

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
SCIENCE QUESTION BANK - 11

Time: 1 Hour

Full marks: 44

Pass marks: 35

1. Newton's first law of motion is _____.
2. The natural tendency of objects to resist a change in their state of rest or of uniform motion is called _____.
3. _____ is measures of Inertia.
4. Force of _____ always opposes motion of objects.
5. Newton's second law of motion is _____.
6. The SI unit of force is _____.
7. The symbol of Newton is _____.
8. A force of one newton produces an acceleration of _____ m s^{-2} on an object of mass 1 kg.
9. The momentum of an object is the product of its _____ and _____ and has the same direction as that of _____.
- 9.(a) SI unit of momentum is _____.
10. Newton's third law of motion is _____.
11. In an isolated system (where there is no external force), the total momentum remains _____.
12. All conservation laws such as conservation of momentum, energy, angular momentum, charge etc. are considered to be _____ laws in physics.
13. Gravitational force is _____.
14. Relative density is the ratio of _____ to _____.
15. Inability of a body to change by itself its state of rest or of uniform motion in a straight line is called _____.
16. _____ is the tendency of a body to remain in its state of rest.
17. _____ is the inability of a body to change by itself its direction of motion.
18. _____ is the tendency of a body to remain in its state of uniform motion in a straight line.
19. The quantity of motion possessed by a body is called _____.
20. The force of attraction between any two bodies in the universe is called _____.
21. Gravitational force is a weak force unless _____.
22. The force of gravity decreases with _____.
23. Force of gravity decreases from _____ to the _____.
24. The weight of a body is _____.
25. The weight is equal to the product of _____ and _____.
26. The weight may vary from place to place but the _____ stays constant.
27. All objects experience _____ when they are immersed in a liquid.
28. Objects having _____ less than that of the liquid in which they are immersed, float on the surface of the liquid.
- 28.(a) If density of the object is more than the density of the liquid, object _____ in the liquid.
29. The motion of a body under the influence of force of gravity alone is called _____.

30. The acceleration produced in the bodies due to earth's force of gravity is called _____.
31. The _____ of a body may be defined as the point at which whole of mass of the body may be assumed to be concentrated.
32. _____ is the force with which a body is attracted towards the centre of the earth.
33. _____ is a vector quantity.
34. The total force exerted by a body on any surface in contact with it is called _____.
35. The thrust acting per unit area of the surface of a body is called _____.
36. The SI unit of Pressure is _____.
37. The _____ of a substance is its mass per unit volume.
38. The SI unit of density is _____.
39. The SI unit of Mass is _____.
40. Mass is _____ quantity.
41. The value of acceleration due to gravity is _____.
42. SI unit of thrust is _____.

BALABHADRA SKILL DEVELOPMENT ACADEMY
SCIENCE QUESTION BANK – 11 (ANSWER)

1. An object continues to be in a state of rest or of uniform motion along a straight line unless acted upon by an unbalanced force.
2. Inertia
3. Mass
4. Friction
5. The rate of change of momentum of an object is proportional to the applied unbalanced force in the direction of the force.
6. Kg ms^{-2}
7. N
8. 1
9. Mass, velocity, velocity
- 9(a) Kg ms^{-1}
10. To every action, there is an equal and opposite reaction and they act on two different bodies.
11. Conserved or Constant
12. Fundamental
13. Universal
14. density of substance, density of water at 4°C
15. Inertia
16. Inertia of rest
17. Inertia of direction
18. Inertia of Motion
19. Momentum
20. Gravitational Force
21. Large masses are involved
22. Altitude
23. Poles, equator
24. Force with which earth attracts it
25. Mass, acceleration due to gravity
26. Mass
27. A force of buoyancy
28. Density
- 28(a) Sinks
29. Free Fall
30. Acceleration due to gravity
31. Centre of mass
32. Weight
33. Weight
34. Thrust
35. Pressure
36. Pascal or Nm^{-2} (N/m^2)

- 37. Density
- 38. Kg/m^3
- 39. Kg
- 40. Scalar
- 41. 9.8 ms^{-2} (m/s^2)
- 42. Newton