## College of Sciences

Department of Physics \&
Astronomy


Second Midterm Exam

| Thursday Dhul-Qadah, 20, 1439 | PHYS 109 | Academic year 1438-39H |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 7:00 PM. - 8:30 PM | General Physics | Summer Semester |



## Choose the correct answer CAPITAL LETTERS

$$
\begin{aligned}
& \text { Constant: } \\
& \begin{array}{l}
k=9 \times 10^{9} \mathrm{~N} . \mathrm{m}^{2} / \mathrm{C}^{2}, \varepsilon_{o}=8.85 \times 10^{-12} \mathrm{C}^{2} / \mathrm{N} . \mathrm{m}^{2},|e|=1.6 \times 10^{-19} \mathrm{C} \\
\quad m_{p}=1.67 \times 10^{-27} \mathrm{~kg}, m_{e}=9.11 \times 10^{-31} \mathrm{~kg}, \mathrm{~g}=9.8 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$

| Q1 | A 70 kg man climbs upstairs in a building reaches the fourth floor ( 10 m above the ground floor) in 15 seconds. The work done by the man is: |  |  |  | A |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A) 6.9 kJ | B) 10.3 kJ | C) 13.7 kJ | D) 10.0 J | E) 9.13 kJ |
| Q2 | In the above question the power of the man is: |  |  |  | C |
|  | A)104 W | B) 686 W | C) 457 W | D) 915 W | E) 206 W |
| Q3 | A lady sled down a frictionless hill from rest, if her speed at the bottom of the hill is $10.0 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$. the height of the hill ( in m ) is: |  |  |  | C |
|  | A)1.8 | B)20.4 | C)5.1 | D)8.1 | E)3.5 |
| Q4 | An object of mass 5 kg has a speed of $3.5 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$ at position 1 and a kinetic energy of 40.5 J at position 2 the total work done on the object as it moves from position 1 to position 2 is: |  |  |  | D |
|  | A)4.8 J | B)8.4 J | C)3.9 J | D) 9.9 J | E) 9.5 J |
| Q5 | An ideal gas is initially at a temperature of 400 K . Its volume doubled while its pressure decreases by a factor of two. What is its final temperature |  |  |  | E |
|  | A)300K | 200 K | C) 25 K | D) 300 K | E) 400 K |
| Q6 | Boyle's law states that: <br> A) when the pressure of the gas is kept constant, its volume is directly proportional to its temperature. <br> B) when the gas is kept at a constant temperature, its pressure is inversely proportional to its volume. <br> C) when the pressure of the gas is kept constant, its volume is inversely proportional to its temperature. <br> D) when the gas is kept at a constant temperature, its pressure is directly proportional to its volume. E) None of the above. |  |  |  | B |
| Q7 | The law used to quantify the pressure at the bottom of a swimming pool is: <br> A) Archimedes principle <br> B) Pascal's law <br> C) Newton 's first law <br> D) Laplace's law <br> E) any one of the above |  |  |  | B |


| Q8 | A hydraulic lift is shown in adjacent <br> Figure. The diameter of the larger <br> piston is 0.60 m, and the diameter of <br> the small piston is 0.03 m. The force <br> required to be applied in small piston <br> to lift a car of mass 1200 kg (in N) is: | Q)117.6 | B) 29.4 | C) 49 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |


| Q15 | An electron is released into a uniform electric field of magnitude $2.5 \times 10^{3} \mathrm{~N} / \mathrm{C}$. The acceleration of the electron in $\mathrm{m} / \mathrm{s}^{2}$ (neglecting gravity)is: |  |  |  | C |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | A) $9.0 \times 10^{16}$ | B) $8.8 \times 10^{14}$ | C) $4.4 \times 10^{14}$ | D) $7.9 \times 10^{14}$ |  | E) $8.8 \times 10^{15}$ |

