

11. The metric unit that is most often used to describe weight is the
  - a. Pound (lbs)
  - b. Kilogram (kg)
  - c. Ounce (oz)
  - d. Newton (N)
12. Which of the following is an example of rolling friction?
  - a. two hands rubbing together
  - b. bike tires on the road as you ride
  - c. a boat on the water as it sails
  - d. your shoes on a sidewalk as you walk
13. The rate at which velocity changes is called
  - a. direction.
  - b. acceleration.
  - c. speed.
  - d. motion.
14. What is required for a rocket to lift off into space?
  - a. very little air resistance
  - b. mass that is greater than Earth's mass
  - c. thrust that is greater than Earth's gravity
  - d. more velocity than friction
15. In physical science, a push or a pull is called a(n)
  - a. force.
  - b. inertia.
  - c. motion.
  - d. acceleration.
16. If velocity is measured in kilometers per hour and time is measured in hours, the unit of acceleration is
  - a. kilometers per hour.
  - b. kilometers.
  - c. hours.
  - d. kilometers per hour per hour.
17. The force of gravity on a person or object at the surface of a planet is known as
  - a. weight.
  - b. mass.
  - c. air resistance.
  - d. inertia.
18. When the only force acting on a falling object is gravity, the object is said to be
  - a. decelerating.
  - b. a projectile.
  - c. in free fall.
  - d. stationary.
19. Objects falling through air experience a type of friction called
  - a. air resistance.
  - b. terminal velocity.
  - c. rolling friction.
  - d. inertia.
20. Which law can explain how gases released from burning fuel in a rocket produce thrust?
  - a. Newton's second law of motion
  - b. Newton's third law of motion
  - c. Newton's first law of motion
  - d. the law of conservation of momentum