

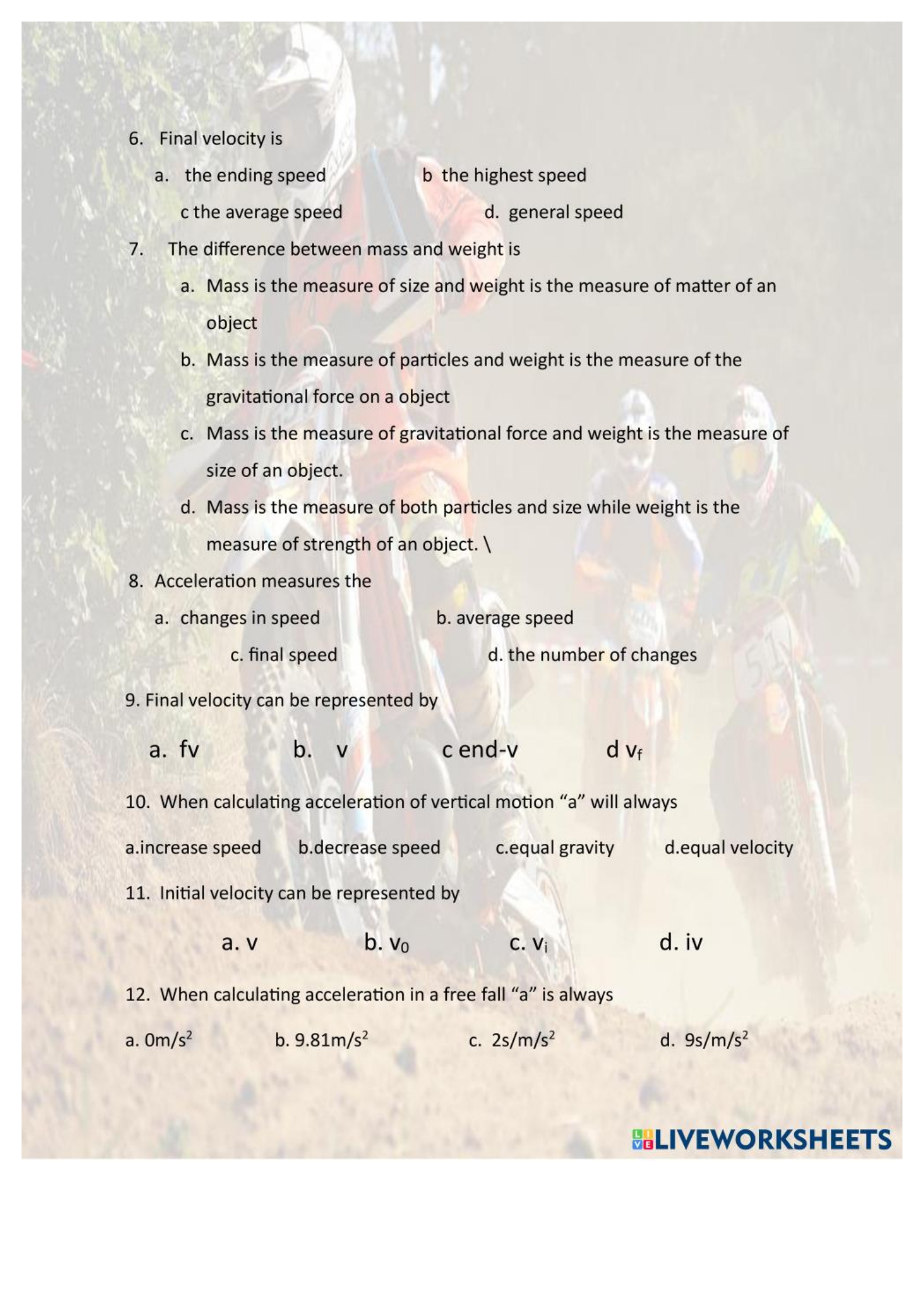
Name _____ Section _____ Date _____

Concept Quick Check

Unit 1. A – Ms. White 8th Grade Science

Directions: read the following questions or phrases and circle the answer or answers that bests completes them.

1. In the formula $v = v_0 + at$, the “v” represents
 - a. Vector
 - b. Vitality
 - c. Void
 - d. Velocity
2. When using the $s = d/t$ formula, “s” represents
 - a. average speed
 - b. speed
 - c. instantaneous speed
 - d. final speed
3. In most formulas time(t) is normally measured in terms of
 - a. Minutes
 - b. hours
 - c. seconds
 - d. years
4. The difference between distance and displacement is
 - a. Distance measures how far you traveled, displacement measures how far you still need to go.
 - b. Distance measures how far you moved, displacement measures how far you moved from your start.
 - c. Distance measures how far you moved, displacement measures how close you are to finishing.
 - d. Distance measures how far you moved from your start, displacement measures how far you moved altogether.
5. All of the following except one are scalars, please indicate which is not a scalar.
 - a. time
 - b. velocity
 - c. distance
 - d. speed

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6. Final velocity is
- a. the ending speed
 - b. the highest speed
 - c. the average speed
 - d. general speed
7. The difference between mass and weight is
- a. Mass is the measure of size and weight is the measure of matter of an object
 - b. Mass is the measure of particles and weight is the measure of the gravitational force on a object
 - c. Mass is the measure of gravitational force and weight is the measure of size of an object.
 - d. Mass is the measure of both particles and size while weight is the measure of strength of an object. \
8. Acceleration measures the
- a. changes in speed
 - b. average speed
 - c. final speed
 - d. the number of changes
9. Final velocity can be represented by
- a. fv
 - b. v
 - c. end- v
 - d. v_f
10. When calculating acceleration of vertical motion "a" will always
- a. increase speed
 - b. decrease speed
 - c. equal gravity
 - d. equal velocity
11. Initial velocity can be represented by
- a. v
 - b. v_0
 - c. v_i
 - d. iv
12. When calculating acceleration in a free fall "a" is always
- a. 0m/s^2
 - b. 9.81m/s^2
 - c. 2s/m/s^2
 - d. 9s/m/s^2