Physics (New Book) - 9th Class Physics English Medium Short Question Preparations

Q1. How many types of equilibrium? Name them.

Ans 1: There are two types of equilibrium
Static equlibrium
Dynamic equlibrium.

Q2. Define Constant Velocity

Ans 1: A body moveing with constant velocity has zero acceleration This is because the magnitude and direction of velocity vector remain constant. Threrefore, it is not possible for a body to have acceleration.

Q3. How do gas molecules differ from liquid or solid molecules.

Ans 1: Gas molecules are much farther apart than liquid or solid molecules, allowing for free movement in all dirctions.

Q4. What are some examples of natrual phenomena and objects around us.

Ans 1: sun, stars, moon, oceans, plants, winds , rains etc.

Q5. Define air resistance.

Ans 1: It is teh resistance offered by air when an object falls through it.

Q6. Define Newton's Frist Law of Motion

Ans 1: Newton's first law of motion states that everybody continues in its state of rest or unifrom motion in a straight line uncless an external net force act upon it.

Q7. Define deforming force.

Ans 1: A force that chagnes the size or shape of an object is called a deforming force.

Q8. Defien Work and Mathematical formula

Ans 1: Define : work is defined as the product of magnitude of force and the distance covered i the dirction of force.
Mathematically:
Work is equal to the product of force F and displacemnt S covered in the direction of force.

W =FS

Q9. Defien linear motion

Ans 1: Linear motion : If the body moves along a straight line, it is called linear motion.
Example: a feely falling body.

Q10. What happens when unlike poles of a magnet are brought close.

Ans 1: Unlike poles of a magnet will attract each other, meaning the north pole of one magnet will attract the south pole of anoterh magnet.

Q11. Define centre of gravity.

Ans 1: Centre of gravity is that point where total weight of the body appears to be acting.

Q12. Define Kinetic energy and derive its relation.

Ans 1: Define:
The energy possessed by a body due to its motion is called kinetic energy.
Formula:
It is denoted by K.E. and its formula is given below
Ek = 1/2 mv2

Q13. What are derived physical quantities.

Ans 1: Derived physical quantites are those quantites which can described in term of one or more base quantites.
Example: Spped, velocity, force etc.

Q14. What is Salter's duck

Ans 1: It is a large float which move us and down with the waves. Which is invented by proof Salter is known as Salter'duck
It consists of two parts: i. duck float ii. Balanced float.

Q15. Does a non-physical quantity have dimension.

Ans 1: No, a non-physicla quantity does not have dimensions.

Q16. Define Gravitational force.

Ans 1: The attractive fore between two objects with mass is called gravitational force.
Example:
The force experinced by moon beacuse of earth.

Q17. Define dynamics

Ans 1: Dynamics is concerned with the forces that produce chanes in the motions of bodies.

Q18. Define Momentum

Ans 1: Momentus is the producet of mass and velocity. It is a vector quantity.

Q19. Which SI unit will you use to express the height of your desk.

Ans 1: The SI unit to express the height of a desk would be the metre.

Q20. What is action

Ans 1: Weight of the book is action isn this case.