



Questions

(A) Write the scientific term for each of the following:

- 1- The change of object's position as time passes. (.....)
- 2- The physical quantity that is used to describe and measure the movement of objects. (.....)
- 3- The distance covered through a unit time. (.....)
- 4- The change of object's position by equal distances at equal time intervals. (.....)
- 5- The change of object's position by unequal distances at equal time intervals. (.....)
- 6- The total distance covered by the moving object divided by the total time taken to cover this distance. (.....)
- 7- The speed of a moving object relative to the observer. (.....)
- 8- The change of an object's speed in one second. (.....)
- 9- The change of object's speed by equal values through equal time intervals. (.....)
- 10- The physical quantity that has magnitude only. (.....)
- 11- The physical quantity that has magnitude and direction. (.....)
- 12- The actual length of the path that a moving object takes from the start point to the end point. (.....)
- 13- The length of the shortest straight line between two positions (primary and final position). (.....)
- 14- The distance covered by the object in a certain direction. (.....)



(B) Give reason for:

- 1- Train motion is considered from the motion in one direction.
- 2- The object's speed increases as time decreases to cover the same distance.
- 3- It is difficult to measure regular speed practically.
- 4- The moving car seems stable to an observer moves with the same speed and direction.
- 5- Length & time are scalar physical quantities.
- 6- Force & displacement are vector physical quantities.
- 7- Pilots take in consideration the velocity of the wind.

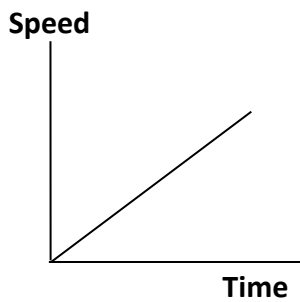
(C) What is meant by:

- 1- A train covers a distance 150 km in 2 hours.
- 2- A car moves with uniform speed 120 km/h.
- 3- The speed of a car equals zero.
- 4- The average speed of a moving car is 40 km/h.
- 5- An object moves with acceleration = 5 m/s^2
- 6- A body moves with negative acceleration equal = -2 m/s^2 .
- 7- A car moves at uniform acceleration = 10 m/s^2 .
- 8- The displacement of Alexandria from Cairo is 200 km. in western north direction.
- 9- Average velocity of a moving car is 60 km/h.

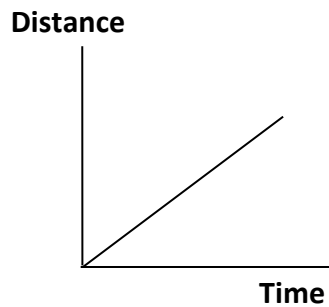


(D) Which of the following graphs represents the movement of an object at :

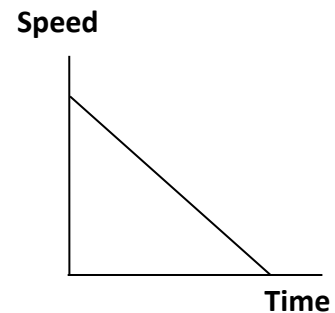
- 1- Uniform speed.
- 2- Non-uniform speed.
- 3- Uniform acceleration.
- 4- Increasing acceleration
- 5- Decreasing acceleration.
- 6- Zero acceleration.
- 7- Rest.



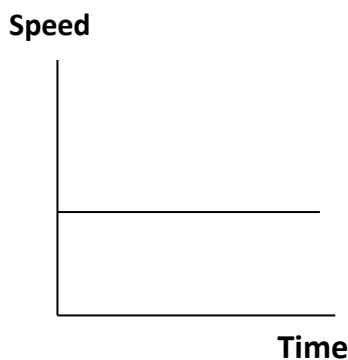
(A)



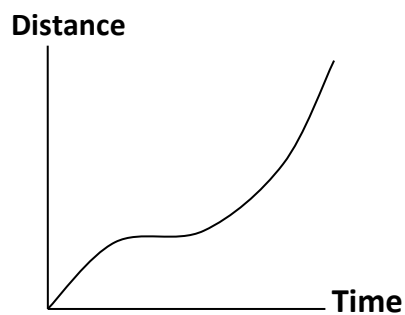
(B)



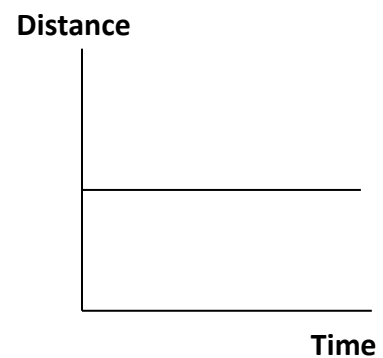
(C)



(D)



(E)



(F)



(E) Problems

- 1) A racer covered a distance of 100 meter in 10 sec. in a straight line then he returned back walking in 80 sec. calculate the racer's speed while running , while returning back and during the whole trip.
- 2) Two cars move in the same direction car (A) moves at speed 30 Km/h and car (B) moves at speed 80 Km/ h , while car (C) moves in the opposite direction at speed 40 Km/h calculate the relative speed of car (B) relative to an observer
 - 1- Stand on the ground.
 - 2- in car (A).
 - 3- in car (C)
- 3) A train travels from Cairo to Alexandria a distance of 250 km in 2 hours find it's Speed.
- 4) A Boeing Plane moved from Aswan to Cairo in one hour it Covers a distance of 1000km. Calculate the reading of The Speedometer by (km/h & m/s) if you know that the Plane moves with regular Speed.
- 5) Two trains move parallel to each other but in opposite direction, the speed of the first train 60 km/h and the second is 90 km/h Calculate The relative speed of the first that observed by passengers in the second train.
- 6) If a bus moves on a straight line, it's speed change from 8 m/s. to 20 m/s. within a period of 3 sec. What is the amount of acceleration?
- 7) Within 2.5 sec. the speed of a car reached 65 m/s with acceleration 2 m/s^2 calculate the initial speed of the car.
- 8) car moves at speed 60 m/s , then the driver used the break to stop the car through 20 sec. calculate the acceleration with which the car moves and mention its type?

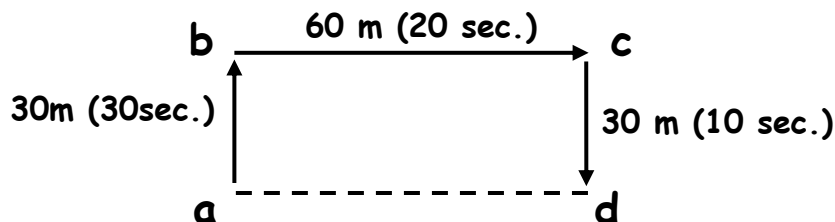


9) if an object moves from rest regularly until its speed reaches 10 m/s after 2 sec. from the start of moving, therefore :

- The change of speed through the two seconds =m/s
- The change of speed through one second =m/s
- Acceleration =m/s².

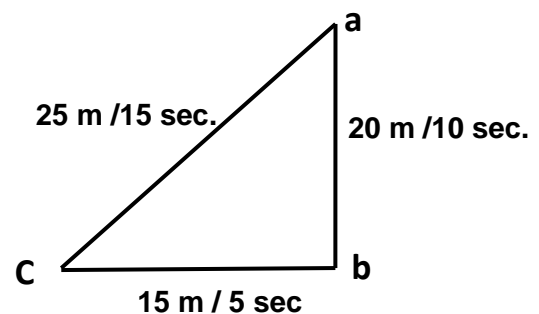
10) If a body starts its motion from point (a) covered 30 m. northward till point (b) within 30 sec, then 60 m. eastward till point (c) within 20 sec. then 30 m south world till point (d) within 10 sec. as shown in the figure calculate:

- The total distance.
- The total time.
- The displacement.
- The average speed & average velocity of the body.



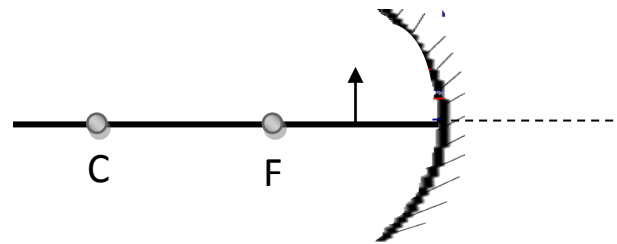
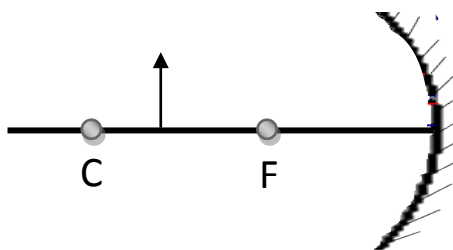
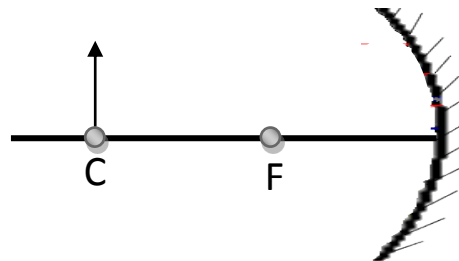
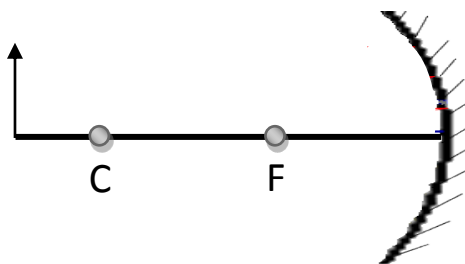
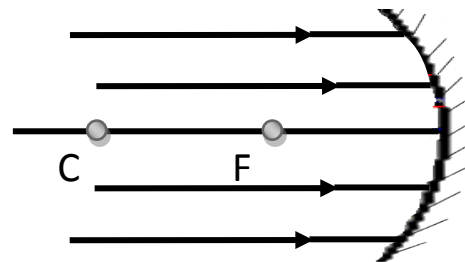
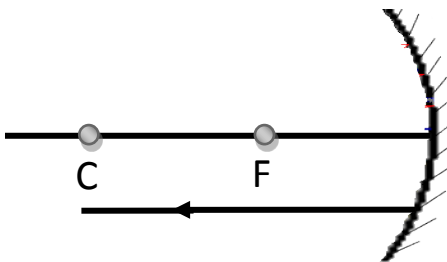
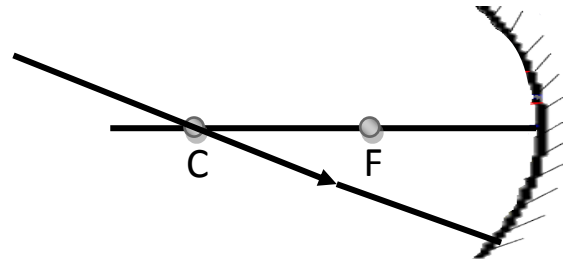
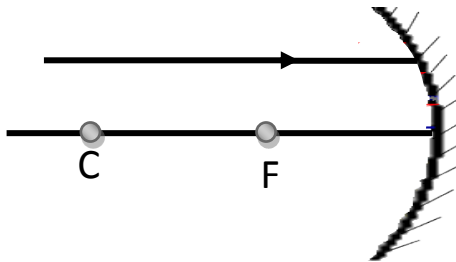
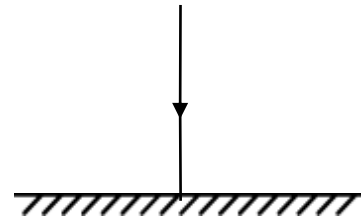
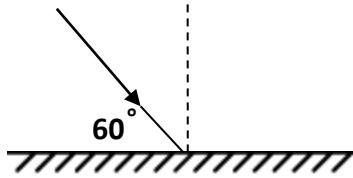
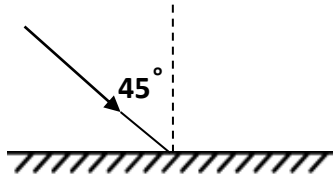
11) If a body moves from the point (a) to the point (c) passing by the point (b) then returning back to (C) as shown in the figure calculate:-

- The distance covered by the body.
- The displacement done by the body.
- The average speed.
- The average velocity.





(F) Complete the following figures :-





Unit (2) Light energy

(1) Give scientific term:

- 1- Angle of incidence = Angle of reflection. (.....)
- 2- The light ray that falls on reflecting surface. (.....)
- 3- The change of direction of light ray in the same mediams. (.....)
- 4- A mirror which gives virtual, erect and equal in size image for an object. (.....)
- 5- A straight line connecting the center of curvature of the mirror and any point on its surface besides the poles of the mirrors. (.....)
- 6- The distance between the pole of the mirror and its focus. (.....)
- 7- The image formed by the convex mirror that can't be received on the screen. (.....)
- 8- The image which is formed due to the collection of the refracted rays and can be received on a screen. (.....)

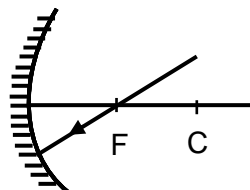
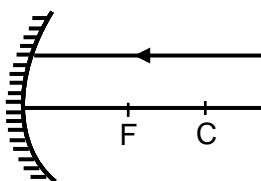
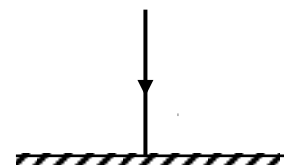
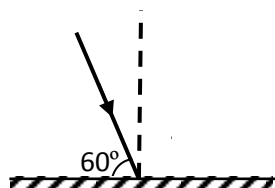
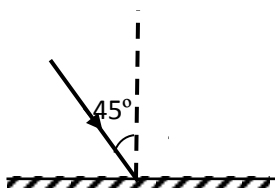
(2) Complete:

- 1- The phenomenon of the light bouncing off in the same medium when it meets the reflecting surface is called
- 2- When a light ray falls perpendicular on a reflecting surface, its angle of reflection equals
- 3- Mirrors are surfaces for light, they may be or
- 4- Convex mirror light rays after reflection.



- 5- The point that is in the middle of the reflecting surface of the spherical mirror is called
- 6- is any straight line that passes by the center of curvature of the mirror and any point on its surface except pole.
- 7- Focal length = $\frac{\text{.....}}{2}$
- 8- The radius of the concave mirrors equals of its focal length.
- 9- image can be received on a screen, while image can't.
- 10- If an object put at of the concave mirror, a real image and equal to the object is formed.
- 11- To obtain a magnified erect image for your face, you should stand in front of a concave mirror at distance
- 12- A convex mirror has a focal vertex of 20 cm. Then half the diameter of its spherical surface equals
- 13- When an object is placed between the focus and the center of curvature, the formed image is real and
- 14- The normal person can see clearly the near objects at distance less than, and far objects at a distance up to

15-





(3) Give reason for:

- 1- The perpendicular incident light ray on a plane mirror reflects on itself.
- 2- The word AMBULANC is written in a converted way on the ambulance.
- 3- The spoon made of silver is a spherical mirror.
- 4- Concave mirror is used for solar ovens.
- 5- The convex mirror is called diverging mirror.
- 6- The focal length of a spherical mirror can be determined by knowing its radius.

(4) Problems:

- 1) If the measure of the angle between the incident ray and reflected ray is 140° , find the angle of incidence and the angle of reflection? What is the relation between them?
- 2) A person stands in front of a plane mirror at a distance of 10 meters.
What is the distance he must move so that the distance between him and his image becomes 6 meters?
- 3) Find the focal length of a concave mirror that its diameter is 20 cm.

Model Answers

A) Write the scientific term:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1- motion | 2- speed |
| 3- speed | 4- uniform "regular" speed |
| 5- Non-uniform "irregular" speed. | 6- Average speed |
| 7- relative speed | 8- Acceleration |
| 9- Uniform acceleration | 10- Scalar physical quantity |
| 11- vector physical quantity | 12- Distance |
| 13- Displacement | 14- Displacement |

(B) Give reason:

- 1- Because train moves in straight line forward or backward but it doesn't move upward or downward.
- 2- Because $\text{speed} = \frac{\text{distance}}{\text{time}}$, so speed is directly proportional to the distance.
- 3- Because car's speed changes according to traffics.
- 4- Because relative speed equals zero.
- 5- Because they have magnitude only & have no direction.
- 6- Because they have magnitude & direction.
- 7- Because when the plane flies against the wind direction, it consumes more fuel than when it flies in same direction of wind.

(C) What is meant by:

- 1- The speed of the train is 75 km/h.
- 2- The car covers 120 km every one hour.
- 3- The car is at rest.
- 4- The total distance covered by the car divided by the total time taken to cover this distance equals 40.
- 5- The body's speed increases by 5 m/sec. each one second.
- 6- The body's speed decreases by 2 m/s each one second.
- 7- The body's speed changes with (10 m/s) equal values through equal periods of time.
- 8- The length of shortest straight line between Alexandria & Cairo in western north direction equals 200 km.
- 9- The rate of change of displacement of the car is 60 km/h.

(D)

- | | | |
|-------------|--------|--------|
| 1- (B), (D) | 2- (E) | 3- (A) |
| 4- (A) | 5- (C) | 6- (D) |
| 7- (F) | | |

(E) Problems

1) $V \text{ (while running)} = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{100}{10} = 10 \text{ m/s}$

$V \text{ (while returning)} = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{100}{80} = 1.25 \text{ m/s}$

$\bar{V} = \frac{100 + 100}{10 + 80} = 2.2 \text{ m/s}$



- 2) 1- relative speed = 80 km/h
 2- relative speed = 80 – 30 = 50 km/h.
 3- relative speed = 80 + 40 = 120 km/h.

3) $V = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{250}{2} = 125 \text{ km/h.}$

4) $\text{Speed} = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{1000}{1} = 1000 \text{ km/h.}$
 $= 1000 \times \frac{1000}{60 \times 60} = 277.7 \text{ m/s}$

5) $\text{Relative speed} = 90 + 60 = 150 \text{ km/h}$

6) $a = \frac{\text{final speed} - \text{initial speed}}{t}$
 $= \frac{20 - 8}{3} = 4 \text{ m/s}^2$

7) $t = 2.5 \text{ sec.} \quad v_2 = 65 \text{ m/s} \quad , \quad a = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$

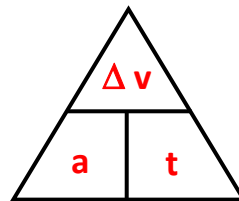
$\Delta v = a \times t$

$= 2.5 \times 2 = 5 \text{ m/s}$

$\Delta v = v_2 - v_1$

$v_1 = v_2 - \Delta v$

$= 65 - 5 = 60 \text{ m/s}$



8) $V_1 = 60 \text{ m/s} \quad , \quad V_2 = 0 \quad , \quad t = 20 \text{ sec.}$

$a = \frac{v_2 - v_1}{t} = \frac{0 - 60}{20} = -3 \text{ m/s}^2 \quad (-\text{ve acceleration or deceleration})$



9) $V_1 = 0$, $V_2 = 10 \text{ m/s}$, $t = 2 \text{ sec.}$

a) $\Delta v = v_2 - v_1 = 10 - 0 = 10 \text{ m/s}$

b) $\Delta v = 5 \text{ m/s}$

c) $a = \frac{10-0}{2} = 5 \text{ m/s}^2$

10)

- Total distance = $30 + 60 + 30 = 120 \text{ m}$

- Total time = 60 sec.

- Displacement = 60 m in east ward direction

- \bar{V} (average speed) = $\frac{\text{total distance}}{\text{total time}} = \frac{120}{60} = 2 \text{ m/s}$

- Average velocity = $\frac{\text{total displacement}}{\text{total time}}$
 $= \frac{60}{60} = 1 \text{ m/s}$ in east ward direction

11) 1- distance = $20 + 15 = 35 \text{ m}$

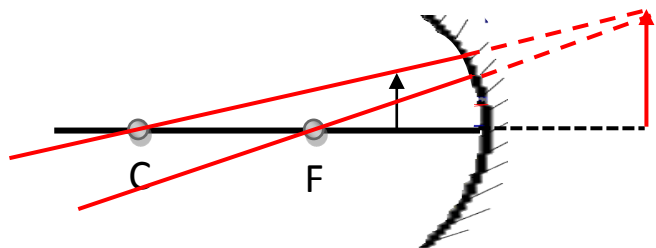
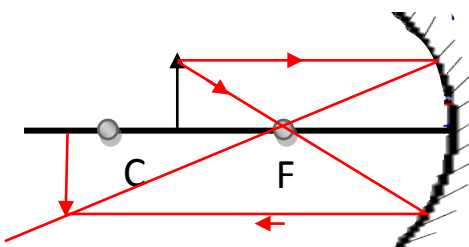
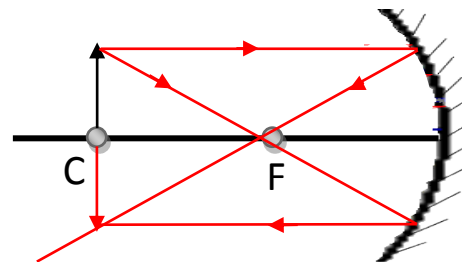
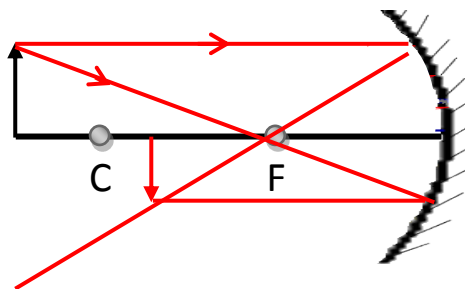
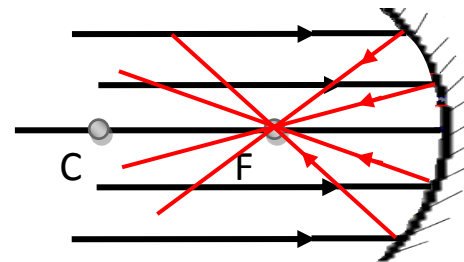
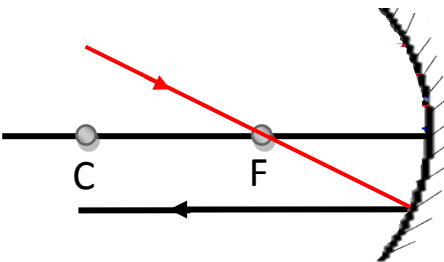
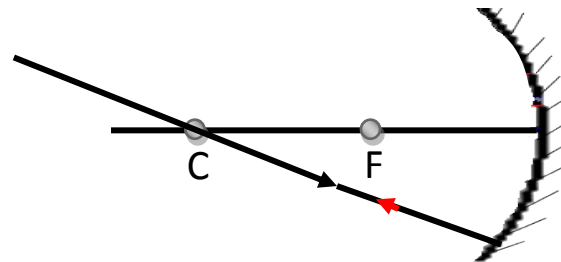
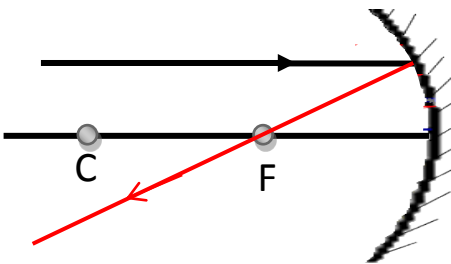
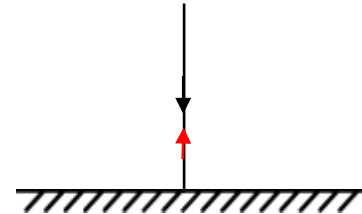
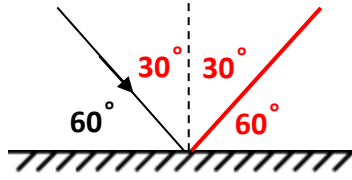
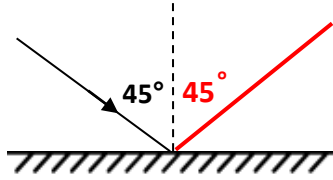
2- displacement = 25 m in direction \overrightarrow{AC}

3- Average speed = $\frac{\text{total distance}}{\text{time}}$
 $= \frac{35}{15} = 2.3 \text{ m/s}$

4- Average velocity = $\frac{\text{total displacement}}{\text{time}}$
 $= \frac{25}{15} = 1.6 \text{ m/s}$ in direction \overrightarrow{AC}



(F) Complete the following figures:





Unit (2)

(1) Give the scientific term:

1- 1st law of light reflection

3- reflection of light

5- secondary axis of mirror

7- virtual image

2- incident light ray

4- plane mirror

6- focal length

8- real image

(2) Complete:

1- light reflection

3- reflecting, plane and spherical

5- pole of the mirror

7- $\frac{\text{radius}}{2}$

9- real , virtual

11- Less than focal length

13- magnified and inverted

15-

2- zero

4- diverge

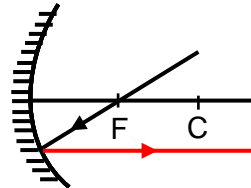
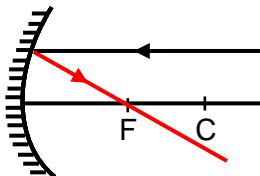
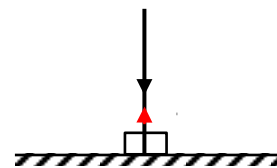
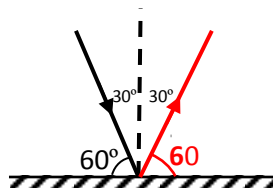
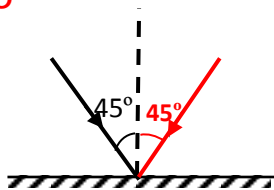
6- secondary axis of mirror

8- twice

10- center , inverted

12- 40 cm

14- 25 cm , 6 meters





(3) Give reason for:

- 1- Because incidence angles = angle of reflection = zero
- 2- To be seen erect by plane mirror of the car in front of it.
- 3- Because it consists of two faces the forward face concave mirror but the back is convex mirror.
- 4- Because it collects the sun rays in a focus so it can cook food faster.
- 5- Because it diverge the rays after reflection and forms virtual image.
- 6- Because the radius = 2 × focal length.

(4) Problems:

1) = 70°

Incidence angle = reflect angle

2) 7 meter

3) diameter = 4 focal length

$$r = \frac{1}{2} d$$

OR

$$\text{Focal length} = \frac{20}{4} = 5 \text{ cm}$$

$$r = \frac{1}{2} \times 20 = 10 \text{ cm}, F = \frac{1}{2} r = 5 \text{ cm}$$