1. 一個球從地面往上拋,如果初速為 v=6m/s ,則球能到達的最高距離為:

A ball is moving upward from the ground with initial speed v=6m/s, then its highestheight from the ground is:

(c) 1.8m

- (a) 3m (b) 10m
- (e)以上皆非(None of the above)
- 2. 物體由靜止從斜面往下滑,如果斜面與地板的角度為 30° 則物體在斜面上移動 5m 後,它沿著斜面的速度為:

An object starts at rest and is sliding down from an inclined plane which makes an angle  $30^{\circ}$  with the floor. Then the speed along the plane after 5m of sliding is:

(d) 3.6m

- (a) 5 m/s (b)  $10\sqrt{2}m/s$  (c)  $5\sqrt{3}$  m/s (d) 25 m/s (e)  $5\sqrt{2}$  m/s
- 3. 一個物體以水平的速度 6 m/s 由窗户往户外射出,如果開始時它離地面的高度為 30 公尺,則它在 2 秒後的速率為:

An object is shot out of the window horizontally with speed 6m/s. If its initial height from the ground is 30m, then its speed after moving for two seconds is:

- (a) 20 m/s (b)  $20\sqrt{2}$  m/s (c) 19.8 m/s (d) 20.9 m/s
- (e) 22.4 m/s
- 4. 令單擺的擺長為 I, 而且它的週期為 T, 如果擺長變成 4I 則對應的週期為:

Assuming a pendulum with length  $\,l\,$  and period T, if its length is being extended to  $\,4l\,$  then the corresponding period is:

- (a) 4T (b) 2T (c) 3T (d) T/2 (e) T  $\sqrt{3}$
- 5. 某物體在半徑為 R 的圓周上作等速率 V 運動,如果物體的質量為 m,則它所受的向心力大小為:

An object is moving on a circle of radius R with a uniform speed v. If its mass is m, then the centripetal force is:

- (a) mv/R (b)  $mv^2/R$  (c) mv<sup>2</sup>R (d) mvR<sup>2</sup>
- (e)以上皆非(None of the above)

6. 某物體受一個彈簧的力 F 作週期性運動,如果 F=-kx,(x 為物體離開平衡點的距離)而且 m 為物體之質量,則物體的最高速度  $v_M$  與最大距離  $x_M$  的關係為:

An object of mass m is moving periodically under the force F=-kx (x is the distance measured from its equilibrium point), then the maximum speed  $v_M$  and the maximum distance  $x_M$  are related as:

- (a)  $x_M \propto v_M$  (b)  $x_M \propto v_M^2$  (c)  $x_M \propto \sqrt{Vm}$  (d)  $x_M \propto 1/v_M$
- (e) 以上皆非(None of the above)
- 7. 質量為 m 的物體以初速  $v_0$  在地面上滑動。如果地面與物體之間的磨擦係數為  $\mu$  ,當物體的速度  $v=v_0/2$  ,它所移動的距離為(令 g 為重力加速度):

A piece of mass m is sliding on a frictional floor with the initial speed  $v_0$ . If the coefficient of friction is  $\mu$ , then at the speed  $v=v_0/2$  the distance traveled is (g is the gravity acceleration):

- (a)  $3v_{\circ}^{2}/\mu g$  (b)  $\frac{3}{8}v_{\circ}^{2}/\mu g$  (c) $\mu g/(2v_{\circ}^{2})$  (d) $g/(2v_{\circ}^{2})$
- (e)以上皆非(None of the above)
- 8. 设 R 為任何一個行星(如火星)與太陽的距離,T 為它繞太陽的週期,m 和 M 分別為行星及太陽的質量,則 $R^3/T^2$ 為(G 為萬有引力常數): If m and M are the masses of the planet and the Sun, respectively, and R is the distance of the planet from the Sun, then  $R^3/T^2$  is (T is the period of the planetary motion and G is the Newton's constant):
  - (a)  $GM/16\pi^3$  (b)  $GM/8\pi$  (c)  $Gm/16\pi$  (d)  $GM/4\pi^2$  (e)  $Gm/4\pi^2$
- 9. 質量為 m 的隕石以速度 v<sub>0</sub>從無窮處向太陽靠近,如果它與太陽最近的 距離為 b,該隕石在離開太陽後的速率為 v 時的角動量 L 為:(令太陽半 徑為 R)

A meteorite is moving from infinity toward the Sun with an initial speed  $v(0)=v_0$  and its closest distance from the Sun is b. Then after the meteorite is moving away from the Sun at a speed v, its angular momentum L is:

- (a)  $mv^{-2}/R$  (b)mbv (c) mbv<sub>o</sub> (d) $mv_{o}$   $b^{2}/R$
- (e)以上皆非(None of the above)

10. 兩個質量和電荷均為相等的點電荷( $Q_A=Q_B=Q$ )。如果開始時 B 在 x=0 處为静止,而 A 在  $x=-\infty$ 處以  $v_0$  速度往 B 的方向移動,則當 A 到達 x=0 时,B 的速度為:

Two identical point charges  $Q_A=Q_B=Q$  have the same mass. If initially B is at rest at x=0 and A is located at x=-  $\infty$  and moving toward B with speed $v_0$ , then what is the speed of B when A is located at x=0?

- (a)  $v_o$  (b)  $v_o/2$  (c)  $v_o/4$  (d)  $2v_o$
- (e) 以上皆非(None of the above)

11. 由單位推算繩子波的傳遞速度 v 與它的張力 T 及質量密度ρ的關係為: From dimension consideration, the speed (v) of wave on a rope is related to its density (ρ) and its tension (T) as:

- (a)  $\rho/T$  (b)  $T/\rho$  (c)  $T^2/\rho^2$  (d)  $\sqrt{T/\rho}$
- (e)以上皆非(None of the above)

12. 聲波的強度 I(單位為 Watt/m²),則 I 與聲波的振幅 A 的關係為:
The intensity of wave I (with unit *Watt/m*²) is related to its amplitude A as:

(a)  $\propto A$  (b)  $\propto A^2$  (c)  $\propto A^3$  (d)  $\propto A^4$  (e)  $\propto \sqrt{A}$ 

13. 一個進行波 m 的形式為 y=Acos  $(4\pi t - 8\pi x)$ ,則它的波速為: A traveling wave has the form  $y = Acos(4\pi t - 8\pi x)$ , then the wave speed is:

(a)  $4\pi m/s$  (b) 4m/s (c) 8 m/s (d) 0.5m/s (e) 2.5m/s

14. 在標準狀態下,摩爾數為 n 的氫氣的體積為(單位為公升):
Under standard temperate and pressure (STP), n moles of hydrogen gas has a volume (with unit litre) of:

(a)  $22.4 \times \sqrt{n}$  (b)  $22.4/\sqrt{n}$  (c) 22.4n (d) 22.4/n (e)  $22.4n^2$ 

15.1mole 的理想氣體在標準狀態下它的能量為(理想氣體常數為8.31J/molK)

One mole of ideal gas at standard standard temperate and pressure (STP) has an energyof (ideal gas constant = 8.31J/molK):

(a) 3403J (b) 3403Cal (c) 860J (d) 8600J (e) 1508Cal

16. 電阻  $R_1$  及  $R_2$  並聯接在一個電動勢為 ε 的電池(設電池內阻為 r),則在  $R_1$  上的電流為:

Two resistors  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  are connected in parallel and a battery of electromotive force (EMF)Eis applied on those resistors. If the internal resistance of the battery is r, then the current on  $R_1$  is:

(a)  $\varepsilon/(R_1+R_2)$  (b)  $\varepsilon/(R_1+R_2)^2$  (c)  $\varepsilon R_2/[R_1(R_2+r)+R_2r]$ 

(d)  $\epsilon R_1/[R_1(R_2+r)+R_2r]$  (e) 以上皆非(None of the above)

17. 內阻為 r 的電池,與一個電阻 R 連接,如果電池的電動勢為 ε,則它輸出的最大功率為:

A battery of electromotive force (EMF) with internal resistance r is connected to an external resistor R, then its maximum output power is:

(a)  $\varepsilon^2 r/R^2$  (b)  $\varepsilon^2/4R$  (c)  $\varepsilon^2/3r$  (d)  $\varepsilon^2/5R$  (e)  $\varepsilon^2 R/r$ 

18. 兩個相同的靜止電荷 Q 在 x 軸上,它們的座標分別為(a,0)及(-a,0)。第 三個電荷 Q<sub>1</sub> 開始為靜止,其座標為(0,b),如果 $QQ_1 < 0$ 則 Q<sub>1</sub> 的運動為: Two identical fixed charges Q at rest on the x-axis with coordinates (a,0) and (-a,0). Another charge  $Q_1$  at rest is located at (0,b) If  $QQ_1 < 0$  then its motion is:

(a) (0,b)→ $(0,\infty)$  (b)(0,b)→ $(0,-\infty)$  (c) 週期性運動 periodic motion

(d) 簡諧震盪 harmonic motion (e) 以上皆非(None of the above)

19. 三個相同電荷q在 x 軸上的座標分別為(0,0),(a,0)及(0,-a) 則在點(0,a)上的電場大小為:

Three identical charges q are located at (0,0), (a,0) and (0,-a), then the electric field at the point (0,a) is:

(a)  $\frac{3q}{4\pi\epsilon_{\circ}a^2}$  (b)  $\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_{\circ}a}$  (c)  $\frac{q}{4\pi\epsilon_{\circ}a^2}$  ( $\frac{1+\sqrt{2}}{\sqrt{2}}$ ) (d)  $\frac{q\sqrt{2}}{4\pi\epsilon_{\circ}a^2}$  (e)  $\frac{3q(2+\sqrt{2})}{4\pi\epsilon_{\circ}a^2}$ 

20. 一個電容器的電容 C 為 0.2μF。如果它兩端的電壓為 5V,則電容器中儲 存的電荷 Q 為:

A capacitor C =  $0.2\mu$ F.If the potential across its two ends is 5V, then the charge (Q) storage on the capacitor is:

- (a) 10μCoul (b) 20μCoul
- (c)  $10^{-6}$ Coul (d)  $10^{-1}$  Coul
- (e)以上皆非(None of the above)
- 21. 自感為 L 的線圈及電容器(電容為 C)並聯在一起。如果線圈的電流為最 大值 IM 時,則電容器的電荷 Q 為:

A coil of self induction L is connected in parallel with a capacitor C. If the coil has the maximum current  $I_M$  then the charge Q on the capacitor is:

- (b)  $I_{M}\sqrt{LC}$  (c)  $I_{M}/\sqrt{LC}$  (d)  $I_{M}/LC$ (a) 0

- $(e)I_{M}LC$
- 22. 家用交流電的電壓為 240V,則對應的電壓最大值約為:

The alternating voltage in the house is 240V, then the maximum value of the house supply can reach:

- (a) 480V (b) 360V (c) 330V

- (d) 339V
- (e) 412V
- 23. 電荷 q 在一個均勻磁場B。中運動,如果電荷的運動永遠與B。垂直,則 以下敘述取一項為正確:

A charge q is moving in a uniform  $B_o$  field. If the motion is always perpendicular

- to  $B_{\circ}$ , then which of the following statements is correct?
- (a) 速度 V 隨時間增加(Its speed v always increase with time)
- (b) V 隨時間減少(Its speed always decreases)
- (c) 半徑 R 反比於磁場(Its radiusR is inversely proportional to B)
- (d) 半徑 R 正比於 B(R is proportional to B)
- (e) 以上皆非(None of the above)

#### 24. 以光子的角度來看,光的強度 | 以下敘述何為正確:

From the perspective of photon, which of the following statement is correct?

- (a) I 正比於光子數(I ∝ Photon Number)
- (b) I 正比於頻率(I∝ Frequency)
- (c) I 正比於電場 E 的大小(I∝ Electric field E)
- (d) I 正比於 E<sup>2</sup> (I ∝ E<sup>2</sup>)
- (e) 以上皆非 (None of the above)

#### 25.FM 收音機的頻率為 100MHz 它對應的波長為:

The radio channel FM has a frequency 100 MHz, then the corresponding wave length is:

(a)  $10^8$ m (b)  $10^{-8}$ m (c) 3m (d) 0.3m (e) 100m