## College of Sciences

Department of Physics \& Astronomy


كلية اللعوم قسم الفيزيـاء والفلك

| Midterm Exam <br> Academic Year 1444 H - $1^{\text {st }}$ Semester |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Exam Information معلومات الامتحان |  |  |  |
| Course name: | General Physics* | فيزياء عامة | (اسم المقر: |
| Course code: | PHYS 103 | 103 فيز | رمز المقر: |
| Exam date: | Sunday 09/10/2022G | الأحد | تاريخ الامتحان: |
| Exam time: | 07:00 PM | مساءأ V : $\cdot$ - | وقت الامتحان: |
| Exam duration: | Two Hours | ساعتان | مدة الامتحان: |



- إظهار بطاقة الطالب الجامعية.

الجوالات و الساعات الذكية يجب أن تكون خارج قاعة الاختبار .

- كتابة الإجابة لكل سؤال بالأحرف الكبيرة (CAPITAL LETTERS) في الجدول أدناه باستخدام قلم الحبر.
- تسلم جميع صفحات الاختبار لأستاذ المادة / المر اقب.

Write you final answer for each question (in CAPITAL LETTERS) in the following table:

| Q. 1 | Q. 2 | Q. 3 | Q. 4 | Q. 5 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| B | B | A | A | D |
| Q. 6 | Q. 7 | Q. 8 | Q. 9 | Q. 10 |
| B | A | C | D | C |
| Q. 11 | Q. 12 | Q. 13 | Q. 14 | Q. 15 |
| C | D | B | C | B |
| Q. 16 | Q. 17 | Q. 18 | Q. 19 | Q. 20 |
| D | A | B | A | C |

Take $\mathrm{g}=9.8 \mathrm{~ms}^{-2}$ wherever needed

| Q | Multiple choice questions |
| :---: | :---: |
| 1 | In the following equation $\mathbf{v}=\mathbf{2 B} \boldsymbol{t}+\boldsymbol{C} \boldsymbol{R} \boldsymbol{H}$, where $\mathbf{v}$ represents the velocity, $\mathbf{t}$ represents the time, and $(\mathbf{B}, \mathbf{C}, \mathbf{R}$, and $\mathbf{H})$ represent some physics quantities. What is the dimension of the physics quantity " $\mathbf{B}$ " that makes this equation correct from the dimension prospect? |
|  | $\begin{array}{llll}\text { A) }\left[\mathrm{LT}^{-1}\right] & \text { B) }\left[\mathrm{LT}^{-2}\right] & \text { C) }[\mathrm{LT}] & \text { D) }\left[\mathrm{L} \mathrm{M}^{-2}\right]\end{array}$ |

If a ball is thrown upward, what are its velocity and acceleration at the highest point it reaches:
2
A) $\mathrm{v}=9.8 \hat{\jmath}, \mathrm{a}=9.8 \hat{\jmath}$
B) $\mathrm{v}=0, \mathrm{a}=-9.8 \hat{\jmath}$
C) $\mathrm{v}=-9.8 \hat{\jmath}, \mathrm{a}=0$
D) $v=0, a=0$

A car driver starts with a velocity of $\mathbf{3 0} \mathbf{~ k m} / \mathbf{h}$ along a road and continues with the same velocity for 5 minutes before accelerating until reaching $60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$ in 2 minutes and then continues with
3 constant velocity of $\mathbf{6 0} \mathbf{~ k m} / \mathbf{h}$ for $\mathbf{1 0}$ minutes. The total distance traveled is:
A) 14 km
B) 7 km
C) 28 km
D) 17 km

A car initially moving with velocity $\mathbf{1 5} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}$, brakes at a constant rate of $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{2}}$. How far will it take to stop?
A) 37.5 m
B) 25 m
C) 50.0 m
D) 105 m

Ali throws a ball straght up to Omar ,who is standing on a balacony $\mathbf{3 . 8} \mathbf{~ m}$ above Ali. When Omar cathes the ball, it is still moving upward at a speed of $\mathbf{2 . 8} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}$. With what initial speed did Ali throw the ball ?
A) $7 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
B) $12.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
C) $10.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$
D) $9.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$

Vector A directed with x-axis as shown in figure. If the magnitude $y$ of $\mathbf{A}$ is $\mathbf{3 ~ c m}$. The $y$-component $A_{y}$ of $\mathbf{A}$ is:

6
A) 3
B) 0
C) $\sqrt{3}$
D) 9

Vector $A$ has $y$-component $A_{y}=+\mathbf{1 3} \mathbf{~ m}$. A makes an angle of $\mathbf{3 2}^{\mathbf{o}}$ counterclockwise from the positive y-axis. The x-component $\mathrm{A}_{\mathrm{x}}$ of $\mathbf{A}$ are:
7
A) -8.1 m
B) 6 m
C) 8.1 m
D) -6 m

| 8 | If $\overrightarrow{\boldsymbol{A}}=\mathbf{1 2 \hat { \imath }} \mathbf{- 1 6} \hat{\jmath}$ and $\overrightarrow{\boldsymbol{B}}=\mathbf{- 2 4 \hat { \imath }}+\mathbf{2 0} \hat{\jmath}$ are two vectors. The magnitude of the new vector $\vec{C}=2 A-B$ is: <br> A) 30 <br> B) 84 <br> C) 71 <br> D) 63 |
| :---: | :---: |
| 9 | A particle starts from the origin at $\boldsymbol{t}=\mathbf{0}$ with a velocity of $\mathbf{6 . 0 i} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}$ and moves in the $\boldsymbol{x} \boldsymbol{x} \boldsymbol{y}$ plane with a constant acceleration of $(-\mathbf{2 . 0 i}+\mathbf{4 . 0 j}) \mathbf{m} / \mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{2}}$. At the instant the particle achieves its maximum positive $\boldsymbol{x}$ coordinate, how far is it from the origin? <br> A) 45.5 m <br> B) 36.4 m <br> C) 27.8 m <br> D) 20.1 m |
| 10 | The initial speed of a cannon ball is $\mathbf{0 . 3 0} \mathbf{~ k m} / \mathbf{s}$. If the ball is to strike a target that is at a horizontal distance of $\mathbf{3 . 0} \mathbf{~ k m}$ from the cannon, what is the time of flight for the ball? <br> A) 23.3 s <br> B) 18.5 s <br> C) 10.1 s <br> D) 8.1 s |
| 11 | A rock is projected from the edge of the top of a building with an initial velocity of $\mathbf{1 2 . 2} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}$ at an angle of $\mathbf{5 3 ^ { \circ }}$ above the horizontal. The rock strikes the ground a horizontal distance of $\mathbf{2 5} \mathbf{m}$ from the base of the building. Assume that the ground is level and that the side of the building is vertical. How tall is the building?: <br> A) 15.5 m <br> B) 18.3 m <br> C) 23.5 m <br> D) 29.6 m |
| 12 | A projectile is thrown upward follow the parabolic path. At what position of the path the velocity and acceleration vectors are perpendicular to each other? <br> A) no where <br> B) launching point <br> C) while hitting the <br> D) at the maximum ground height |
| 13 | A car travels in an elliptical path (مسار بيضاوي) as shown in the figure. $\boldsymbol{v}_{\mathbf{A}}=\mathbf{2 5} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}$, West, and $\boldsymbol{\nu}_{\mathbf{B}}=\mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}$, North. The ratio of the magnitude of the centripetal acceleration at $\mathbf{B}$ to that at $\mathbf{A}$, $\left(\mathbf{a}_{\mathbf{B}} / \mathbf{a}_{\mathrm{A}}\right)$ is: <br> A) 0.23 <br> B) 0.51 <br> C) 0.12 <br> D) 1 |
| 14 | A particle is moving in a circle with $\mathbf{2 . 0} \mathbf{~ m}$ in radius. If the tangential acceleration is $\mathbf{4 . 4} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{2}}$ and the total acceleration is $\mathbf{6 . 0} \mathbf{~ m} / \mathbf{s}^{\mathbf{2}}$, then the speed of the particle is: <br> A) $6.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> B) $1.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> C) $2.9 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ <br> D) $3.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ |

The horizontal surface on which the block slides is frictionless. If $\boldsymbol{F}=\mathbf{2 0} \mathbf{N}$ and $\boldsymbol{M}=\mathbf{5} \mathbf{~ k g}$, what is the magnitude of the resulting acceleration of the block?

A) $13.4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
B) $7.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
C) $18.1 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
D) $29.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$

A block is pushed up a frictionless $\mathbf{3 0}^{\circ}$ incline by an applied force as shown. If $\boldsymbol{F}=\mathbf{2 5} \mathbf{N}$ and $\boldsymbol{M}=\mathbf{3} \mathbf{~ k g}$, what is the magnitude of the resulting acceleration of the block?
16

A) $4.2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
B) $3.4 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
C) $1.6 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
D) $2.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$

If the only forces acting on a $\mathbf{2 . 0} \mathbf{~ k g}$ mass are $\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{1}}=(\mathbf{3 i} \mathbf{- 8 j}) \mathbf{N}$ and $\mathbf{F}_{\mathbf{2}}=(\mathbf{5 i}+\mathbf{3 j}) \mathbf{N}$, what is the 17 magnitude of the acceleration of the particle?
A) $4.7 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
B) $1.3 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
C) $5.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$
D) $2.9 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$

A book is placed on a chair. Then a laptop is placed on the book. The floor exerts a normal force on:
18
A) upwards on the chair
B) only on the chair
C) only on the book
D) on all three and downwards on the book

A 5.0 kg mass is suspended by a string from the ceiling of an elevator that is moving upward with a speed which is decreasing at a constant rate of $\mathbf{2 . 0 ~ \mathbf { ~ m } / \mathrm { s } \text { in each second. What is the tension in }}$ the string supporting the mass?
A) 39 N
B) 27 N
C) 19 N
D) 44 N

The system shown is released from rest and moves $\mathbf{5 0} \mathbf{~ c m}$ in $\mathbf{1 . 0}$
s. What is the value of $\mathbf{M}$ ? All surfaces are frictionless.

A) 0.85 kg
B) 0.14 kg
C) 0.34 kg
D) 0.62 kg

## The End

