

VOCAB STUDY GUIDE

FIRST & LAST NAME: _____

CLASS & SECTION: _____

DATE: _____

INSTRUCTIONS: Fill in the blank with words from the word bank.

Force	speed	Newton's First Law
Acceleration	velocity	Newton's Second Law
Momentum	balanced forces	Newton's Third Law
Inertia	unbalanced forces	Law of Conservation of Momentum
Work	friction	

1. _____ The speed of an object and the direction of its motion. $v = 80\text{km/h west}$
2. _____ The total momentum of a group of objects remains constant unless outside forces act on the group.
3. _____ An object at rest will remain at rest unless acted on by an unbalanced force. An object in motion remains in motion with the same speed and velocity unless acted upon by an unbalanced force. (aka the law of inertia)
4. _____ : the force that acts to resist sliding between two touching surfaces.
5. _____ Speeding up, slowing down or changing direction. $A = (s_f - s_i) / t$
6. _____ the distance an object travels in a unit of time. $S = d / t$
7. _____ the tendency of an object to resist change in its motion.
8. _____ is a measure of how hard it is to stop an object and it depends on the object's mass and velocity. $p = m \cdot v$

1. velocity
direction of its motion. $v = 80\text{km/h west}$
The speed of an object and the
2. law of conservation of momentum
of objects remains constant unless outside forces act on the group.
The total momentum of a group
3. Newton's first law
rest unless acted on by an unbalanced force. An object in motion remains in motion with the same speed and velocity unless acted upon by an unbalanced force. (aka the law of inertia)
An object at rest will remain at
4. friction
sliding between two touching surfaces.
: the force that acts to resist
5. acceleration
changing direction. $A = (s_f - s_i) / t$
Speeding up, slowing down or
6. speed
unit of time. $S = d / t$
the distance an object travels in a
7. inertia
change in its motion.
the tendency of an object to resist
8. momentum
stop an object and it depends on the object's mass and velocity. $p = m \cdot v$
is a measure of how hard it is to

INSTRUCTIONS: circle the best answer.

9. A balanced force _____ is two or more forces whose effects cancel each other out and do not change the motion of an object.

- A. **Balanced force** C. **inertia**
B. **momentum** D. **Newton's first law**

10. A force _____ is a push or pull.

- A. **speed** C. **velocity**
B. **law of conservation of motion** D. **force**

11. work _____ Is done when a force exerted on an object causes that object to move some distance; equal to force times distance; measured in joules (J)

- A. **Newton's second law** C. **work**
B. **acceleration** D. **momentum**

12. Heavier objects require more force to move them the same distance as lighter objects.

This is known as Newton's Second Law _____.

- A. **force** C. **work**
B. **Newton's Second Law** D. **speed**

13. Two or more forces acting on an object that do not cancel, and cause the object to accelerate is called an unbalanced force _____.

- A. **Unbalanced force** C. **Balanced force**
B. **work** D. **friction**

14. For every action there is an equal and opposite re-action is also referred to as

Newton's Third Law _____.

- A. **momentum** C. **friction**
B. **inertia** D. **Newton's Third Law**

INSTRUCTIONS: circle the best answer.

9. A _____ is two or more forces whose effects cancel each other out and do not change the motion of an object.

E. Balanced force

F. momentum

G. inertia

H. Newton's first law

10. A _____ is a push or pull.

E. speed

F. law of conservation of motion

G. velocity

H. force

11. _____ Is done when a force exerted on an object causes that object to move some distance; equal to force times distance; measured in joules (J)

E. Newton's second law

F. acceleration

G. work

H. momentum

12. Heavier objects require more force to move them the same distance as lighter objects.

This is known as _____.

E. force

F. Newton's Second Law

G. work

H. speed

13. Two or more forces acting on an object that do not cancel, and cause the object to accelerate is called an _____.

E. Unbalanced force

F. work

G. Balanced force

H. friction

14. For every action there is an equal and opposite re-action is also referred to as _____.

E. momentum

F. inertia

G. friction

H. Newton's Third Law