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ANSWER KEY

6. the point from which the location of other objects is determined, it sets the direction for other things; no formula

Answers 7-9 are interchangeable.

7. the car can turn a corner

8. the car can accelerate

9. the car can brake

10. If the object changes direction but stays at a constant speed it will have a different velocity.

11. The object is speeding up or slowing down (changing speed because the slope of the line represents speed).

Answers 12-14 are interchangeable and may vary.

12. 11.2 km/s; rocket; km; s

13. 100 km/h; car; km; h

14. 5 centry; geological plates; cm; years

Section 2

1. Acceleration is the rate of change of velocity.

2. It accelerates when it changes its speed and/or direction.

3. Positive acceleration occurs when an object's speed increases; negative acceleration occurs when an object's speed decreases.

4. change in velocity (final velocity minus initial velocity) divided by time

5. meters/second/second; meters/second²

6. acceleration

7. $a = (v_f - v_i)/t = (9 \text{ m/s} - 3 \text{ m/s})/3\text{s} = 2 \text{ m/s}^2$

8. positive

9. negative

10. zero

Section 3

1. Force is a push or a pull that one object exerts on another.

2. Answers will vary. Examples might include fingers on pencil; body on chair; feet on floor; atmosphere on body.

3. The direction of the motion will change in the direction of the force.

4. It is the net force.

5. The forces are balanced.

6. The forces acting on the rock are not balanced; the net force is not zero.

7. It is the tendency of an object to resist any change in its motion.

8. Velocity changes when the object speeds up, slows down, or changes direction.

9. Its mass determines its inertia.

10. An object moving at constant velocity continues to move at that velocity until a net force acts on it.

Chapter 3

Section 1

1. $a = F/m$

2. $F = ma$

1. the kinds of surfaces and the forces pressing the two together

4. prevents two surfaces from sliding past each other

5. opposes the motion of two surfaces sliding past each other; slows down moving objects

6. frictional force between a rolling object and the object it rolls on; slows down rolling objects

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