

LAWS OF MOTION

5. "The natural state of an earthly object is to be at rest." is stated by ()

a) Mass b) Momentum c) Energy d) Impulse

6. Galileo did experiments to disprove the theory of ()

a)  b)  c)  d) None

7.  In the adjacent figure, speed of the ball ()

a) Remains constant b) increases c) decreases d) becomes zero

8. In the adjacent figure, A ball is moving and no unbalanced force acts on it, it will ()

a) stop
b) Continue to move at constant speed in a fixed direction.
c) Move backwards after some time
d) Goes upwards immediately

9. Which of the following assumption is made by Galileo? ()

a) The natural state of an earthly object is to be at rest.
b) A body is moving and no unbalanced force acts on it, it will continue to move at constant speed in a fixed direction
c) The motion must be free fall.
d) Every object moves in a circular path.

4. When you are standing in a stationary bus, it suddenly starts and you fall ()

a) forward b) backwards c) no change d) sideways

5. "Pulling a single notebook from the bundle without disturbing the others" is an example of ()

a) Inertia of rest b) Inertia of motion

6. If you push the paper with your finger as fast as you can as shown here, then ()

a) Coin falls into the glass b) coin moves along with the paper

7. Object having static inertia among the following ()

a) Moving car b) car at rest
c) Rolling ball d) moving stone

8. A heavy rock and a small ball is kept on the ground. Then which will have more inertia ()

a) rock b) ball c) both have same

6. When you are standing in a moving bus, it suddenly stops and you fall ()

a) forward b) backwards c) no change d) sideward

7. The property of a body due to which it resists any change in its state of rest or motion is known as ()

a) Inertia b) momentum c) speed d) velocity

8. Two friends are going on a bike with uniform speed, if the back person throws a ball vertically up for a certain height. Then the ball ()

a) falls in his hand b) falls behind him c) falls in front of him d) stays there only

9. Newton's first law of motion is valid only in the absence of ()

a) Inertia b) Net force c) momentum d) friction