

CLASS VII – SCIENCE – CHAPTER 13

MOTION AND TIME

Name:

Date:

Q01. Change in position with respect to the surroundings is called

- (a). Force (b). Motion (c). Momentum (d). Movement

Q02. The earliest clocks for measuring time during day were

- (a). Sand clocks (b). Pendulum clocks (c). Sundials (d). Stop watches

Q03. The speed of the vehicle is recorded by

- (a). Odometer (b). Speedometer (c). Voltmeter (d). Ammeter

Q04. S.I unit of speed is

- (a). m/s (b). km/h (c). m/h (d). km/s

Q05. One hour is equal to

- (a). 600seconds (b). 1200seconds (c). 1800seconds (d). 3600 seconds

Q06. Which is the most accurate watch?

- (a). Stopwatch (b). Atomic watch (c). Quartz clocks (d). Digital clock

Q07. S.I unit of time is

- (a). Second (b). Minute (c). Hour (d). Day

Q08. Speed time graph is straight line for

- (a). Non-uniform motion (b). Uniform motion (c). Accelerated motion (d). Constant motion.

Q09. Change in position of a body is called

- (a). Motion (b). Speed (c). Rest (d). Acceleration

Q10. A car is moving with 72 km/hrs. The speed of car in m/s is

- (a). 20 m/s (b). 25 m/s (c). 30 m/s (d). 40 m/s

Q11. Stopwatch is used to measure

- (a). Correct time
- (b). Total distance travelled
- (c). Exact time during the event.
- (d). All of these

Q12. Pendulum clock is based on

- (a). Newton's observation
- (b). Galileo's observation
- (c). Archimedes observation
- (d). Chadwick observation

Q01. Fill in the blanks.

- (a). Distance travelled by a body in unit time is called _____.
- (b). 72 km/h is equal to _____ m/s.
- (c). Distance covered = _____ x time.
- (d). A mineral used in the crystal form in watch is _____.
- (e). A body is said to be in _____ if it covers equal distance in equal interval of time.
- (f). One microsecond is _____ of a second.
- (g). _____ of object helps us to decide which one is moving faster than the other.
- (h). All clocks are based on _____ events.
- (i). The slope of a distance- time graph represents _____.
- (j). _____ is used to measure short interval of time.

Q02. Write T for true and F for false statements.

- (a). Speed is a scalar quantity.
- (b). Light travel faster than sound.
- (c). Speedometer is used to measure speed of vehicle at particular time.
- (d). Car always travels with uniform motion.
- (e). S.I unit of distance is kilometre.

Q03. Match the following

Column A

- (a). Odometer
- (b). Speedometer
- (c). One kilometer
- (d). One hour
- (e). A century

Column B

- i. 100 years
- ii. 1000 m
- iii. Total distance covered
- iv. Speed of vehicle
- v. 3600 sec.

Column A

- (a). 200 km in 4 hrs.
- (b). 150 m in 5 s
- (c). 10 m/s
- (d). 72 km/hrs.
- (e). 120 m in 1 minute

Column B

- i. 20 m/s
- ii. 36 km/hrs.
- iii. 2 m/s.
- iv. 50 km/hrs.
- v. 30 m/s

Column A

- (a). Frequency
- (b). Vibration
- (c). Time-period
- (d). Oscillation
- (e). Frequency

Column B

- i. Time taken to complete one vibration
- ii. No of vibration per second
- iii. To and fro movement
- iv. Periodic movement
- v. Movement along common axis.

Q04. Define speed? What is the speed of a car that covers 120 km in 2 hours?

Q05. What is uniform motion? Why speed of a vehicle is not always uniform on roads?

Q06. Write difference between motion and rest?

Q07. Arrange the following slowest to fastest speed.

- (a). Speed of a car. (b). Speed of aero plane (c). Speed of bicycle
(d). Speed of walking (e). Speed of auto-rickshaw

Q08. A truck travels 540 km in 4.5 hrs. Find the speed of truck.

Q09. When is an object said to be in state of motion?

Q10. What is difference between speed and velocity?

Q11. Define motion? Write its S.I unit of speed?

Q12. What is odometer? What is its function?

Q13. Write difference between uniform and non- uniform motion?

Q14. Give one word for the following explanations:

- (a). Meter fitted in vehicle to measure the speed.
(b). Total distance covered by a body in unit interval of time.
(c). Change in position of a body with time.
(d). Time interval of 1000 years.
(e). Watch used to measure exact time taken during the event.

Q15. Name the following

- (a). A repetitive motion which takes place at equal intervals of time.
(b). Number of vibration per second.
(c). Time taken to complete one oscillation.
(d). Watch that give more accurate time than pendulum clock.