCELERATION? (2)
- 3.7 The frequency of the ticker timer used in this experiment is 50 Hz. How would the gradient of the graph be affected if the frequency of the ticker-timer was reduced to 20 Hz?  
Choose from INCREASES, DECREASES or REMAINS THE SAME. (1)

**[11]**

**QUESTION FOUR**

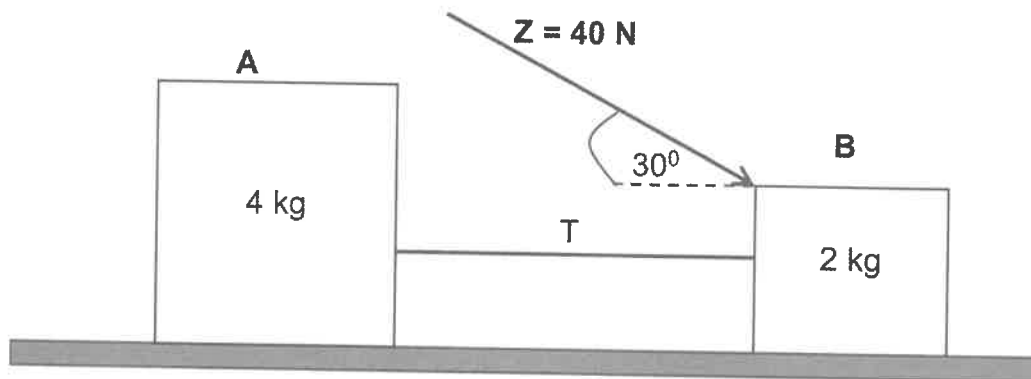
Two blocks A and B are connected by a string of negligible mass.

The mass of A is 4 kg and the mass of B is 2 kg.

Block B is pushed by a force Z of magnitude 40 N acting at an angle of  $30^\circ$  to the horizontal.

The coefficient of kinetic friction between block B and the horizontal surface is 0,25. Block A experiences a frictional force of 9,8 N during its motion.

The system accelerates to the right.



- 4.1 Draw a free body diagram to show all the forces acting on the 2 kg block. (5)
- 4.2 The magnitude of the vertical component of force Z is 20 N.  
Calculate the magnitude of the kinetic frictional force experienced by block B. (4)
- 4.3 Calculate the magnitude of the tension T in the string by applying Newton's Second Law of motion SEPARATELY to each of the blocks. (5)
- [14]







