<1M>

1.Motion of the needle of a sewing machine is _____.
(A) Circular. (B) Rectilinear. (C) Periodic. (D) None of the above

2.Motion of a pendulum is an example of _____.
(A) Periodic motion. (B) Non-periodic motion. (C) Rectilinear motion.
(D) Can't be said

3.Motion of a vehicle in a straight line is an example of:
(A) Straight motion. (B) Rectilinear motion. (C) Circular motion. (D) All of the above

4.What is the unit of length in S.I unit.

5.When an object repeats its motion after a fixed time, thenits motion is called_____.
(A) Non-periodic. (B) Circular. (C) Periodic. (D) Rectilinear

6.The S.I unit of length is _____.
(A) Centimeter (B) Foot (C) Meter (D) Kilometer

7.One centimeter is equal to _____ millimeter.
(A) 10 (B) 0.1 (C) 100 (D) None of the above

8.The change in position ofan object can be determined through_____.
(A) Motion measurements. (B) Distance measurements.
(C) Position measurements. (D) All of the above

9.To measure the girth of a tree one may use:
(A) Measuring tape. (B) Meter scale. (C) Meter Rod. (D) One can use any one of them

10.1 meter is equal to _____ centimeters.
(A) 10 (B) 100 (C) 1000 (D) 0.1

11.What is motion?

12.One Kilometer is equal to _____ meters.
(A) 10. (B) 50. (C) 80. (D) 1000

13.For measuring large distances, meter is not convenient, hence we define a larger unit called _____.
(A) Millimeter (B) Decimeter (C) Kilometer (D) Centimeter

14.An object is said to be in motion if:
(A) Its position doesn't changes with time. (B) It doesn't move.
(C) Both (a) and (b). (D) Its position changes with time

15.The position of eye should be _____ the scale to take the correct measurement of the object.
(A) Anywhere on (B) Exactly in front of
(C) Behind (D) At the top of

16.The S.I. system of measurement is the abbreviation of:
(A) International system of units. (B) Standard of India.
(C) System International. (D) All of the above are right

17.In 1790,_____ created a standard unit of measurement.
(A) Indians. (B) Romans. (C) Both (a) and (b) are correct.
(D) French

18.The result of measurement is expressed in two parts one is _____ and the other is_____
(A) Number, unit of measurement (B) Number (C) Unit, Unit (D) None of the above

19.Which of the following you may use to measure the length of a curved line.
(A) Thread. (B) Scale. (C) Both (a) and (b). (D) None of the above

20.The known fixed quantity which is the measure of comparison with unknown quantity is called
(A) Meter (B) Centimeter (C) Unit (D) All of the above

21.Measurement means the comparison of an _____ quantity with a _____ quantity.
(A) Known, Unknown (B) Unknown, Known (C) Known, Known (D) Unknown, Unknown

22.Motion in a straight line is called:
(A) Non periodic motion. (B) Periodic motion. (C) Circular motion. (D) Rectilinear motion

23.The distance between Amit's school andhome is 4750 meter. The distance can be expressed in kilometer as:
(A) 4.75 Km (B) 47.50 Km. (C) 0.475 Km. (D) 475.0 Km

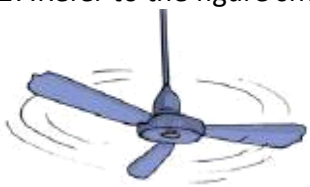
24.Three kilometers is _____.

(A) 3000 meters. (B) 2500 meters. (C) 2900 meters. (D) 3500 meters

25.In circular motion, an object moves in such a way that its distance from a fixed point remains _____.
(A) Unequal (B) Non uniform (C) Same (D) All of the above

26.1 kilometer has greater magnitude than _____.
(A) 10,000 meter. (B) 995 meter. (C) 9,999 meter. (D) None of the above

27.Refer to the figure shown below:



The motion of the fan is-
(A) Circular (B) Rectilinear (C) Straight (D) All of the above

28.What do you mean by the term "year"?

29.Name the unit of length that you may use to measure distance between Kolkata and Patna?

30.What is measurement?

31.What is unit?

32.Give example of anobject which moves in a circle?

33.A ball is moving on the ground. The ball is undergoing
(A) Rectilinear motion only. (B) Circular motion only.
(C) Periodic motion only. (D) Rectilinear as well as rotational motion

34.Your scale is broken from one end at 1.5 cm. Youhave to measure the length of your Identity Card.

(A) You will keep one end of the card at initial point and note the reading on the other end.
(B) You will keep one end of the card at initial point and note the reading on the other end. You will add 1.5 cm to it to get correct measurement.
(C) You will keep one end of the card at 2 cm and note the reading on the other end. You will subtract 2 cm from it to get correct measurement.

(D) You will go to the market to buy a new scale and only then measure it

35.The height of a tree is 2.45 m. It is
(A) 245 centimetre. (B) 245 millimetre. (C) 24.5 km. (D) 2.45 cm

36.Arrange the following in decreasing magnitude - 1 millimetre, 1 kilometre, 1 centimetre, 1 metre.
(A) 1 millimetre, 1 kilometre, 1 centimetre, 1 metre.
(B) 1 kilometre, 1 metre, 1 centimetre, 1 millimetre.
(C) 1 millimetre, 1 centimetre, 1metre, 1 kilometre.
(D) 1 kilometre, 1 centimetre, 1 metre, 1 centimetre

37.The invention of _____ revolutionized the transportation.
(A) Bullock car. (B) Car. (C) Wheel. (D) Cycle

38.Invention of wheel made a great change in:
(A) Modes of transport. (B) Sources of power. (C) Playing games.
(D) Food habits

39.Invention of steam engine introduced a new:
(A) Mode of transport. (B) Source of power. (C) Playing game
(D) Food habit

40.March-past of soldiers in a parade is a kind of-
(A) Circular Motion. (B) Rectilinear Motion. (C) Periodic Motion. (D) All of these

41.For our convenience, we take 1 metre = _____.
(A) 100 centimetre. B) 0.001 kilometre. (C) 1000 millimetre. (D) All the three are correct

42.Set of standard units of measurement is known as:
(A) International System of Units (SI units). (B) Standard scale.
(C) Measuring scale. (D) Standards of India

43.Comparison of an unknown quantity with some known quantity is:
(A) Estimation. (B) Observation. (C) Measurement.
(D) Size

44.The unit of length used in ancient Egypt was:
(A) A cubit as the length from the elbow to the middle finger tip.
(B) Foot (C) Angul (D) Meter

45.Standard unit of measurement became necessary because:

(A) Different sizes were compared to different body parts.
(B) There is variation in sizes of body parts of different persons.
(C) Both of these. (D) None of these

46.Selection of mode of transport to reach a place depends upon:
(A) Your wish (B) Distance (C) Shape (D) None of these

47.The earliest mode of transport was:
(A) Ship. (B) Railways. (C) Automobiles. (D) Animals

48.Length of a desk can be measured using:
(A) Gilli Danda (B) Wicket and bails (C) String (D) All of the above

49.Exact length of an object is measured by using:
(A) Gilli Danda (B) Wicket and bails (C) String (D) Standard scales

50.The fixed quantity used for comparing the size of other is called:
(A) Length. (B) Unit. (C) Hand span. (D) None of these

51.SI unit of length is:
(A) Metre. (B) Centimetre. (C) Kilometre. (D) Millimetre

52.The girth of a tree can be measured by using:
(A) Metre scale. (B) Ruler. (C) Measuring tape. (D) Compass

53.If your scale has broken ends, then you should measure:
(A) From the zero and then guess the correct distance. (B) Only after getting a new scale.
(C) Using your fists and fingers.
(D) Using any other full mark of the scale and subtract this reading from the reading at the other end

54.An object is undergoing a periodic motion if-
(A) It repeats its motion after a fixed interval of time. (B) It moves up and down continuously.
(C) It moves to and fro. (D) All the three are correct

<2M>
55.Name two devices that are used to measure length.

56.Give two examples of mode of transport, used on land?

57.While measuring the length of a knitting needle, the reading of the scale at one end is 3.0 cm andon the other end is 33.1 cm. What is the length of needle?

58.The height of a person is 1.65 m. Express it into cm and mm.

59.Give two examples of a periodic motion.

60.Identify all types of motions in
a) sewing machine at work.
b) rolling ball.

<3M>
61.Give an examplefor following types of motion:
1. Linear Motion. 2. Circular Motion. 3. Rotatory Motion.

62.Classify the following into different types of motion:
a) The motion of man on a straight road. b) The motion of wheels of a car.
c) The motion of a falling stone.

63.Describe three rules to measure length.

64.Give at least 3 occasions where we come across a need to measure lengths & distances

65.What are the various ways to measure the length of a table?

66.What is meant by measurement? How is the result of measurement expresses? Give examples.

67.Why can't a pace or a foot step be used as a standard unit of length? What was done to avoid this?

68.What is meant by motion? How would you decide if a body is at rest or in motion?

<5M>
69.Describe a method for measuring the length of a curved line?

70.Mention and explain about any 2 types of motions, with 2 examples each?

71.What were the various units or lengths used in ancient times? Who used them?