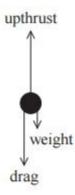
Forces MCQ QP1

1 A bubble moves upwards through a fluid at a steady speed. The forces acting on the bubble are as shown.



Which equation correctly describes the forces acting on the bubble?

- □ A drag + upthrust = weight
- B weight + upthrust = drag
- C drag + weight upthrust = 0
- D weight drag + upthrust = 0
- 2 A person stands on some bathroom scales in a stationary lift. The lift begins to move upwards with a constant acceleration.

The reading on the scales will

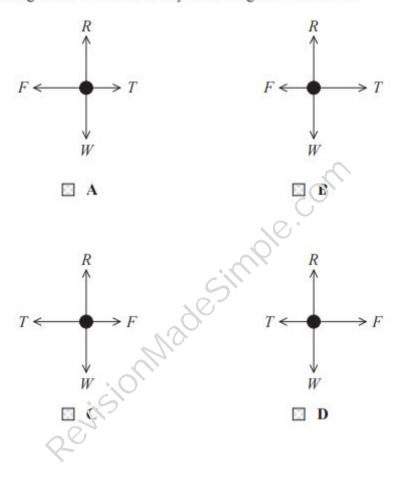
- A increase but then remain constant.
- B increase at a constant rate.
- C decrease but then remain constant.
- D decrease at a constant rate.

3 A car pulls a caravan at a slow but increasing velocity along a horizontal road.



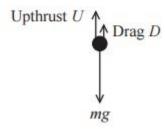
The four forces acting on the car are weight W, reaction force R of the road on the car, tension T in the tow-bar and friction F between the car tyres and the road.

Which of the following could be the free-body force diagram for the car?



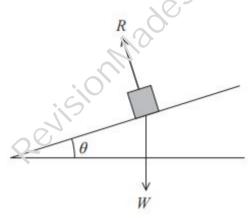
- 4 Which of the following is the unit of upthrust?
 - A N m⁻²
 - B N m⁻¹
 - C Nm
 - D N

5 A small stone of mass *m* is dropped into a pond and accelerates downwards with an acceleration *a*. The free-body force diagram for the stone is shown.



Which of the following equations is correct for the stone?

- \square A U+D-mg=0
- \square B U+D-mg=ma
- \square C mg U D = 0
- \square **D** mg U D = ma
- 6 An object of weight W is on a slope at an angle θ to the horizontal as shown. The normal contact force is R.



As θ increases, R will

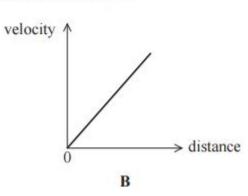
- \square A decrease because $R = W \cos \theta$.
- \square **B** decrease because $R = W \sin \theta$.
- \square C increase because $R = W \cos \theta$.
- \square **D** increase because $R = W \sin \theta$.

7 A constant resultant force acts on an object.

Which of the following graphs is correct for the motion of the object?

distance 1

→ time

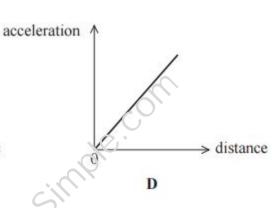


velocity acceleration acceleration time

C

C

A



- A
- B
- ☑ C
- D