

1. What does speed measure?

- A. How fast an object is going
- B. How far an object has traveled
- C. The rate at which an object slows down
- D. The rate at which an object speeds up

2. Which of the following can be used to measure an object's speed?

- A. Joules
- B. Newtons
- C. Miles per hour
- D. Kilometers per second per second

3. What does acceleration measure?

- A. How fast an object is going
- B. The fastest speed that an object can reach
- C. The force with which an object travels
- D. The rate at which speed or direction changes

4. What is the difference between positive and negative acceleration?

A. Positive acceleration applies to fast objects; negative acceleration applies to slow objects

B. Positive acceleration occurs when objects speed up; negative acceleration occurs when objects slow down

C. Positive acceleration applies to objects traveling on earth; negative acceleration applies to objects traveling in space

D. Positive acceleration is expressed in meters per second; negative acceleration is expressed in kilometers per hour

5. Which of these is an example of acceleration?

- A. A car coasts along at 40 km/hr
- B. A car is parked on the side of the road
- C. A speeding car brakes to a stop
- D. A car speeds along at 100 km/hr

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6. Which of these statements is true?

A. Acceleration in the direction of motion slows you down

B. Acceleration in the direction of motion speeds you up

C. Acceleration against the direction of motion has no effect on your speed

D. Acceleration against the direction of motion speeds you up

7. If you're sitting still in a chair reading this, what is your acceleration?

- A. 0 m/s/s
- B. 1 m/s/s
- C. 2 m/s/s
- D. 3 m/s/s

8. When would acceleration increase most?

- A. Rolling along a flat plane
- B. Rolling down a steep hill
- C. Braking to a stop
- D. Rolling up a gently sloping hill



How does braking stop a bike?

A. It makes the wheels turn backwards a few times B. It pumps up the tires slightly so they cannot roll forward

C. It causes a quick negative acceleration against the bike's forward motion

D. It causes a quick positive acceleration against the bike's backward motion

10. You're in a moving car. Which of the following changes would always mean there's been some acceleration?

- A. A change in temperature
- B. A change in time
- C. A change in location
- D. A change in speed