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