Name $\qquad$ Date $\qquad$ Period $\qquad$

## Chapter 2 Concept Review <br> PHYSICS

Directions: Answer the following questions using your notes and textbook

1. $\qquad$ - is a push or pull
2. A force is needed to change an object's state of $\qquad$ .
3. State of motion may be one of two things
a. At $\qquad$
b. Moving $\qquad$ along a $\qquad$ -line path.
4. Combination of all forces acting on object is called $\qquad$ .
5. If forces acting on object equal $\qquad$ then we say the $\qquad$ force acting on the object $=0$
6. Scientific units for force are $\qquad$ (N)
7. Force of $\qquad$ pulling down (also called $\qquad$
8. Forces can be represented by $\qquad$ .
9. Length of arrow represents amount ( $\qquad$ ) of force.
10. Direction of arrow represents direction of $\qquad$ .
11. Vector quantity- needs both $\qquad$ and $\qquad$ to complete description (i.e. force, velocity, momentum)
12. Scalar quantity- can be described by $\qquad$ only and has no $\qquad$ (i.e. temperature, speed, distance)
13. When net force equals $\qquad$ , object is said to be in mechanical $\qquad$ .
14. $\qquad$ symbol stands for "the sum of"
15. $\qquad$ force- the upward force that balances the weight of an object on a surface.
16. Support force often called $\qquad$ force.
17. For an object at $\qquad$ on a horizontal surface, the support force must equal the objects $\qquad$ .
18. Equilibrium can exist in both objects at $\qquad$ and objects moving at constant
$\qquad$ in a straight-line path.
19. Objects at rest are said to be in $\qquad$ equilibrium.
20. Objects moving at constant speed in a straight-line path are said to be in $\qquad$ equilibrium.
21. Parallel vectors
a. Add vectors if in same $\qquad$
b. Subtract vectors if in $\qquad$ direction
c. The sum of two or more vectors is called the $\qquad$ vector.
22. Non-parallel vectors
a. Construct a $\qquad$ to determine resultant vector
b. The diagonal of the parallelogram shows the $\qquad$
