

TOPICAL PAST PAPER QUESTIONS WORKBOOK

IGCSE Physics (0625) Paper 2 [Extended]

Multiple Choice Questions

Exam Series: February/March 2017 - May/June 2023



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Introduction

Each Topical Past Paper Questions Workbook contains a comprehensive collection of hundreds of questions and corresponding answer schemes, presented in worksheet format. The questions are carefully arranged according to their respective chapters and topics, which align with the latest IGCSE or AS/A Level subject content. Here are the key features of these resources:

1. The workbook covers a wide range of topics, which are organized according to the latest syllabus content for Cambridge IGCSE or AS/A Level exams.
2. Each topic includes numerous questions, allowing students to practice and reinforce their understanding of key concepts and skills.
3. The questions are accompanied by detailed answer schemes, which provide clear explanations and guidance for students to improve their performance.
4. The workbook's format is user-friendly, with worksheets that are easy to read and navigate.
5. This workbook is an ideal resource for students who want to familiarize themselves with the types of questions that may appear in their exams and to develop their problem-solving and analytical skills.

Overall, Topical Past Paper Questions Workbooks are a valuable tool for students preparing for IGCSE or AS/A Level exams, providing them with the opportunity to practice and refine their knowledge and skills in a structured and comprehensive manner. To provide a clearer description of this book's specifications, here are some key details:

- Title: Cambridge IGCSE Physics (0625) Paper 2 Topical Past Paper Questions
- Subtitle: Exam Practice Worksheets With Answer Scheme
- Examination board: Cambridge Assessment International Education (CAIE)
- Subject code: 0625
- Years covered: February/March 2017 - May/June 2023
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Chapter 1

Motion, forces and energy

1.1 Physical quantities and measurement techniques

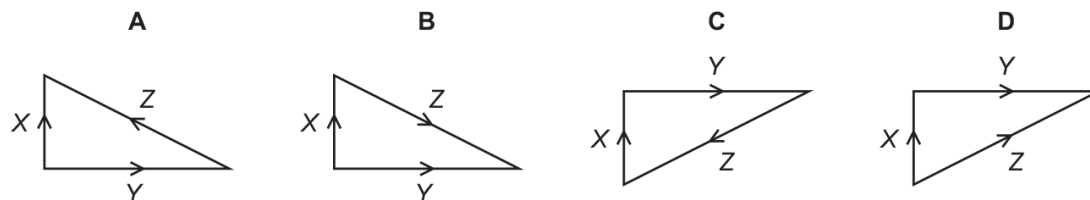
1. 0625_m23_qp_22 Q: 1

Which list contains two scalar quantities and two vector quantities?

- A distance, speed, time, velocity
 - B force, velocity, distance, mass
 - C mass, energy, temperature, momentum
 - D weight, acceleration, momentum, speed
-

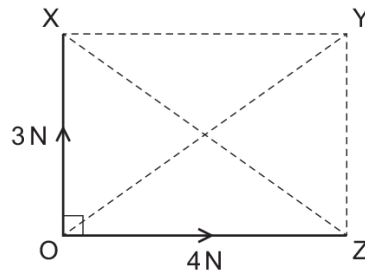
2. 0625_s23_qp_21 Q: 1

Which vector diagram correctly shows the force Z as the resultant of forces X and Y ?



3. 0625_s23_qp_22 Q: 1

Forces of 3 N and 4 N act at right angles, as shown.



What is the resultant force?

- A 1 N along XZ
 - B 5 N along XZ
 - C 5 N along OY
 - D 7 N along OY
-

4. 0625_m22_qp_22 Q: 1

A student investigates a pendulum.

He measures the time for the pendulum to complete 20 oscillations.

He repeats the experiment three more times.

The readings are shown.

| experiment | time for 20 oscillations / s |
|------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 | 17.6 |
| 2 | 19.8 |
| 3 | 17.6 |
| 4 | 18.6 |

What is the average period of the pendulum?

- A 0.88 s
 - B 0.92 s
 - C 17.6 s
 - D 18.4 s
-

5. 0625_m22_qp_22 Q: 14

An object is at rest on a horizontal surface.

Which equation is used to calculate the pressure that the object exerts?

- A** $\frac{\text{mass of the object}}{\text{area of contact}}$
- B** $\frac{\text{weight of the object}}{\text{area of contact}}$
- C** mass of the object \times area of contact
- D** weight of the object \times area of contact

6. 0625_s22_qp_21 Q: 1

Which measuring devices are most suitable for determining the length of a swimming pool and the thickness of aluminium foil?

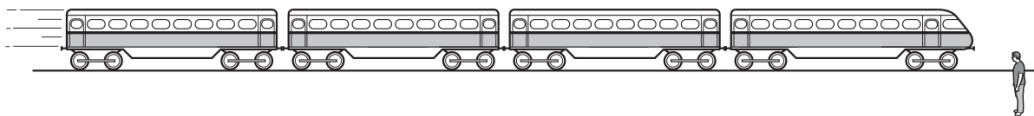
| | length of a swimming pool | thickness of aluminium foil |
|----------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| A | ruler | measuring cylinder |
| B | tape measure | micrometer screw gauge |
| C | tape measure | ruler |
| D | ruler | micrometer screw gauge |

7. 0625_s22_qp_22 Q: 1

Very small values of which quantity are measured using a micrometer screw gauge?

- A** time
- B** pressure
- C** moment
- D** distance

A man stands next to a railway track.



8. 0625_s22_qp_23 Q: 1

What is a micrometer screw gauge used to measure?

- A** very small currents
 - B** very small distances
 - C** very small forces
 - D** very small pressures
-

9. 0625_w22_qp_21 Q: 1

Which measuring instrument is used to measure the diameter of a thin metal wire?

- A** 30 cm rule
 - B** measuring tape
 - C** metre rule
 - D** micrometre screw gauge
-

10. 0625_w22_qp_22 Q: 1

Which measuring devices are most suitable to determine the volume of about 200 ml of liquid and the diameter of a thin wire?

| | volume of about 200 ml of liquid | diameter of a thin wire |
|----------|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| A | measuring cylinder | micrometer screw gauge |
| B | measuring cylinder | ruler |
| C | ruler | measuring cylinder |
| D | ruler | micrometer screw gauge |

11. 0625_w22_qp_23 Q: 1

A wire is approximately 48 cm long and has an approximate diameter of 0.3 mm.

Which measuring instruments can be used to obtain more precise values of the dimensions of the wire?

| | length of the wire | diameter of the wire |
|----------|--------------------|----------------------|
| A | 30 cm ruler | micrometer |
| B | half-metre rule | 30 cm rule |
| C | half-metre rule | micrometer |
| D | micrometer | half-metre rule |

12. 0625_m21_qp_22 Q: 1

A student has a measuring cylinder containing water and also has a balance.

Which of these could she use to find the volume of a small metal sphere?

She has no other apparatus.

- A either the measuring cylinder containing water or the balance
 - B the measuring cylinder containing water only
 - C the balance only
 - D neither the measuring cylinder nor the balance
-

13. 0625_s21_qp_21 Q: 1

The diagram shows a stone of irregular shape.



Which property of the stone can be found by lowering it into a measuring cylinder half-filled with water?

- A length
 - B mass
 - C volume
 - D weight
-

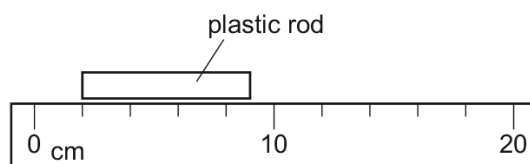
14. 0625_s21_qp_22 Q: 1

Which piece of apparatus is the most suitable for measuring the mass of a pencil sharpener?

- A digital balance
 - B measuring cylinder
 - C newton meter
 - D ruler
-

15. 0625_s21_qp_23 Q: 1

The diagram shows a plastic rod alongside a ruler.



What is the length of the rod?

- A 2.5 cm
 - B 3.5 cm
 - C 7.0 cm
 - D 9.0 cm
-

16. 0625_w21_qp_21 Q: 1

Which instrument is most suitable for measuring the thickness of a single sheet of paper?

- A 15 cm rule
 - B balance
 - C metre rule
 - D micrometer screw gauge
-

17. 0625_w21_qp_22 Q: 1

A student is taking some measurements.

Which measurement is taken directly using a micrometer screw gauge?

- A 0.52 g/mm^2
 - B 0.52 g/mm^3
 - C 0.52 mm
 - D 0.52 mm^2
-

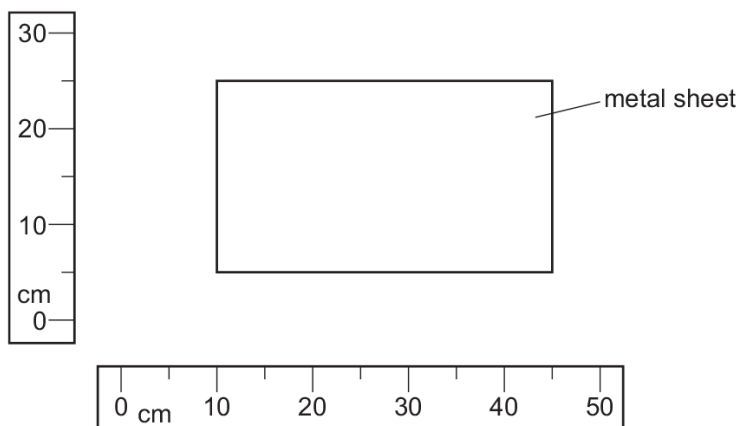
18. 0625_w21_qp_23 Q: 1

For which purpose is a micrometer screw gauge suitable?

- A measuring the current in a coil that is known to be about $3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ A}$
 - B measuring the diameter of a ball bearing that is known to be about $3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ m}$
 - C measuring the mass of a grain of sand that is known to be about $3 \times 10^{-3} \text{ g}$
 - D measuring the moment used to turn a screw that is known to be about $3 \times 10^{-6} \text{ N m}$
-

19. 0625_m20_qp_22 Q: 1

The diagram shows a rectangular metal sheet close to two rulers.



What is the area of the metal sheet?

- A 700 cm^2
 - B 875 cm^2
 - C 900 cm^2
 - D 1125 cm^2
-

20. 0625_s20_qp_21 Q: 1

A pendulum makes 50 complete swings in 2 min 40 s.

What is the time period for 1 complete swing?

- A** 1.6 s **B** 3.2 s **C** 4.8 s **D** 6.4 s
-

21. 0625_s20_qp_22 Q: 1

Five athletes P, Q, R, S and T compete in a race. The table shows the finishing times for the athletes.

| athlete | P | Q | R | S | T |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| finishing time /s | 22.50 | 24.40 | 25.20 | 26.50 | 23.20 |

Which statement is correct?

- A** Athlete P won the race and was 0.70 s ahead of the athlete in second place.
B Athlete P won the race and was 1.90 s ahead of the athlete in second place.
C Athlete S won the race and was 1.30 s ahead of the athlete in second place.
D Athlete S won the race and was 2.10 s ahead of the athlete in second place.
-

22. 0625_s20_qp_23 Q: 1

Diagram 1 shows a solid, rectangular-sided block.

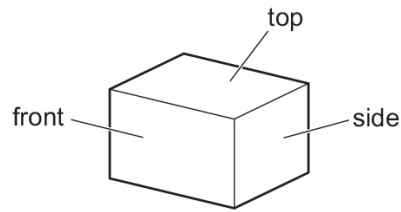


diagram 1

Diagram 2 shows the same block from the front and from the side.

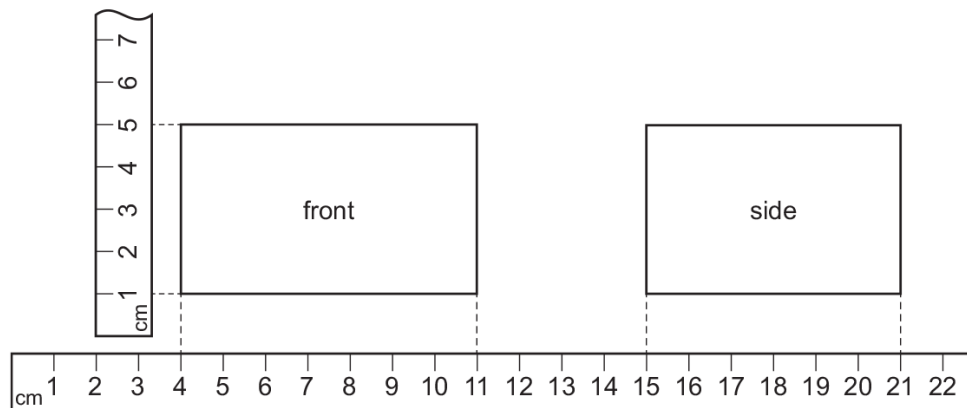


diagram 2

Metre rules have been shown close to the edges of the block.

What is the volume of the block?

- A** 120 cm^3 **B** 168 cm^3 **C** 264 cm^3 **D** 1155 cm^3

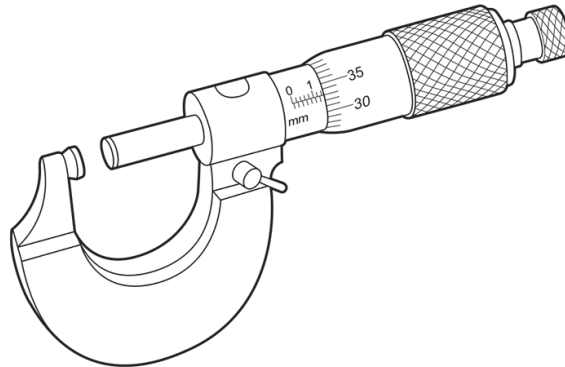
23. 0625_w20_qp_21 Q: 1

For which one of the following measurements would a micrometer screw gauge be most suitable?

- A** length of this page
B length of a pencil
C diameter of a wire
D diameter of an atom

24. 0625_w20_qp_22 Q: 1

The diagram shows a measuring device.



For which measurement is this device suitable?

- A** diameter of a cylinder of aluminium of about 20 cm
- B** distance between two molecules of zinc
- C** length of a rod of iron of about 1 m
- D** thickness of a sheet of copper of about 1.5 mm

25. 0625_w20_qp_23 Q: 1

A micrometer screw gauge reads 0.02 mm when the jaws are fully closed. It reads 0.56 mm when measuring the diameter of a metal wire.

What is the diameter of the wire?

- A** 0.36 mm
- B** 0.54 mm
- C** 0.56 mm
- D** 0.58 mm

26. 0625_m19_qp_22 Q: 1

Which row shows the best choice of measuring instruments to obtain accurate values for the distances shown?

| | diameter of wire | height of bench | length of laboratory |
|----------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| A | measuring tape | measuring tape | micrometer screw gauge |
| B | metre rule | micrometer screw gauge | measuring tape |
| C | micrometer screw gauge | measuring tape | metre rule |
| D | micrometer screw gauge | metre rule | measuring tape |

27. 0625_s19_qp_21 Q: 1

Which quantity can be measured directly using a micrometer screw gauge?

- A the area of a sheet of paper
 - B the mass of a sheet of paper
 - C the thickness of a sheet of paper
 - D the volume of a sheet of paper
-

28. 0625_w19_qp_21 Q: 1

A student measures the diameter of a pencil.

Which measuring instrument will give the most precise reading?

- A a measuring tape
 - B a metre rule
 - C a micrometer screw gauge
 - D a ruler
-

29. 0625_w19_qp_22 Q: 1

A student measures the dimensions of a cylindrical glass beaker.

For which measurement should she use a micrometer screw gauge?

- A circumference of the beaker
 - B diameter of the beaker
 - C height of the beaker
 - D thickness of the glass wall of the beaker
-

30. 0625_w19_qp_23 Q: 1

Which is the best apparatus to use to measure the thickness of a coin?

- A balance
 - B ruler with a millimetre scale
 - C micrometer screw gauge
 - D pressure gauge
-

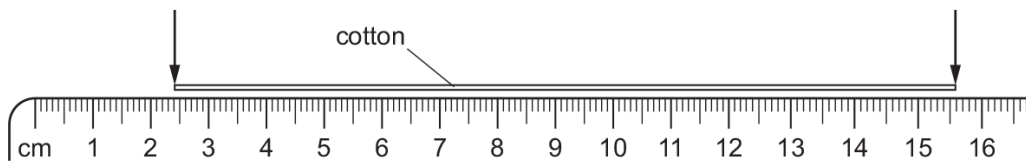
31. 0625_m18_qp_22 Q: 1

Which instrument is used to measure accurately the diameter of a thin metal wire?

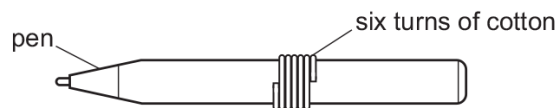
- A 30 cm ruler
- B measuring tape
- C metre rule
- D micrometer screw gauge

32. 0625_s18_qp_21 Q: 1

A length of cotton is measured between two points on a ruler.



When the length of cotton is wound closely around a pen, it goes round six times.

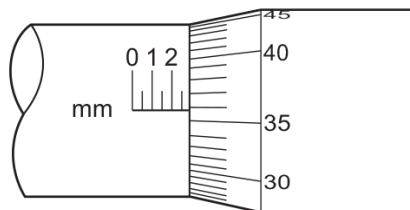


What is the distance once round the pen?

- A 2.2 cm
- B 2.6 cm
- C 13.2 cm
- D 15.6 cm

33. 0625_w18_qp_21 Q: 1

The diagram shows part of a micrometer screw gauge.

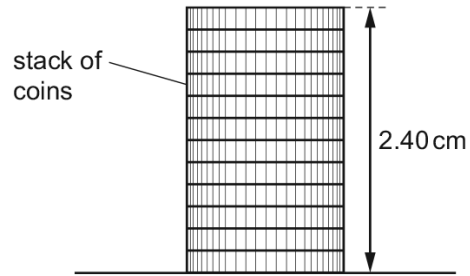


What is the smallest reading that can be achieved using this micrometer screw gauge?

- A 0.0001 mm
- B 0.01 mm
- C 0.1 mm
- D 1 mm

34. 0625_m17_qp_22 Q: 1

The diagram shows the height of a stack of identical coins.



What is the thickness of one coin?

- A** 0.20 mm **B** 2.0 mm **C** 0.24 cm **D** 2.0 cm
-

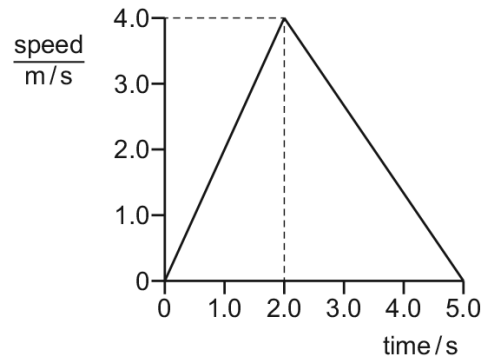
35. 0625_s17_qp_21 Q: 1

What is the most accurate and precise method to measure the thickness of a coin?

- A** Use a micrometer screw gauge.
B Use a ruler and look at the scale perpendicularly.
C Use a top pan balance.
D Use the displacement method with water in a measuring cylinder.
-

36. 0625_s17_qp_22 Q: 3

The diagram shows the speed-time graph for a toy car travelling in a straight line.



What is the acceleration of the car during the first two seconds and what is the total distance that it travels?

| | <u>acceleration</u> m/s^2 | total distance / m |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| A | 0.50 | 10 |
| B | 0.50 | 20 |
| C | 2.0 | 10 |
| D | 2.0 | 20 |

37. 0625_s17_qp_23 Q: 1

What is the most accurate and precise method to measure the thickness of a coin?

- A** Use a micrometer screw gauge.
- B** Use a ruler and look at the scale perpendicularly.
- C** Use a top pan balance.
- D** Use the displacement method with water in a measuring cylinder.

38. 0625_s17_qp_23 Q: 2

A pendulum is swinging. Five students each measure the time it takes to swing through ten complete swings.

Three students measure the time as 17.2 s. Another student measures it as 16.9 s, and the fifth student measures it as 17.0 s.

What is the average period of the pendulum?

- A** 1.69 s
- B** 1.70 s
- C** 1.71 s
- D** 1.72 s

39. 0625_s17_qp_23 Q: 4

What are the units for mass, pressure and velocity?

| | mass | pressure | velocity |
|----------|------|----------|----------|
| A | kg | Ns | Pa |
| B | kg | Pa | m/s |
| C | Ns | Pa | m/s |
| D | Pa | Ns | m/s |

40. 0625_w17_qp_21 Q: 1

A student measures the volume of a cork.

He puts some water into a measuring cylinder and then one glass ball. He puts the cork and then a second, identical glass ball into the water as shown.

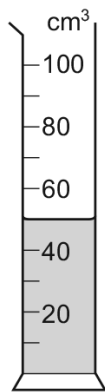


diagram 1

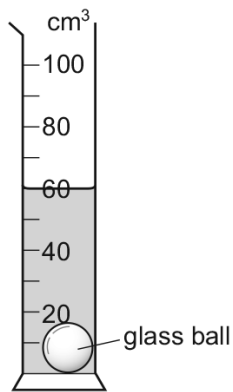


diagram 2

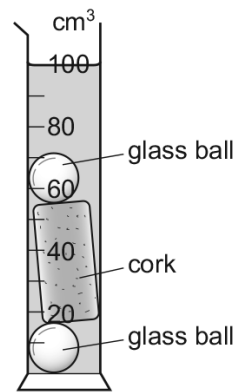


diagram 3

Diagram 1 shows the first water level.

Diagram 2 shows the water level after one glass ball is added.

Diagram 3 shows the water level after the cork and the second glass ball are added.

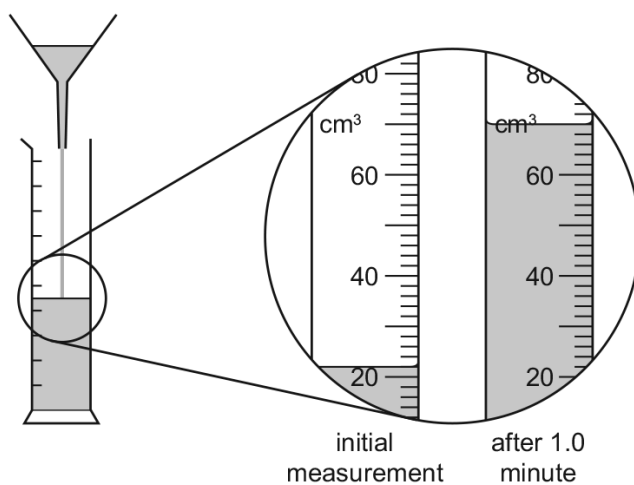
What is the volume of the cork?

- A** 30 cm³ **B** 40 cm³ **C** 50 cm³ **D** 100 cm³

41. 0625_w17_qp_22 Q: 1

A student investigates the rate of flow of oil through a funnel.

The diagrams show the experiment and the volume of oil in the measuring cylinder at the start of the experiment, and one minute later.



What is the rate of flow of oil through the funnel during the one minute?

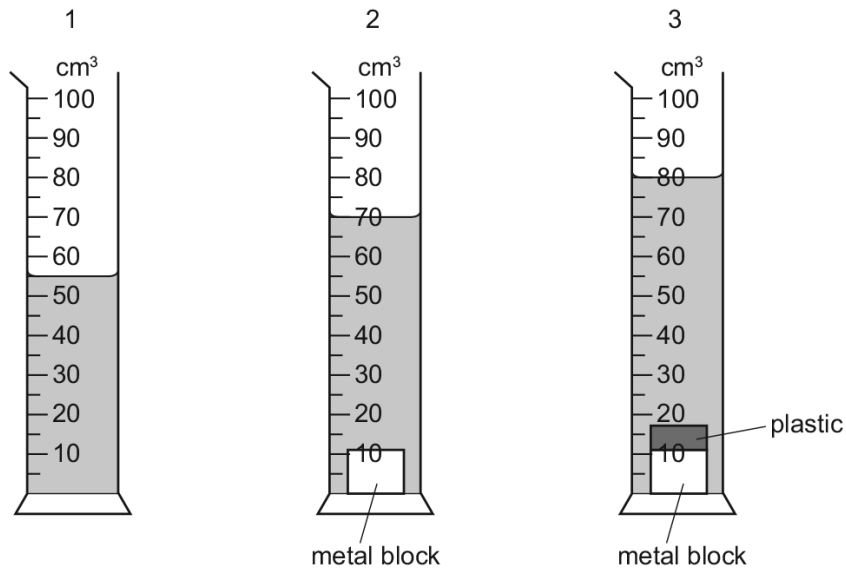
- A** $0.73 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ **B** $0.80 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ **C** $44 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$ **D** $48 \text{ cm}^3/\text{s}$
-

42. 0625_w17_qp_23 Q: 1

A measuring cylinder contains some water. A small metal block is slowly lowered into the water and is then removed.

Finally a piece of plastic is attached to the metal block and the block is again slowly lowered into the water.

The diagrams show the measuring cylinder at each stage of this process.



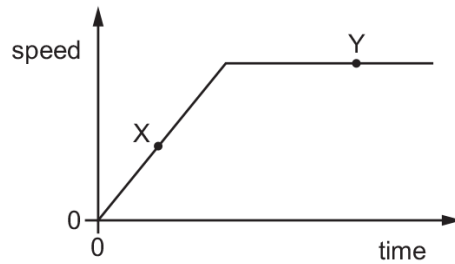
What is the volume of the piece of plastic?

- A** 10 cm^3 **B** 25 cm^3 **C** 70 cm^3 **D** 80 cm^3
-

1.2 Motion

43. 0625_m23_qp_22 Q: 2

The diagram shows the speed–time graph for a car.



Which row describes the motion of the car at point X and at point Y?

| | point X | point Y |
|----------|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| A | at rest | moving with constant speed |
| B | moving with constant speed | at rest |
| C | moving with changing speed | at rest |
| D | moving with changing speed | moving with constant speed |

44. 0625_m23_qp_22 Q: 3

Four objects are moving in a straight line.

The table shows the distances moved by each object in each second of its motion.

Which object is moving with constant non-zero acceleration?

| | distance moved in 1st second / m | distance moved in 2nd second / m | distance moved in 3rd second / m | distance moved in 4th second / m |
|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| A | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| B | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| C | 5 | 7 | 10 | 14 |
| D | 5 | 8 | 14 | 26 |

45. 0625_m23_qp_22 Q: 4

The drag force on a car increases with speed. At 20 m/s, the total drag force is 400 N. The mass of the car is 1200 kg and the driving force is constant at 700 N.

Which statement about the acceleration of the car at 20 m/s is correct?

- A The acceleration is 0.25 m/s^2 but will decrease as time passes.
 - B The acceleration is 0.25 m/s^2 but will increase as time passes.
 - C The acceleration is 0.58 m/s^2 but will decrease as time passes.
 - D The acceleration is 0.58 m/s^2 but will increase as time passes.
-

46. 0625_s23_qp_21 Q: 2

An object falls towards the surface of the Earth.

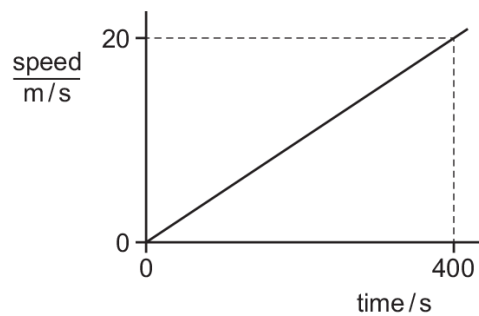
The object is falling at its terminal velocity.

Which statement is correct?

- A There is air resistance and the acceleration of the object is negative.
 - B There is air resistance and the acceleration of the object is zero.
 - C There is no air resistance and the acceleration of the object is negative.
 - D There is no air resistance and the acceleration of the object is zero.
-

47. 0625_s23_qp_21 Q: 3

The graph represents the motion of a vehicle.



What is the distance travelled by the vehicle in 400 s?

- A 20 m
 - B 400 m
 - C 4000 m
 - D 8000 m
-

48. 0625_s23_qp_22 Q: 2

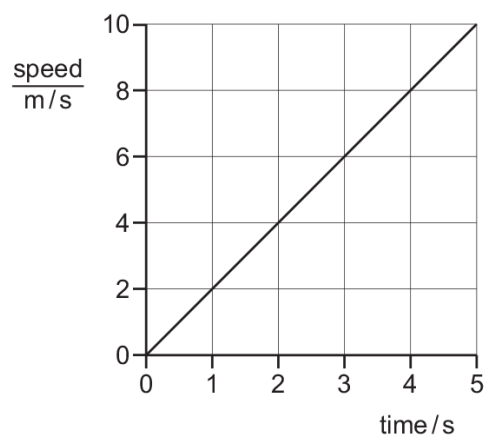
A light ball is held at rest at the top of a tall cliff. It is released and falls through the air, eventually reaching its terminal velocity.

Which row describes the behaviour of the ball as it descends?

| | the initial acceleration of the ball | the final acceleration of the ball |
|----------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| A | 0 | 0 |
| B | 0 | g |
| C | g | 0 |
| D | g | g |

49. 0625_s23_qp_22 Q: 3

The graph represents the motion of a car.

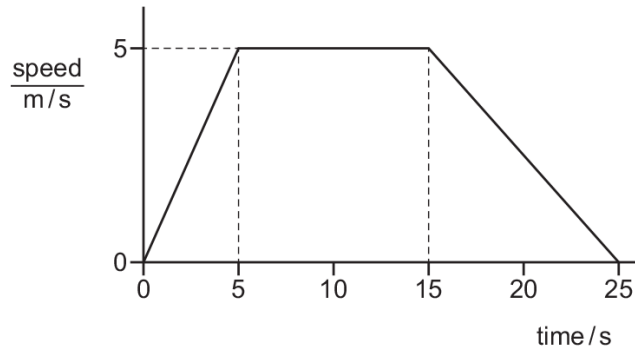


How far has the car moved between 0 and 5 s?

- A** 2 m **B** 10 m **C** 25 m **D** 50 m

50. 0625_s23_qp_23 Q: 1

The speed–time graph shows the motion of an object.



How far does the object travel at constant speed?

- A** 25 m **B** 50 m **C** 75 m **D** 125 m
-

51. 0625_s23_qp_23 Q: 2

Which statement about a falling object accelerating close to the Earth's surface is correct?

- A** The weight of the object is increasing and the force of air resistance on the object is decreasing.
- B** The weight of the object and the force of air resistance on the object are of equal magnitude, but act in opposite directions.
- C** The weight of the object is constant, but the force of air resistance on the object is increasing.
- D** The weight of the object is less than the force of air resistance.
-

52. 0625_s23_qp_23 Q: 3

An aircraft is moving at 60 m/s in a northerly direction when a cross-wind from the east starts to blow. The speed of the wind is 13 m/s.

What is the magnitude of the aircraft's velocity when the wind is blowing?

- A** 47 m/s **B** 59 m/s **C** 61 m/s **D** 73 m/s
-

53. 0625_s23_qp_23 Q: 4

Two rectangular blocks consist of different materials.

Four different methods are suggested to compare the two masses.

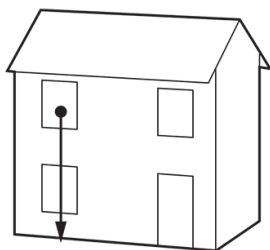
- 1 Compare the accelerations with which they fall freely.
- 2 Compare the values of their lengths \times breadths \times heights.
- 3 Hang each in turn from the same spring. Compare the extensions.
- 4 Place one in the right-hand pan of a beam balance and the other in the left-hand pan.

Which methods give a comparison of the two masses?

- A** 1, 2 and 3 **B** 1 and 2 only **C** 3 and 4 only **D** 4 only
-

54. 0625_m22_qp_22 Q: 2

A tennis ball falls from the upstairs window of a house.



What can be said about the acceleration of the ball if air resistance is ignored?

- A** It depends on the density of the ball.
B It depends on the mass of the ball.
C It increases as the ball falls.
D It stays the same as the ball falls.
-

55. 0625_m22_qp_22 Q: 3

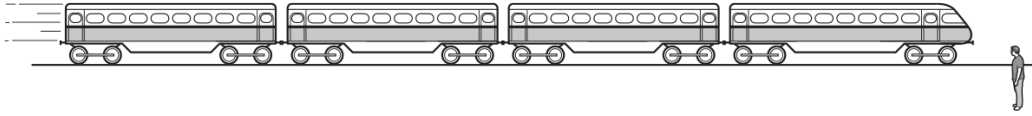
A car joins a road at a speed of 14 m/s and accelerates at 4.0 m/s² for 5.0 seconds.

What is the final speed of the car?

- A** 18 m/s **B** 20 m/s **C** 32 m/s **D** 34 m/s
-

56. 0625_s22_qp_21 Q: 2

A man stands next to a railway track.



A train travelling at 40 m/s takes 2.0 s to pass the man.

What is the length of the train?

- A** 20 m **B** 38 m **C** 40 m **D** 80 m

57. 0625_s22_qp_21 Q: 3

A speed–time graph is used to describe the motion of an object.

Which quantities are calculated from the gradient of the graph and from the area under the graph?

| | gradient of the graph | area under the graph |
|----------|-----------------------|----------------------|
| A | acceleration | distance travelled |
| B | acceleration | total journey time |
| C | distance travelled | acceleration |
| D | total journey time | distance travelled |

58. 0625_s22_qp_21 Q: 4

On the Moon, all objects fall with the same acceleration.

Which statement explains this?

- A** On the Moon, all objects have the same weight.
B The Moon has a smaller gravitational field strength than the Earth.
C The weight of an object is directly proportional to its mass.
D The weight of an object is inversely proportional to its mass.

59. 0625_s22_qp_22 Q: 3

Which quantity is equal to acceleration?

- A** area under a distance–time graph
B area under a speed–time graph
C gradient of a distance–time graph
D gradient of a speed–time graph

60. 0625_s22_qp_22 Q: 4

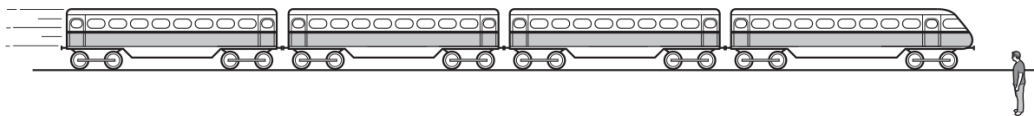
On the Moon, all objects fall with the same acceleration.

Which statement explains this?

- A On the Moon, all objects have the same weight.
 - B The Moon has a smaller gravitational field strength than the Earth.
 - C The weight of an object is directly proportional to its mass.
 - D The weight of an object is inversely proportional to its mass.
-

61. 0625_s22_qp_23 Q: 2

A man stands next to a railway track.



A train travelling at 40 m/s takes 2.0 s to pass the man.

What is the length of the train?

- A 20 m
 - B 38 m
 - C 40 m
 - D 80 m
-

62. 0625_s22_qp_23 Q: 3

A skydiver jumps from an aeroplane and falls towards the Earth.

Which statement is correct when the skydiver has reached terminal velocity?

- A The skydiver's speed is decreasing.
 - B The skydiver's speed is increasing.
 - C The skydiver is moving with constant speed.
 - D The skydiver's speed is zero.
-

63. 0625_s22_qp_23 Q: 4

On the Moon, all objects fall with the same acceleration.

Which statement explains this?

- A On the Moon, all objects have the same weight.
 - B The Moon has a smaller gravitational field strength than the Earth.
 - C The weight of an object is directly proportional to its mass.
 - D The weight of an object is inversely proportional to its mass.
-

64. 0625_w22_qp_21 Q: 2

A car starts from rest.

The table shows the readings from its speedometer every 10 s.

| | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|
| time/s | 0 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | 50 | 60 |
| $\frac{\text{speed}}{\text{m/s}}$ | 0 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |

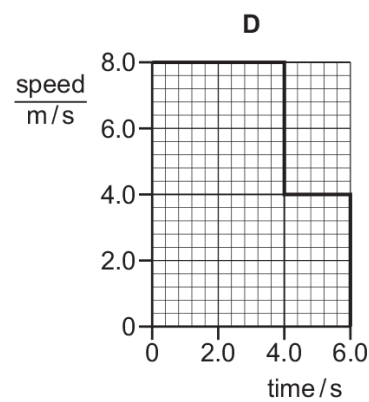
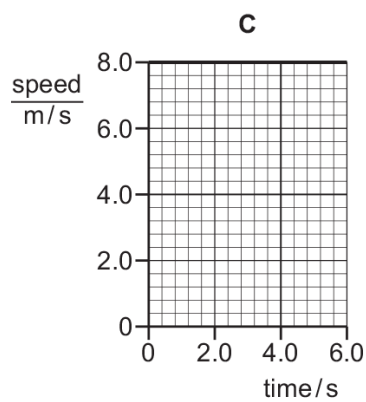
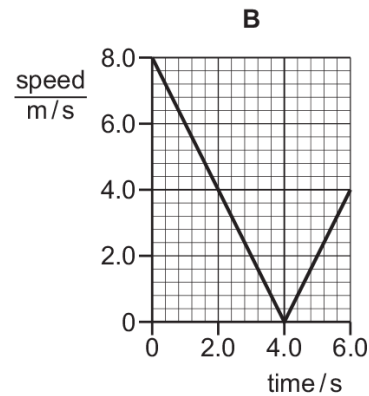
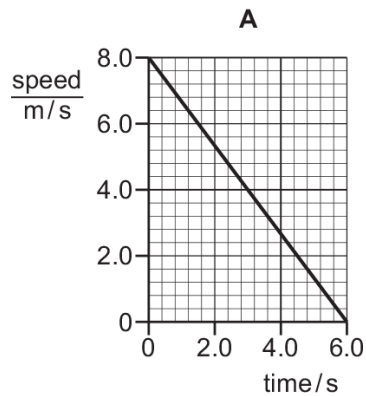
Which row describes the car's motion in the first 30 seconds and in the last 30 seconds?

| | motion during first 30 s | motion during last 30 s |
|----------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| A | non-zero acceleration | at rest |
| B | zero acceleration | constant speed |
| C | zero acceleration | at rest |
| D | non-zero acceleration | constant speed |

65. 0625_w22_qp_22 Q: 2

The diagrams show speed–time graphs for four different bodies moving for 6.0 s.

Which body travelled the least distance?



Appendix A

Answers

| SN | Paper | Q. No. | ANSWER |
|----|----------------|--------|--------|
| 1 | 0625_m23_qp_22 | 1 | B |
| 2 | 0625_s23_qp_21 | 1 | D |
| 3 | 0625_s23_qp_22 | 1 | C |
| 4 | 0625_m22_qp_22 | 1 | B |
| 5 | 0625_m22_qp_22 | 14 | B |
| 6 | 0625_s22_qp_21 | 1 | B |
| 7 | 0625_s22_qp_22 | 1 | D |
| 8 | 0625_s22_qp_23 | 1 | B |
| 9 | 0625_w22_qp_21 | 1 | D |
| 10 | 0625_w22_qp_22 | 1 | A |
| 11 | 0625_w22_qp_23 | 1 | C |
| 12 | 0625_m21_qp_22 | 1 | B |
| 13 | 0625_s21_qp_21 | 1 | C |
| 14 | 0625_s21_qp_22 | 1 | A |
| 15 | 0625_s21_qp_23 | 1 | C |
| 16 | 0625_w21_qp_21 | 1 | D |
| 17 | 0625_w21_qp_22 | 1 | C |
| 18 | 0625_w21_qp_23 | 1 | B |
| 19 | 0625_m20_qp_22 | 1 | A |
| 20 | 0625_s20_qp_21 | 1 | B |
| 21 | 0625_s20_qp_22 | 1 | A |
| 22 | 0625_s20_qp_23 | 1 | B |
| 23 | 0625_w20_qp_21 | 1 | C |
| 24 | 0625_w20_qp_22 | 1 | D |
| 25 | 0625_w20_qp_23 | 1 | B |
| 26 | 0625_m19_qp_22 | 1 | D |
| 27 | 0625_s19_qp_21 | 1 | C |
| 28 | 0625_w19_qp_21 | 1 | C |
| 29 | 0625_w19_qp_22 | 1 | D |
| 30 | 0625_w19_qp_23 | 1 | C |
| 31 | 0625_m18_qp_22 | 1 | D |
| 32 | 0625_s18_qp_21 | 1 | A |
| 33 | 0625_w18_qp_21 | 1 | B |
| 34 | 0625_m17_qp_22 | 1 | B |
| 35 | 0625_s17_qp_21 | 1 | A |
| 36 | 0625_s17_qp_22 | 3 | C |
| 37 | 0625_s17_qp_23 | 1 | A |
| 38 | 0625_s17_qp_23 | 2 | C |
| 39 | 0625_s17_qp_23 | 4 | B |
| 40 | 0625_w17_qp_21 | 1 | A |
| 41 | 0625_w17_qp_22 | 1 | B |
| 42 | 0625_w17_qp_23 | 1 | A |
| 43 | 0625_m23_qp_22 | 2 | D |
| 44 | 0625_m23_qp_22 | 3 | B |
| 45 | 0625_m23_qp_22 | 4 | A |
| 46 | 0625_s23_qp_21 | 2 | B |
| 47 | 0625_s23_qp_21 | 3 | C |
| 48 | 0625_s23_qp_22 | 2 | C |
| 49 | 0625_s23_qp_22 | 3 | C |

| SN | Paper | Q. No. | ANSWER |
|----|----------------|--------|--------|
| 50 | 0625_s23_qp_23 | 1 | B |
| 51 | 0625_s23_qp_23 | 2 | C |
| 52 | 0625_s23_qp_23 | 3 | C |
| 53 | 0625_s23_qp_23 | 4 | C |
| 54 | 0625_m22_qp_22 | 2 | D |
| 55 | 0625_m22_qp_22 | 3 | D |
| 56 | 0625_s22_qp_21 | 2 | D |
| 57 | 0625_s22_qp_21 | 3 | A |
| 58 | 0625_s22_qp_21 | 4 | C |
| 59 | 0625_s22_qp_22 | 3 | D |
| 60 | 0625_s22_qp_22 | 4 | C |
| 61 | 0625_s22_qp_23 | 2 | D |
| 62 | 0625_s22_qp_23 | 3 | C |
| 63 | 0625_s22_qp_23 | 4 | C |
| 64 | 0625_w22_qp_21 | 2 | D |
| 65 | 0625_w22_qp_22 | 2 | B |
| 66 | 0625_w22_qp_23 | 2 | B |
| 67 | 0625_m21_qp_22 | 2 | D |
| 68 | 0625_m21_qp_22 | 3 | C |
| 69 | 0625_s21_qp_21 | 2 | B |
| 70 | 0625_s21_qp_21 | 3 | A |
| 71 | 0625_s21_qp_22 | 3 | D |
| 72 | 0625_s21_qp_23 | 3 | B |
| 73 | 0625_w21_qp_21 | 2 | D |
| 74 | 0625_w21_qp_22 | 2 | D |
| 75 | 0625_w21_qp_23 | 2 | A |
| 76 | 0625_m20_qp_22 | 2 | A |
| 77 | 0625_m20_qp_22 | 3 | D |
| 78 | 0625_s20_qp_21 | 2 | A |
| 79 | 0625_s20_qp_21 | 3 | A |
| 80 | 0625_s20_qp_21 | 4 | C |
| 81 | 0625_w20_qp_21 | 2 | A |
| 82 | 0625_w20_qp_21 | 3 | D |
| 83 | 0625_w20_qp_22 | 2 | C |
| 84 | 0625_w20_qp_22 | 3 | C |
| 85 | 0625_w20_qp_23 | 2 | B |
| 86 | 0625_w20_qp_23 | 3 | B |
| 87 | 0625_m19_qp_22 | 2 | C |
| 88 | 0625_m19_qp_22 | 3 | C |
| 89 | 0625_m19_qp_22 | 4 | A |
| 90 | 0625_s19_qp_21 | 2 | C |
| 91 | 0625_s19_qp_21 | 3 | D |
| 92 | 0625_s19_qp_22 | 2 | C |
| 93 | 0625_s19_qp_23 | 2 | D |
| 94 | 0625_w19_qp_21 | 2 | C |
| 95 | 0625_w19_qp_21 | 3 | B |
| 96 | 0625_w19_qp_22 | 2 | C |
| 97 | 0625_w19_qp_23 | 2 | D |
| 98 | 0625_m18_qp_22 | 2 | C |