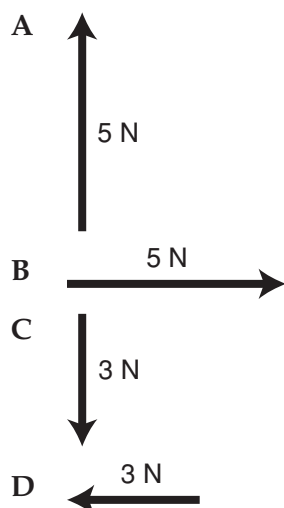


**Chapter 2 Forces****Standards Practice**

- 1** A force can be described by its direction and its

A mass.  
B magnitude.  
C velocity.  
D acceleration.

- 2** Which arrow represents a pull of 3 N to the left?



- 3** Taylor needs to find the net force acting on an object. She should

A calculate the cumulative effect of all the forces.  
B add the net force to the object's velocity.  
C subtract the strength of one force from the net force.  
D make all forces act in the same direction.



What is the net force of the two forces?

A +5 N  
B +2 N  
C -5 N  
D -2 N

- 5** A ball rolls across a parking lot without changing speed or direction. This tendency to resist a change in motion is called

A velocity.  
B net force.  
C inertia.  
D acceleration.

- 6** Ethan exerts a force of 150 N to push a table across the room. His friend Alejandro plays with Ethan by getting on the other side of the table and pushing back with a force of 150 N. The table stays where it is. What have Ethan and Alejandro created?

A elastic forces  
B unbalanced forces  
C rolling friction  
D balanced forces

**Chapter 2 Forces**

**7** Emma wants to determine the strength of the force of gravity between two objects. What should she measure?

- A the mass of each object and the distance between them
- B the size and weight of each object
- C the electrical charge of each object
- D the weight of each object and the distance between them

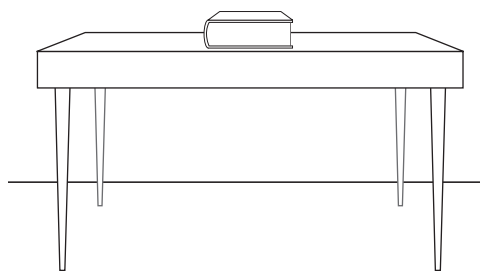
**8** When LaShawn weighs himself after working out in the gym, he's measuring

- A the force of friction acting on his body.
- B the force of Earth's gravity on his body.
- C his acceleration through the universe.
- D the force of the sun's inertia on his body.

**9** The reason it is sometimes difficult to get a stationary object moving is because of

- A static friction.
- B elastic forces.
- C sliding friction.
- D centripetal force.

**10**



Which force is acting as a downward force on this static object?

- A gravity
- B compression
- C tension
- D friction

**11**

Rosa wanted to move a chest of drawers from one wall to another in her bedroom. She got on one side of the chest, pushed, and got the chest to move. By pushing the chest, Rosa

- A changed the velocity of the chest.
- B created balanced forces on the chest.
- C changed the net force to zero.
- D created a centripetal force on the chest.

**12**

A baseball batter hits a high fly to center field. The ball begins its flight rising in the air, but it eventually falls into a fielder's glove. What was the force that brought the ball down?

- A the ball's net force
- B Earth's gravity
- C static friction
- D elastic forces

## Chapter 2 Forces

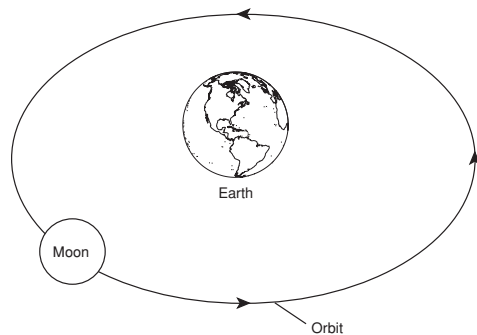
- 13** The acceleration of an object depends both on the net force acting on the object and on the object's

A volume.  
B mass.  
C velocity.  
D diameter.

- 14** Savannah wants to calculate the acceleration of an object. She knows the object's mass and the net force acting on the object. How could she calculate acceleration?

A multiply net force by mass  
B divide mass by net force  
C multiply mass times acceleration  
D divide net force by mass

**15**



**What is the centripetal force that keeps the moon in orbit around Earth?**

A the moon's inertia  
B Earth's gravity  
C the sun's gravity  
D Earth's inertia

- 16** Why does an airplane rise in the air?

A Earth's gravity creates an unbalanced force that helps the airplane to rise.  
B A centripetal force helps keep the airplane moving in a circle.  
C The difference in air pressure above and below the wings creates unbalanced forces.  
D A combination of gravity and the centripetal force creates unbalanced forces.