

AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5

1 Energy is defined as the ability to do or cause _____.

- a Momentum
- b Work
- c Force
- d Motion

5.1

2 The SI unit for energy is the _____.

- a Newton
- b Watt
- c Kilogram
- d Joule

5.1

3 Which of the following are required for work to be done?

- a A Force
- b Motion
- c Gravity
- d Force and Motion Only
- e All of the above

5.1

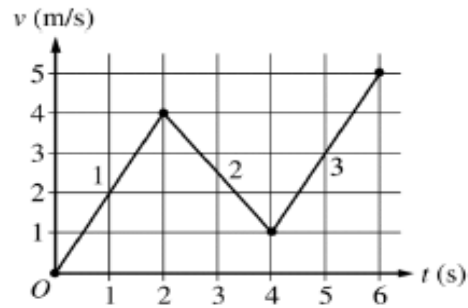
AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5

- 1** Some students want to calculate the work done by friction as an object with unknown mass moves along a straight line on a rough horizontal surface. The students have a force probe, a meterstick, and a stopwatch. Which of the following will allow the students to take the measurements needed to calculate the work done by friction?
- a** Pulling the block at an unknown constant acceleration with the force probe for a measured time
 - b** Pulling the block at an unknown constant speed with the force probe for a measured time
 - c** Pulling the block at an unknown constant acceleration with the force probe for a measured distance
 - d** Pulling the block at an unknown constant speed with the force probe for a measured distance
- 2** The work required to accelerate an object on a frictionless surface from a speed v to a speed $2v$ is
- a** Equal to the work required to accelerate the object from $v = 0$ to v
 - b** Twice the work required to accelerate the object from $v = 0$ to v
 - c** Three times the work required to accelerate the object from $v = 0$ to v
 - d** Four times the work required to accelerate the object from $2v$ to $3v$
 - e** Not known without knowledge of the acceleration
- 3** Bob and Jane are loading identical boxes onto a truck. Bob lifts his box straight up from the ground to the bed of the truck, whereas Jane slides her box up a rough ramp to the truck. Which statement is correct?
- a** Bob and Jane do the same amount of work
 - b** Bob does more work than Jane
 - c** Jane does more work than Bob
 - d** None of these statements are necessarily true because the force of friction is not known
 - e** None of these statements are necessarily true because the angle of the incline is not known

AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5

- 4 Mark and David are loading identical cement blocks onto David's pickup truck. Mark lifts his block straight up from the ground to the truck, whereas David slides his block up a ramp on massless, frictionless rollers. Which of the following statements is true?
- a Mark does more work than David
 - b Mark and David do the same amount of work
 - c David does more work than Mark
 - d None of these statements is necessarily true because the angle of the incline is unknown
 - e None of these statements is necessarily true because the mass of one block is not given

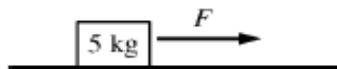
AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5



- 1 The graph above shows velocity v as a function of time t for a 0.50 kg object traveling along a straight line. The graph has three segments labeled 1, 2, and 3. A rope exerts a constant force of magnitude F_T on the object along its direction of motion the whole time. During segment 2 only, a frictional force of magnitude F_f is also exerted on the object.

For another identical object initially at rest, no frictional force is exerted during segment 2 (between $t = 2$ sec and $t = 4$ sec). A rope exerts the same constant force of magnitude F_T as in the description above. What is the change in the object's kinetic energy during segment 2?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <p>a 3.75 J</p> <p>c 12.0 J</p> | <p>b 4.00 J</p> <p>d 16.0 J</p> |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|



- 1 A force F is exerted on a 5 kg block to move it along a rough surface, as shown above. The magnitude of the force is initially 5 N, and the block moves at a constant velocity. While the block is moving, the force is instantaneously increased to 12 N. How much kinetic energy does the block now gain as it moves a distance of 2 m?
- | | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| <p>a 10 J</p> <p>c 24 J</p> | <p>b 14 J</p> <p>d 34 J</p> |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|

AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5

3 A certain truck has twice the mass of a car. Both are moving at the same speed. If the kinetic energy of the truck is K , what is the kinetic energy of the car?

- a $2K$
- b $K/4$
- c $0.71K$
- d $K/2$

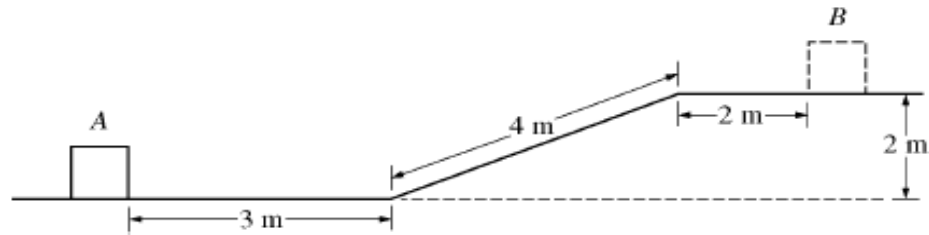


5.3

AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5

- 1 In which of the following situations is the kinetic energy of the object decreasing?
- a A sphere is dropped from a building
 - b A satellite is moving in a circular orbit around Earth
 - c A baseball is heading upward after being thrown at an angle
 - d An elevator is moving upward at a constant velocity

5.4



5.4

- 2 A block of mass 10 kg moves from position A to position B shown in the figure above. The speed of the block is 10 m/s at A and 4.0 m/s at B. The work done by friction on the block as it moves from A to B is most nearly
- a -280 J
 - b -220 J
 - c -200 J
 - d 0 J

- 3 A person holds a book at rest a few feet above a table. The person then lowers the book at a slow constant speed and places it on the table. Which of the following accurately describes the change in the total mechanical energy of the Earth-book system?
- a The total mechanical energy is unchanged, because there is no change in the book's kinetic energy as it is lowered to the table
 - b The total mechanical energy is unchanged, because no work is done on the Earth-book system while the book is lowered
 - c The total mechanical energy decreases, because the person does positive work on the book by exerting a force that opposes the gravitational force.
 - d The total mechanical energy decreases, because the person does negative work on the book by exerting a force on the book in the direction opposite to its displacement.

5.4

AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5

1 A block of mass 15 kg is attached to the end of a light spring, which stretches 20 cm from its equilibrium position. What is the spring constant for the spring?

- a** 735 N/m
- b** 7.35 N/m
- c** 29.4 N/m
- d** 2940 N/m

2 To find the spring constant for a spring, a group of students attach a variety of masses and measure the displacement from equilibrium of the spring. They graph the results with the weight of the block attached on the y-axis and the displacement on the x-axis. How can the students find the spring constant for the spring?

- a** X-intercept of the line of best fit
- b** Area under the curve
- c** Slope of the line of best fit
- d** Y-intercept of the line of best fit

3 A 5.0 kg mass is attached to the end of a light spring, which stretches 0.35 m from its equilibrium position. What is the spring constant for the spring?

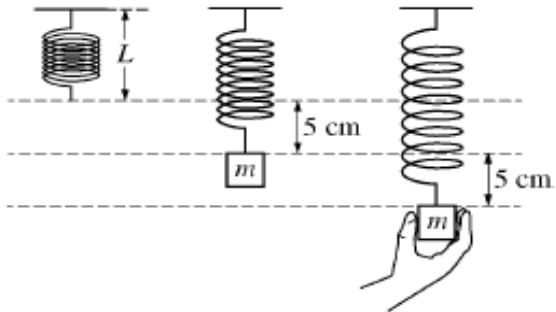
- a** 85 N/m
- b** 140 N/m
- c** 390 N/m
- d** 250 N/m

AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5

1 Two identical blocks are connected to the opposite ends of a compressed spring. The blocks initially slide together on a frictionless surface with velocity v to the right. The spring is then released by remote control. At some later instant, the left block is moving at $v/2$ to the left, and the other block is moving to the right. What is the speed of the center of mass of the system at that instant?

- a $5v/2$ b $3v/2$
 c v d $v/2$

5.6



5.6

2 An object with mass m is suspended at rest from a spring with a spring constant of 200 N/m . The length of the spring is 5.0 cm longer than its unstretched length L , as shown above. A person then exerts a force on the object and stretches the spring an additional 5.0 cm . What is the total energy stores in the spring at the new stretched length?

- a 0.25 J b 1.0 J
 c 10 J d 20 J

3 A block of mass 10.0 kg is attached to a horizontal spring with a spring constant $k = 600.\text{ N/m}$. The surface the block rests on is frictionless. If the block is pulled out to $x_i = 0.050\text{ m}$ and released, find the speed of the block when $x = 0.025\text{ m}$.

- a 0.24 m/s b 0.34 m/s
 c 0.48 m/s d 0.68 m/s

5.6

AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5

1 A motor exerts a force of 500 N to pull a block 25 m up an inclined plane in 1.5 seconds.
What is the power output of the motor?

- a** 667 W **b** 833.3 W
c 6.67 W **d** 8333 W

2 A car accelerates uniformly from rest. When does the car require the greatest power?

- a** When the car first accelerates from rest
b Just as the car reaches half its maximum speed
c Just before the car reaches its maximum speed
d The question is misleading because the power required is constant
e More information is needed

3 The electric motor of a model train accelerates the train from rest to 0.620 m/s in 21.0 ms.
The total mass of the train is 875 g. Find the average power delivered to the train during
its acceleration.

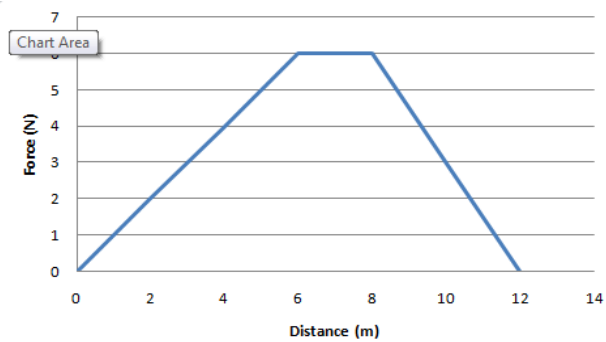
- a** 2 W **b** 8 W
c 4 W **d** 16 W

AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5

1 A student is asked to determine the work done on a block of wood when the block is pulled horizontally using an attached string. The student is supplied when a spring scale, a stopwatch, and a meterstick. Which of the following graphical analysis techniques will allow the student to determine the work done on the block by the string?

5.8

- a Graphing the force as a function of time and calculating the slope
- b Graphing the force as a function of time and calculating the area under the curve
- c Graphing the force as a function of distance and calculating the slope
- d Graphing the force as a function of distance and calculating the area under the curve.



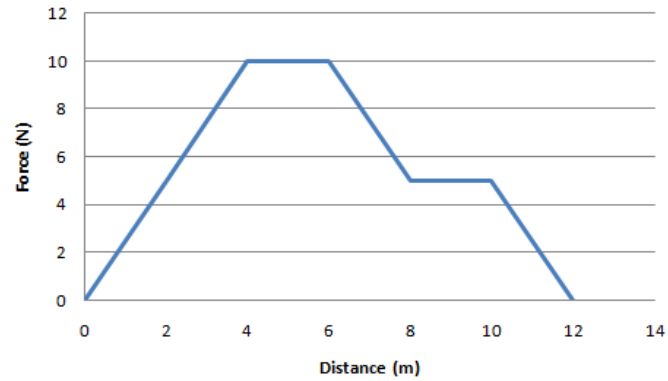
5.8

- 2 An object of mass 2.00 kg is subject to a force that varies according to the graph above. Find the work done on the object over the distance $x = 0$ m to $x = 12$ m.
- a 84 J
 - b 72 J
 - c 42 J
 - d 121 J

AP Physics 1 Multiple Choice Questions - Chapter 5



5.8



- 3 An object of mass 2.00 kg is subject to a force that varies according to the graph above. Find the work done on the object over the distance $x = 0$ m to $x = 4$ m.
- a 40 J b 80 J
c 60 J d 20 J