Physics (New Book) - 9th Class Physics English Medium Chapter 2 Preparation

Q1. Define Origin

Ans 1: The origin is the point (0,0) on a graph where the x-axis and y-axis intrest. It represents the starting point for both independent and dependent quantities.

Q2. What is variable acceleration.

Ans 1: If anyone of the magnitude or direction or both of them changes it is called variable or non uniform acceleration.

Q3. Write five examples each for scalar and vector quantitties.

Ans 1: Scalar Quantitye: Distance, length, time speed, energy and temperature are scalars
Vector quantities: Displacement, velocity, acceleration, ewight and force are vectors.

Q4. What is vector quantity.

Ans 1: A vector is a physical quantity that requires both magnitude and direction for its complete description.
Example: Velocity, acceleration, displacement, force etc.

Q5. Describe the SI unit of distance and displacement.

Ans 1: SI unit of both the distance and displacemnt is meteres (m)

Q6. Define Positive a acceleration.

Ans 1: The acceleratio is positive if the velocity is increasing.

Q7. What is meant by random motion.

Ans 1: If the body moves along an irregular path, the motion is called random motion.

Q8. Define Dynamics.

Ans 1: Dynamics deals with forces and their effects on the motion of objects.

Q9. Define instantaneous speed.

Ans 1: The speed of a vehicle that is shown by its speedometer at any instant is called instanceous speed.

Q10. Define Constant Speed

Ans 1: Constant speed: As constant speed is equal is the magnitude of the velocity .It does not discusss the direction of body. Therefore it is possible for a body have acceleration
Example: In uniform circular motion, a body moves at a constatn speed but have acceleration due to the change in direction.
