

Energy

3. Work

CONCEPT 1

TEST YOURSELF

DOING WORK

KNOW

Q1 In which of the following examples is work being done?

- | | | | |
|---|--------------------------------|---|------------------------|
| A | pushing a shopping trolley | B | sitting on a chair |
| C | pulling back a bow (and arrow) | D | climbing up a ladder |
| E | leaning against a wall | F | holding up an umbrella |

Q2 Will you do more work if you run 1 mile instead of walk 1 mile?

APPLY

Q3 (a) How could you measure the force it takes to push a shopping trolley?

(b) Why might the force change during the shopping visit?

Q4 Two pupils push wheelbarrows for 50 metres. Pupil A pushes a wheelbarrow with 50 kg in it. Pupil B pushes a wheelbarrow with 25 kg in it.
Which pupil will do more work as they complete the 50 metres distance?

EXTEND

Q5 Calculate the work done in the following situations.

- (a) A man uses a force of 50 N to push a box 3 m along a smooth floor.
- (b) A striker at a fairground uses a force of 100 N to raise a puck a height of 6 m.

Q6 A team of 8 Siberian huskies are preparing to pull a sled. Each husky can pull with a force of 50 N. They are testing new ropes over a course of 500 metres.

- (a) What is the total pulling force of the husky team?
- (b) They start to pull on the sled but it doesn't move. How much work does the husky team do?
- (c) Eventually, the sled moves. How much work is done by the husky team to complete the course?
- (d) How much work does **one** husky do to complete **3 laps** of the course?