تجميعات الفيزياء (الميد الثاني)

2020__1441

Great hopes require agreat efforts. 

محلولة

لا تنسوني من دعائكم

اختكم: عفاف الجهني

S.D

Question No. 2

When we heat a block of iron, the iron atoms:

- vibrates more
- decrease in number
- increase in number
- stop moving

A

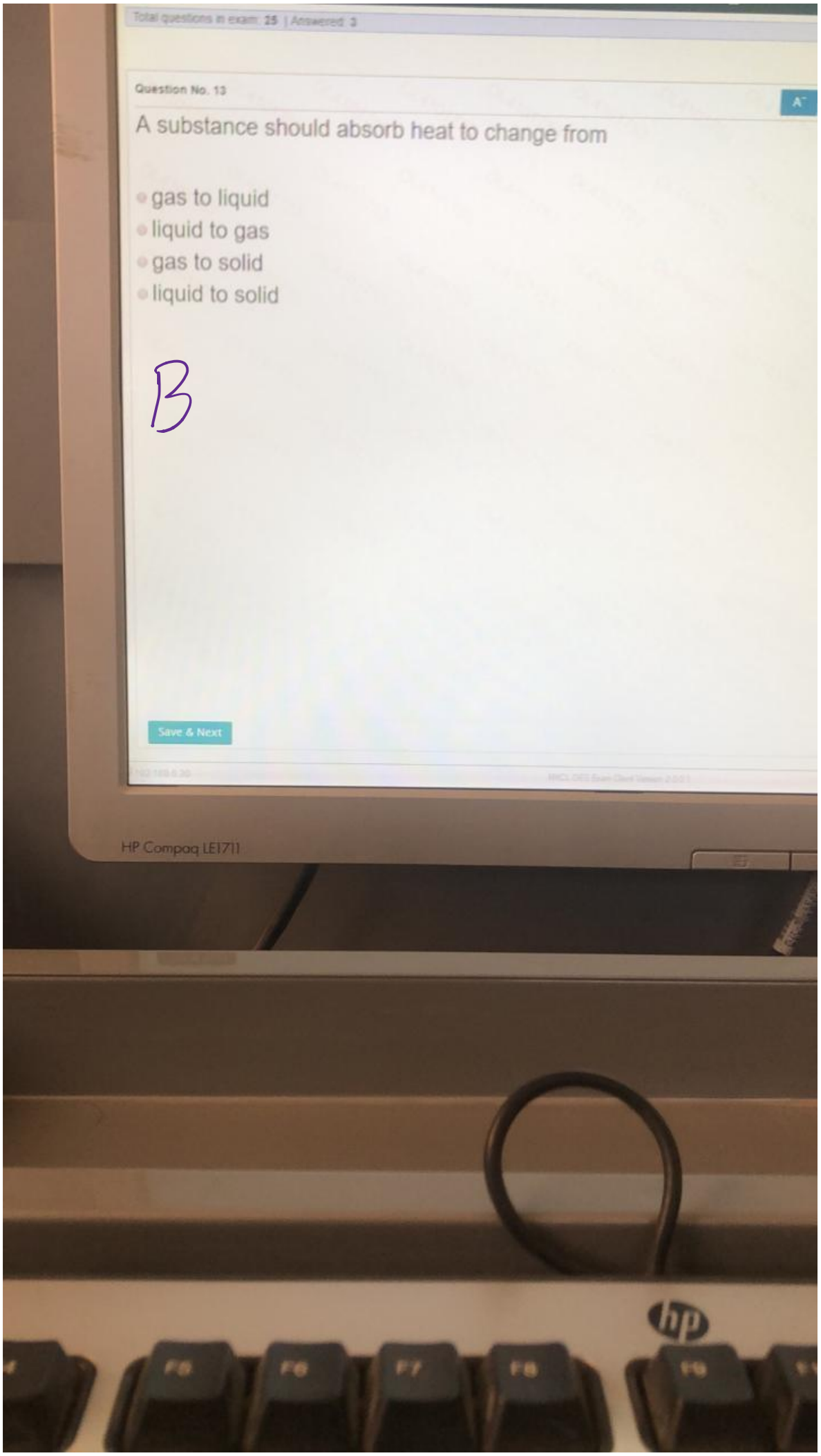
Save & Next

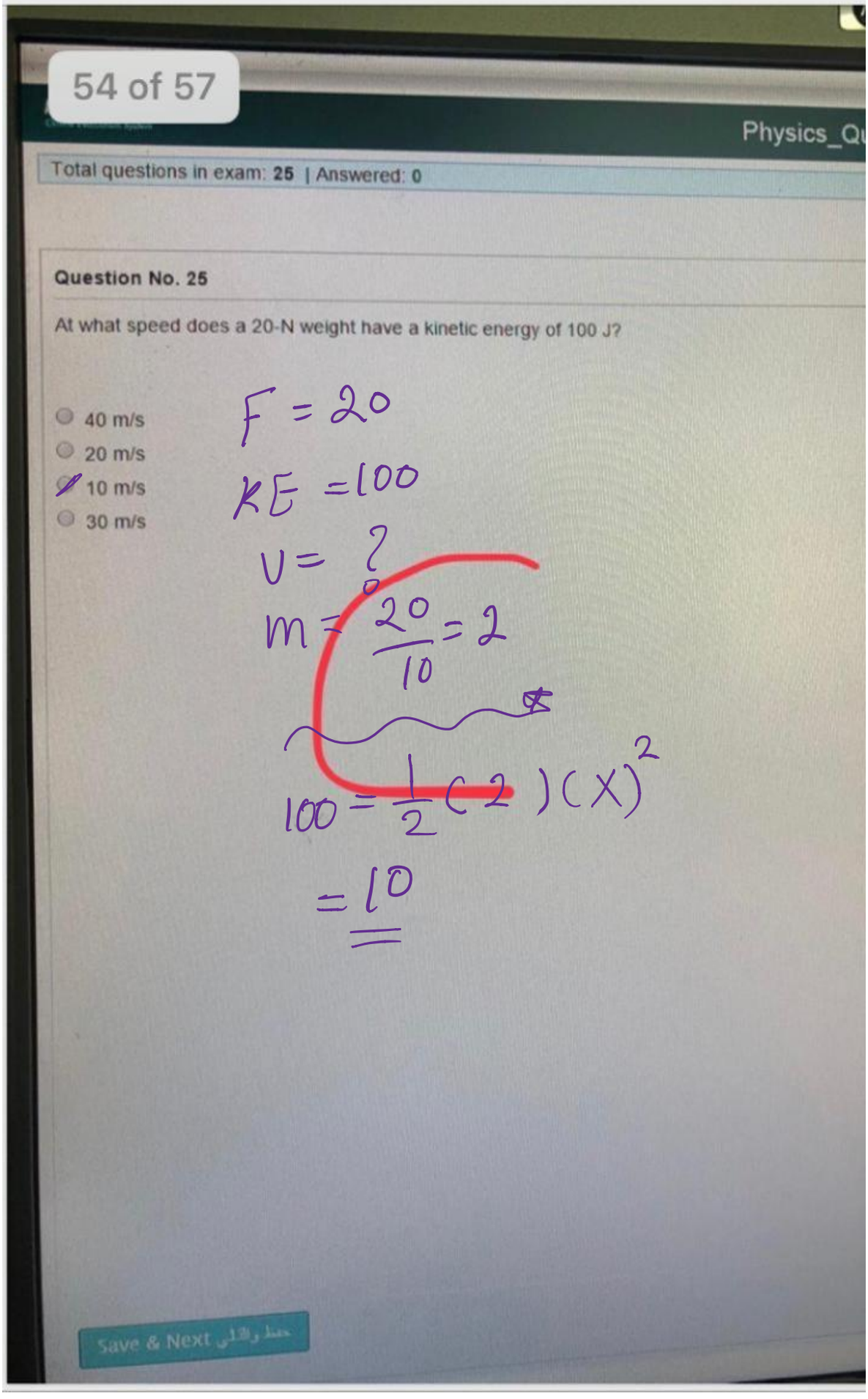
Question No. 14

Before reaching the ground, an apple falling down from a tree has

- both potential and kinetic energy
- no energy
- potential energy only
- kinetic energy only

A


Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 13
A substance should absorb heat to change from
gas to liquid
liquid to gas
gas to solid
liquid to solid
B
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711

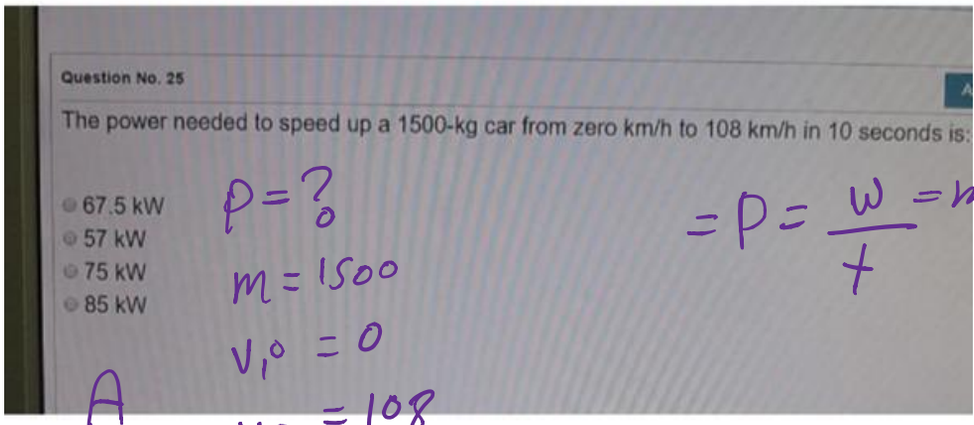


Question No. 11

According to Newton's second law ($F=ma$), if F is kept constant, then:

- m is inversely proportional to the acceleration a
- m is directly proportional to the acceleration a
- $F = a/m$
- $a = m$

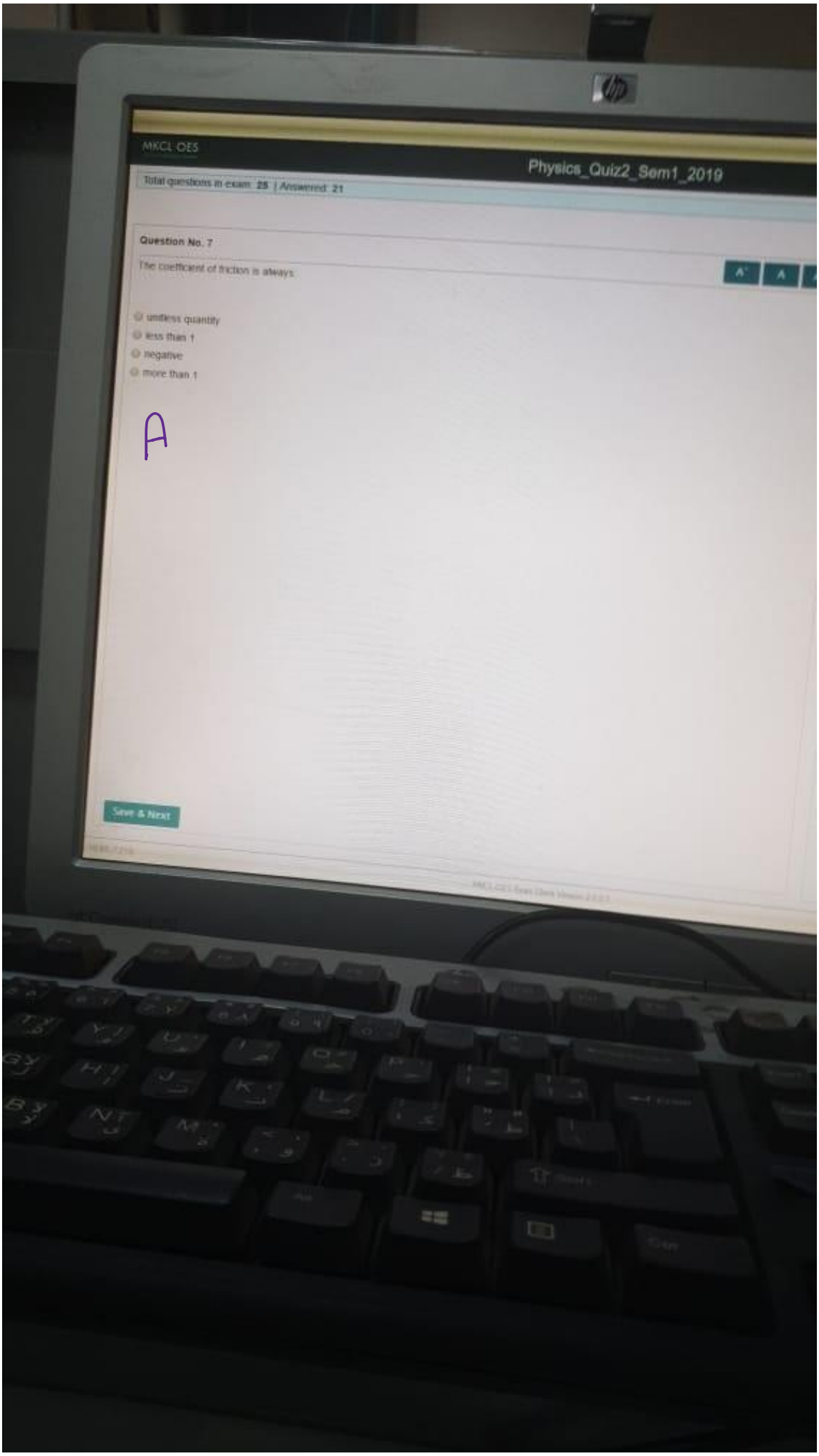
A

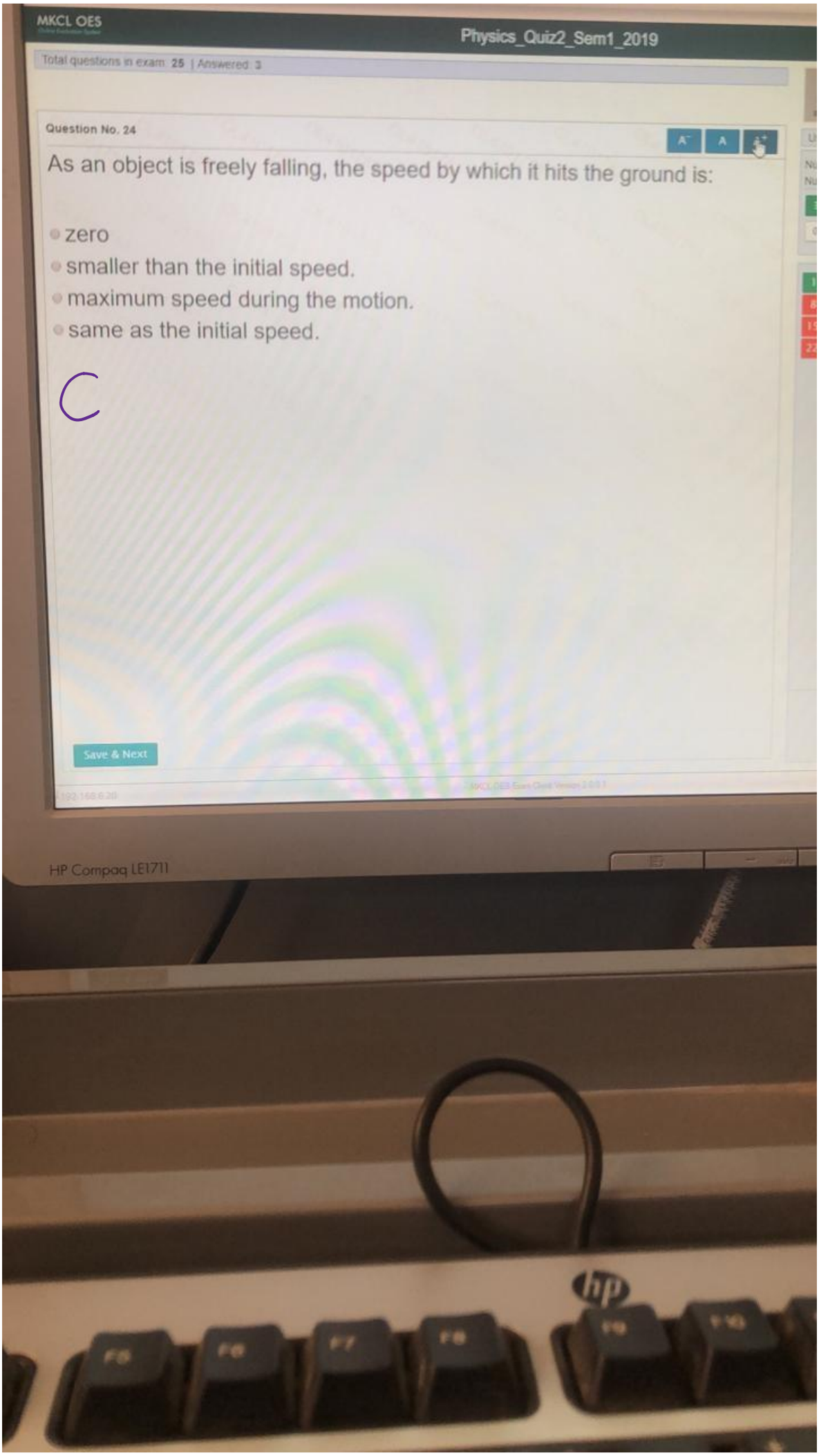


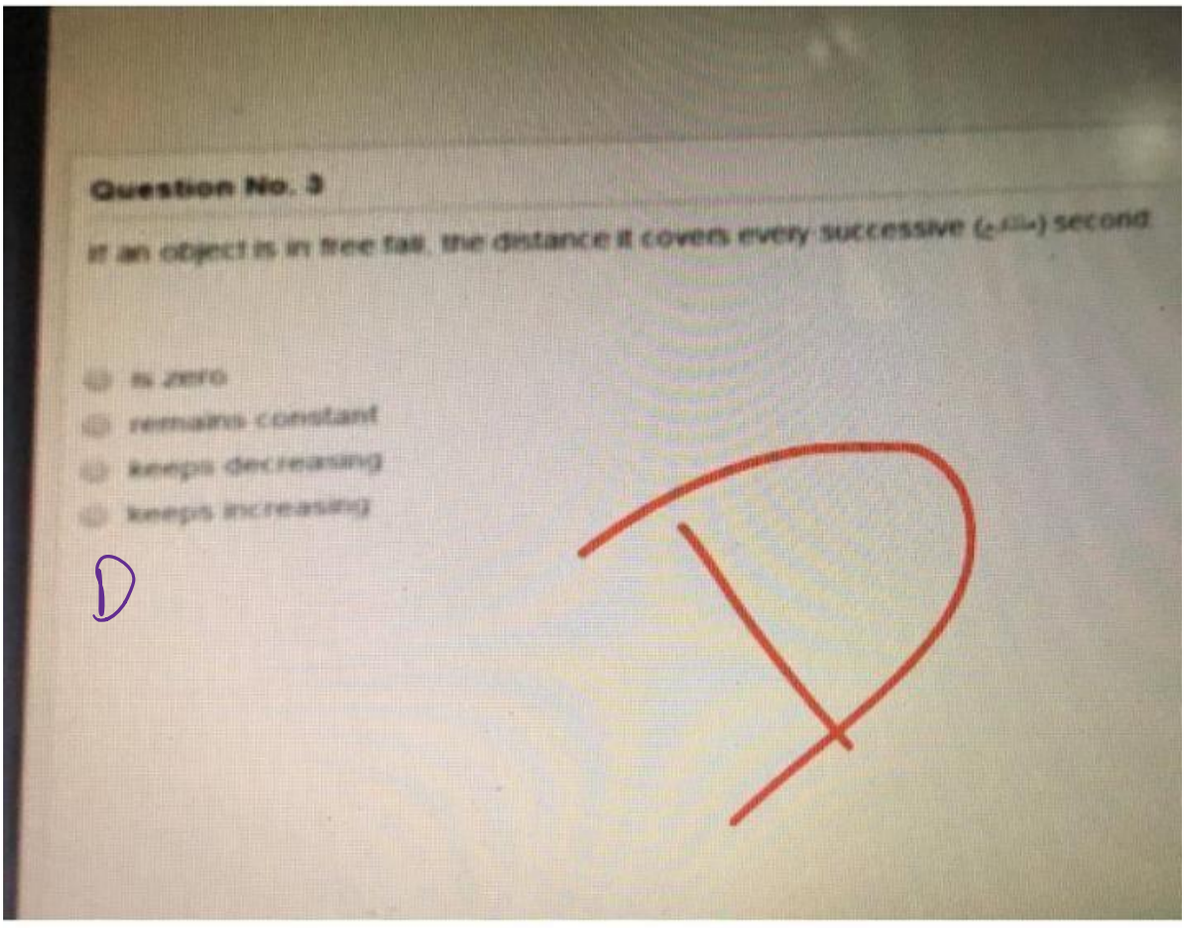
If a man pushes a 100-kg box with a 90-N force on a level floor and the box does not move, the force of friction between the box and the floor is:

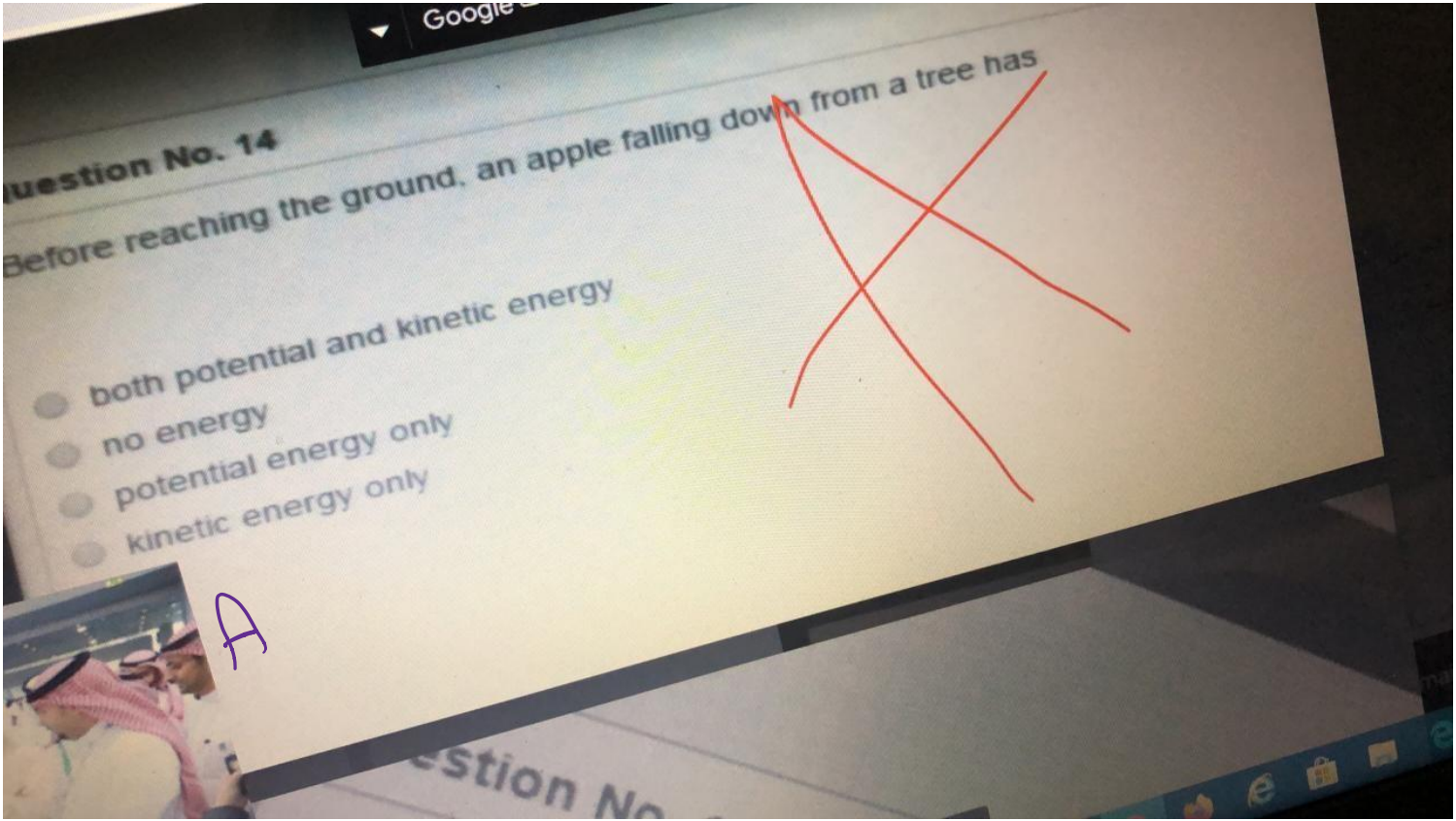
- 90 N
- 0 N
- 100 N
- 50 N

A


MKCL OE5
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 21
Question No. 7
The coefficient of friction is always
unitless quantity
less than 1
negative
more than 1
A
Save & Next


MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 24
As an object is freely falling, the speed by which it hits the ground is:
zero
smaller than the initial speed.
maximum speed during the motion.
same as the initial speed.
C
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711




Question No. 14
Before reaching the ground, an apple falling down from a tree has
both potential and kinetic energy
no energy
potential energy only
kinetic energy only
A

MKCL OES

Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019

Total questions in exam: **25** | Answered: **0**

If a stone drops in a free fall from the edge of a mountain, the distance it covers after 8 seconds is (use g = 10 m/s/s):

- 80 m
- 32 m
- 320 m
- 420 m

C

$t = 8$

$g = 10$

$s = ?$

$v_i = 0$

طريقة -١

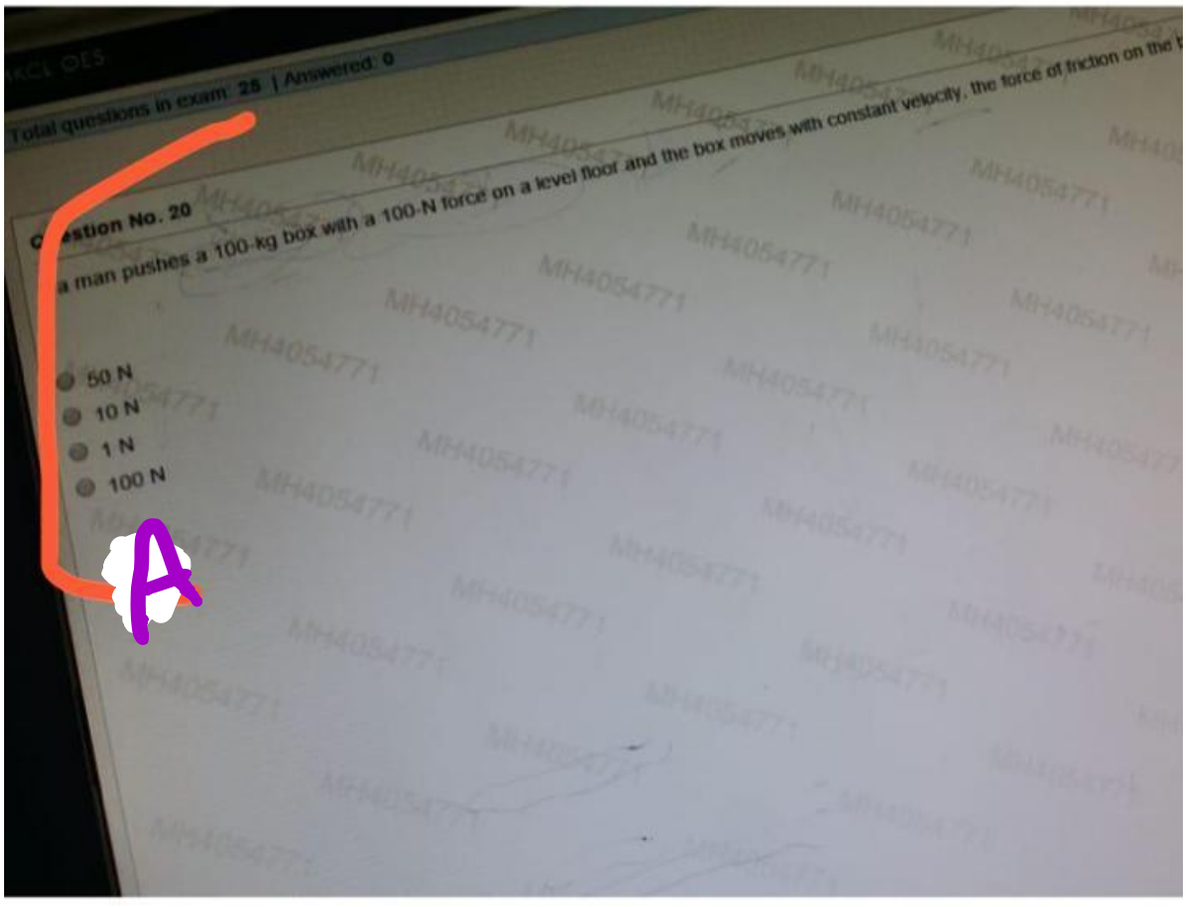
$v_f = v_i + at$

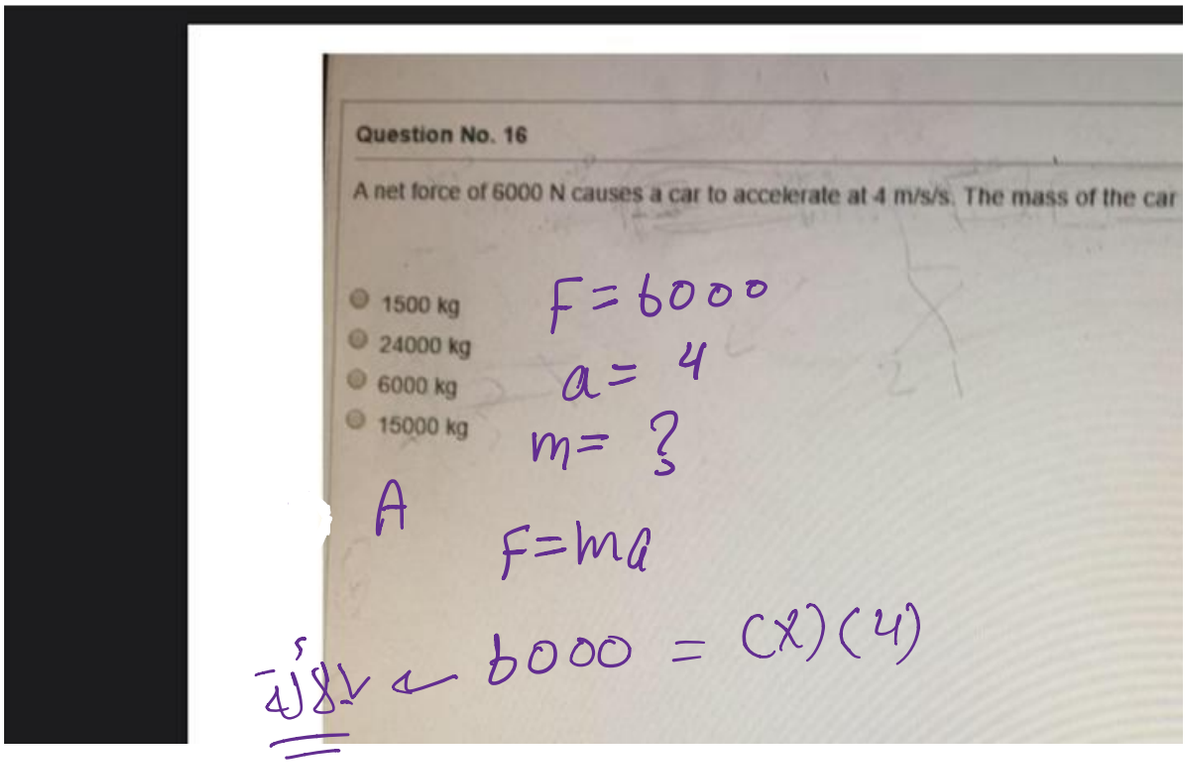
$v_f = 80$

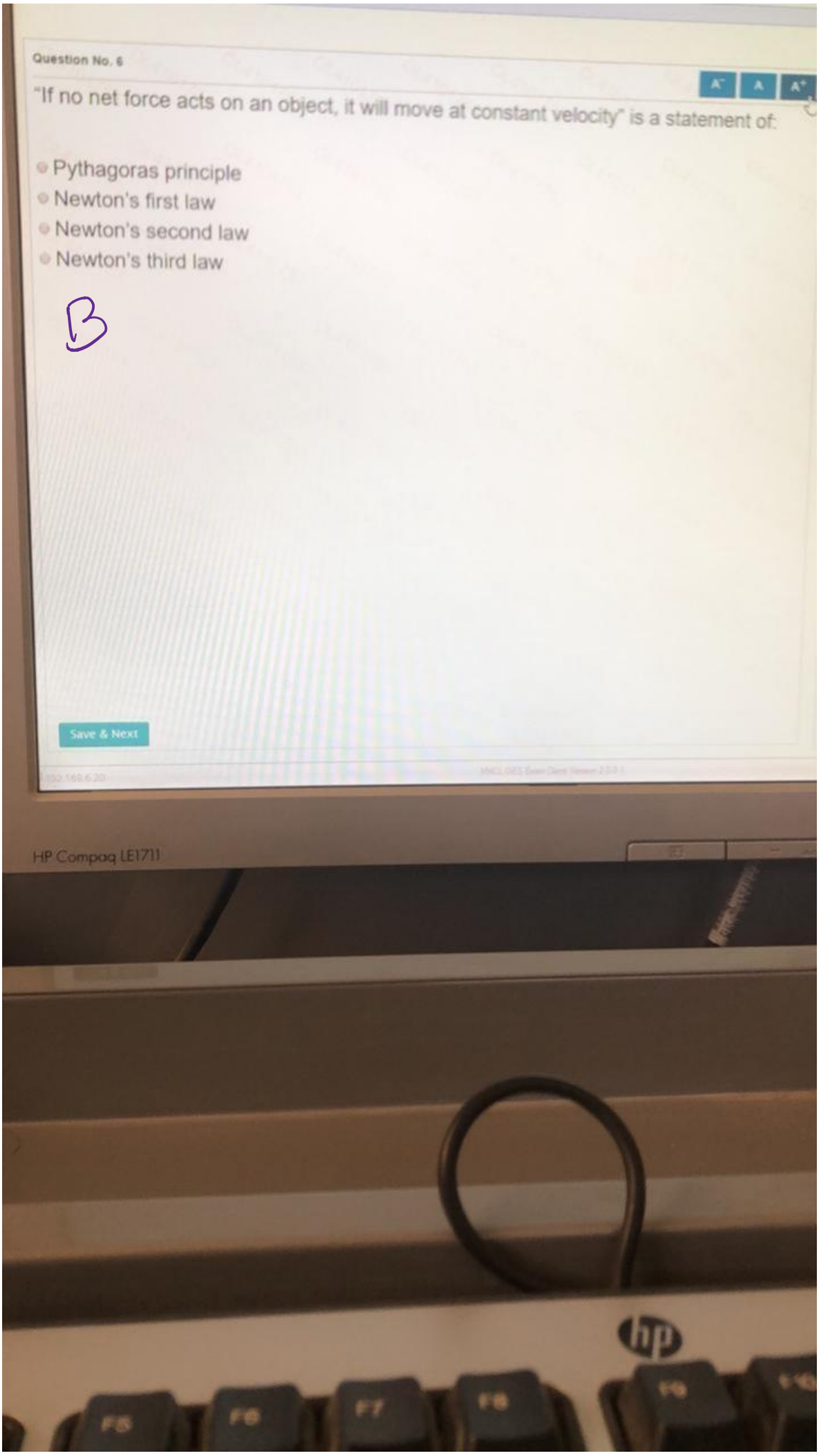
طريقة -٢

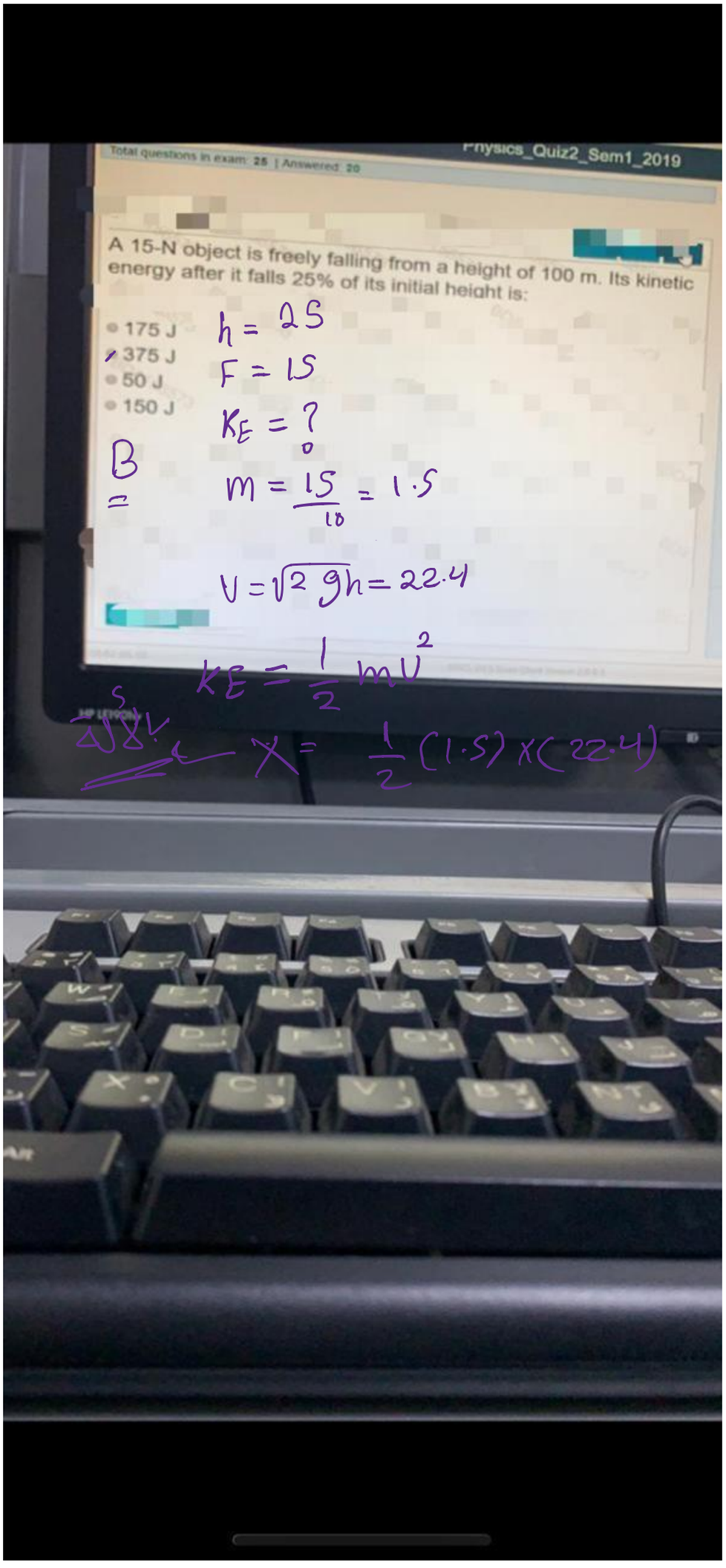
$s = \frac{1}{2}(v_f + v_i)t$

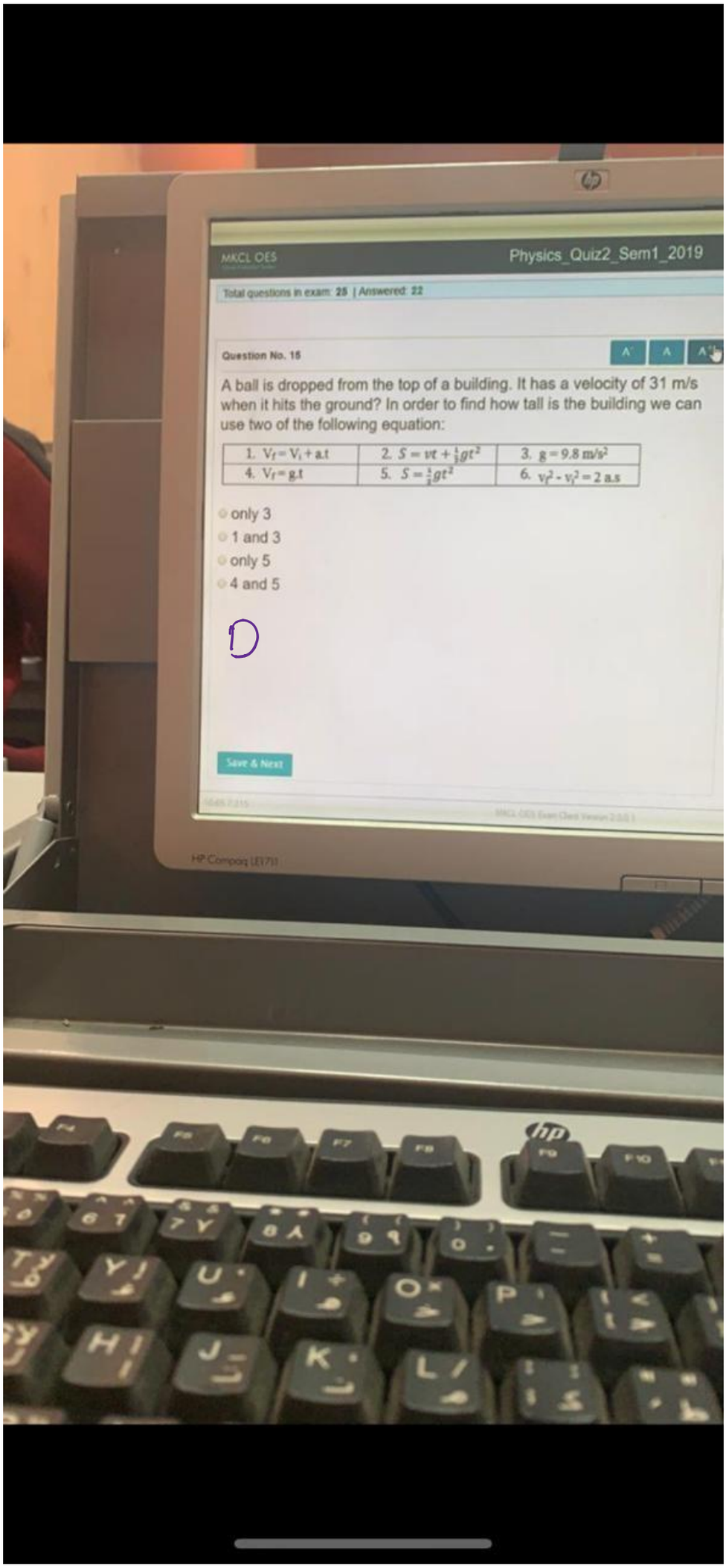
$= 320$


Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 0
Question No. 20
a man pushes a 100-kg box with a 100-N force on a level floor and the box moves with constant velocity, the force of friction on the
50 N
10 N
1 N
100 N
A


Question No. 16
A net force of 6000 N causes a car to accelerate at 4 m/s/s. The mass of the car
1500 kg
24000 kg
6000 kg
15000 kg
F=6000
a= 4
m= ?
A
F=ma
6000 = (x)(4)


Question No. 6
A- A A+
"If no net force acts on an object, it will move at constant velocity" is a statement of:
Pythagoras principle
Newton's first law
Newton's second law
Newton's third law
B
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711
hp
F5
F6
F7
F8
F9


Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 20
A 15-N object is freely falling from a height of 100 m. Its kinetic energy after it falls 25% of its initial height is:
175 J
375 J
50 J
150 J
B
h = 25
F = 15
K_E = ?
m = 15/10 = 1.5
V = √2gh = 22.4
$KE = \frac{1}{2} mV^2$
$X = \frac{1}{2}(1.5) \times (22.4)$
238


MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 22
Question No. 15
A ball is dropped from the top of a building. It has a velocity of 31 m/s when it hits the ground? In order to find how tall is the building we can use two of the following equation:
1. $V_f = V_i + a.t$
2. $S = vt + \frac{1}{2}gt^2$
3. $g = 9.8\ m/s^2$
4. $V_f = g.t$
5. $S = \frac{1}{2}gt^2$
6. $v_f^2 - v_i^2 = 2\,a.s$
only 3
1 and 3
only 5
4 and 5
D
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711

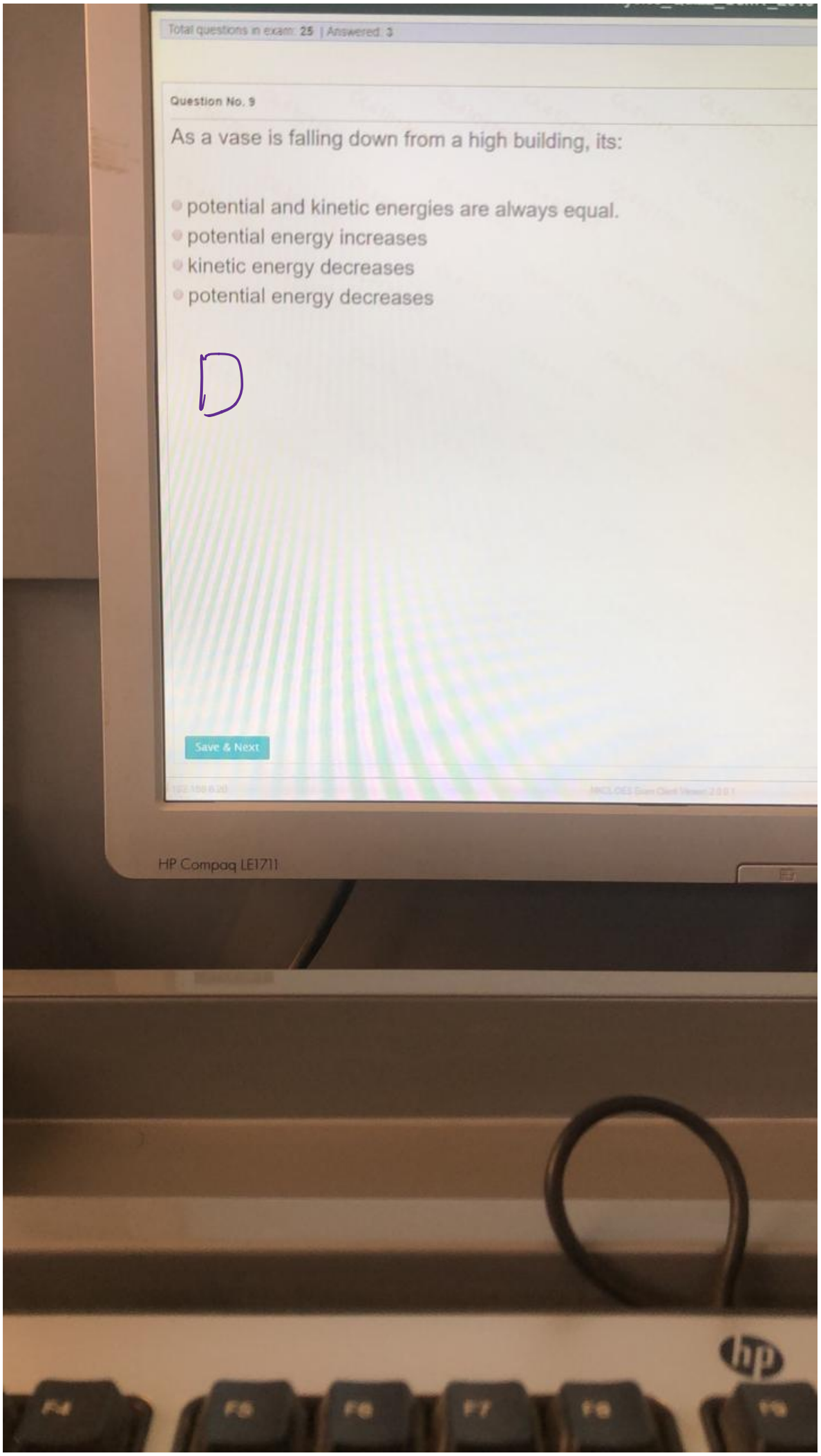
One kilocalorie is the amount of heat that increases the temperature of 1 kg of water by:

- 1 R
- 32 °F
- 1°C
- 10 K

C

Save & Next

HP Compaq LE1711

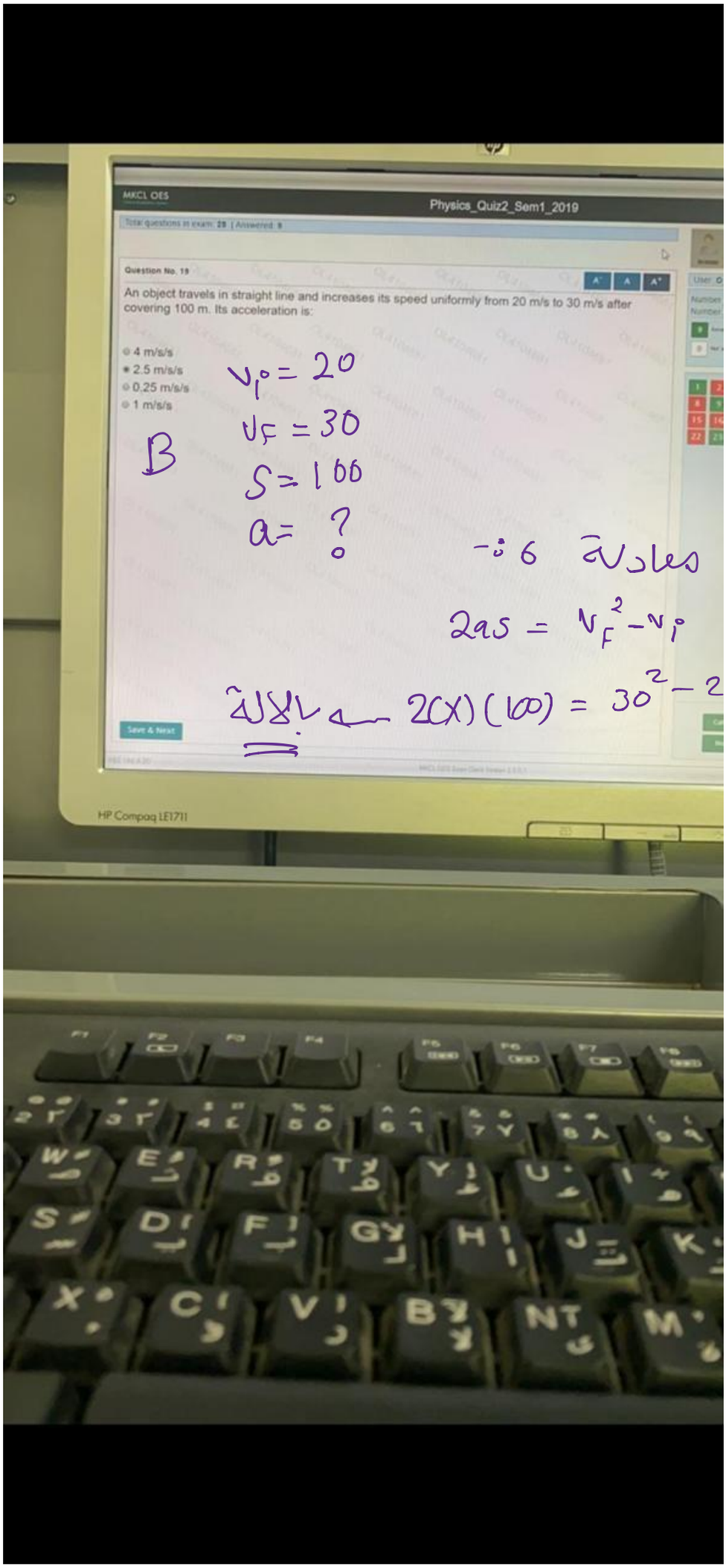

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 9
As a vase is falling down from a high building, its:
potential and kinetic energies are always equal.
potential energy increases
kinetic energy decreases
potential energy decreases
D
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711

Question No. 23

Temperature scales that give the same temperature difference ΔT are the:

- Kelvin and Celsius
- Celsius and Joule
- Fahrenheit and Kelvin
- Celsius and Fahrenheit

A


MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Question No. 19
An object travels in straight line and increases its speed uniformly from 20 m/s to 30 m/s after covering 100 m. Its acceleration is:
4 m/s/s
2.5 m/s/s
0.25 m/s/s
1 m/s/s
B
$v_i = 20$
$v_f = 30$
$s = 100$
$a = ?$
$2as = v_f^2 - v_i^2$
$2(x)(100) = 30^2 - 20^2$
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711

Question No. 5

A car is moving with 110 km/h for two hours and then took a rest for 30 min. The car then continues with 120 km/h for an hour. The average speed for this journey is approximately:

- 85 km/h
- 110 km/h
- 97 km/h
- 75 km/h

C

$\sqrt{1}$ $110\ km/h \times 2h = d = 220$

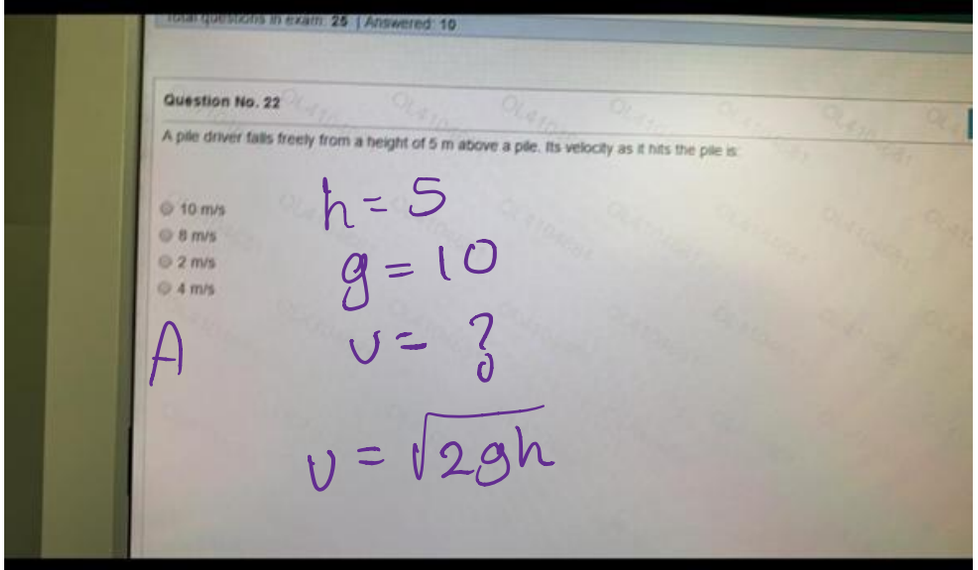
$0\ km/h \times \frac{1}{2}h = d = 0$

$120\ km/h \times 1 = d = 120$

$\sqrt{2}$ $\frac{220 + 0 + 120}{2 + \frac{1}{2} + 1} = 97.14$

Save & Next

HP Compaq LE1711


Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 10
Question No. 22
A pile driver falls freely from a height of 5 m above a pile. Its velocity as it hits the pile is:
10 m/s
8 m/s
2 m/s
4 m/s
A
h = 5
g = 10
v = ?
v = √2gh

Phys

MKCL OES

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 0

Question No. 4

If the speed of an object increases five times, its kinetic energy increases

- 2.5 times
- 25 times
- 5 times
- 10 times

B

B

Save & Next جمع و التالي

Question No. 3

If a rock falls from a balcony and hits the ground with the speed of 10 m/s, the balcony's hei

- 10 m
- 5 m
- 40 m
- 20 m

B

$v = 10$

$h = ?$

$g = 10$

$v = \sqrt{2gh}$

$10 = \sqrt{(2)(10)(x)}$

$x = 5\ m.$

Save & Next

10.65.7.215

HP Compaq LE1711

MKCL OES

Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_201

Total questions in exam: **25** | Answered: **6**

Question No. 2

A temperature difference of 100 degrees Celsius is equivalent to a temperature difference of 180 degrees Fahrenheit. Th
temperature difference of 75 degrees Celsius is equivalent to:

- 20 degrees Fahrenheit
- 135 degrees Fahrenheit
- 75 degrees Fahrenheit
- 25 degrees Fahrenheit

B

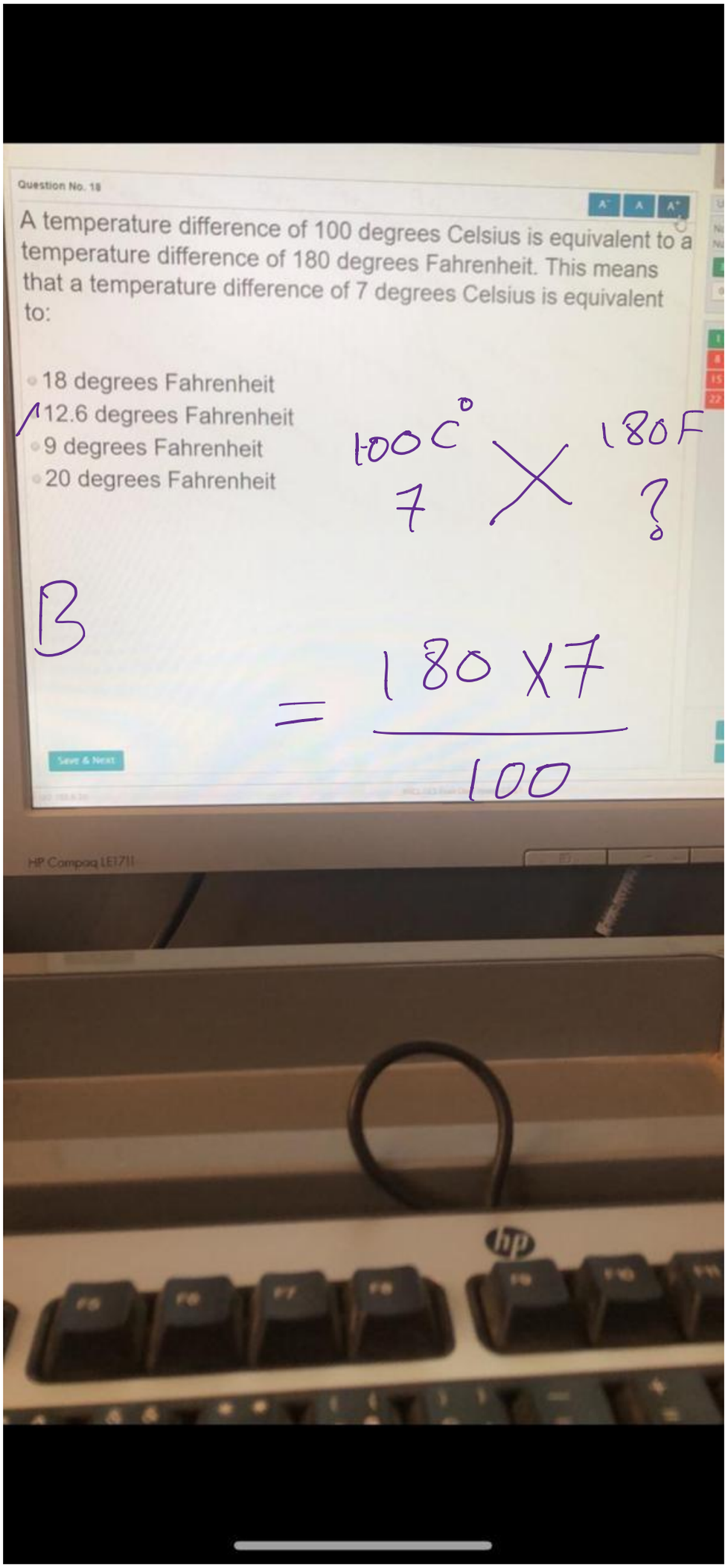
$100\,C^\circ \quad 180\,F$

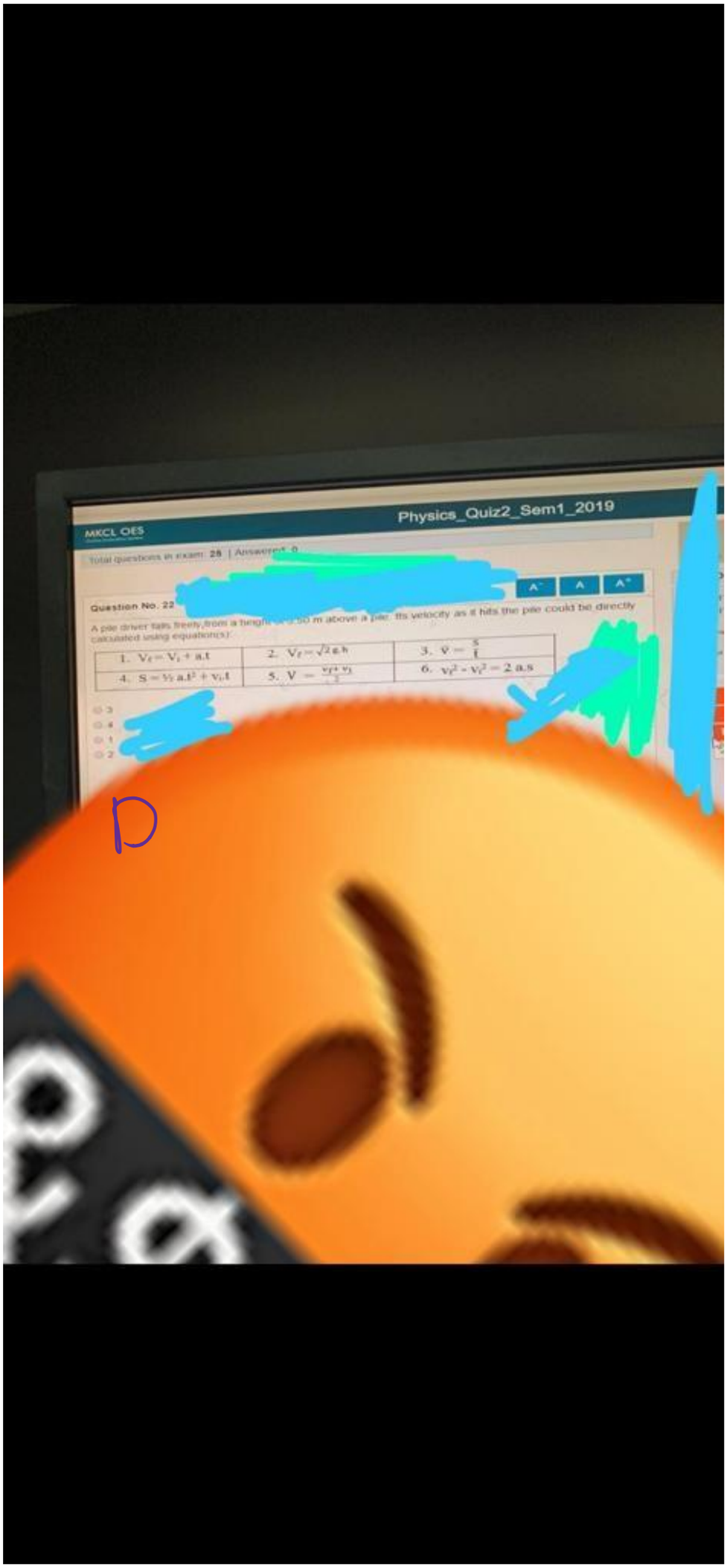
$75 \quad ?$

$$= \frac{180 \times 75}{100}$$

Save & Next

710


Question No. 18
A temperature difference of 100 degrees Celsius is equivalent to a temperature difference of 180 degrees Fahrenheit. This means that a temperature difference of 7 degrees Celsius is equivalent to:
18 degrees Fahrenheit
12.6 degrees Fahrenheit
9 degrees Fahrenheit
20 degrees Fahrenheit
100C° 180F
7 X ?
B
= 180 X 7 / 100
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711


MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Question No. 22
A pile driver falls freely from a height of 50 m above a pile. Its velocity as it hits the pile could be directly calculated using equation(s):
1. $V_f = V_i + a.t$
2. $V_f = \sqrt{2}.g.h$
3. $v = \frac{s}{t}$
4. $S = \frac{1}{2} a.t^2 + v_i.t$
5. $V = \frac{v_f + v_i}{2}$
6. $v_f^2 - v_i^2 = 2.a.s$
D

MKCL OES

Physics_Quiz2_Sem2_20

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 0

Question No. 8

How many kilocalories of heat must be added to 10 kg Tungsten to raise its temperature by 230 Fahrenheit?

(*The specific heat of Tungsten is* $c = 0.134\ J/g.°C$ *and* $\Delta T_F = 1.8\Delta T_C$.)

- 4.09 kcal
- 409 kcal
- 0.409 kcal
- 40.9 kcal

D

$q = ?$

$m = 10\,000$

$C = 0,134$

$T = \frac{230}{1.8}$

$q = mC\Delta T$

$= 171222.22$

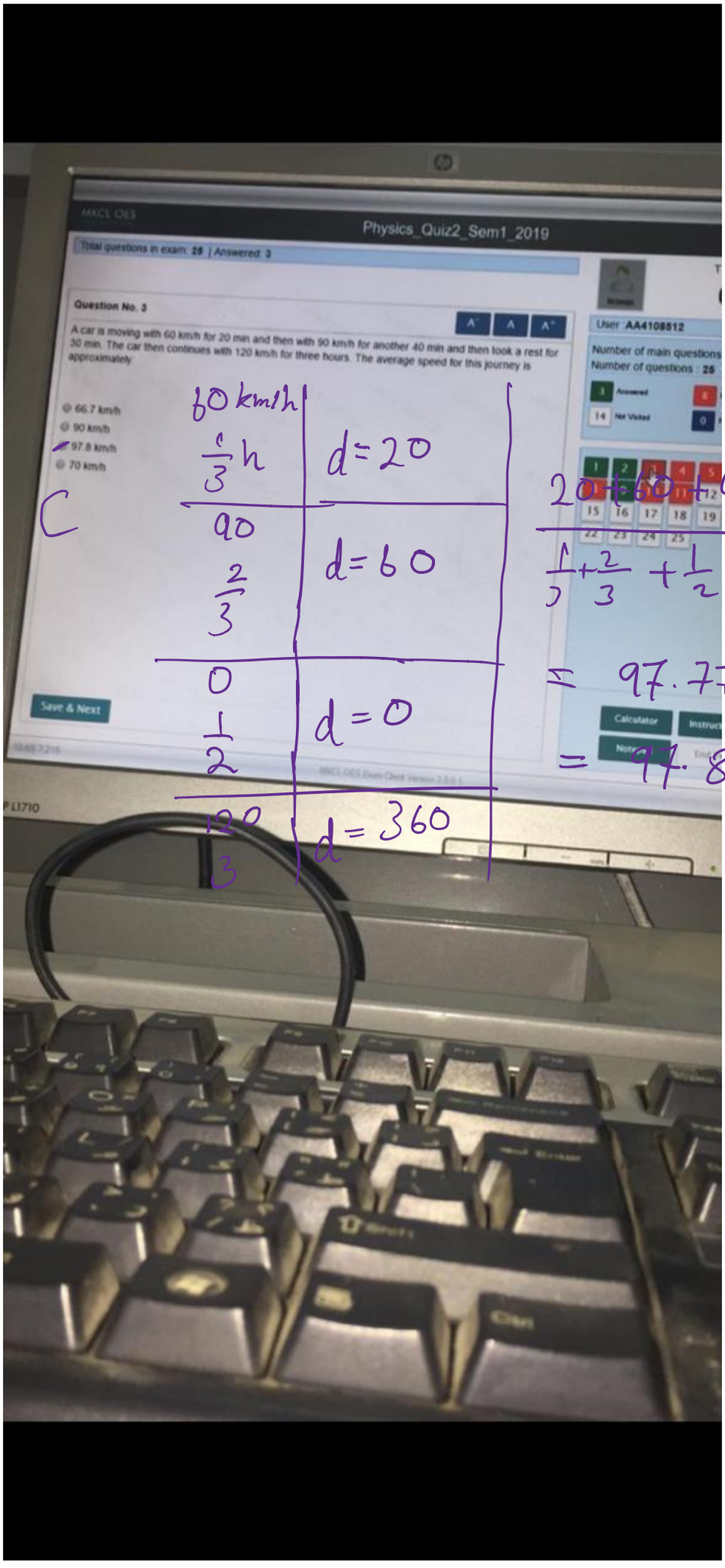
بعدين نحول ل kcal

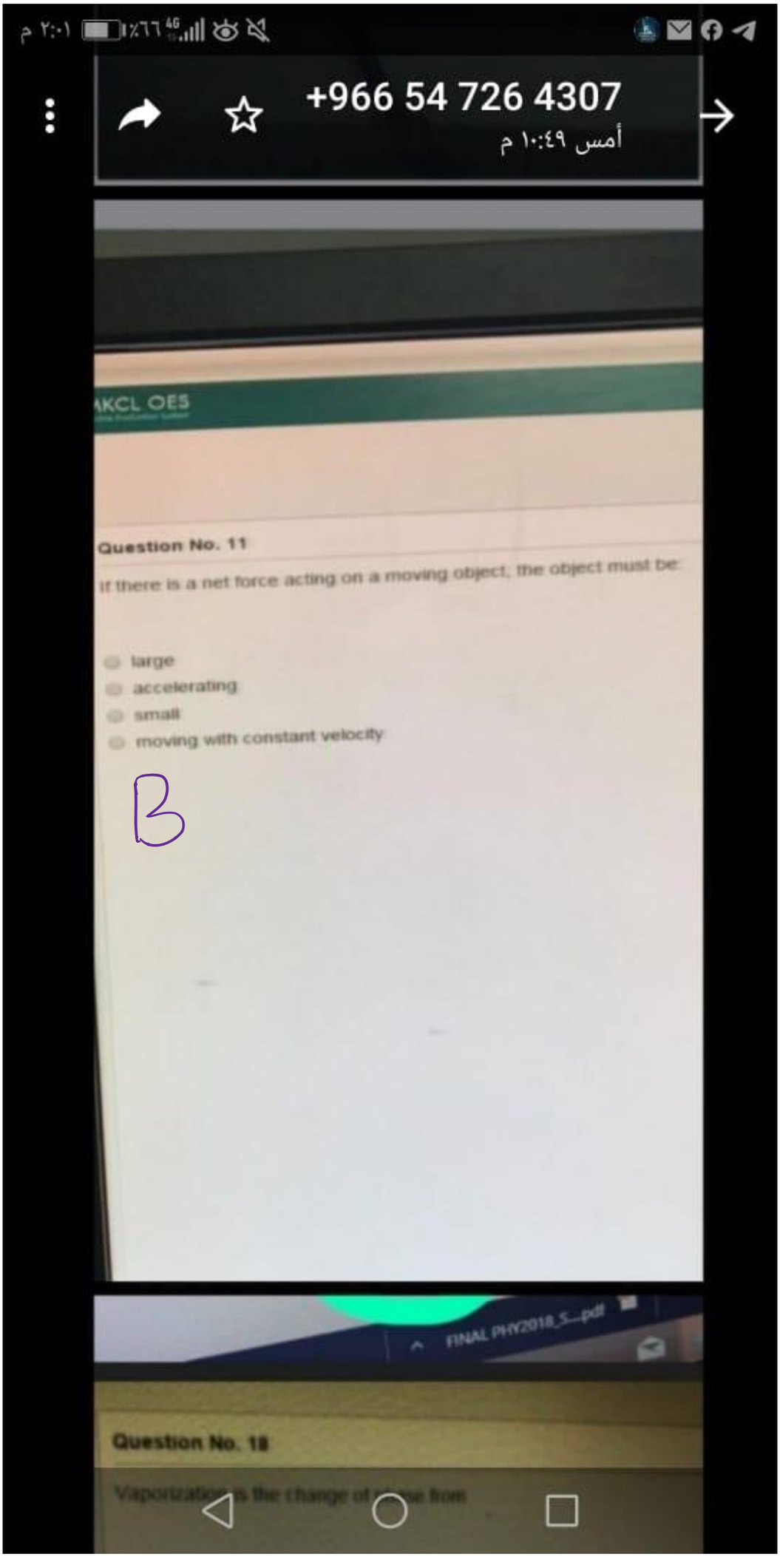
Save & Next حفظ والتالي

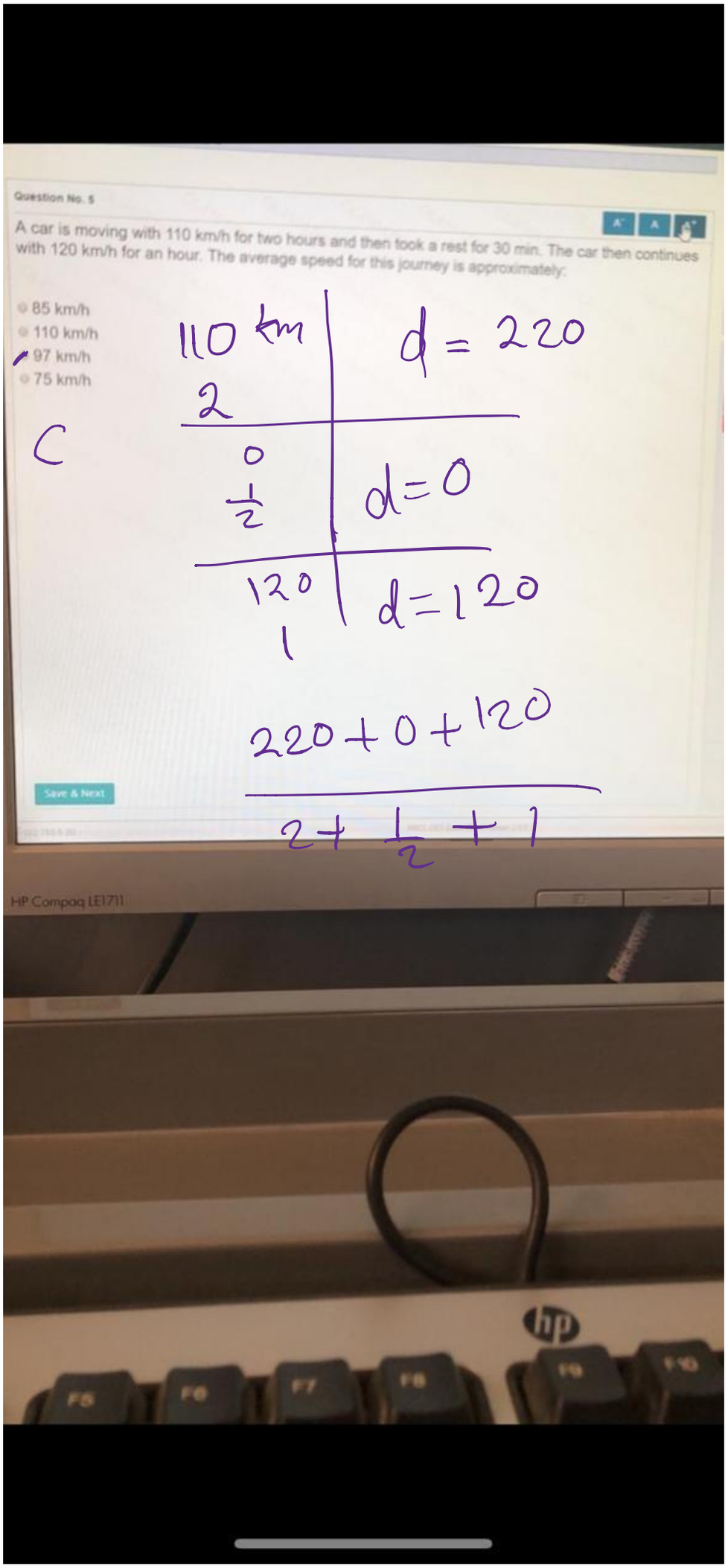
shiF 8 39

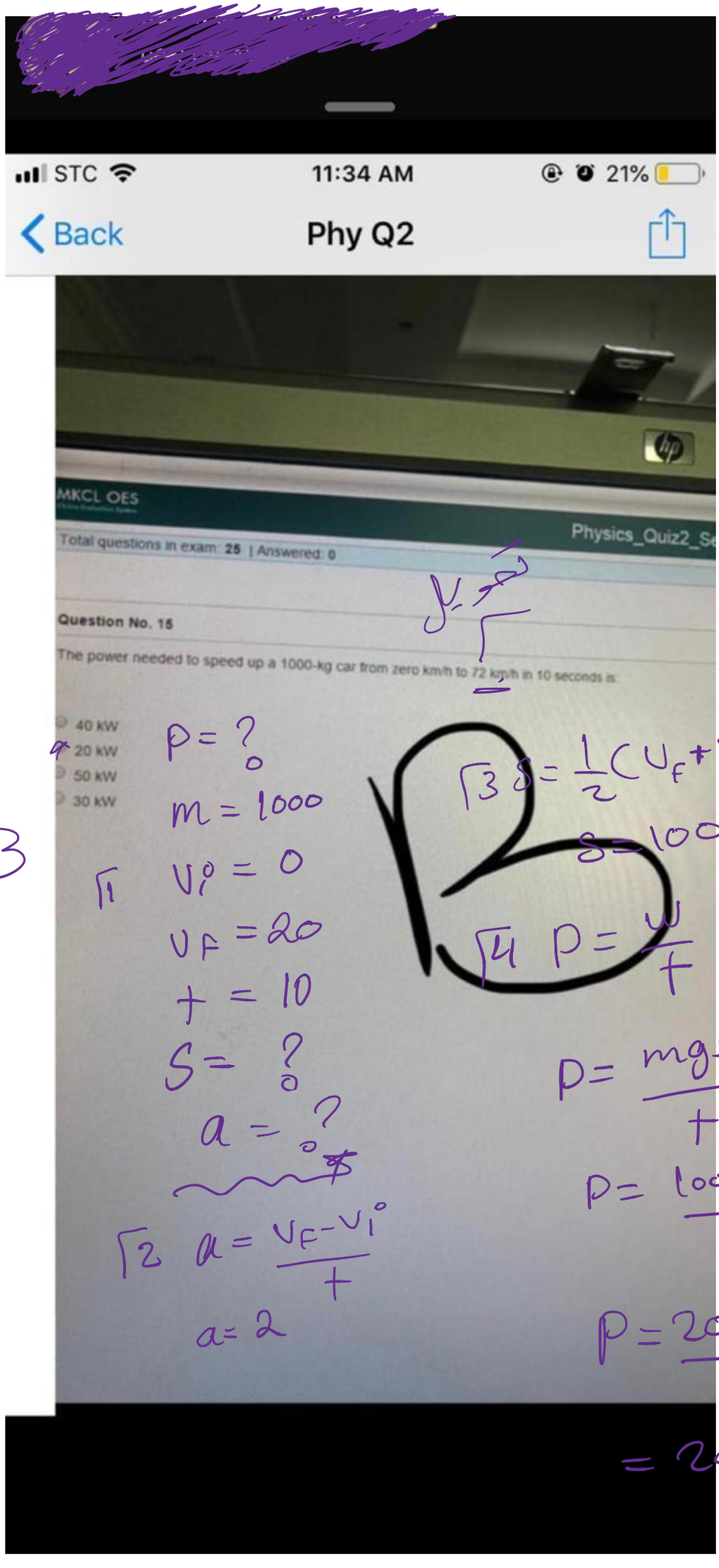
بعدين نقسم ع

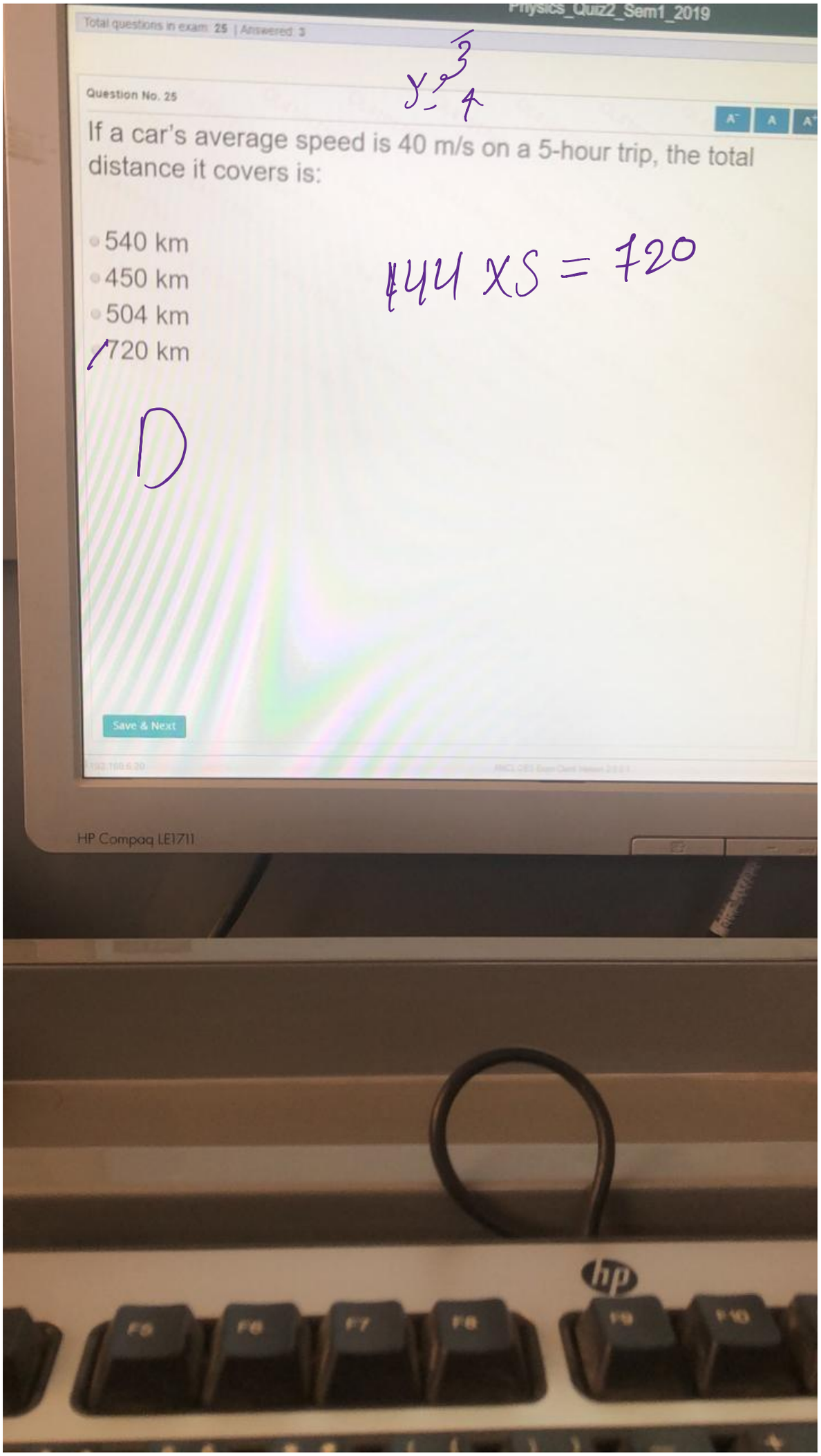
1000 خلك kcal

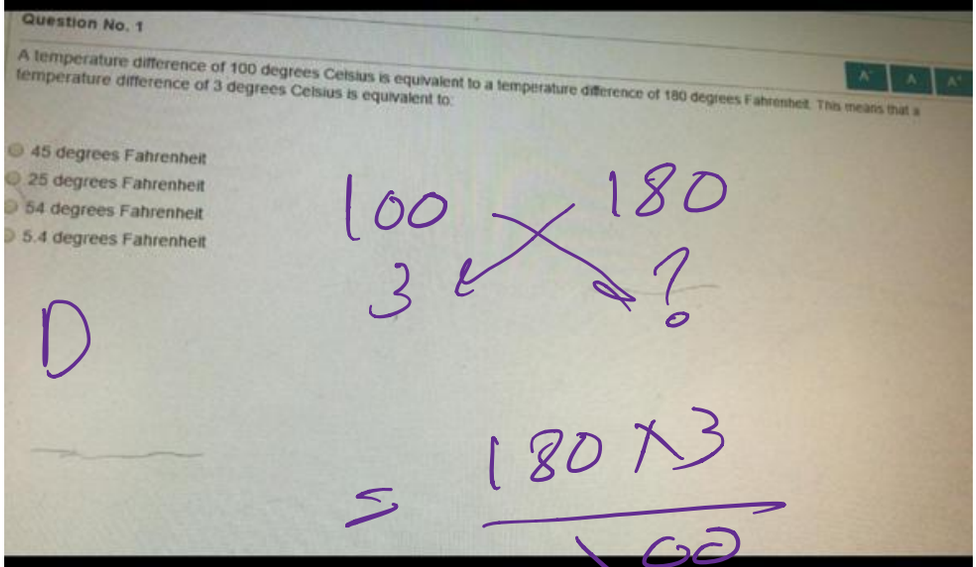

Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 3
A car is moving with 60 km/h for 20 min and then with 90 km/h for another 40 min and then took a rest for 30 min. The car then continues with 120 km/h for three hours. The average speed for this journey is approximately
66.7 km/h
90 km/h
97.8 km/h
70 km/h
Save & Next
User :AA4108512
Number of main questions
Number of questions : 25
C
60 km/h | 1/3 h | d=20
90 | 2/3 | d=60
0 | 1/2 | d=0
120 | 3 | d=360
20+60+0+360 / 1/3+2/3+1/2+3
= 97.77
= 97.8


+966 54 726 4307
أمس ١٠:٤٩ م
AKCL OES
Question No. 11
if there is a net force acting on a moving object, the object must be:
large
accelerating
small
moving with constant velocity
B
FINAL PHY2018_S...pdf
Question No. 18


Question No. 5
A car is moving with 110 km/h for two hours and then took a rest for 30 min. The car then continues with 120 km/h for an hour. The average speed for this journey is approximately:
85 km/h
110 km/h
97 km/h
75 km/h
C
110 km | d = 220
2
0 | d=0
1/2
120 | d=120
1
220+0+120
2+1/2+1
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711


STC
11:34 AM
21%
Back
Phy Q2
MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Se
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 0
Question No. 15
The power needed to speed up a 1000-kg car from zero km/h to 72 km/h in 10 seconds is
40 kW
20 kW
50 kW
30 kW
B
P = ?
m = 1000
Vi = 0
VF = 20
t = 10
S = ?
a = ?
a = VF - Vi / t
a = 2
S = 1/2 (Vf + Vi) t
S = 100
P = W / t
P = mgs / t
P = 1000 X 2X100 / 10
P = 20000 / 1000
= 20


Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 25
If a car's average speed is 40 m/s on a 5-hour trip, the total distance it covers is:
540 km
450 km
504 km
720 km
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711


Question No. 1
A temperature difference of 100 degrees Celsius is equivalent to a temperature difference of 180 degrees Fahrenheit. This means that a temperature difference of 3 degrees Celsius is equivalent to:
45 degrees Fahrenheit
25 degrees Fahrenheit
54 degrees Fahrenheit
5.4 degrees Fahrenheit
D
100 × 180
3 ?
= 180 × 3
100

MKCL OES
Online Evaluation System

Ph

Total questions in exam: **25** | Answered: **0**

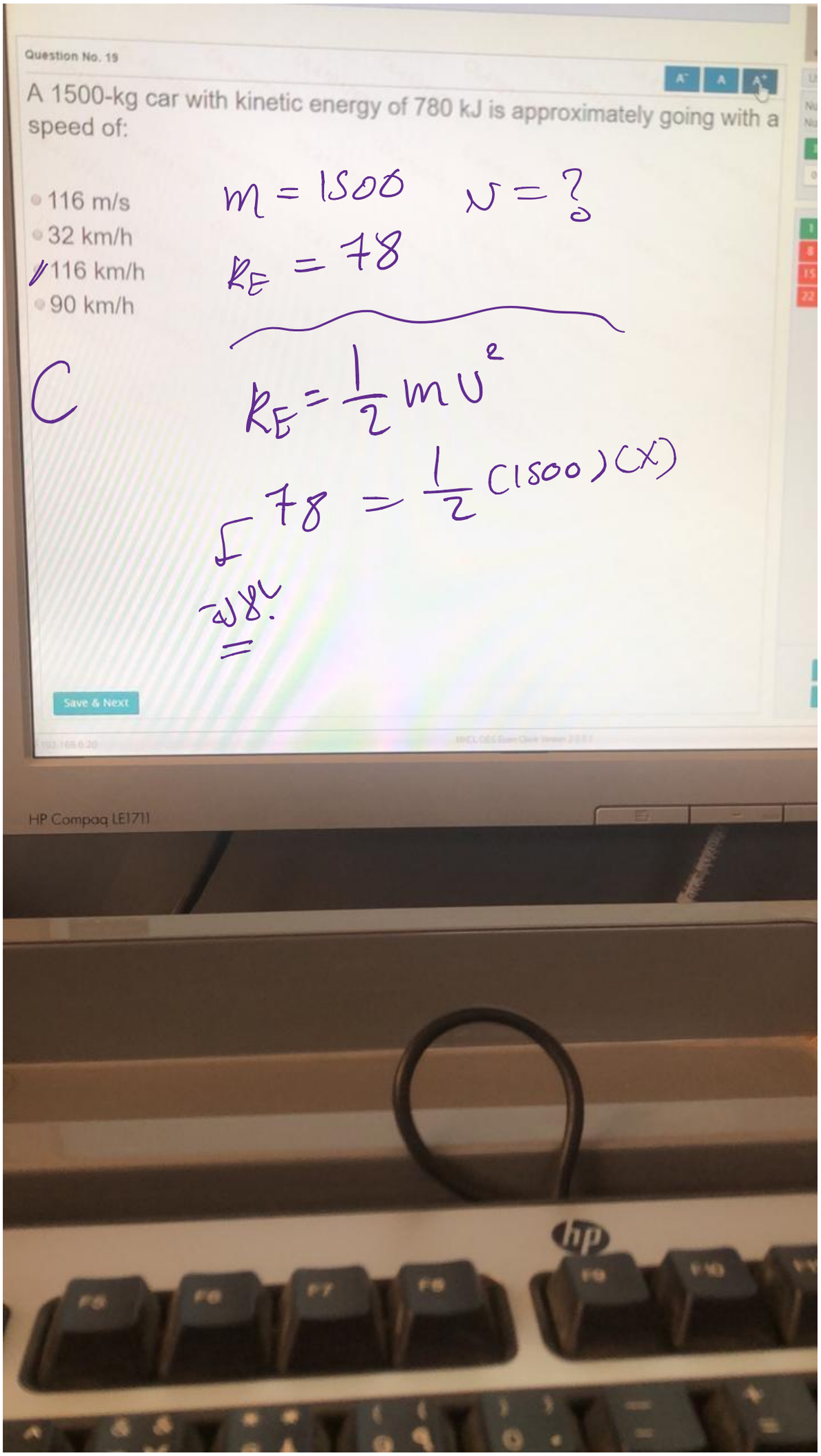
Question No. 15

If no net force acts on a moving object, it will have:

- increasing acceleration
- zero velocity
- increasing velocity
- no acceleration

D

Save & Next


Question No. 19
A 1500-kg car with kinetic energy of 780 kJ is approximately going with a speed of:
116 m/s
32 km/h
116 km/h
90 km/h
C
m = 1500 v = ?
K_E = 78
$K_E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
$78 = \frac{1}{2}(1500)(x)$
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711

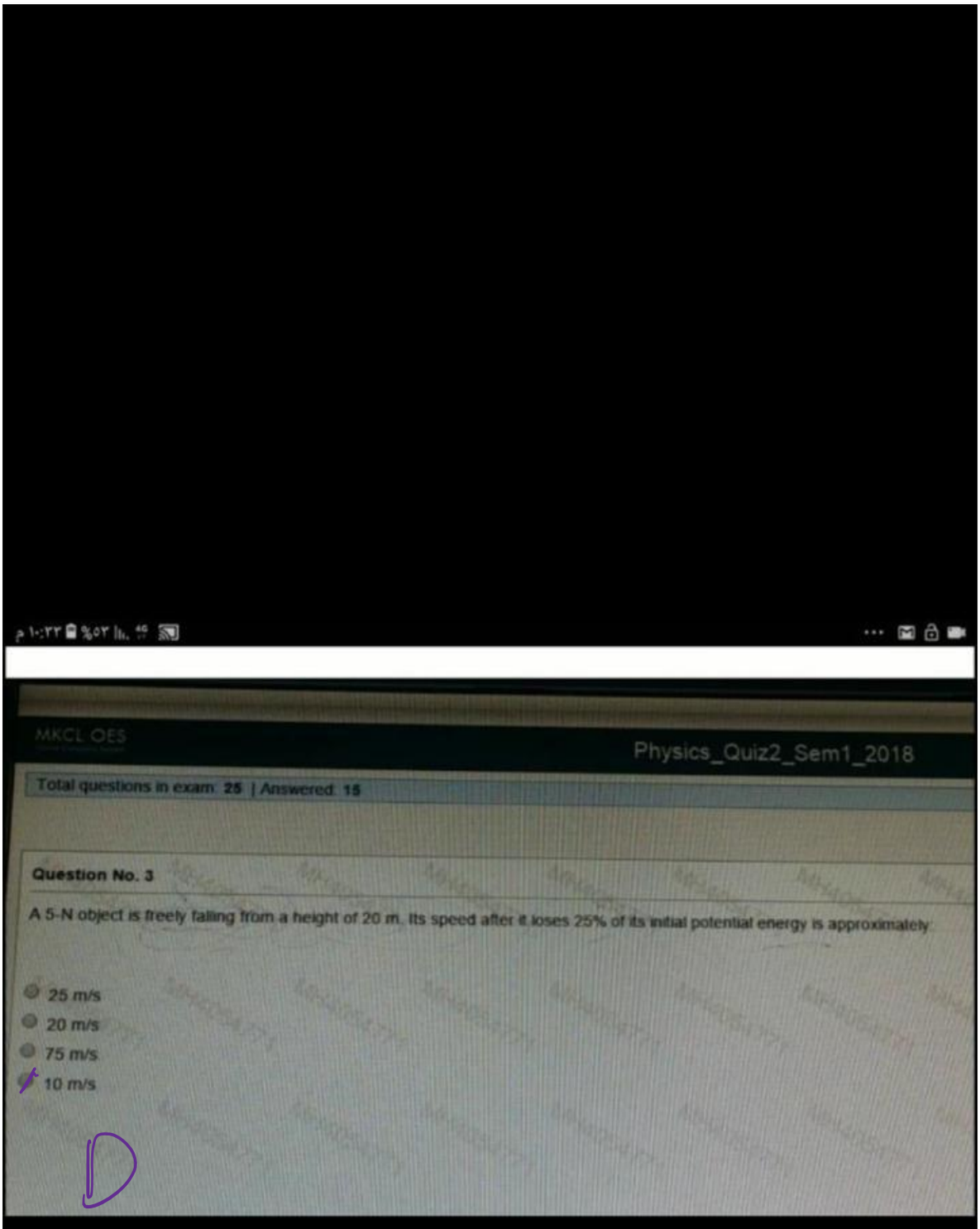
MKCL OES

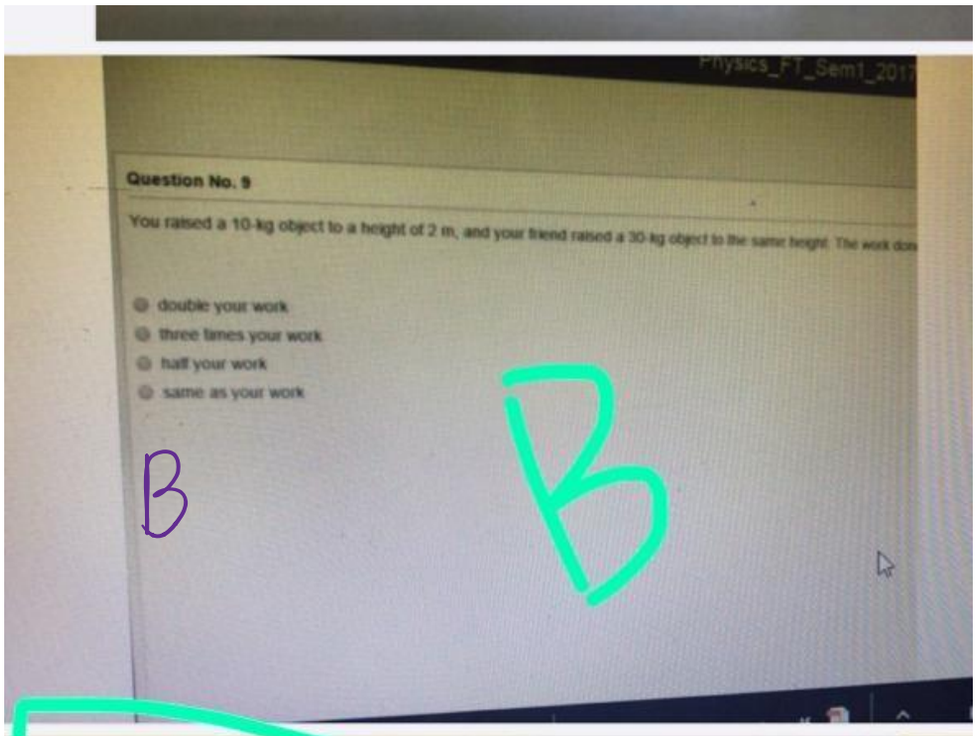
Question No. 9

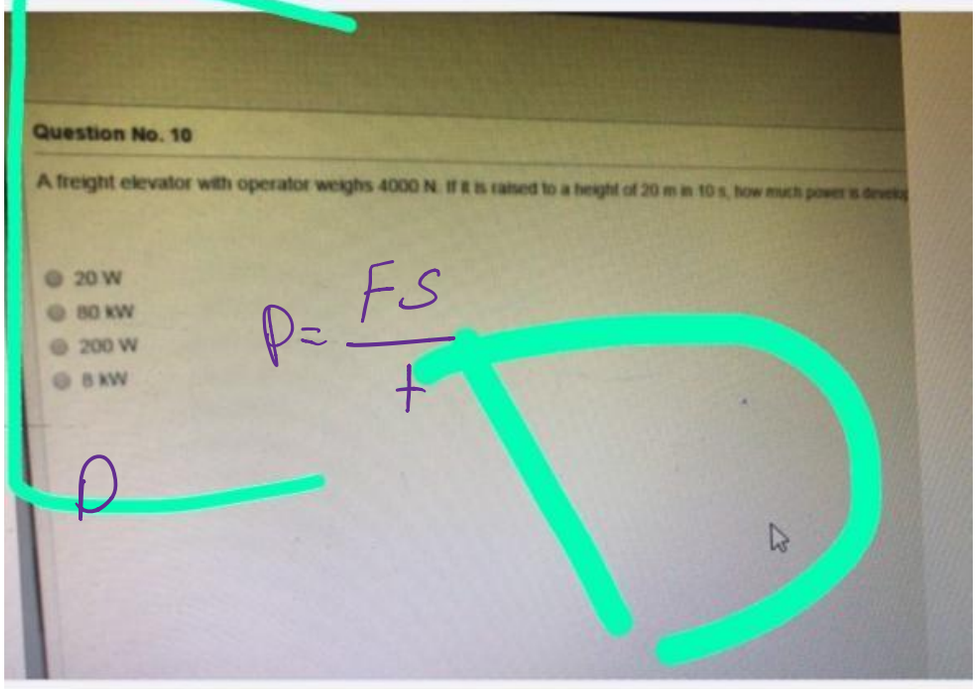
If no external forces act on a moving object, it will have:

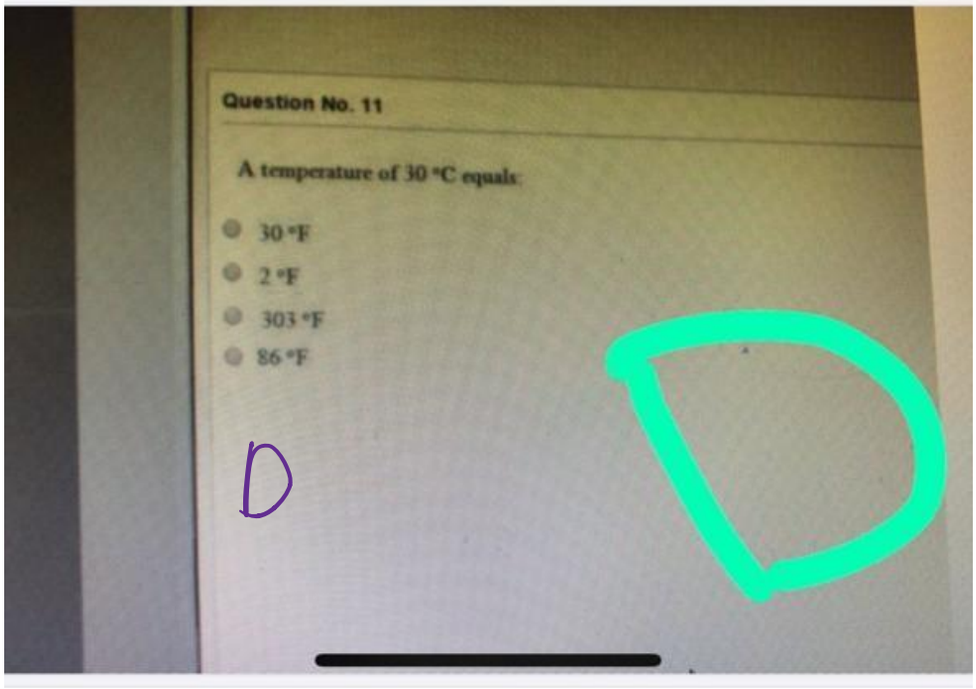
- zero velocity
- increasing velocity
- increasing acceleration
- zero acceleration

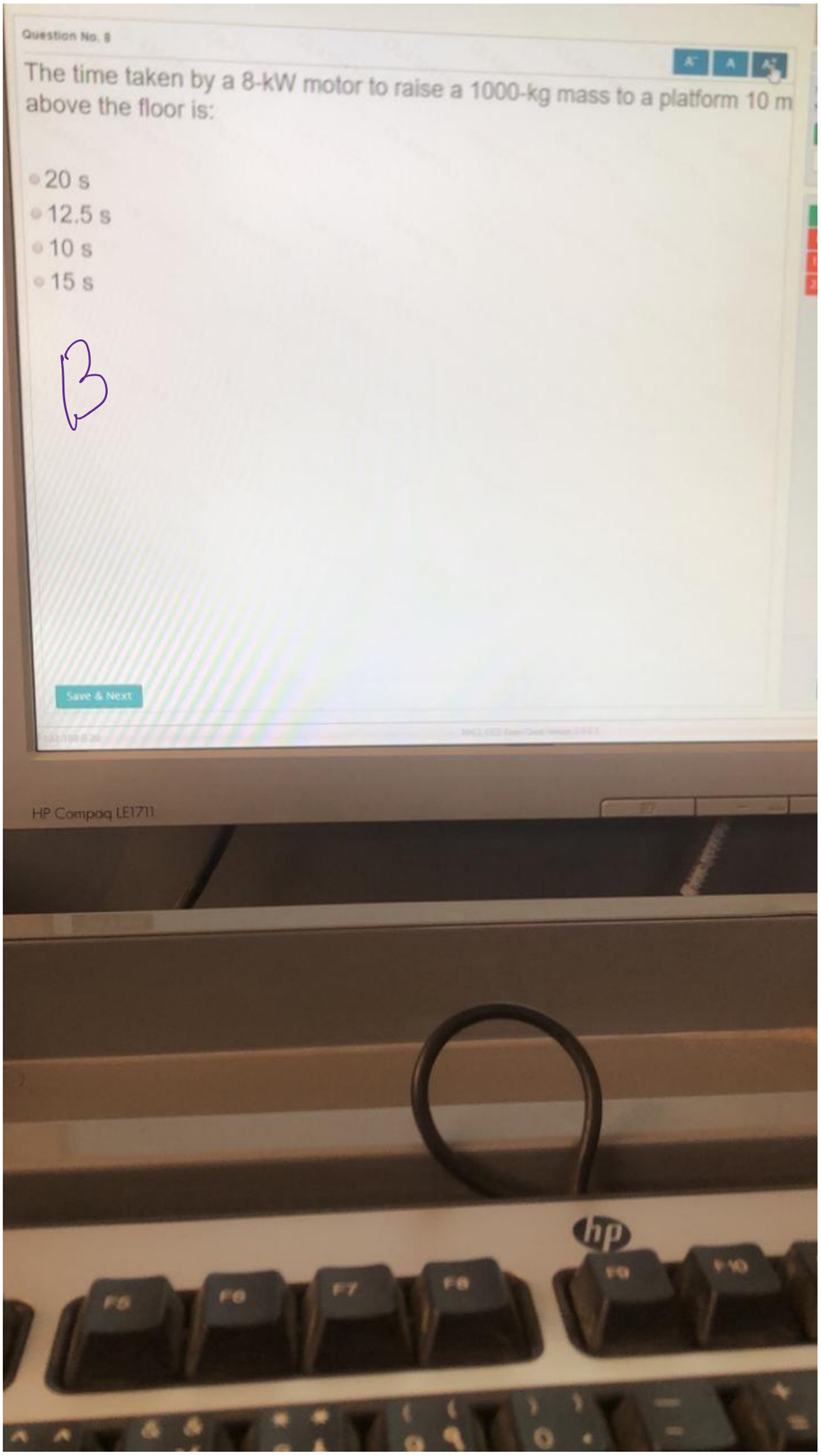
D

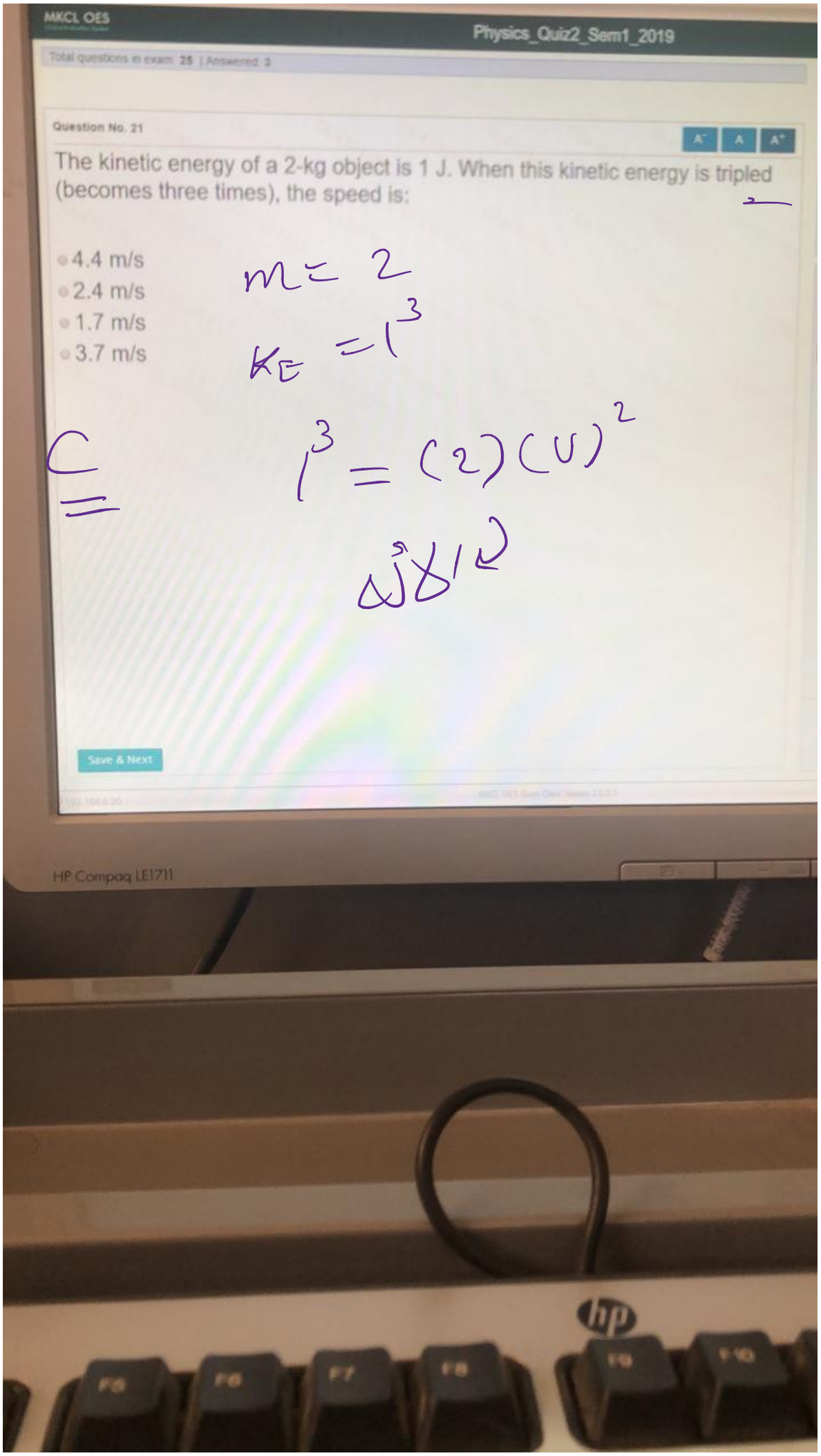

MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2018
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 15
Question No. 3
A 5-N object is freely falling from a height of 20 m. Its speed after it loses 25% of its initial potential energy is approximately
25 m/s
20 m/s
75 m/s
10 m/s
D


Physics_FT_Sem1_201
Question No. 9
You raised a 10-kg object to a height of 2 m, and your friend raised a 30-kg object to the same height. The work do
double your work
three times your work
half your work
same as your work
B
B


Question No. 10
A freight elevator with operator weighs 4000 N. If it is raised to a height of 20 m in 10 s, how much power is develo
20 W
80 kW
200 W
8 kW
P = FS / t
D
D


Question No. 11
A temperature of 30 °C equals:
30 °F
2 °F
303 °F
86 °F
D
D


Question No. 8
The time taken by a 8-kW motor to raise a 1000-kg mass to a platform 10 m above the floor is:
20 s
12.5 s
10 s
15 s
B
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711
hp
F5
F6
F7
F8
F9
F10


MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 21
A- A A+
The kinetic energy of a 2-kg object is 1 J. When this kinetic energy is tripled (becomes three times), the speed is:
4.4 m/s
2.4 m/s
1.7 m/s
3.7 m/s
m = 2
KE = 1^3
C
=
1^3 = (2)(U)^2
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711

Question No. 14

A painter of mass 68 kg climbs to a height of 5 m on a ladder. What is the increase in gravitational potential energy of the painter?

- 3.15 J
- 31.5 kJ
- 31.5 J
- 3.4 kJ

D

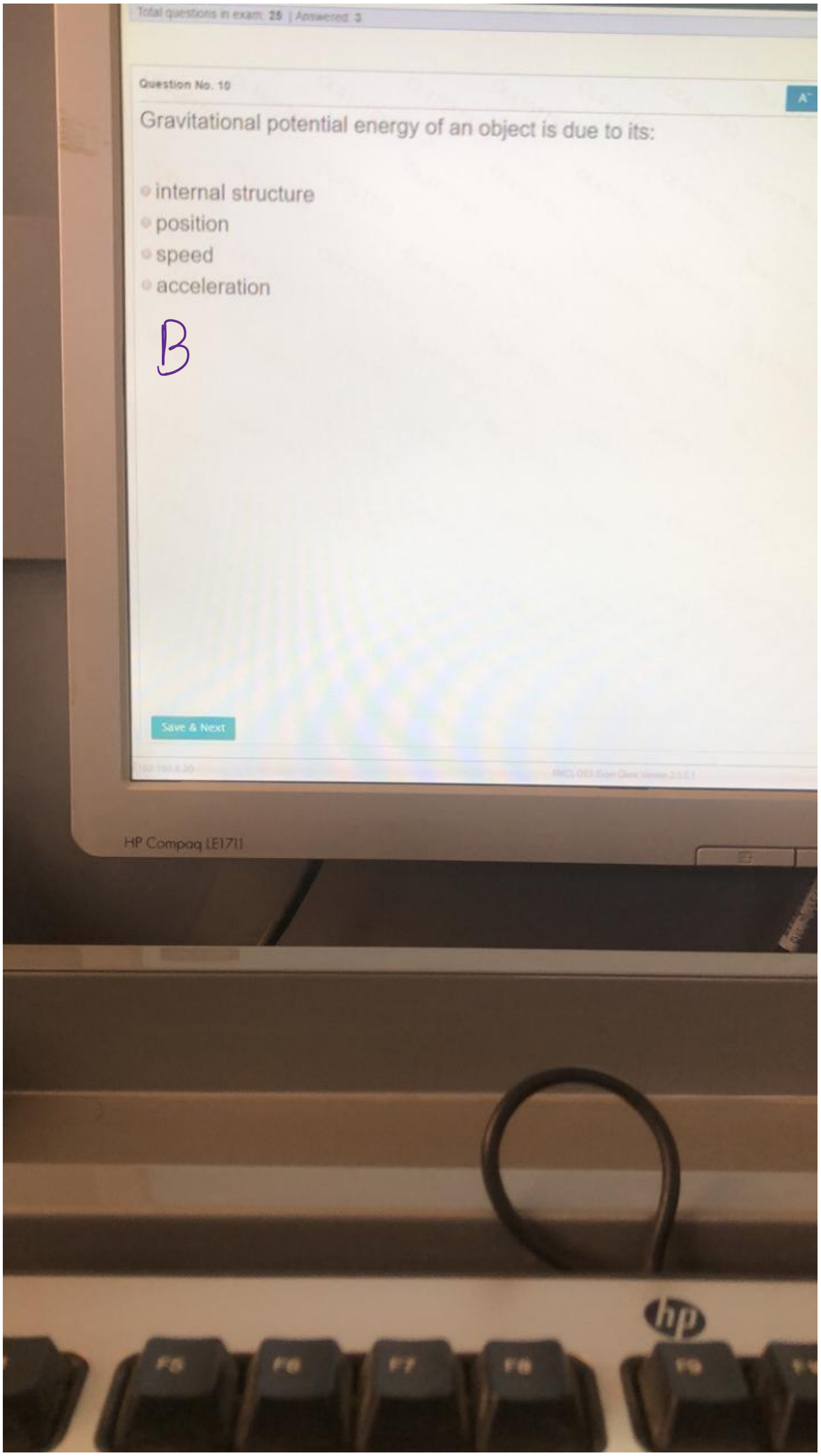
mgh

بعدين قسمة

1000

Save & Next

HP Compaq LE1711

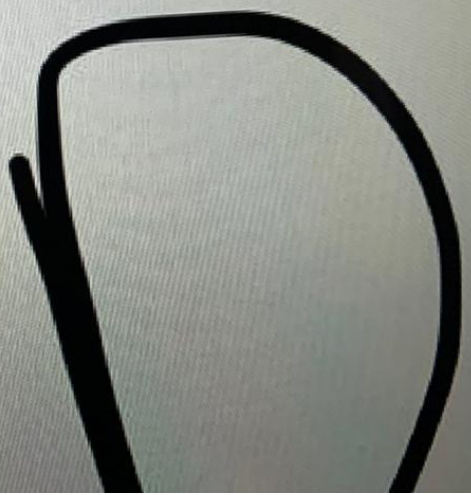

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 10
Gravitational potential energy of an object is due to its:
internal structure
position
speed
acceleration
B
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711

Question No. 20

A rock falls from an edge of a mountain 45 m above the ground. Find its speed as it hits the ground? (use $g = 10\ m/s^2$)

- 40 m/s
- 20 m/s
- 10 m/s
- 30 m/s

D



Physics_Quiz2_Ser

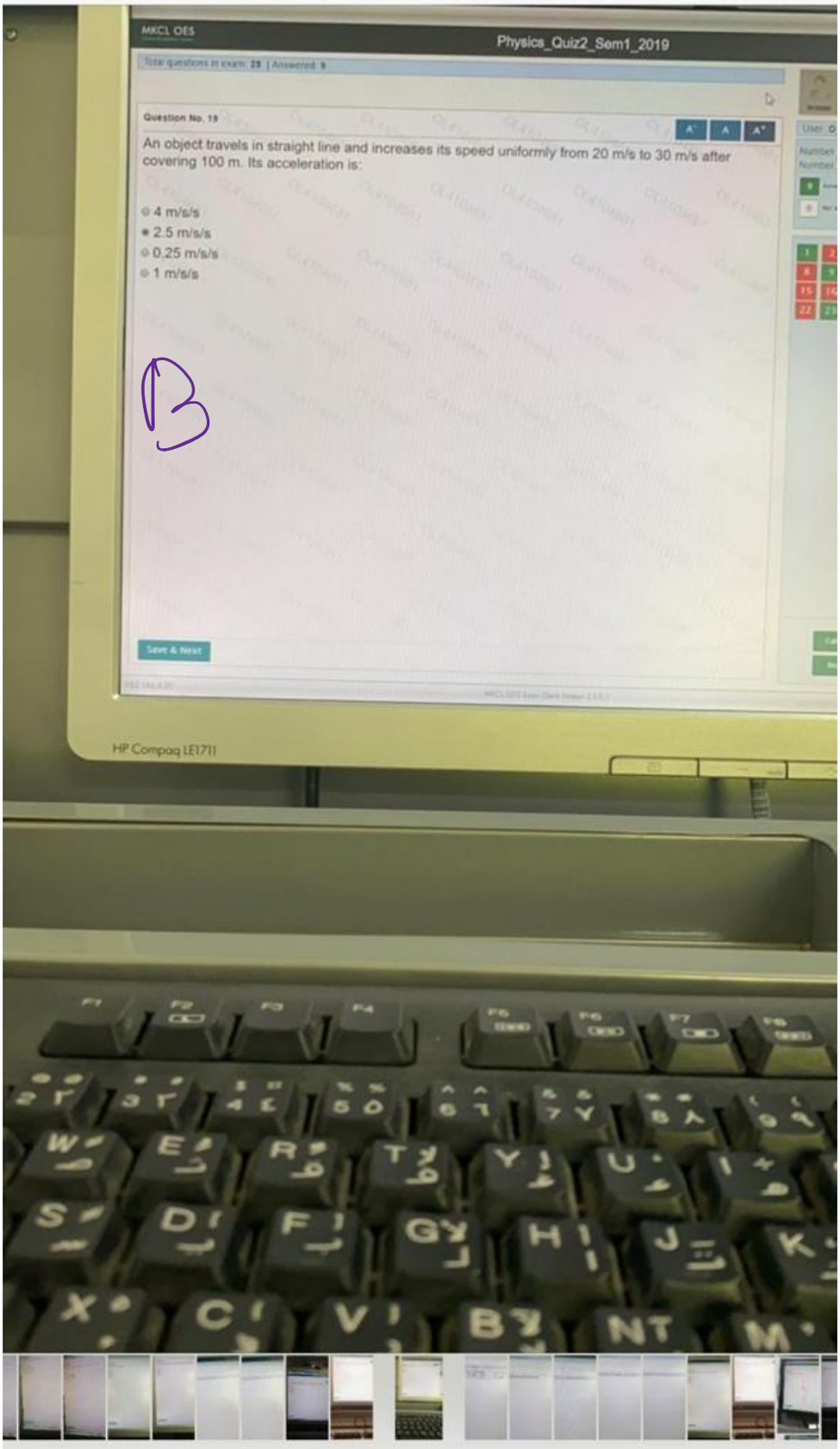
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 0

Question No. 16

A force of 1000 N is making an angle of 60° with the direction of motion of an object. If the work done is 500 kJ, the distance moved is:

- 2 km
- 1 km
- 0.5 km
- 1.5 km

B


MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Question No. 19
An object travels in straight line and increases its speed uniformly from 20 m/s to 30 m/s after covering 100 m. Its acceleration is:
4 m/s/s
2.5 m/s/s
0.25 m/s/s
1 m/s/s
B
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711

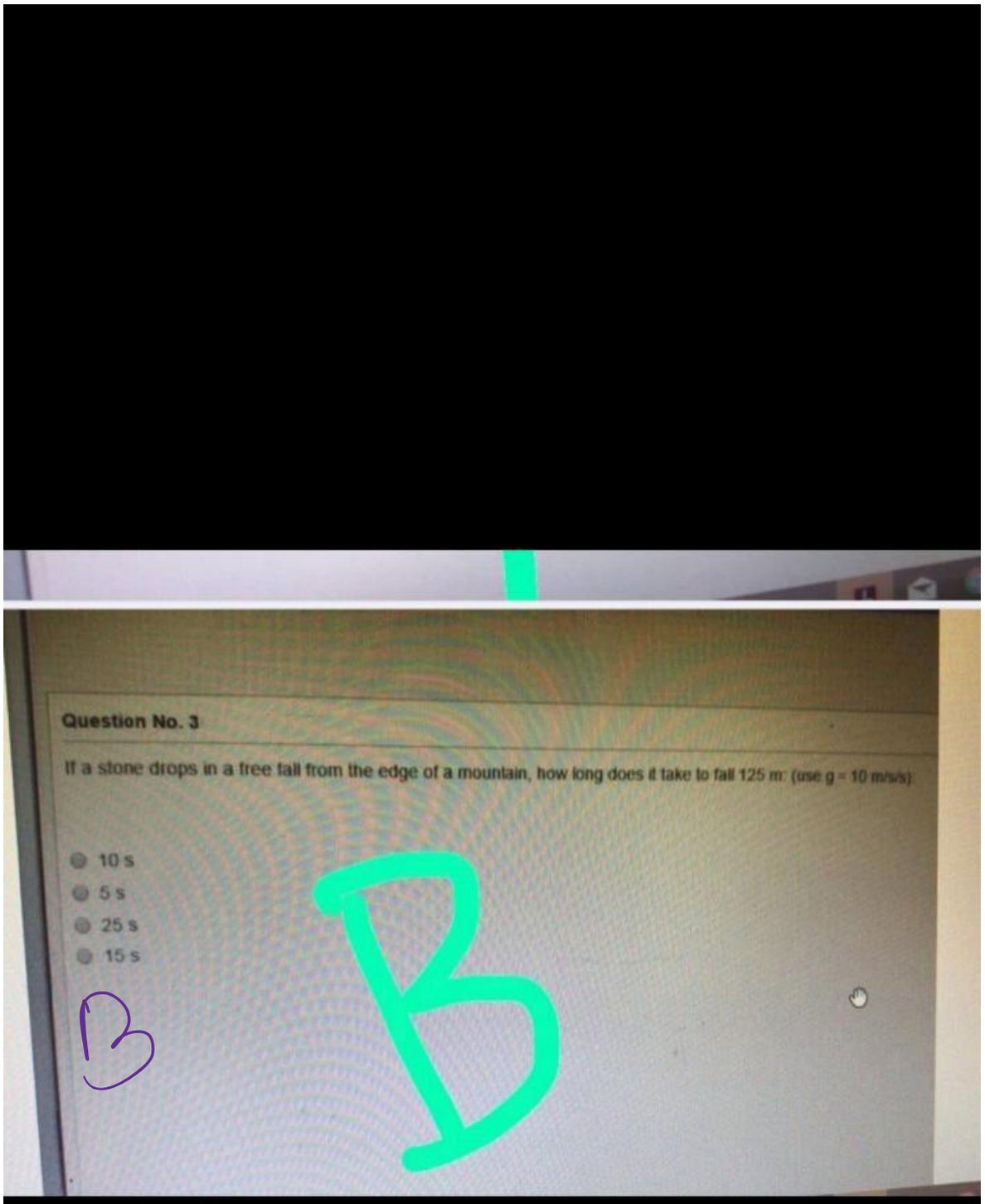
Total questions in exam: **25** | Answered: **1**

Question No. 2

As an object is freely falling its acceleration is:

- increasing.
- zero.
- positive and constant.
- decreasing.

C



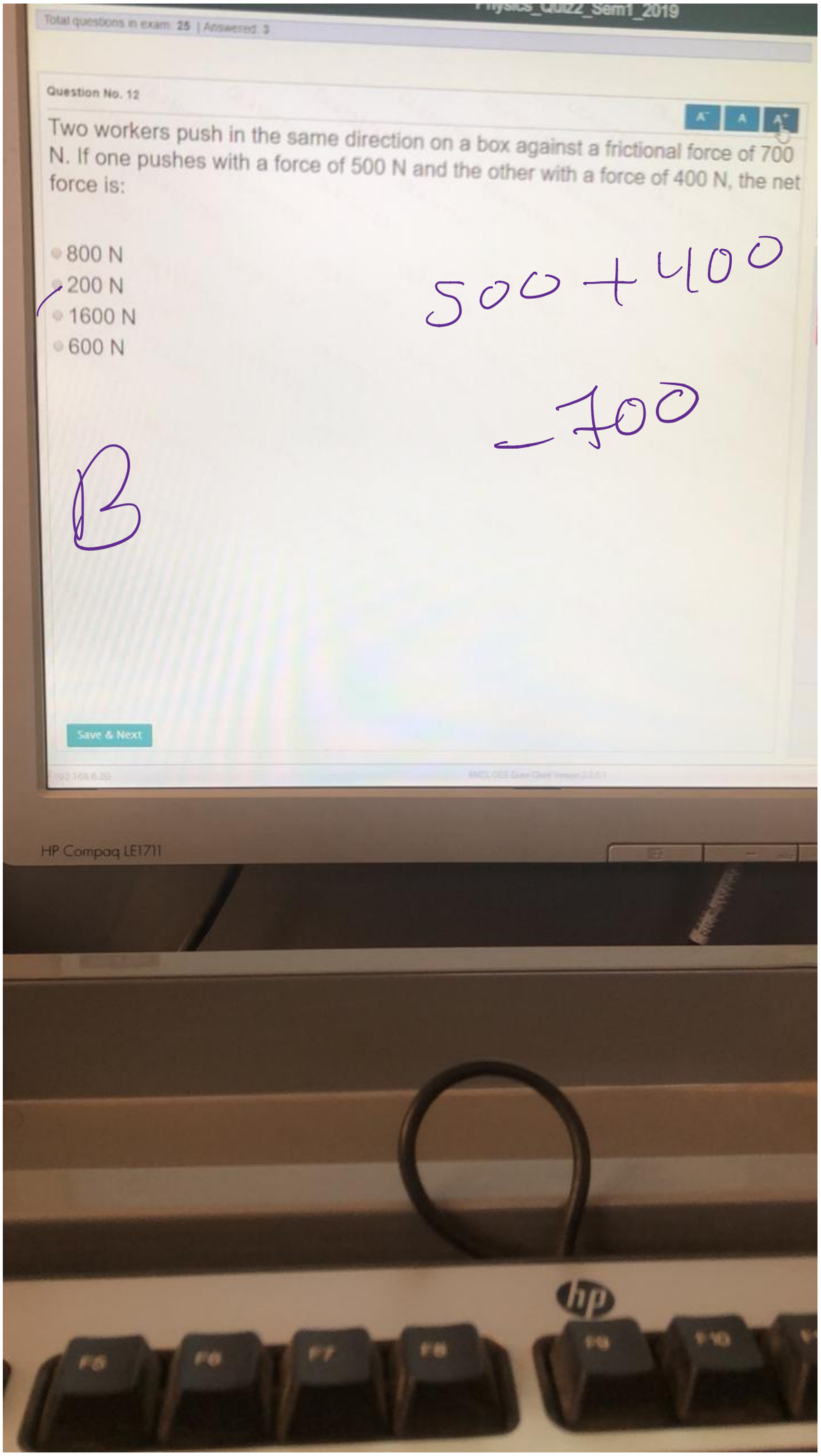
Question No. 3

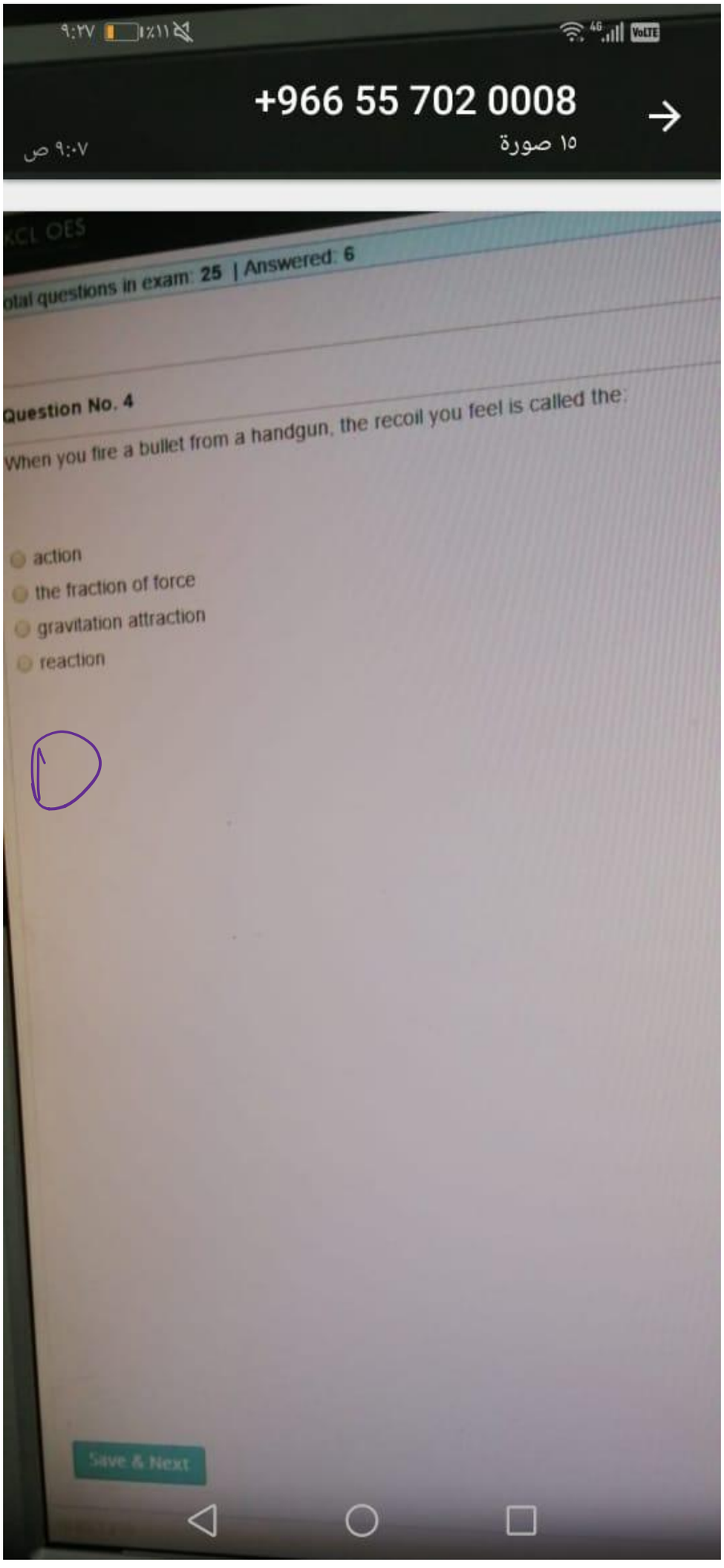
If a stone drops in a free fall from the edge of a mountain, how long does it take to fall 125 m: (use g = 10 m/s/s)

- 10 s
- 5 s
- 25 s
- 15 s

B

B


Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 12
Two workers push in the same direction on a box against a frictional force of 700 N. If one pushes with a force of 500 N and the other with a force of 400 N, the net force is:
800 N
200 N
1600 N
600 N
500 + 400
- 700
B
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711


٩:٢٧
+966 55 702 0008
٩:٠٧ ص
١٥ صورة
otal questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 6
Question No. 4
When you fire a bullet from a handgun, the recoil you feel is called the:
action
the fraction of force
gravitation attraction
reaction
Save & Next

Answered: 9

Question No. 2

A car is moving with 70 km/h for 45 min and then took a rest for 30 min. The car then continues with 120 km/h for two hours. The average speed for this journey is approximately:

A⁻ A A⁺

- 100 km/h
- 110 km/h
- 75 km/h
- 90 km/h

D

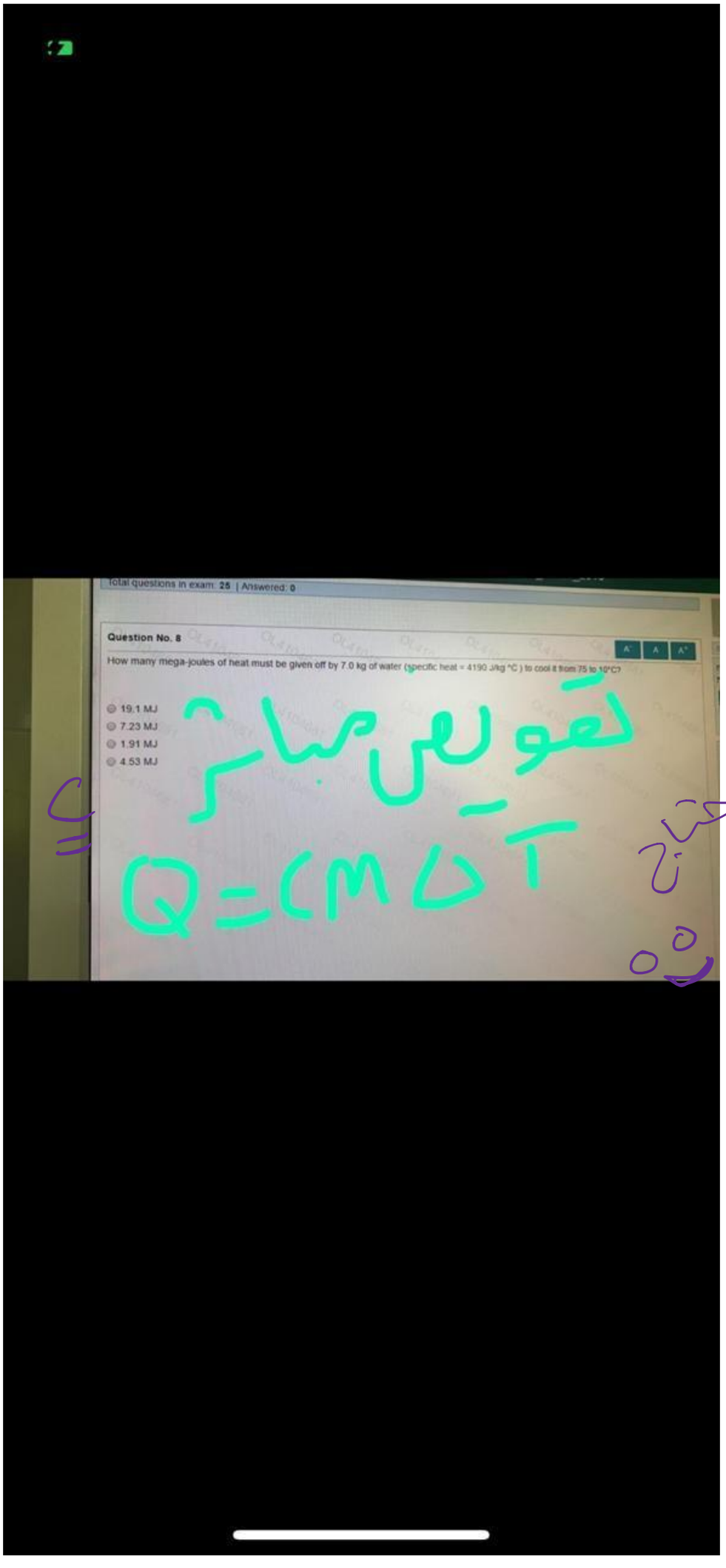
70 × 3/4 = 52.5

0 × 1/2 = 0

120 | 240

2

52.5 + 0 + 240 / (3/4 + 1/2 + 2)


Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 0
Question No. 8
How many mega-joules of heat must be given off by 7.0 kg of water (specific heat = 4190 J/kg °C) to cool it from 75 to 10°C?
19.1 MJ
7.23 MJ
1.91 MJ
4.53 MJ

Answered: 10

stion No. 25

When a falling object is in non-free fall,

- it must have a small volume.
- air resistance is considered.
- it must have a small mass.
- its acceleration is equal to that due to gravity.

B

Question No. 3

A 1000-kg car that has kinetic energy of 450 kJ is going with a speed of:

- 144 km/h
- 120 km/h
- 108 km/h
- 130 km/h

$m = 1000$ $\quad v = ?$

$K_E = 450000$

$K_E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

C

Question No. 20

The kinetic energy (KE) of a 1.5 ton car traveling at a speed of 30 m/s can be obtained using the following equation(s):

1. $P = PE/t$	2. $E = PE + KE$	3. $P = W/t$
4. 1 ton = 1000 kg	5. $KE = \frac{1}{2}mv^2$	6. 1 m/s = 3.96 km/h

- 3,5 and 6
- 2 and 6
- 1 and 2
- 4 and 5

D

Question No. 1

A large stone at rest on top of a hill possesses

- kinetic energy
- both potential and kinetic energy
- no energy
- potential energy

D

Question No. 1

During change of phase of a substance, its temperature

- changes rapidly
- decreases
- increases
- remains constant

D

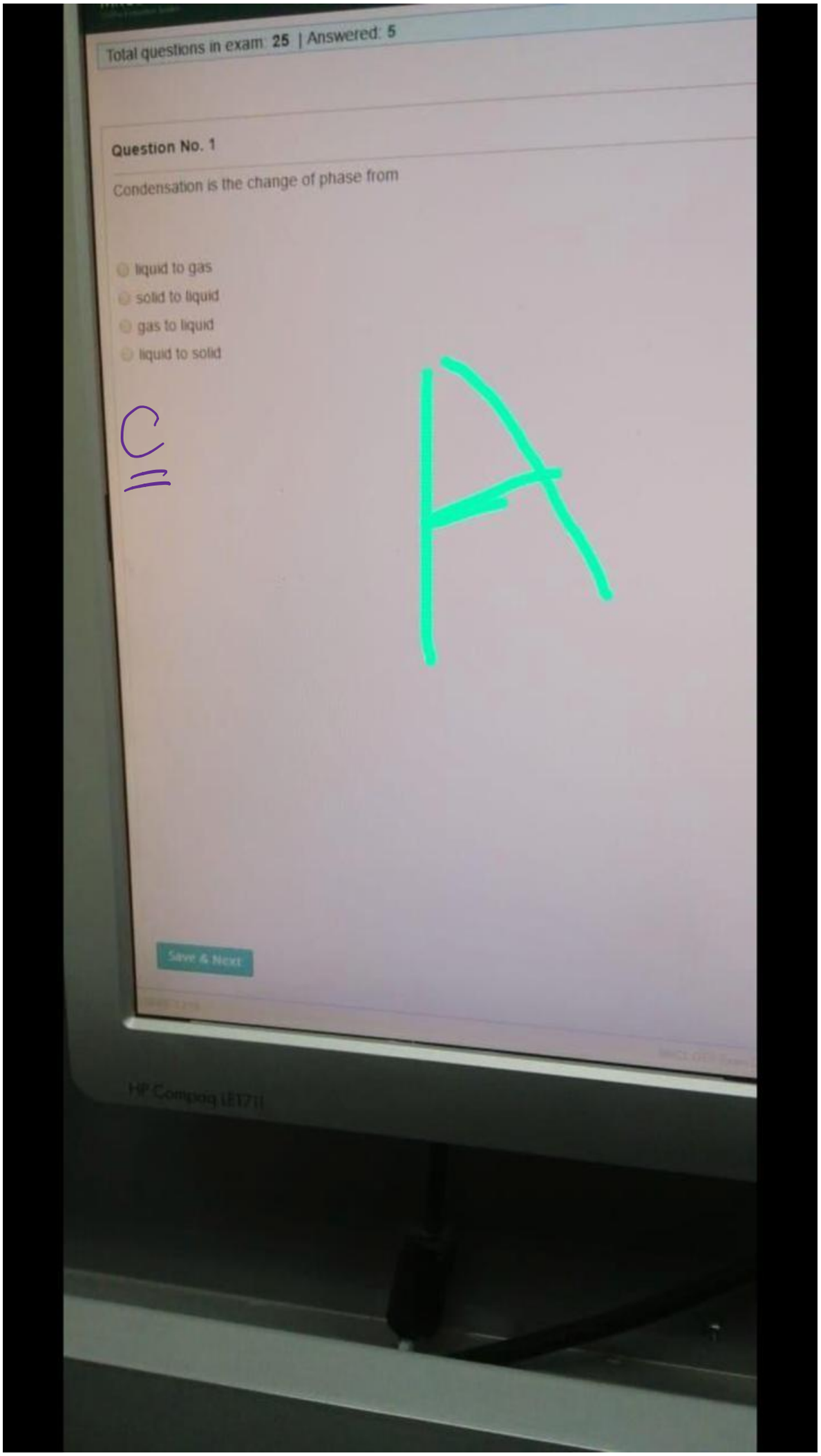
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 7

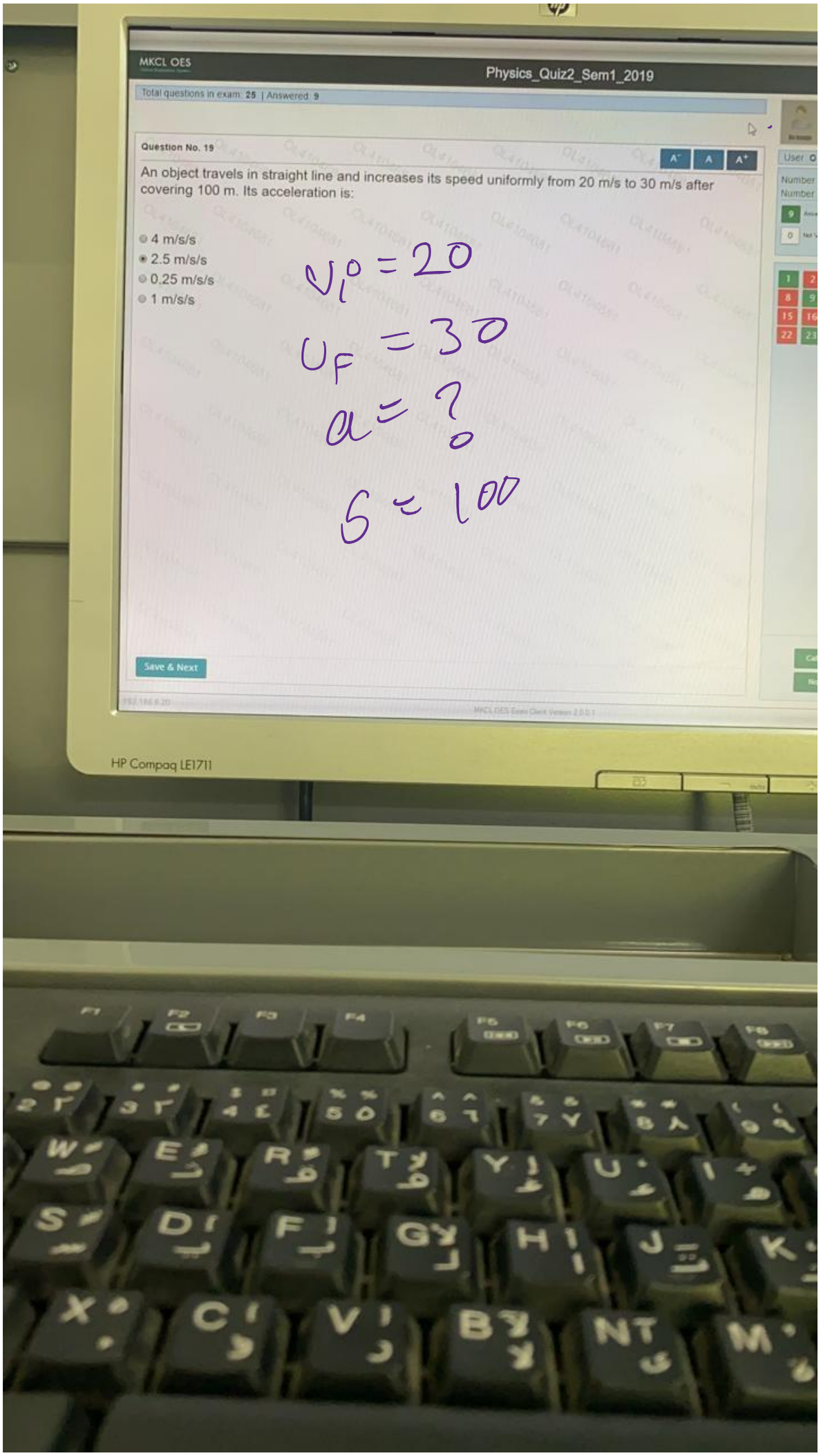
An object is thrown vertically upward. During its journey downward, the speed is: (neglect air resistance)

- constant
- zero
- decreasing
- increasing

↓
Speed
=

D


Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 5
Question No. 1
Condensation is the change of phase from
liquid to gas
solid to liquid
gas to liquid
liquid to solid
C =
A
Save & Next


MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 9
Question No. 19
An object travels in straight line and increases its speed uniformly from 20 m/s to 30 m/s after covering 100 m. Its acceleration is:
4 m/s/s
2.5 m/s/s
0.25 m/s/s
1 m/s/s
$v_i = 20$
$v_f = 30$
$a = ?$
$s = 100$
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711

Question No. 3

Which of the following temperatures is NOT possible now to measure?

- -278 °C
- 7645 °C
- -200 °C
- -274 °F

A

Save & Next

192.168.6.20

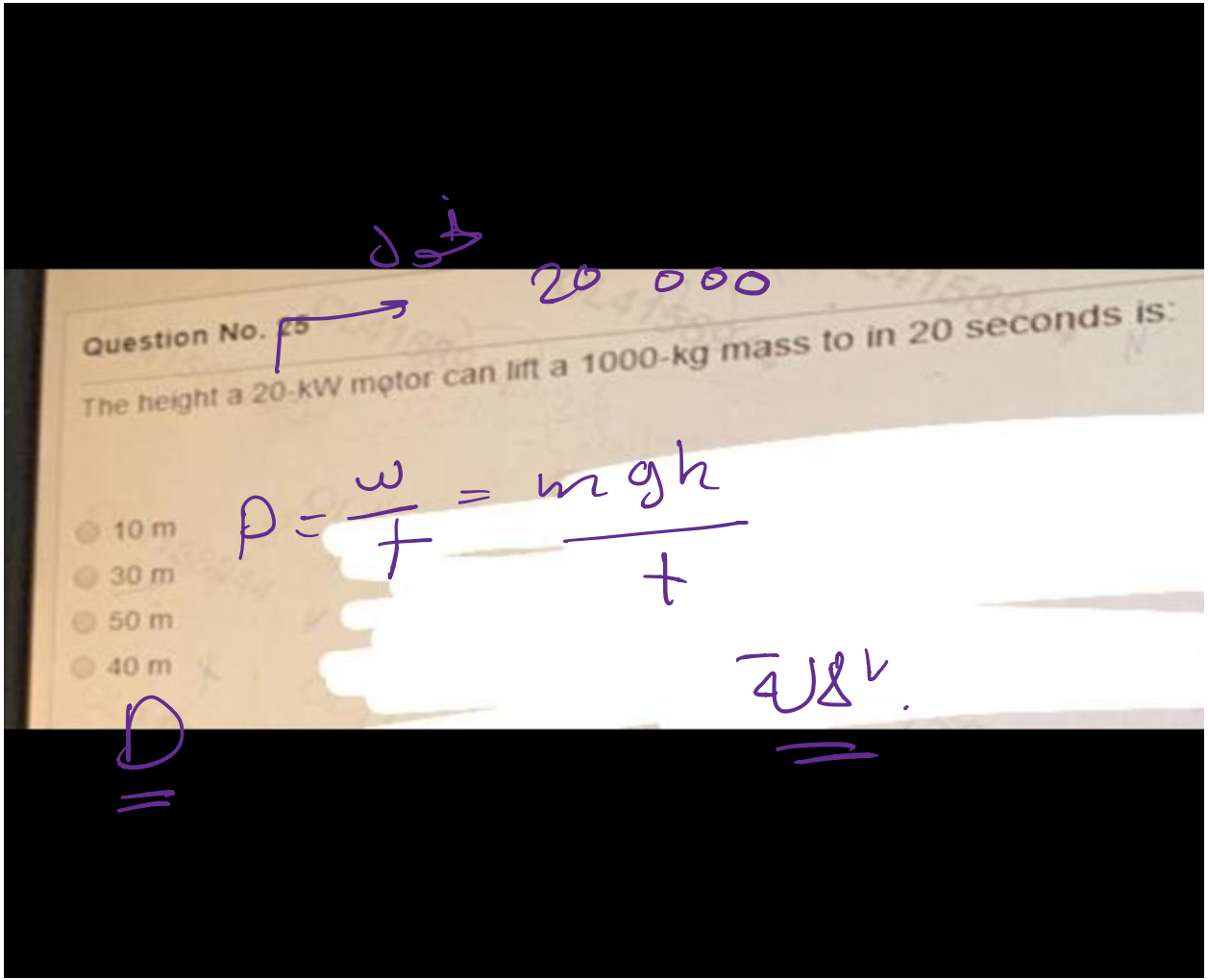
HP Compaq LE1711

tion No. 13

The gravitational potential energy of an object is related to its mass is as follows:

- The potential energy depends on the square of the mass
- The larger the mass the smaller the potential energy
- The potential energy does not depend on the mass
- The larger the mass the larger the potential energy

D


Question No. 25
The height a 20-kW motor can lift a 1000-kg mass to in 20 seconds is:
10 m
30 m
50 m
40 m
20 000
$P = \frac{w}{t} = \frac{mgh}{t}$
D

MKCL OES

Question No. 15

The kinetic energy of a 2-kg object is 1 J. When this kinetic energy is doubled, the spe

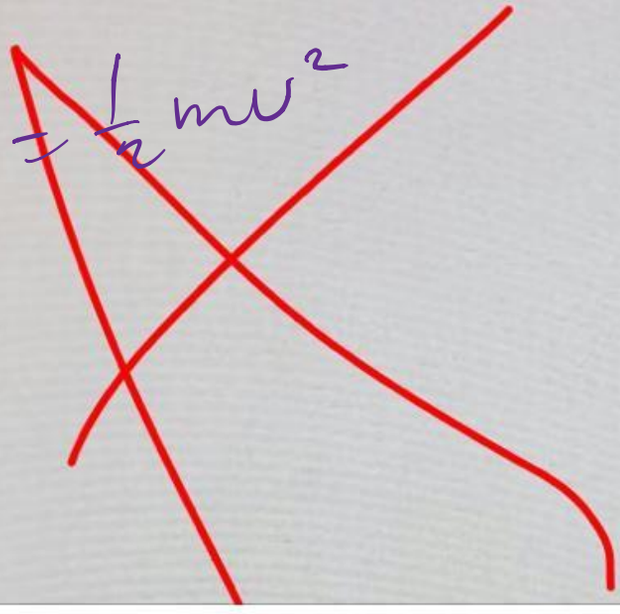
- 1.4 m/s
- 2.4 m/s
- 4.4 m/s
- 3.4 m/s

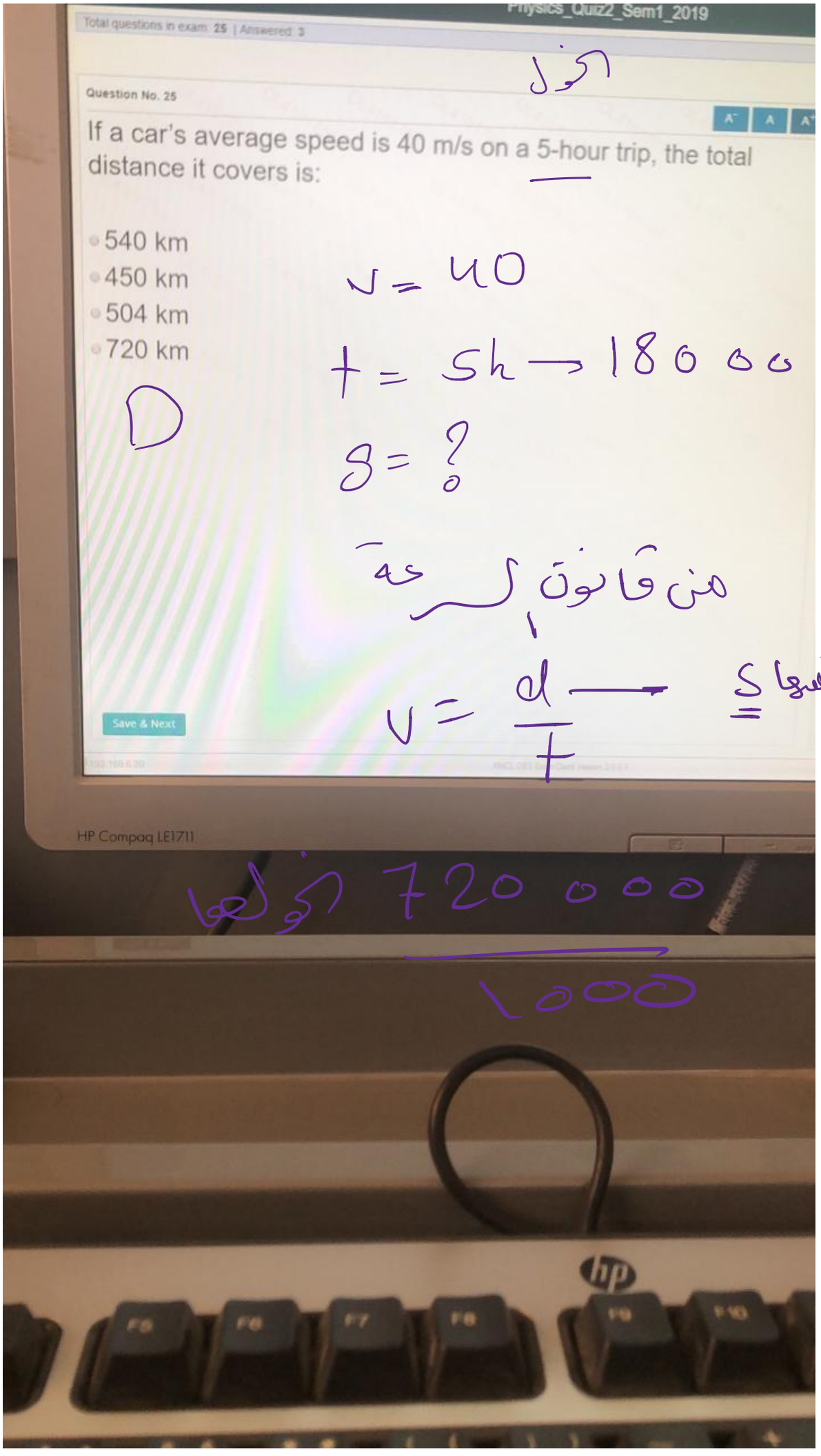
$K_E = 1$

$m = 2$

$K_E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$

A





أول

$v = 40$

$t = 5h \rightarrow 18000$

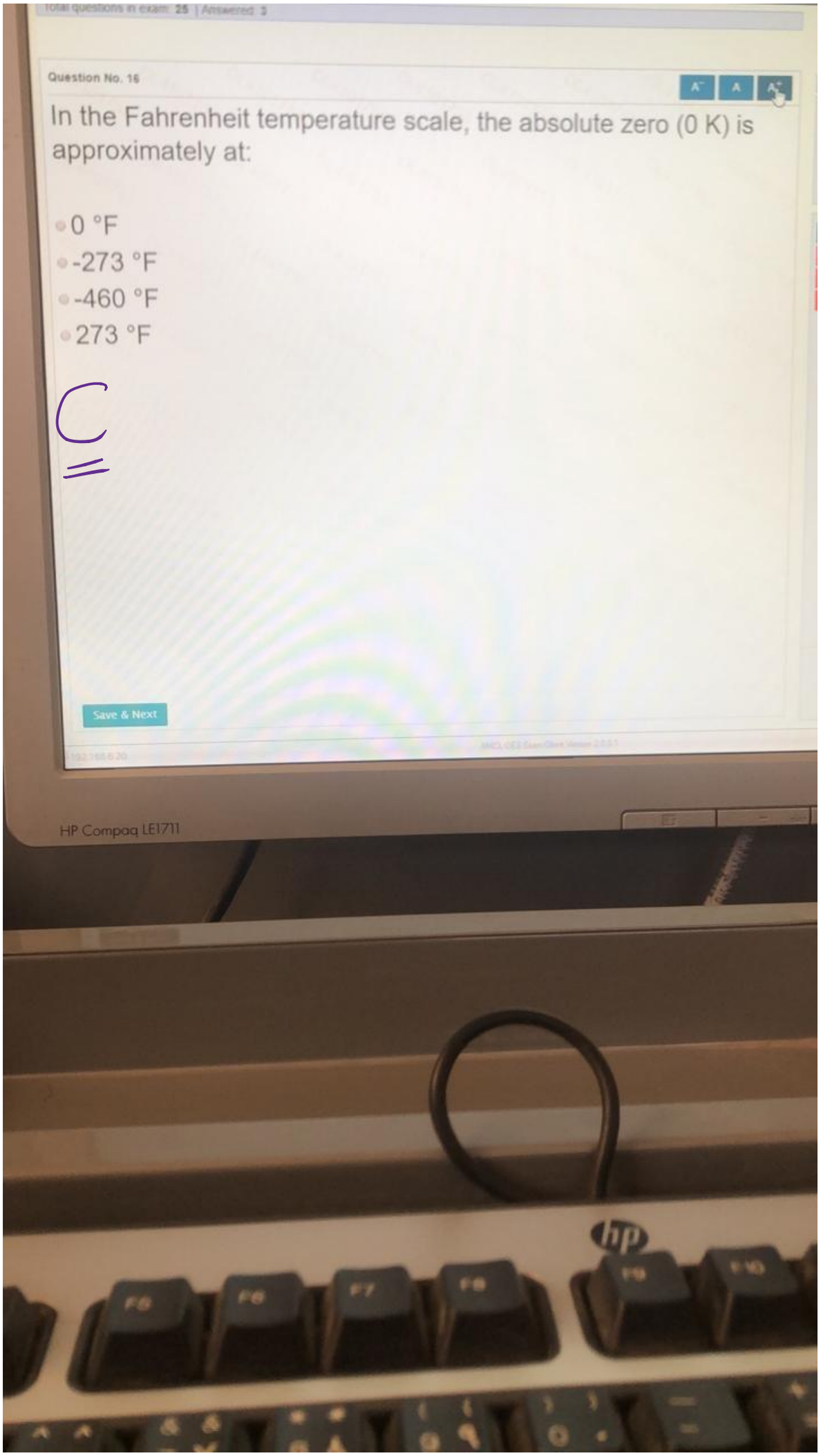
$S = ?$

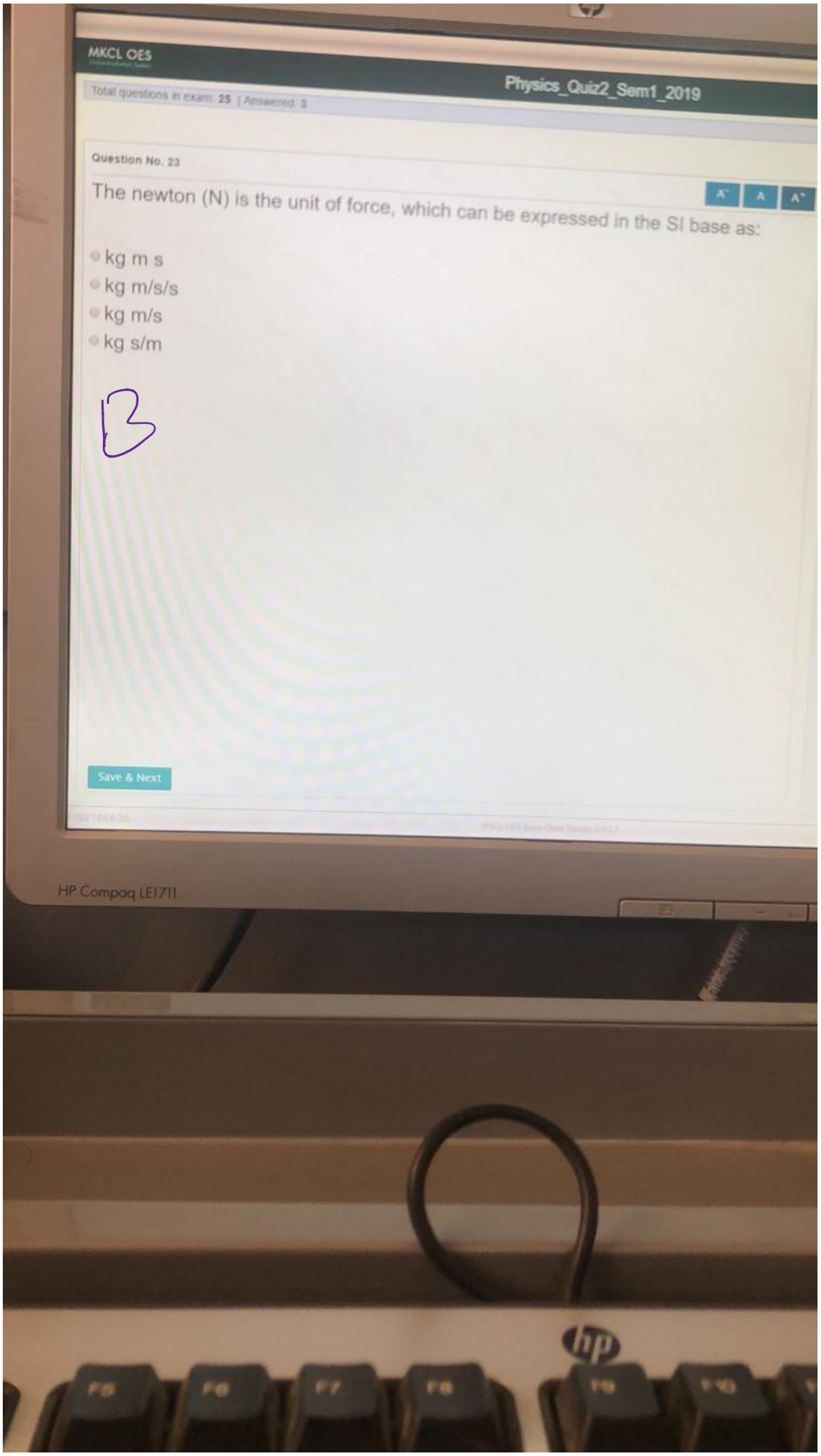
D

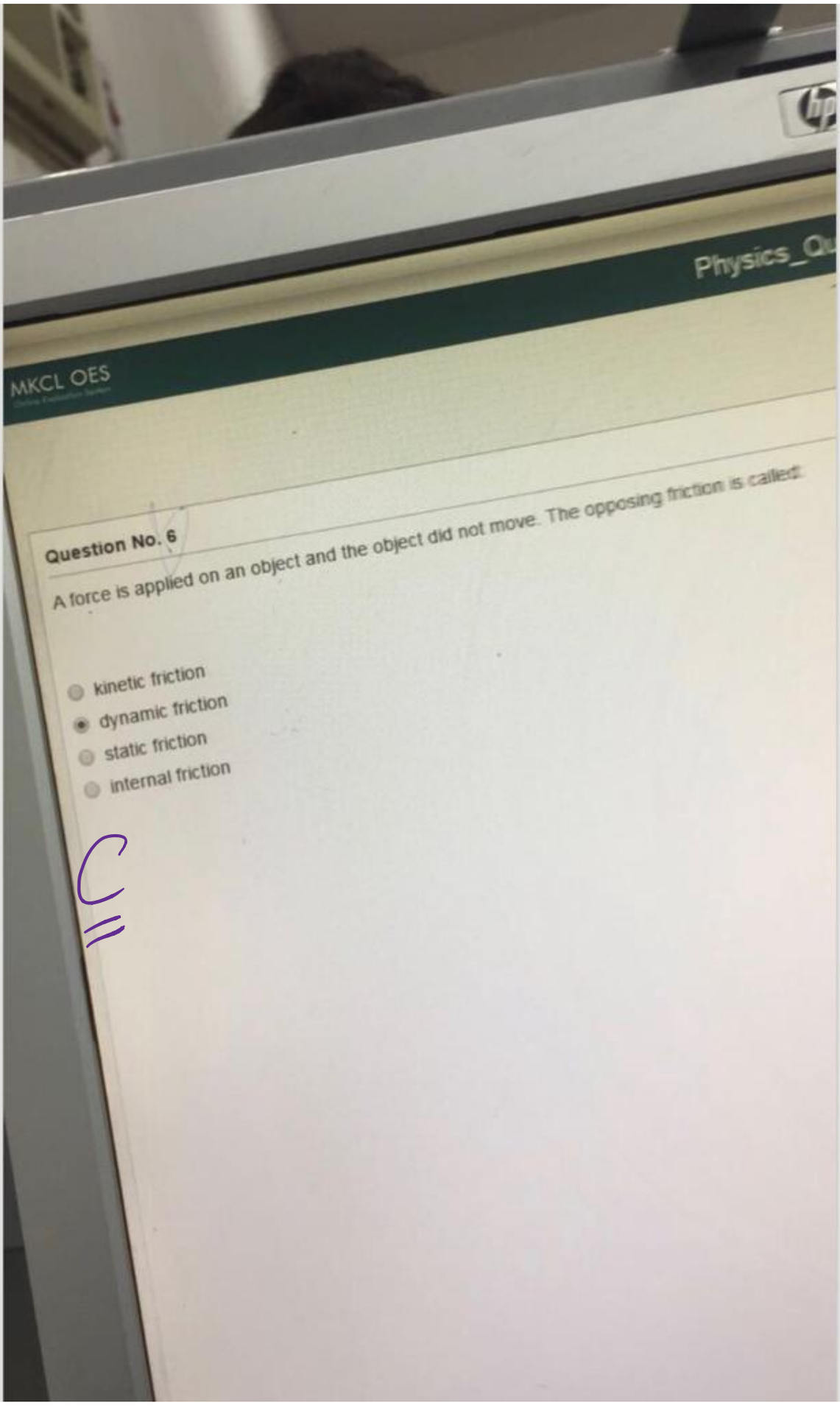
من قانون السرعة

$v = \frac{d}{t}$ ⟵ نفسها =

نوليها $\frac{720000}{1000}$


Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 16
A- A A+
In the Fahrenheit temperature scale, the absolute zero (0 K) is approximately at:
0 °F
-273 °F
-460 °F
273 °F
C
=
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711


MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 23
The newton (N) is the unit of force, which can be expressed in the SI base as:
kg m s
kg m/s/s
kg m/s
kg s/m
B
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711


MKCL OES
Physics_Qu
Question No. 6
A force is applied on an object and the object did not move. The opposing friction is called
kinetic friction
dynamic friction
static friction
internal friction
C

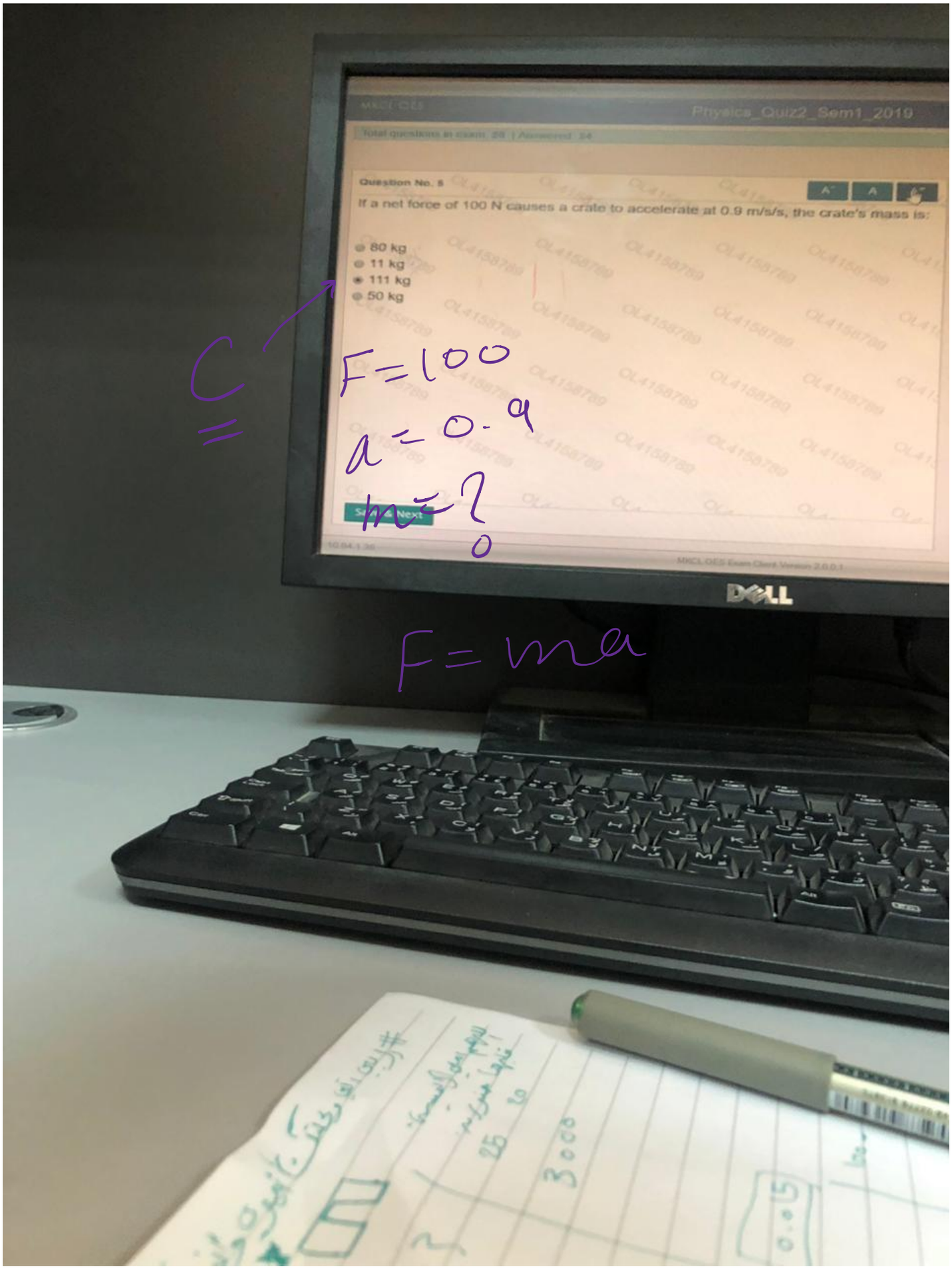
MKCL OES

Question No. 8

An object that has small inertia must have:

- small mass
- small volume
- small area
- big mass

A

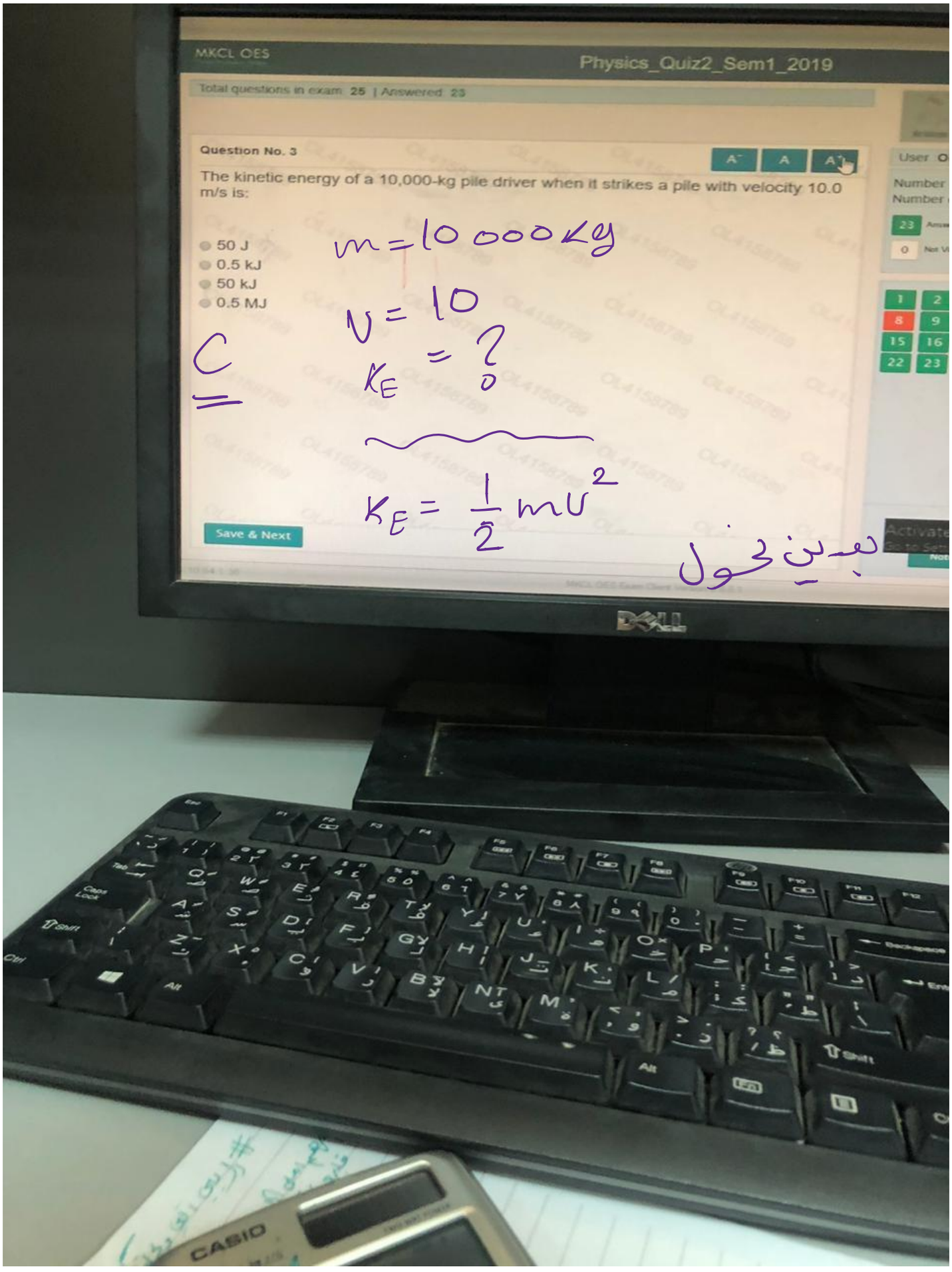

Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Question No. 5
If a net force of 100 N causes a crate to accelerate at 0.9 m/s/s, the crate's mass is:
80 kg
11 kg
111 kg
50 kg
C
=
F=100
a=0.9
m=?
F=ma
DELL

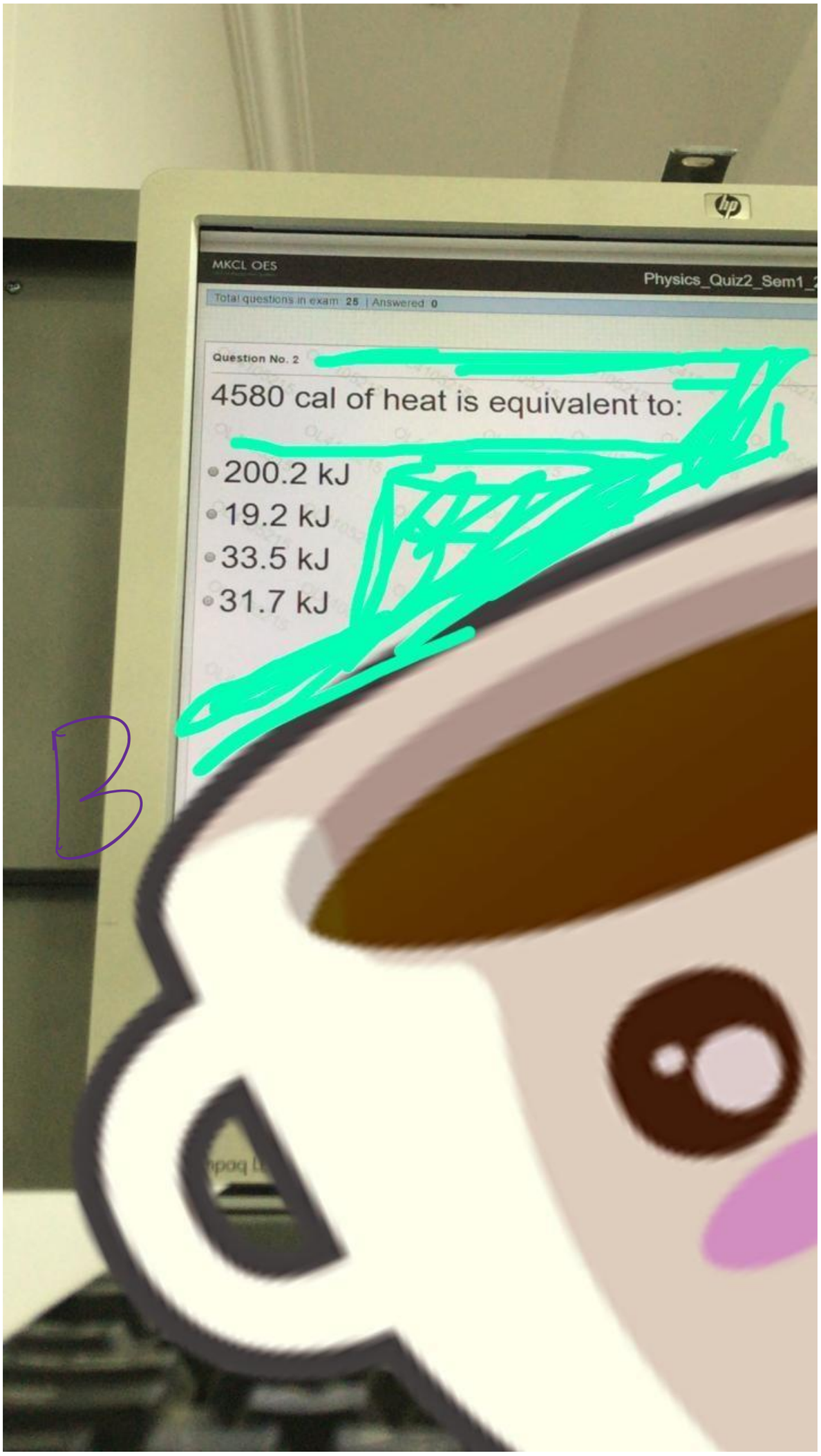
Question No. 3

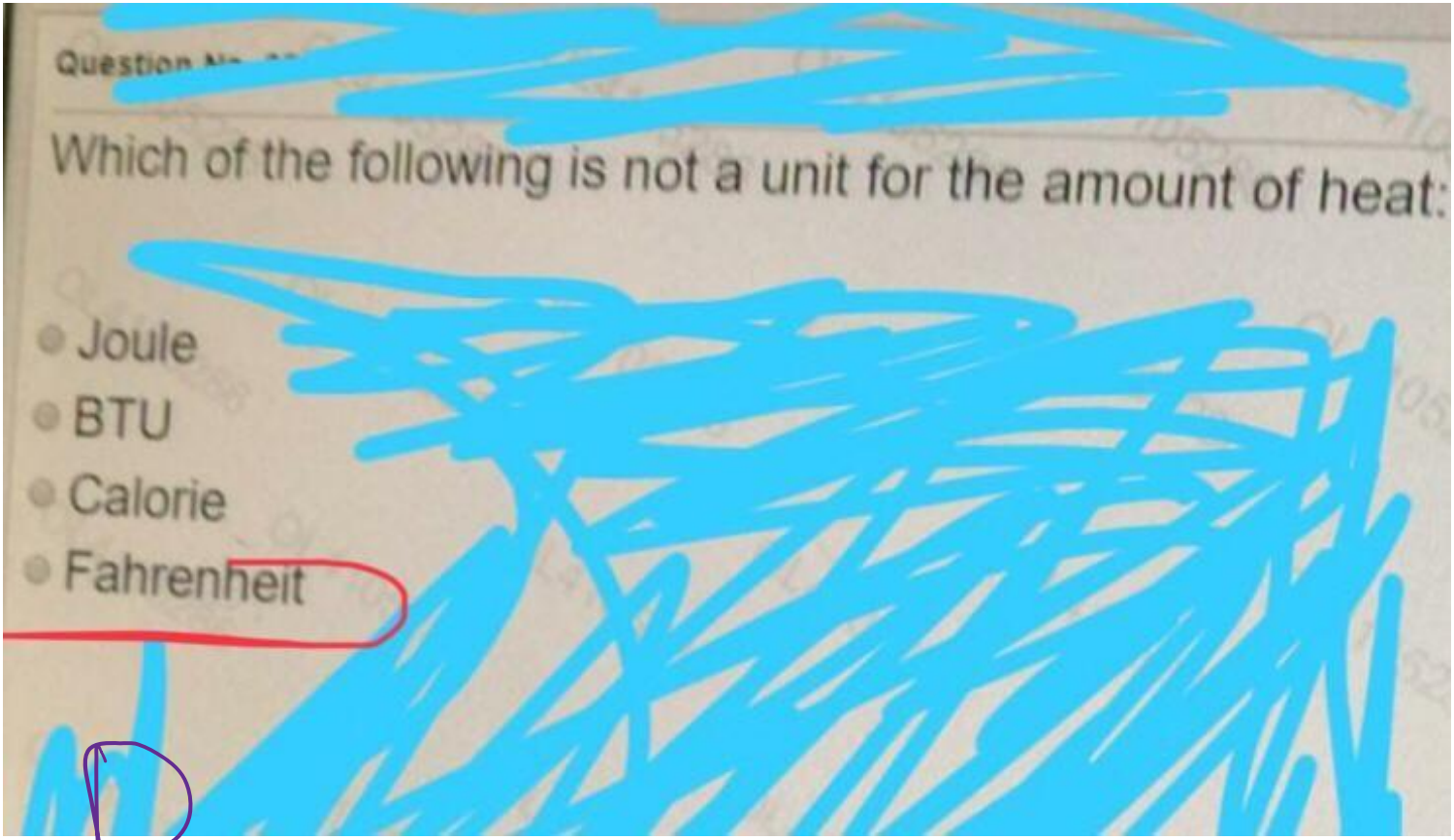
The unit of Work is:

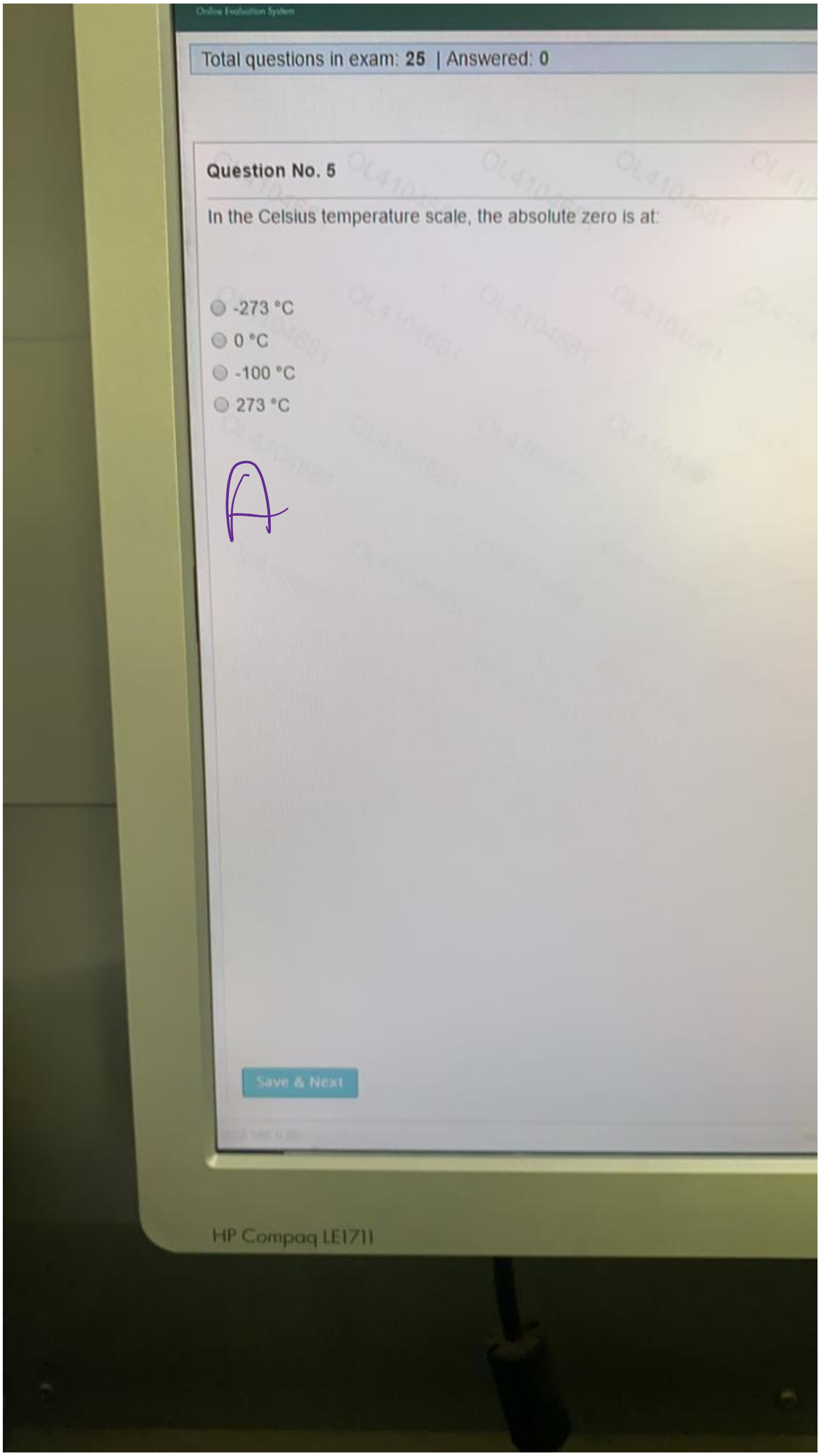
- N.m
- J.m
- Watt
- Newton

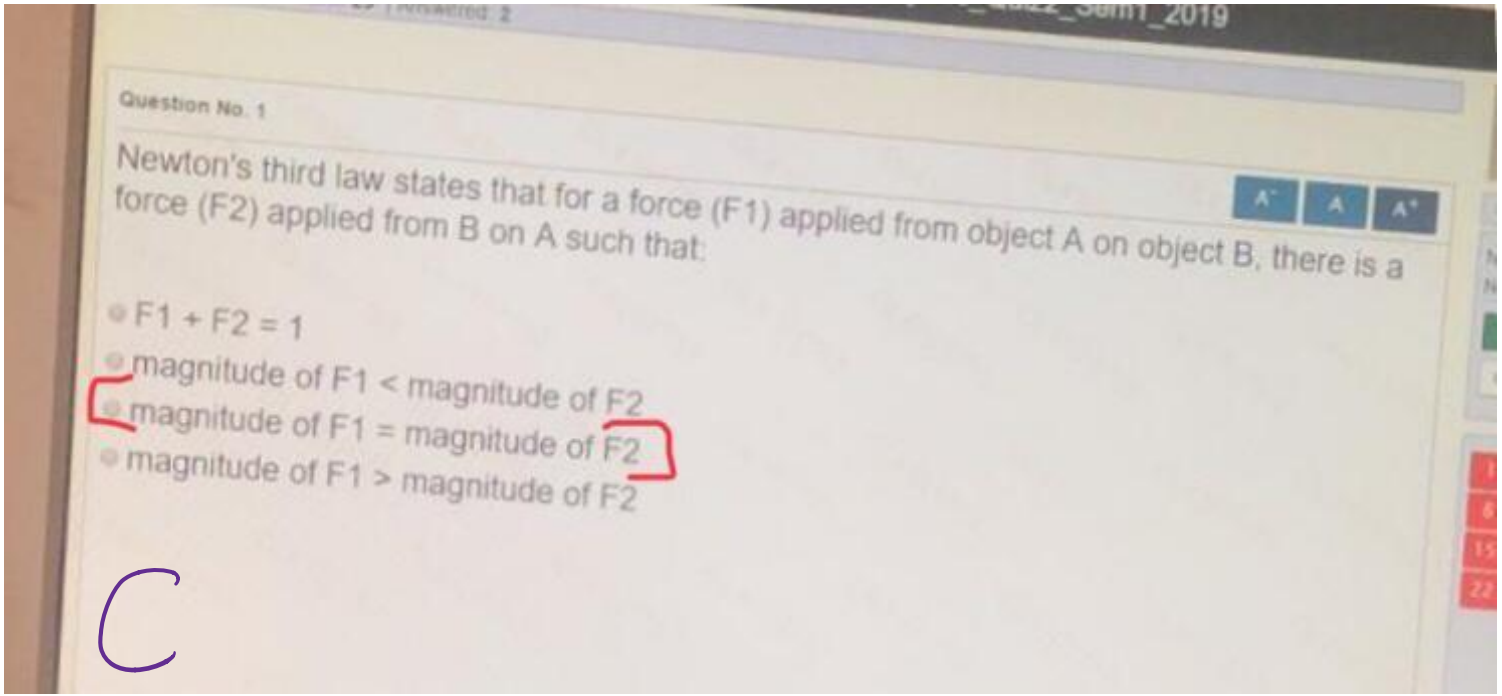
A


MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2019
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 23
Question No. 3
The kinetic energy of a 10,000-kg pile driver when it strikes a pile with velocity 10.0 m/s is:
50 J
0.5 kJ
50 kJ
0.5 MJ
Save & Next
m = 10000 kg
v = 10
K_E = ?
$K_E = \frac{1}{2} m v^2$
C
=
بعدين نحول
CASIO


MKCL OES
Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_2
Total questions in exam 25 | Answered 0
Question No. 2
4580 cal of heat is equivalent to:
200.2 kJ
19.2 kJ
33.5 kJ
31.7 kJ
B


Question
Which of the following is not a unit for the amount of heat:
Joule
BTU
Calorie
Fahrenheit


Online Evaluation System
Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 0
Question No. 5
In the Celsius temperature scale, the absolute zero is at:
-273 °C
0 °C
-100 °C
273 °C
A
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711


Question No. 1
Newton's third law states that for a force (F1) applied from object A on object B, there is a force (F2) applied from B on A such that:
F1 + F2 = 1
magnitude of F1 < magnitude of F2
magnitude of F1 = magnitude of F2
magnitude of F1 > magnitude of F2
C
=

Total questions in exam: **25** | Answered: **0**

Ques[redacted]

A temperature of 150 °C equals:

- 302 °F
- 320 °F
- 203 °F
- 220 °F

Shif 8 38

A

Question No. 3

A car is moving with 100 km/h for 30 min and then took a rest for 30 min. The car then continues with 100 km/h for two hours. The average speed for this journey is approximately:

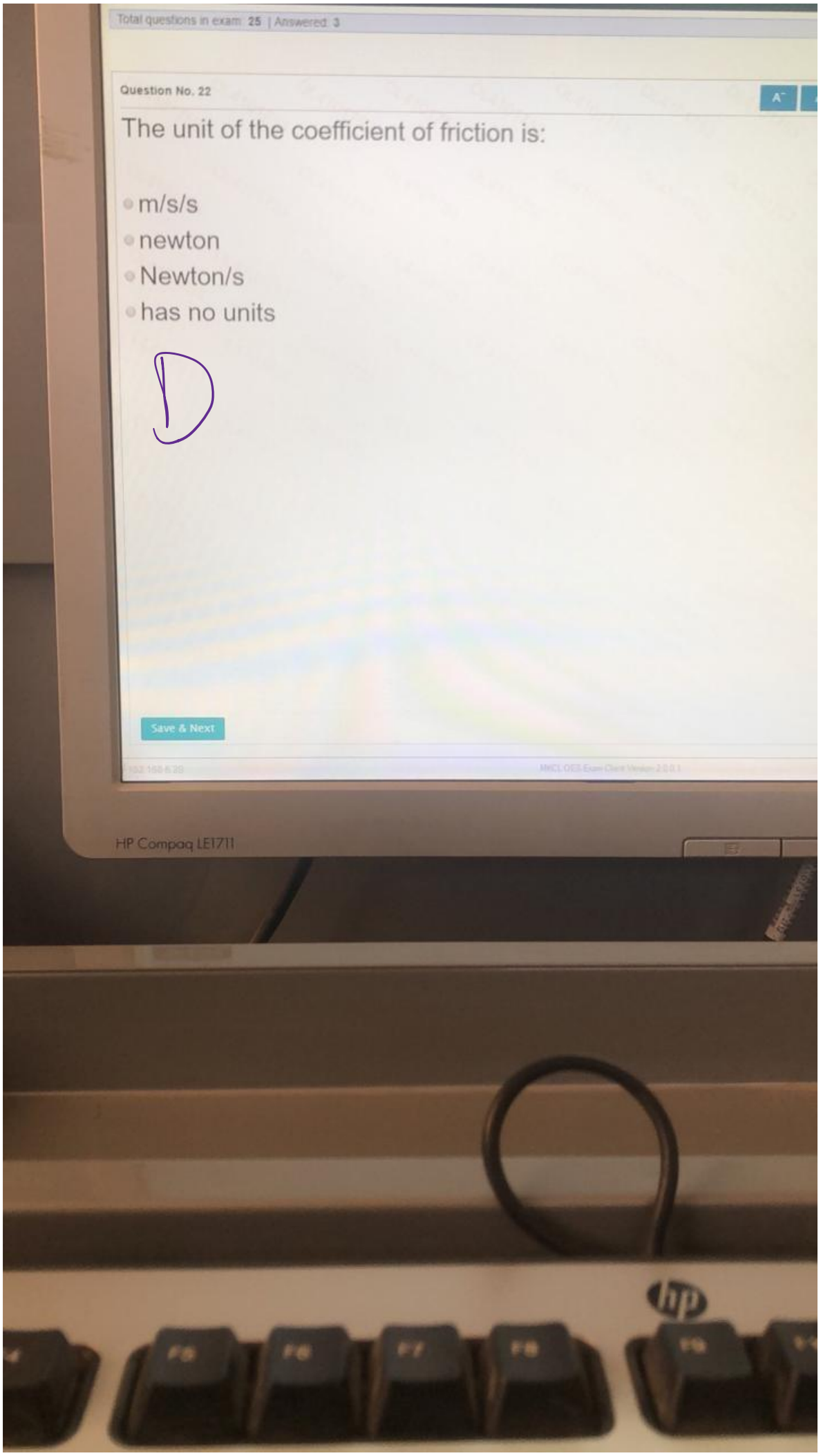
- 75 km/h
- 100 km/h
- 110 km/h
- 83.3 km/h

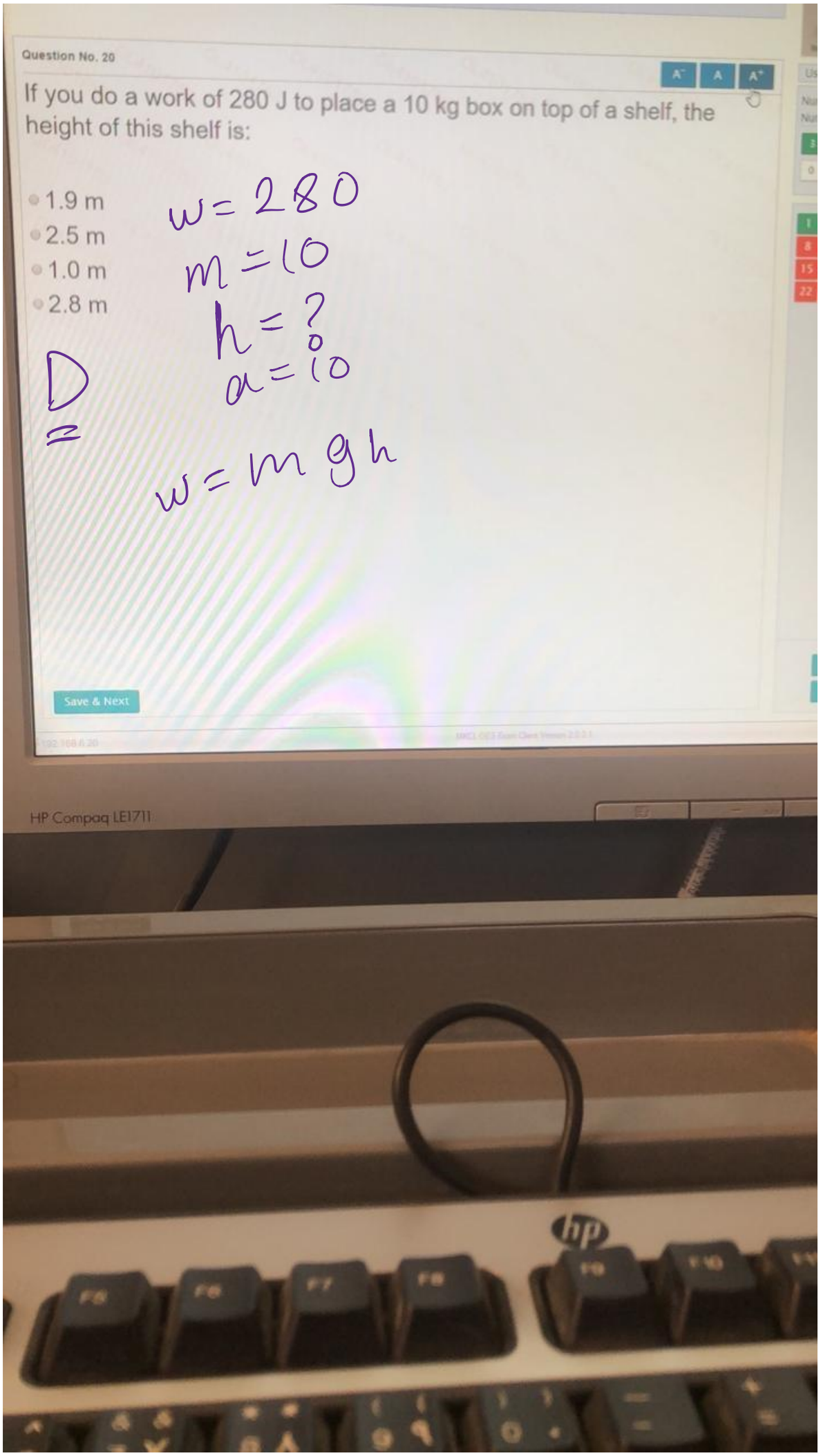
D

1 50
2 0
3 200

$$\frac{50 + 0 + 200}{\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + 2}$$

$$= 83.\overline{3}$$

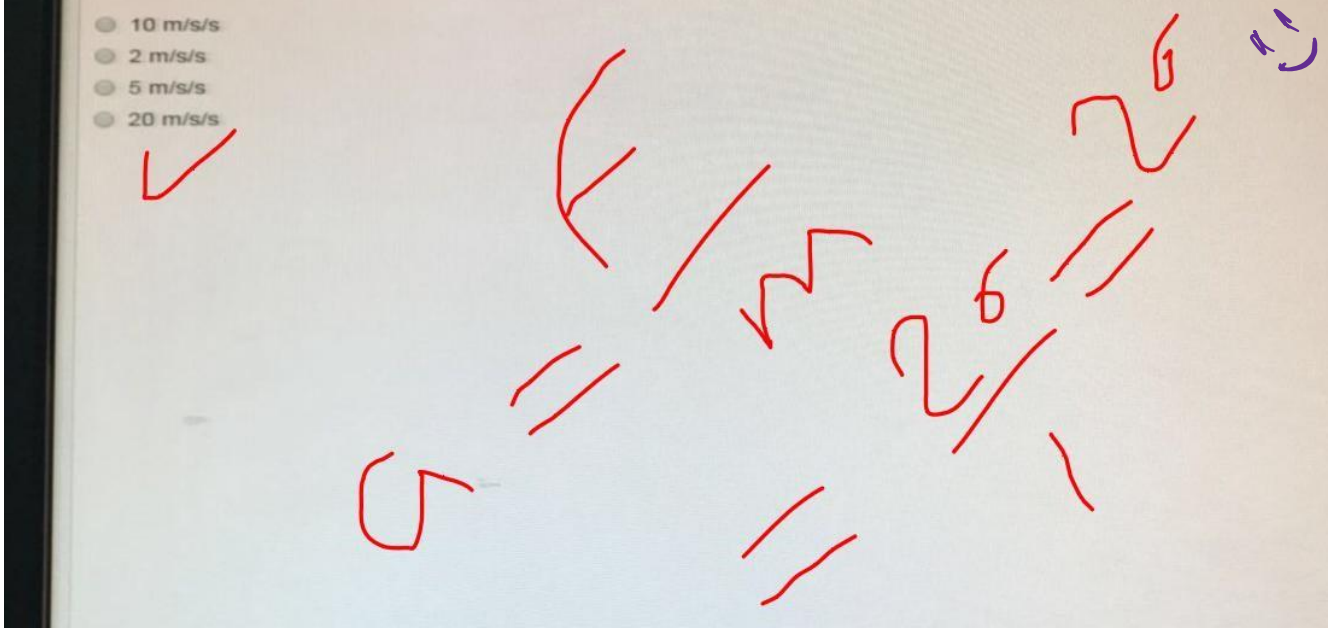

Total questions in exam: 25 | Answered: 3
Question No. 22
The unit of the coefficient of friction is:
m/s/s
newton
Newton/s
has no units
D
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711


Question No. 20
If you do a work of 280 J to place a 10 kg box on top of a shelf, the height of this shelf is:
1.9 m
2.5 m
1.0 m
2.8 m
w = 280
m = 10
h = ?
a = 10
D
=
w = m g h
Save & Next
HP Compaq LE1711

Question No. 7

An object has a weight (mg = 10 N). It moved by the effect of a single force of 20 N. The acceleration of the object is:

- 10 m/s/s
- 2 m/s/s
- 5 m/s/s
- 20 m/s/s



Total questions in exam: **25** | Answered: **10**

Question No. 23

Gravitational potential energy of an object is due to its:

- internal structure
- acceleration
- speed
- position

D

MKCL OES
Online Evaluation System

Physics_Quiz2_Sem1_201

Total questions in exam: **25** | Answered: **0**

Question No. 16

A large steel wrecking ball is raised to a height of 25 m in 20 s using a power of 3000 W. The mass of the ball is:

- 100 kg
- 240 kg
- 20 kg
- 200 kg

B

$h = 25$
$t = 20$
$P = 3000$
$m = ?$

$P = \frac{W}{t} \rightarrow mgh$

$= 3000 = \frac{(x) \times 10 \times 25}{20}$

$= 240\ kg$

Question No. 14

The law of conservation of mechanical energy when no resistant forces do work says

- kinetic energy = the potential energy
- kinetic energy + the potential energy = power
- kinetic energy + the potential energy = constant
- (kinetic energy + the potential energy) is not constant

C

MKCL OES

Online Evaluation System

Question No. 5

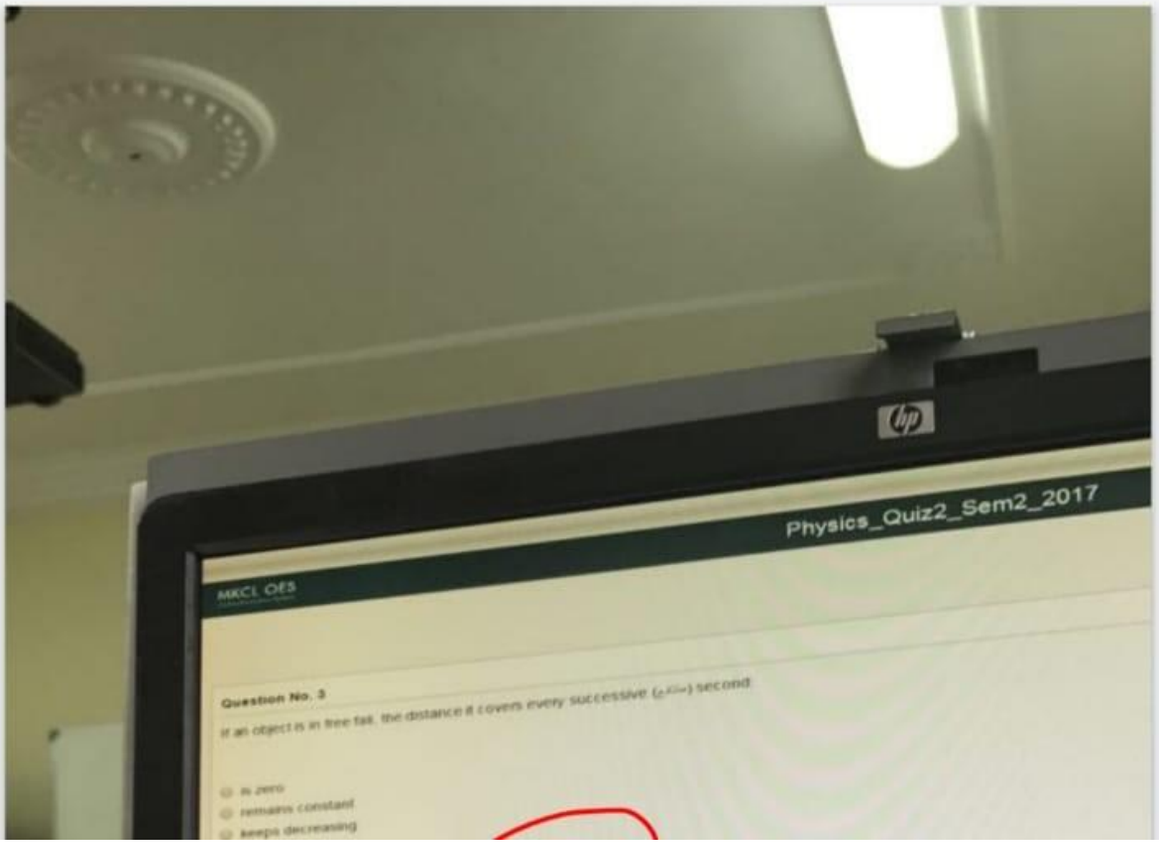
The friction force always acts in a direction:

مکررررررررررررررر

- same as the direction of weight
- normal to the surface
- opposite to the direction of motion
- same as the direction of motion

C

=



Question No. 1

An object travels in straight line with a constant speed of 40 m/s for 20 minutes. During this time, its acceleration is

- 0.5 m/s/s
- 1 m/s/s
- 0 m/s/s
- 2 m/s/s

C =

$V_i^\circ = 0$

$V_F = 40$

$t = 20$

↓

1200

a° ?

$$a = \frac{V_F - V_i^\circ}{t}$$

$a = 0,033^-$

=

0