DOT POINT

QCE PHYSICS UNITS 3 AND 4





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Words to Watch

account, account for State reasons for, report on, give an account of, narrate a series of events or transactions.

analyse Interpret data to reach conclusions.

annotate Add brief notes to a diagram or graph.

apply Put to use in a particular situation.

assess Make a judgement about the value of something.

calculate Find a numerical answer.

clarify Make clear or plain.

classify Arrange into classes, groups or categories.

comment Give a judgement based on a given statement or result of a calculation.

compare Estimate, measure or note how things are similar or different.

construct Represent or develop in graphical form.

contrast Show how things are different or opposite.

create Originate or bring into existence.

deduce Reach a conclusion from given information.

define Give the precise meaning of a word, phrase or physical quantity.

demonstrate Show by example.

derive Manipulate a mathematical relationship(s) to give a new equation or relationship.

describe Give a detailed account.

design Produce a plan, simulation or model.

determine Find the only possible answer.

discuss Talk or write about a topic, taking into account different issues or ideas.

distinguish Give differences between two or more different items.

draw Represent by means of pencil lines.

estimate Find an approximate value for an unknown quantity.

evaluate Assess the implications and limitations.

examine Inquire into.

explain Make something clear or easy to understand.

extract Choose relevant and/or appropriate details.

extrapolate Infer from what is known.

hypothesise Suggest an explanation for a group of facts or phenomena.

identify Recognise and name.

interpret Draw meaning from.

investigate Plan, inquire into and draw conclusions about.

justify Support an argument or conclusion.

label Add labels to a diagram.

list Give a sequence of names or other brief answers.

measure Find a value for a quantity.

outline Give a brief account or summary.

plan Use strategies to develop a series of steps or processes.

predict Give an expected result.

propose Put forward a plan or suggestion for consideration or action.

recall Present remembered ideas, facts or experiences.

relate Tell or report about happenings, events or circumstances.

represent Use words, images or symbols to convey meaning.

select Choose in preference to another or others.

sequence Arrange in order.

show Give the steps in a calculation or derivation.

sketch Make a quick, rough drawing of something.

solve Work out the answer to a problem.

state Give a specific name, value or other brief answer.

suggest Put forward an idea for consideration.

summarise Give a brief statement of the main points.

synthesise Combine various elements to make a whole.

Introduction

What the book includes

This book provides questions and answers for each dot point in the Queensland Certificate of Education syllabus for the Year 12 Physics course:

- Unit 3 Gravity and Electromagnetism
 - Topic 6 Gravity and Motion
 - Topic 7 Electromagnetism
- Unit 4 Revolutions In Modern Physics
 - Topic 8 Special Relativity
 - Topic 9 Quantum Theory
 - Topic 10 The Standard Model

Format of the book

The book has been formatted in the following way:

1.1 Subtopic from syllabus.

1.1.1 Assessment statement from syllabus.

- 1.1.1.1 First question for this assessment statement.
- **1.1.1.2** Second question for this assessment statement.

The number of lines provided for each answer gives an indication of how many marks the question might be worth in an examination. As a rough rule, every two lines of answer might be worth 1 mark.

How to use the book

Completing all questions will provide you with a summary of all the work you need to know from the syllabus. You may have done work in addition to this with your teacher as extension work. Obviously this is not covered, but you may need to know this additional work for your school exams.

When working through the questions, write the answers you have to look up in a different colour to those you know without having to research the work. This will provide you with a quick reference for work needing further revision.

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Topic (Vectors	6 Gravity and Motion		6.6	Mandatory practical – Conduct an experiment to determine the horizontal distance travelled by an object projected at various angles from the horizontal.	24
6.1	Use vector analysis to resolve a vector into two perpendicular components.	4	6.6.1	Projectile experiment.	24
6.1.1	Components of vectors.	4	Inclined	planes	
6.2	Solve vector problems by resolving vectors into components, adding or subtracting the components and recombining	5	6.7	Solve problems involving force due to gravity (weight) and mass using the mathematical relationship between them.	26
	them to determine the resultant		6.7.1	Mass and weight.	26
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6.2.3	Subtracting vectors in two dimensions 1.	7	6.9	Describe and represent the forces acting on an object on an inclined	33
6.2.4 6.2.5	Adding vectors in two dimensions 2. Subtracting vectors in two dimensions 2.	8 10	6.10	plane through the use of free-body diagrams. Calculate the net force acting on	
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6.4	vertical components of a velocity vector are independent of each other Apply vector analysis to determine	r.	6.9.3	Forces on an inclined plane – analysing an experiment.	38
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6.13	Describe uniform circular motion 41 in terms of a force acting on an object in a perpendicular direction to the velocity of the object.				
6.14	Define the terms centripetal acceleration and centripetal force.				
6.15	Solve problems involving forces acting on objects in uniform circular motion.				
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6.16	Recall Newton's law of universal	46			
6.17	Solve problems involving the magnitude of the gravitational force between two masses.				
6.16.1	Newton's laws of gravity.	46			
6.18 6.19	Define the term gravitational field. Solve problems involving the gravitational field strength at a distance from an object.	48			
6.18.1	Gravitational field.	48			
Orbits					
6.20	Recall Kepler's laws of planetary motion.	50			
6.21	Solve problems involving Kepler's third law.				
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6.22	Recall that Kepler's third law can be derived from the relationship between Newton's law of universal gravitation and uniform circular motion.	52			
6.22.1	Kepler's third law.	52			

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SCIENCE AS A HUMAN ENDEAVOUR
The human endeavour subject matter will
not be assessed in the external examination,
but could be used in the development of
claims and questions for a research investigation.
Questions are not provided for these topics.

6.23	You could explore the international
	collaboration required in the discovery
	of gravity waves and associated
	technologies, e.g. Laser Interferometer
	Gravitational Wave Observatory (LIGO).

- 6.24 You could explore the difficulties experienced by scientists who supported a heliocentric model of the Solar System and the hindrances to the acceptance of their discoveries by society. You could also consider the international collaboration required to monitor the orbits of satellites, and the management of space debris.
- 6.25 Forensic science: Forensic evidence is often used in court, however, despite messages in the popular media, forensic science cannot always provide sufficient conclusive evidence to lead to convictions.
- 6.26 Artificial satellites: Knowledge of orbital heights and speeds allows satellites to be best positioned for observation of weather, natural phenomena, traffic and military movements.
- 6.27 Developing understanding of planetary motion: From Ptolemy to Newton, the accepted model of the Solar System slowly shifted under the influence of carefully collected and analysed data.

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Topic	7 Electromagnetism		7.7	Recall how to represent magnetic field lines, including sketching magnetic field lines due to a moving electric charge, electric	77
7.1 7.2	Define Coulomb's law and recognise that it describes the force exerted by electrostatically charged objects on other electrostatically charged objects. Solve problems involving Coulomb's law.	56	7.8 7.9	currents and magnets. Determine the magnitude and direction of a magnetic field around electric current carrying wires. Solve problems involving the magnitude and direction of magnetic fields around a straight electric current carrying wire.	I
7.1.1	Electrostatics – revision.	56	7.7.1	Features of magnetic fields.	77
7.1.2	Coulomb's law.	58	7.7.2	Magnets and magnetic fields.	79
7.3	Define the terms electric field, electric field strength and electrical	61	7.7.3	Magnetic field around straight conductors.	81
	potential energy.		7.10	Determine the magnitude and	83
7.3.1	Electric fields.	61		direction of a magnetic field	
7.4	Solve problems involving electric field strength.	65	7.11	Solve problems involving the magnitude and direction of	
7.4.1	Electric field strength.	65		magnetic fields inside a solenoid.	
7.4.2	Electric field strength between parallel plates.	67	7.10.1 7.10.2	Magnetic field inside solenoids 1. Magnetic field inside solenoids 2.	83 84
7.5	Solve problems involving the work done when an electric charge is	70	7.12	Recall that a moving electric charge generates a magnetic field.	87
	moved in an electric field.		7.13	Recall that electric current	
7.5.1	Force on a charge in an electric field.	70		carrying conductors and moving	
7.5.2	Work done by a field.	72		when placed in a magnetic field.	
Magne	tic fields		7.12.1	Moving charges in magnetic fields 1	. 87
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7.6.1	Magnetic forces and ferromagnetic materials.	75	7.14	Solve problems involving the magnetic force on an electric current carrying wire and moving charge in a magnetic field.	92
			7.14.1	The motor effect.	92
			7.14.2	Conductors in magnetic fields 1.	93

7.14.3 Conductors in magnetic fields 2. 96

Dot Point Dot Point Page 7.15 Mandatory practicals. 99 SCIENCE AS A HUMAN ENDEAVOUR Conduct an experiment to The human endeavour subject matter will investigate the force acting on not be assessed in the external examination, a conductor in a magnetic field. but could be used in the development of Conduct an experiment to claims and questions for a research investigation. investigate the strength of a Questions are not provided for these topics. magnet at various distances. 7.23 You could explore how scientific 7.15.1 Force on a conductor in a magnetic 99 knowledge has been used to develop field. methods of renewable energy production 7.15.2 Magnetic field around straight 101 (e.g. wind and wave power generation). conductors - analysing results. 7.24 You could explore scientific evidence about the risks of electromagnetic phenomena and associated technologies **Electromagnetic induction** (e.g. wi-fi and mobile phones) as reported 7.16 103 Define the terms magnetic flux in the media. and magnetic flux density. 7.25 You could explore the international 7.17 Solve problems involving the collaboration involved in the development magnetic flux in an electric of the Square Kilometre Array (SKA) and current carrying loop. the associated technologies. 7.26 Medical imaging: Due to the strong 7.16.1 Magnetic flux and flux density. 103 magnetic fields used in MRI machines, 7.18 Define the terms electromagnetic 107 many safety procedures must be induction, emf, Faraday's law and followed, such as excluding patients with Lenz's law. some metallic implants from receiving 7.19 Describe the process of inducing MRI scans. an emf across a moving conductor 7.27 The Square Kilometre Array: The Square in a magnetic field. Kilometre Array (SKA), a joint scientific 7.20 Explain how Lenz's law is consistent project between Australia, New Zealand with the principle of conservation and South Africa, aims to gather of energy. information to advance our knowledge 7.21 Solve problems involving of dark matter, dark energy, cosmic Faraday's law and Lenz's law. magnetism and general relativity. 7.28 Superconductivity: A series of 7.18.1 107 Faraday and induction. discoveries caused a number of 7.18.2 Lenz's law and coils. 111 theories to be put forward to explain superconductivity, but it was not until 7.22 Explain how transformers work 114 the late 1950s that a complete atomic in terms of Faradav's law and scale theory of superconductivity was electromagnetic induction. proposed. 7.22.1 Transformers. 114 232 Answers to Gravity and Electromagnetism **Electromagnetic radiation** 7.23 Define and explain electromagnetic 119 radiation in terms of electric fields and magnetic fields.

7.23.1 Electromagnetic waves. 119

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Торіс	c 8 Special Relativity		8.9	Explain paradoxical scenarios such as the twins' paradox.
81	Define the terms frame of reference	126	8.9.1	The twins' paradox.
0.1	and inertial frame of reference.	120	8.10	Explain the concept of simultaneity.
8.1.1	Frames of reference and the principle of relativity.	126	8.11	Explain paradoxical scenarios such as flashlights on a train.
82	Becall that motion can only be	129	8.10.1	Simultaneity.
0.2	measured relative to an observer.	120	8.12	Explain paradoxical scenarios such
8.2.1	Galilean transformations.	129		as the ladder in the barn paradox.
8.3	Recall the consequences of	132	8.12.1	The ladder in the barn paradox.
	the constant speed of light in a vacuum, e.g. time dilation and length contraction.		8.13	Describe an example of natural phenomena that cannot be explained by Newtonian physics,
8.4	Recall the two postulates of special relativity.			such as the presence of muons in the atmosphere.
8.3.1	Einstein's postulates.	132	8.13.1	Limitations of Newtonian physics.
8.5	Define time dilation, proper time interval and relativistic time	133	8.13.2	Another way to look at muons and special relativity.
	interval including examples of experimental evidence of the phenomena.		8.14	Define rest mass and relativistic momentum including examples of experimental evidence of the
8.6	Solve problems involving			phenomena.
	time dilation.		8.15	Explain why no object can travel
8.5.1	Time dilation 1.	133	8.16	Solve problems involving time
8.5.2	Time dilation 2.	136		dilation, length contraction and
8.7	Define length contraction,	138		relativistic momentum.
	length including examples of		8.14.1	Relativistic mass 1.
	experimental evidence of the		8.14.2	Relativistic mass 2.
8.8	phenomena. Solve problems involving length		8.14.3	Relativistic momentum.
0.0	contraction.		8.17	Recall the mass-energy equivalence relationship.
8.7.1 8.7.2	Length contraction 1. Length contraction 2.	138 139	8.17.1	The mass-energy relationship.

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- 8.18 Development of the special theory of relativity: Albert Einstein's work on special relativity built upon the work of scientists such as Maxwell and Lorentz, while subsequent studies by Max Planck, Hermann Minkowski and others led to the development of relativistic theories of gravitation, mass-energy equivalence and quantum field theory.
- 8.19 Ring laser gyroscopes and navigation: Ring laser gyroscopes (RLG) are inertial guidance systems that do not rely on signals from an external source, but from instruments on board a moving object and are used in helicopters, ships, submarines and missiles for accurate navigation.
- 8.20 Nuclear reactors: Special relativity leads to the idea of mass-energy equivalence, which has been applied in nuclear fission reactors.

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Topic 9 Quantum Theory

9.1	Explain how Young's double slit experiment provides evidence for the wave model of light.	160
9.2.1	Diffraction.	160
9.1.2	Young's double slit experiment.	161
9.2	Describe light as an electromagnetic wave produced by an oscillating electric charge that produces mutually perpendicular oscillating electric fields and magnetic fields.	164
9.2.1	The electromagnetic wave theory of light.	164
9.3	Explain the concept of black body radiation.	167
9.4	Identify that black body radiation provides evidence that electromagnetic radiation is quantised into discrete values.	
9.5	Recall that photons exhibit the characteristics of both waves and particles.	
9.3.1	Max Planck – the beginning of quantum theory.	167
9.6 9.7	Describe the concept of a photon. Describe the photoelectric effect in terms of the photon.	171
9.8	Define the terms threshold frequency, Planck's constant	
9.9	Describe wave-particle duality of light by identifying evidence that supports the wave characteristics of light and evidence that supports the particle characteristics of light.	
9.6.1	Albert Einstein and the photoelectric effect.	171
9.6.2	Quantum theory and the photoelectric effect.	174

Dot Point Dot Point Page Page 9.10 Solve problems involving the 176 9.15 Explain how the Bohr model of 202 energy, frequency and wavelength the hydrogen atom integrates light quanta and atomic energy states of a photon. to explain the specific wavelengths 9.10.1 Analysing the photoelectric effect. 176 in the hydrogen line spectrum. Solve problems involving the 9.16 9.11 Solve problems involving the 180 line spectra of simple atoms photoelectric effect. using atomic energy states or 9.11.1 Photoelectric effect problems. 180 atomic energy level diagrams. 9.11.2 Photoemission and incident 184 Bohr and the hydrogen atom. 202 9.15.1 frequency. 204 9.15.2 The atomic spectrum of hydrogen. Photoemission and incident 9.11.3 186 9.15.3 Analysing spectral data. 207 intensity. 9.12 189 Mandatory practical - Conduct SCIENCE AS A HUMAN ENDEAVOUR an experiment (or use a simulation) The human endeavour subject matter will to investigate the photoelectric not be assessed in the external examination, effect. Data such as the photoelectron but could be used in the development of energy or velocity, or electrical claims and questions for a research investigation. potential difference across the Questions are not provided for these topics. anode and cathode, can be compared with the wavelength 9.17 You could explore the historical or frequency of incident light. development of the model of the Calculation of work functions atom in terms of traditional models and Planck's constant using the (e.g. Democritus, Dalton, Brownian data would also be appropriate. motion, Thomson, Rutherford and Bohr). You could research how theories are 9.18 9.12.1 Analysing experimental data 1. 189 contested, refined or replaced when 9.12.2 Analysing experimental data 2. 191 new evidence challenges them, or when 9.12.3 Analysing experimental data 3. 193 a new model or theory has greater explanatory power, for example, how can 9.13 Describe Rutherford's model of 195 the approximation of Earth as a black the atom including its limitations. body be used to predict climate patterns 9.13.1 Atomic spectra. 195 or what are the problems scientists face 9.13.2 The hydrogen spectrum. 197 in validating their models. 9.19 Development of the quantum model: 9.13.3 Rutherford's model and its limitations. 198 How can the quantum mechanical model 9.14 Describe the Bohr model of the 200 of the atom, developed from work by atom and how it addresses the Rutherford, Bohr, Planck and Einstein, is limitations of Rutherford's model. required to explain many observations made about atoms. The Bohr atom. 200 9.14.1 9.20 Black body radiation and the greenhouse effect: How do models of Earth's energy balance using the concept of black body radiation enable scientists to monitor

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changes in global temperature, assess the evidence for changes in climate due to the enhanced greenhouse effect and evaluate the risk posed by anthropogenic

climate change?

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Торіс	10 The Standard Model		
The star	ndard model		
10.1	Define the concept of an elementary particle and antiparticle.	210	
10.1.1 10.1.2	The standard model. Components of the standard model.	210 211	
10.2 10.3	Recall the six types of quarks. Define the terms baryon and meson.	213	
10.2.1	More about quarks.	213	
10.4	Recall the six types of leptons.	215	
10.4.1	More about leptons.	215	
10.5 10.6 10.7	Recall the four gauge bosons. Describe the strong nuclear, weak nuclear and electromagnetic forces in terms of the gauge bosons Contrast the fundamental forces experienced by quarks and leptons.	216	
10.5.1	The four fundamental forces.	216	
10.5.2	More about bosons.	217	
Particle	interactions		
10.8 10.9	Define the concept of lepton number and baryon number. Recall the conservation of lepton number and baryon number in particle interactions.	218	
10.8.1	Baryon numbers.	218	
10.8.2	Lepton numbers.	220	
10.10	Explain the following interactions of particles using Feynman diagrams – electron and electron, electron and positron, and a neutron decaying into a proton.	222	
10.10.1	Simple Feynman reaction diagrams.	222	
10.10.2	Lepton weak interactions.	224	

10.10.3 Neutron decay into a proton. 226

Dot PointPage10.11Describe the significance of
symmetry in particle interactions.22810.11.1Crossing symmetry.22810.11.2Crossing symmetry predictions.229

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- 10.12 Students could explore the history of particle physics models and theories through the development of particle accelerators and contributions from notable physicists.
- 10.13 Evidence for the Higgs boson particle: The Large Hadron Collider was built to test particle physics theories and specifically to try to produce and detect the Higgs boson particle.
- 10.14 Particle accelerators: The construction of the Australian Synchrotron (a particle accelerator) involved collaboration between Australian and New Zealand science organisations, state and federal governments, and international organisations and committees, including the International Science Advisory Committee and the International Machine Advisory Committee.
- 10.15 The Big Bang theory: There is a variety of evidence that supports the Big Bang theory, including cosmic background radiation, the abundance of light elements, and the red shift of light from galaxies that obey Hubble's Law.

Answers to Revolutions In Modern Physics 257

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Unit 3

Gravity and Electromagnetism

In this unit you will:

- Investigate motion and its causes by using Newton's laws of motion and the gravitational field model.
- \odot Analyse motion on inclined planes and the motion of projectiles and satellites.
- Explore the technologies behind artificial satellites and modern communication systems.
- Develop an understanding of electrical power generation and distribution systems.
- Learn about field theories of gravity and electromagnetism.
- \odot $\;$ Examine the production of electromagnetic waves.

TOPIC 6

Gravity and Motion

In this topic you will:

- Solve vector problems by resolving vectors into components and determining the resultant vector.
- Use vector analysis to solve problems involving projectile motion.
- Calculate the net force acting on an object on an inclined plane.
- Examine uniform circular motion and solve problems involving average speed of objects undergoing uniform circular motion.
- Investigate gravitational force and fields.
- Explore orbits and solve problems involving Kepler's third law.

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6.1 Use vector analysis to resolve a vector into two perpendicular components.

6.1.1 Components of vectors.

6.1.1.1 Calculate the missing values in the table.

Vector	Magnitude	Angle of inclination from horizontal	Horizontal component	Vertical component
1	90	50	A =	B =
2	40	65	C =	D =
3	E =	35	30	F =
4	G =	H =	40	60
5	135	l =	J =	75

6.1.1.2 Find the horizontal and vertical components of each of the following vectors. All vectors are drawn to a scale where 1 cm = 10 m.



6.2 Solve vector problems by resolving vectors into components, adding or subtracting the components and recombining them to determine the resultant vector.

6.2.1 Adding vector components.

6.2.1.1 The boxes show several pair of perpendicular vector components. Sketch vector diagrams to combine them to find the resultant vectors.

(a)	Horizontal component = 38 m E Vertical component = 56 m N	(b)	Horizontal component = 32 m W Vertical component = 26 m S
(c)	Horizontal component = 50 m E Vertical component = 40 m N	(d)	Horizontal component = 50 m W Vertical component = 10 m S
(e)	Horizontal component = 36 m E Vertical component = 48 m S	(f)	Horizontal component = 120 m E Vertical component = 130 m N



6.2.2.1 Vector X is 12 N right, vector Y is 8 N right, and vector Z is 17 N right. What is:

- (a) X + Y?
- (b) Y + Z?
- (c) X + Z? (d) X + Y + Z?
- **6.2.2.2** The diagram shows several displacement vectors. Use them to answer the questions below them. The vectors have been drawn to a scale where 1 cm = 10 m.



(a)

(b)

(c)

(d)

(e)

(f)

(g)

(h)

(i)

(j)

(k)

(I)





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DOT POINT

Answers



Dot Point QCE Physics Units 3 and 4

