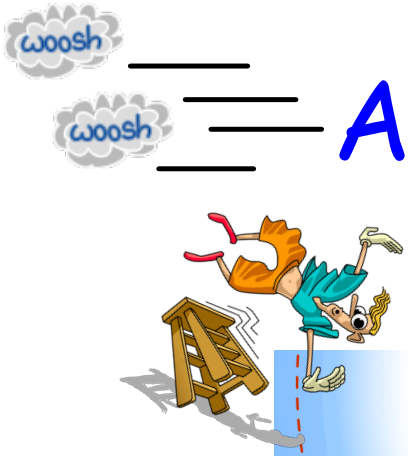
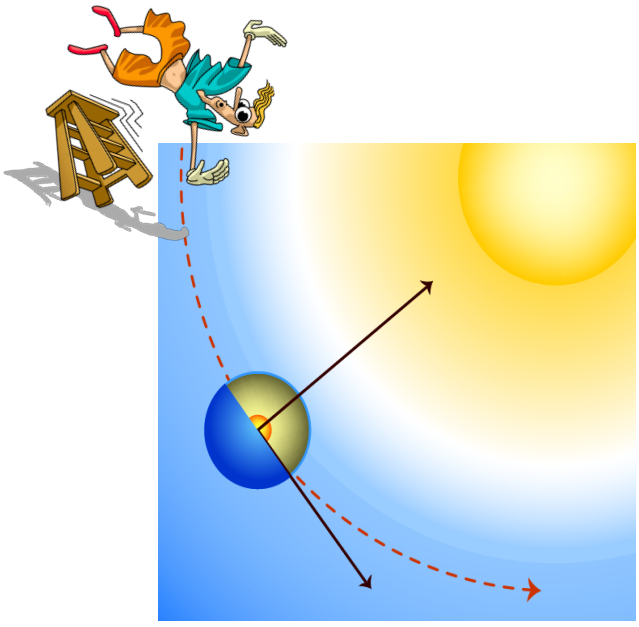
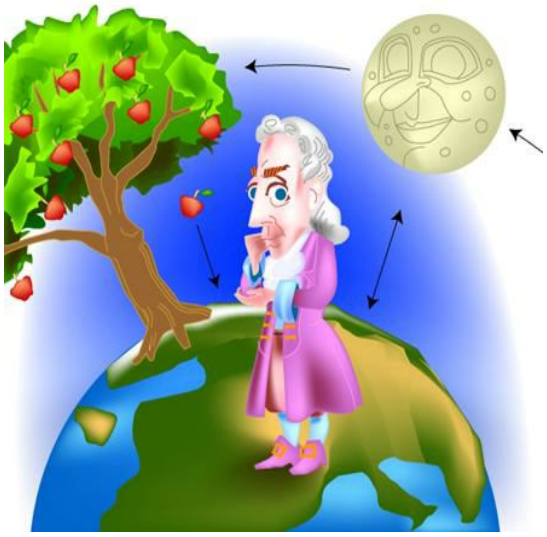
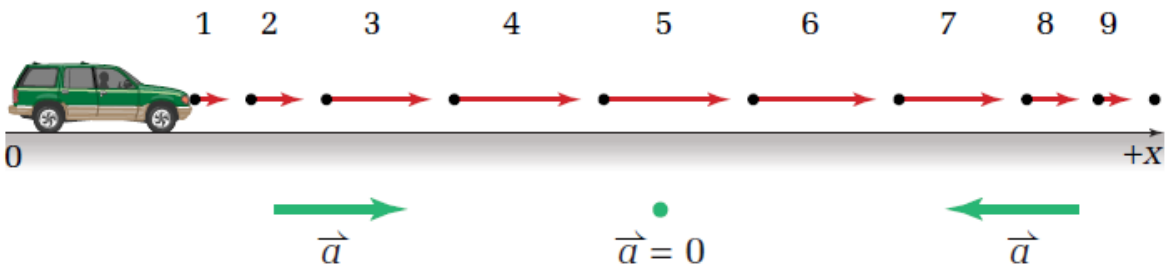
ACCELERATION









$\vec{a}$ $\vec{a} = 0$ $\vec{a}$

Close Reading: Acceleration

MHR Pg. 61-63 (first paragraph), 64, conceptual problems on 66.

*It is very important that you are able to learn concepts on your own through reading a science textbook, that said however, we will always review our readings.

Close Reading: Acceleration

Grade:11

Subject:Physics 112

Date:2014

1 Acceleration is a vector.

True

False

2 Which statement best describes what the units of acceleration, m/s^2, mean.

A Time must be squared to give acceleration

B An object's velocity in m/s changes each second.

C To obtain acceleration one must divide meters by time twice.

3 A car is heading east at 50 km/h. After 3 seconds the car is traveling at 20 km/h [E]. The direction of the car's velocity after the three seconds is _____.

A East

B West

4 A car is heading east at 50 km/h. After 3 seconds the car is traveling at 20 km/h [E]. The direction of the car's acceleration during the three seconds is _____.

A East

B West

5 If an object's instantaneous velocity is zero then its acceleration must also be zero.

True

False

6 An object can keep a constant speed and experience a non-zero acceleration.

True

False

7 An object can experience a non-zero acceleration and keep a constant velocity.

True

False

8 In which of the following situations is it possible to experience a non-zero acceleration and have an instantaneous velocity of zero? (select all that apply)

A A car traveling around a circular race track.

B A book sitting on a table.

C A ball thrown up in the air and caught on the way down.

D A woman on a roller coaster ride going through a loop.

E A mass bouncing up and down on a spring.

F A child on a merry-go-round. ✓ if up/down motion

G A child on a swing.

Attachments

moving-man_all.jar