

2007

BARRON'S SAT 物理

Subject Test in Physics

Herman Gewirtz and Jonathan S. Wolf M.A., Ed.M.

The Ninth

Three full-length model tests

Plus a diagnostic test

All questions answered and explained

Extensive subject review



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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

BARRON'S SAT 物理=BARRON'S SAT Subject Test in Physics / (美) 格维尔茨 (Gewirtz, H.), (美) 沃夫 (Wolf, J. S.) 著. —北京: 世界图书出版公司北京公司, 2007. 3

ISBN 978-7-5062-7297-1

I. S… II. ①格… ②沃… III. 物理—高等学校—入学考试—美国—自学参考资料 IV. 04

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 031228 号

BARRON'S SAT SUBJECT TEST IN PHYSICS 2007 (BARRON'S
HOW TO PREPARE FOR THE SAT II PHYSICS; 9TH EDITION)

BY HERMAN GEWIRTZ, JONATHAN S. WOLF M. A. ED. M.

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BARRON'S SAT Subject Test in Physics BARRON'S SAT 物理

作 者: Herman Gewirtz / Jonathan S. Wolf M. A., Ed. M

责任编辑: 代倩梅

出 版: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

发 行: 世界图书出版公司北京公司

(地址: 北京朝内大街 137 号 邮编: 100010 电话: 64077922)

销 售: 各地新华书店和外文书店

印 刷: 三河国英印务有限公司

开 本: 880×1230 1/16

印 张: 24

字 数: 460 千

版 次: 2007 年 3 月第 1 版 2007 年 3 月第 1 次印刷

版权登记: 图字 01-2007-1554

ISBN 978-7-5062-7297-1/G · 270


定价: 48.00 元

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Preface 前言

This ninth edition of Barron's *SAT Subject Test Physics* reflects changes that have taken place in both the examination and the curriculum since the release of the eighth edition.

The book begins with an introduction, which sets the stage for your review. In it, you will learn about the structure of the SAT subject test in physics, methods for solving physics problems, and some general information about the scoring of the test. This introduction is followed by a diagnostic test (with full answers and explanations) that you can use as a preliminary assessment. After taking this diagnostic test, refer to the appropriate review chapters for additional information. The remainder of the book contains an extensive review of the material covered in a typical high school physics class. Chal-

lenging questions are identified with the icon . You may need to use a calculator for some of these questions. *However, you may NOT use a calculator for the practice tests or the actual SAT subject test.*

Additional practice tests, with answers and explanations, are provided. These practice tests are comparable to the actual test. The appendices at the back of the book assist your review by discussing background math skills as well as providing useful charts, formulas, and tables. There is also a glossary of physics-related terms.

It is both an honor and a pleasure to assist in the preparation of this latest edition, and I would like to thank several people. Linda Turner, Senior Editor at Barron's, has always been helpful to me with her guidance for all of my projects. My colleagues Bob Draper, Pat Jablonowski, and Joe Vaughan have been generous with their constant encouragement and professional advice in regard to both content and pedagogy. Finally, I thank my wife, Karen, as well as my daughters, Marissa and Ilana, for their understanding, love, and support.

Jonathan S. Wolf
August 2006

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Introduction 入门

Preliminary 前言

Before we discuss examinations, you should make sure that you have a copy of the College Board pamphlet: *SAT Subject Tests Preparation Booklet*. If you don't have them, you should be able to obtain them from your high school advisor or guidance office. If not, write to

College Board SAT Program
P.O. Box 6200
Princeton, NJ 08541-6200

There is also a College Board Internet site at www.collegeboard.com.

In the pamphlet, start reading the material at the beginning, such as Planning to Take the Tests, How to Register, How to Prepare for the Tests, and The Day Before the Tests.

Then turn to the section on the Physics Subject Test, which describes the test and includes sample questions and answers. Because the instructions for the test may have changed, be sure to read them carefully. This will save you time on the actual test.

The Examination Contents 考试内容

The College Board does not publish copies of former examinations each year. The physics examination is made up annually by a group of experts who are guided by a knowledge of what is commonly taught throughout the country. You will, therefore, be well prepared for the test if you know and understand what is taught in a good secondary school course in physics and if you get some practice in the types of questions used. It is the aim of this book to help you in both areas.

The questions on the physics test are based on the large subject-matter areas of mechanics; optics and waves; electricity and magnetism; heat, kinetic theory, and thermodynamics; and modern physics. Some of the questions ask for mere recall of knowledge. Other questions are designed to see if you really understand concepts and principles, if you can reason quantitatively, and if you can apply scientific concepts and principles to familiar and unfamiliar situations. Some questions involve more than one physical relationship. All questions are in the multiple-choice format, requiring you to choose the best answer from among the five choices given. The practice tests at the end of this book reflect the subject-matter contents and the question types you will encounter on the actual test.

The percentages of topics covered on a given exam can vary from year to year. Approximate average percentages are as follows:

- Mechanics—35%
- Electricity and magnetism—20%
- Waves (includes sound and optics)—20%
- Heat and thermodynamics—10%
- Modern physics—10%
- Miscellaneous—5%

Additionally, some questions will ask for a simple recall of information, while others may require the use of several concepts in a multistep solution.

How to Solve Physics Problems 如何解答物理难题

Have you ever tried to solve a physics problem only to quit in frustration because you didn't know how to get started? Many students find themselves in this situation. In physics, success and achievement require more than just being able to memorize and use formulas, and there is also more to mastering physics than just learning how to solve problems. First, you must understand what the problem is asking you to do. Then, you must access from your memory all the information you feel is related to the ideas being discussed in the problem. Next, you must determine which information is relevant to the problem. Finally, you must decide on a solution path that will hopefully lead you to the correct answer.

A **problem** can be defined as a situation in which you want to achieve a goal but are unsure how to go about it. There are many elements in a problem presented to you. Some of this information is explicit and some may be implicit. Additionally, the goal of the problem may be implicit. For example, to answer a "yes or no" problem, you must first ascertain which quantity or quantities need to be determined before you can answer in the affirmative or negative. Effective studying and reviewing means that you must develop an instinct for certain familiar problem-solving types and techniques.

The first element of a problem consists of the **givens**. This is information that is explicitly provided in the problem statement. As you read a problem, the words that are associated with concepts begin to access information from your memory. What kind of information is retrieved and the form that recollection takes, depend on what you already know about the subject, the type of problem, your experience, and your expertise.

"Difficult" problems are difficult because sometimes the information given is implicit or not well defined. If you are used to solving certain types of problems, you come to expect that a problem will look and read in a certain way. Even so, identifying the givens is the first step after accepting the problem in your mind; that is, after you initially read the problem, you begin to form a mental representation of it. This representation may start with a redescription of the problem (perhaps as a mental image or model of the situation), followed by a translation of the problem into symbols that link concepts already known with the given information.

The representation may be similar to a map, in which associated knowledge is linked by “operators” that tell your brain how to deal with particular concepts using formulas or learned “rules of thumb” for problem solving. **Problem solving** consists of the mental and behavioral operations necessary to reach the goal of a solution. When you begin working on a problem, you rely on stored knowledge about the particular problem, the subject area, and your past problem-solving experience.

The second element in a problem consists of the **obstacles**. These are the factors that prevent you from immediately achieving your goal. In a multiple-choice question, the correct answer is accompanied by a series of “distractors” that may be closely linked to the answer. If the question is not a simple recall of information, you may have to use some of the methods mentioned above. Since you may not use a calculator on the exam and you are not provided with a formula sheet, you must rely on your own memory and problem-solving skills. Deciding on the proper method (or path) for solving the problem most efficiently is the main focus of problem solving as a process.

How to Take the Tests 如何参加考试

The examinations at the end of this book are not copies of former tests, but practice with them should be valuable to you. However, be sure to read the instructions given with your actual test. Note the amount of time allotted, and recognize that you may not be able to answer all questions in the available time. No calculators are permitted.

The questions are not of equal difficulty, but each question usually gets the same credit. Do not waste time on questions that seem difficult or time consuming. Go back to them at the end of the test, if you have time. Time can often be saved in numerical examples by making approximate calculations. Don't worry if you can't answer all the questions. Probably no one taking the test can, and completion is not needed for a perfect score. Should you guess? If you know anything about the subject matter of the question and can eliminate some of the choices, it is advisable to guess. A completely random guess, however, may cause you to lose a fraction of a point for an incorrect answer.

Pay attention to units. By doing so, you can catch many mistakes. All problems in this book are in (metric) SI units, which are explained more fully in Chapter 2.

When taking the practice tests in this book, do not stop at the end of 1 hour. Follow the above advice, and try to answer all the questions eventually. Practice keeping track of time without wasting it.

Each of the practice tests includes 75 questions. Some of the questions were deliberately made rather difficult to challenge you. On the actual examination the questions are carefully evaluated, and individual performance is compared with group performance before a score is given.

Also, as cautioned above, note whether the **directions** on your test are the same as those used on the practice tests in this book. *When you take the test, be sure to read the instructions given.*

Your final score on an actual SAT Subject Test in Physics ranges from 200 to 800. These scores are based on a scaling formula developed by ETS at the time of the exam. It is not possible to determine your actual score on a practice exam, but you can determine your raw score and then get an approximate sense of where you might fall on a scaled curve.

To calculate your raw score, count the number of questions correctly answered and then subtract one quarter of the number of incorrect questions:

$$\text{Raw score} = \# \text{ correct} - (1/4) \times (\# \text{ incorrect}) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

The second term in the equation is a “guessing penalty.” While you should always try to answer as many questions correctly as you can, random guessing will not significantly increase your score. It is always better to eliminate as many choices as possible before even attempting an “educated guess.”

Typically, raw scores between 65 and 75 will earn you a scaled score of approximately 800. A raw score around 45 will typically compute to a scaled score of approximately 700. **These scaled-score ranges are only approximations. You should not use them as absolute indicators or predictors of what your own score might be on the actual exam!**

CHAPTER 1

Diagnostic Test 摸底考试

The first of the four practice tests for the SAT Subject Test Physics is to be used as a diagnostic. This means that you should take this exam to assess your level of understanding. On the basis of how well you perform, you may want to organize a review schedule for some of the specific content material in the chapters that follow. If you are already comfortable with the content, view this diagnostic test as just another practice exam. Do not use a calculator.

Here is some helpful information:

1. All questions provide five choices, designated as (A)–(E). Many questions come in sets and are based on the same information.
2. Some questions call for the interpretation of graphs.
3. Sometimes there are several questions on the same topic.
4. In some questions four choices are correct, and you are asked to select the exception. These questions contain a word in capital letters (NOT, EXCEPT).
5. Sometimes the answer choices are given first and are then followed by the question.
6. In some questions with more than one correct answer, you are asked to select a combination of statements that provide the best answer. On the actual test, the individual statements will probably be designated by the Roman numerals I, II, and III, as in this book.
7. It is advisable to consider all the lettered choices before you select your answer.

GOOD LUCK!

Answer Sheet: Diagnostic Test

答题纸

1. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
2. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
3. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
4. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
5. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
6. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
7. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
8. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
9. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
10. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
11. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
12. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
13. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
14. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
15. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
16. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
17. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
18. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
19. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
20. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
21. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
22. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
23. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
24. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
25. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

26. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
27. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
28. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
29. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
30. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
31. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
32. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
33. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
34. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
35. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
36. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
37. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
38. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
39. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
40. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
41. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
42. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
43. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
44. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
45. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
46. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
47. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
48. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
49. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
50. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

51. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
52. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
53. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
54. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
55. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
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62. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
63. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
64. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
65. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
66. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
67. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
68. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
69. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
70. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
71. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
72. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
73. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
74. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)
75. (A) (B) (C) (D) (E)

