



Q1	There are four fundamental forces in Physics, which	A Strong	The correct
~-	force would have the greatest effect on two electrons	B Weak	answer is
	in a vacuum?	C Electrostatic	
		D Gravitation	
Q2	Fundamental particles cannot be split into smaller	A Muon	The correct
	constituents. Which of the following is considered to be	B Proton	answer is
	a fundamental particle?	C Neutron	
		D Kaon	
Q3	Unstable nuclei may decay, releasing radiation. Which	A Beta minus	The correct
	of the following decay mechanisms will cause the number of neutrons in a nucleus to increase?	B Alpha	answer is
		C Beta plus	
		D Gamma	
Q4	Which of these waves cannot be polarised?	A Ultrasound	The correct
		B Infrared	answer is
		C Seismic "S" waves	
		D Ultraviolet	
Q5	Physicists sometimes calculate the charge per unit mass	A CKg	The correct
	of a charged particle. They use the equation:	B V/m	answer is
	$Charge \ per \ unit \ mass = \frac{Charge}{Mass}$	C CKg ⁻¹	
	What will be the units of the charge per unit mass?	D KgA	
Q6	Which of the following quarks might be found in a	A Strange	The correct
	proton?	В Тор	answer is
		CUp	
		D Charm	
Q7	Which of the following will produce a coherent source	A Candles	The correct
	of light?	B L.E.Ds	answer is
		C LASERs	
		D The Sun	
Q8	Which of the following is a definition of stress?	A Summer homework	The correct
		B Length / Change in length	answer is
		C Force / Area	
		D Force / Extension	
Q9	Which of the following answers is most likely to be the	A 1000 kg	The correct
	approximate mass of air in your bedroom?	B 0.1 kg	answer is
		C 20 kg	
		D 1x10 ⁻⁸ kg	
Q10	Which of the following will reduce in resistance as it	A Iron	The correct
	increases in temperature?	B Titanium doped Ferric Oxide	answer is
		C Barium Titanate	
		D Aluminium	

Research essay (Handwritten on one side of A4): Read around the development of our modern understanding of the atom. Describe what you think were the most significant experiments from the past two hundred years and explain how you feel they have shaped our understanding of the atomic model and of the nature of subatomic particles.