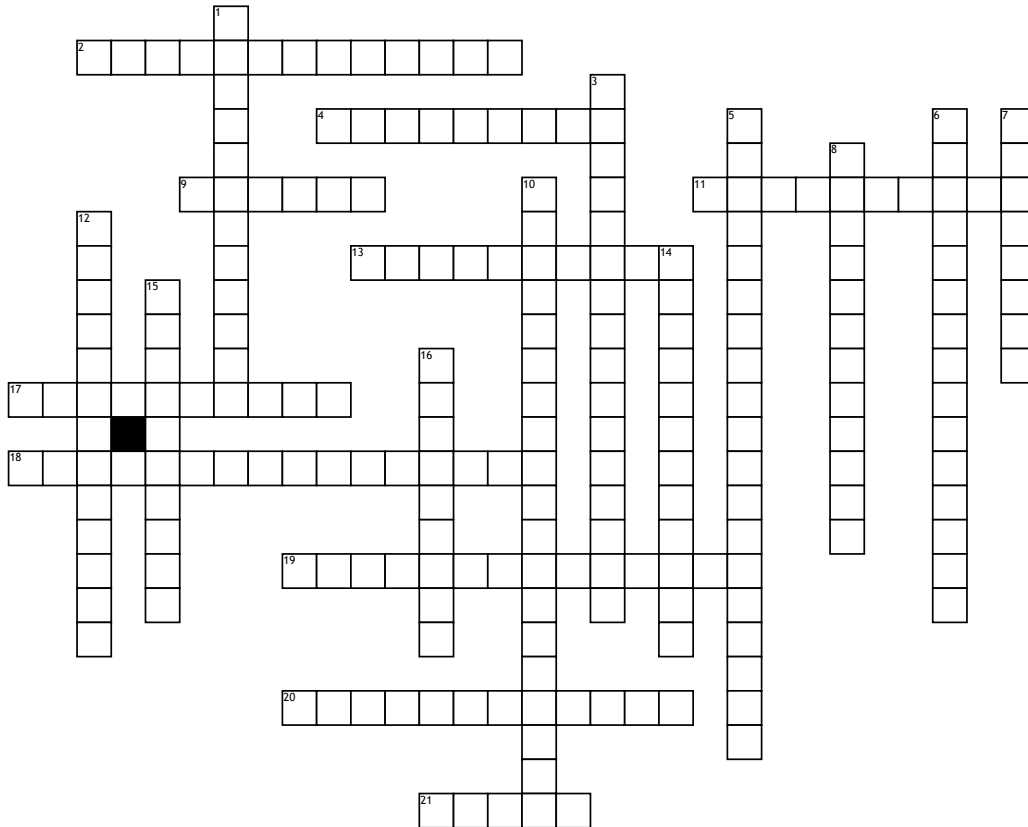


Name: _____

Date: _____

Physics Midterm



Across

2. _____ law states that an imaginary line from the Sun to a planet sweeps out equal areas in equal time intervals

4. A _____ is a wheel or disk that spins rapidly around one axis while being free to rotate around one or two other axes

9. The ability of a system to produce a change on itself or the world around it is called _____

11. An object shot through the air is called a _____

13. Heating caused by the motion of fluid in a liquid or gas due to temperature differences is called _____

17. _____ is the transfer of thermal energy that occurs when particles collide

18. _____ states that any changes in pressure applied at any point on a confined fluid is transferred undiminished throughout the fluid

19. _____ is the force exerted on one surface by another when there is no motion between the two surfaces

20. _____ is the ability to be flattened into sheets

21. The rate at which energy is transformed is _____

Down

1. _____ law states that an object at rest will remain at rest, and an object in motion stays in motion in a straight line with constant speed as long as the net force is zero

3. This apparent force, which seems to push an object outward, is observed only in rotating frames of reference and is called the _____

5. _____ states that as the velocity of a fluid increases, the pressure exerted by that fluid decreases

6. _____ motion is the movement of an object at a constant speed around a circle with a fixed radius

7. _____ is the motion of an object when gravity is the only significant force acting on it

8. _____ law states that the paths of the planets are ellipses, with the Sun at one focus

10. _____ states that an object immersed in a fluid has an upward force on it that is equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the object

12. _____ law states that the acceleration of an object is proportional to the mass of the object being accelerated

14. _____ law states that all forces come in pairs

15. If the quarterback throws the ball in the direction of its spin axis of rotation, the ball is thrown far and _____

16. _____ is the transfer of energy by electromagnetic waves

Word Bank

newtons third

archimedes principle

energy

conduction

keplers first

malleability

pascals principle

convection

accurately

uniform circular

gyroscope

projectile

keplers second

newtons first

power

radiation

free fall

newtons second

static friction

centrifugal force

bernoullis principle