QUIZIZZ Worksheets

Name

Class

Date

Adding Vectors

Total questions: 15

Worksheet time: 21mins

Instructor name: Khaled Barhoom

1.

How do you combine vectors if they are in opposite directions?

a) Add

b) Subtract

c) Pythagorean Theorem

d) Use trigonometry

2. When adding vectors graphically, the magnitude of the resultant vector is represented

a) the length of the vector drawn

b) the arrow head of the vector drawn

c) both of the above

d) none of the above

3.

A car travels 90 meters due north. Then the car turns around and travels 40 meters due south. What is the magnitude and direction of the car's resultant displacement?

a) 40 meters, South

b) 50 meters, South

c) 50 meters, North

d) 40 meters, North

4. 

If a boomerang is thrown 20 m in a straight line and returns exactly to the spot it was thrown what is its displacement?

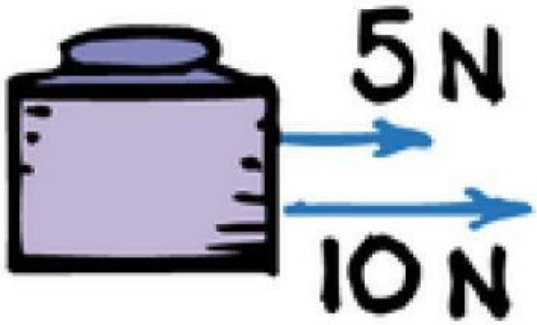
a) 20m
b) 40m
c) 0m
d) -20m

5. Vector is a quantity with:

a) magnitude and direction
b) magnitude
c) direction
d) none of the above

6. Is this a scalar quantity or a vector quantity?
Wind blowing at 20 knots

a) Scalar
b) Vector

7. 

What is the Net Force?

a) 5 N to the right
b) 10 N to the right
c) 15 N to the right
d) 0 N

8. Is this a scalar quantity or a vector quantity?
A deer running 15 meters per second due west

a) Scalar
b) Vector

9. A quantity that has both magnitude and direction is called a scalar quantity.

a) True
b) False

10. A resultant vector is

a) equal to the sum of one vector.
b) equal to the sum of two or more vectors.
c) equal to the difference of one vector.

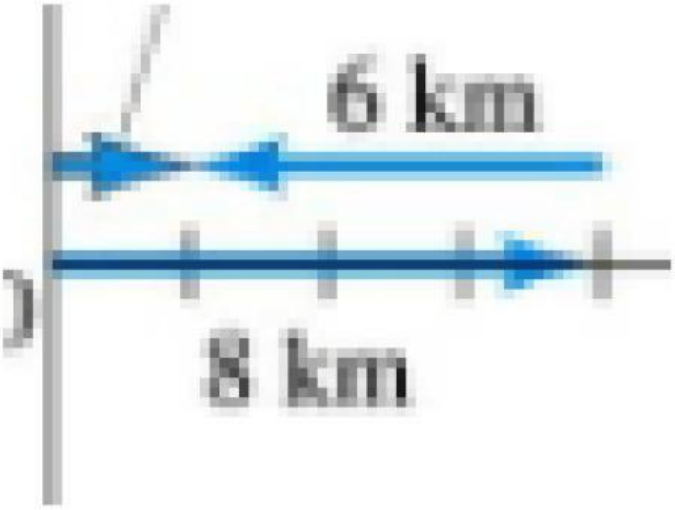
11. 

What is the resultant of these two vectors?

a) +17 m
b) +3 m
c) -17 m
d) -3 m

12. Has magnitude and direction

a) Scalar
b) Vector
c) Initial Point
d) Terminal Point

13. 

What is the resultant vector of the two labeled vectors?

a) +2 km
b) +14 km
c) -2 km
d) -14 km

14. 

In a tug of war the left team pulls with a force of 200N. The right team pulls with a force of 150N.What is the resultant force?

a) 50N to the left.
b) 350N to the left.
c) 350N to the right.
d) 50N to the right.

15. What happens to the resultant vector when two vectors of equal magnitude act in opposite directions?

a) It cancels out to zero
b) It doubles in magnitude
c) It becomes a scalar
d) It adds up to a larger vector