[Read and learn the notes thoroughly. Copy the questions and solve them on a sheet of paper date wise. Keep the WorkSheet prepared in a file to be submitted on the opening day]

IN OUR PREVIOUS WORK SHEET WE HAD COMPLETED OUR FIRST CHAPTER AND FROM THIS WORKSHEET WE WILL START OUR NEXT CHAPTER (CHAPTER – 2)

CHAPTER – 2 [FORCE AND MOTION]

Introduction

Every body can stay in two state either rest or motion. Force is required to change the state of a body from rest to motion or from motion to rest.

Rest :- When a body does not change its place and position with Respect to time then the body is said to be at rest.

Motion :- When a body changes its place and position with respect to Time then the body is said to be in motion.
Motion is of two types:-

(1) Translatory Motion
(2) Rotatory Motion

TRANSLATORY MOTION :- When every particle of a body covers equal distance in equal interval of time then the motion is known as Translatory Motion.
Example:- car moving on a straight Road. etc

ROTATORY MOTION :- When a body rotates on a fixed axis then the motion of the body is known as Rotatory Motion.
Example:- top rotating on the tip of a nail. Etc

TRANSLATORY MOTION IS OF TWO TYPES:-

(1) Rectilinear Motion
(2) Curvilinear Motion

Rectilinear Motion :- When a body moves on a straight path then the motion is known as Rectilinear Motion.
Example :- bullet fired from a gun. Etc

Curvilinear Motion :- When a body moves along a curve path then the motion is known as curvilinear motion.
Example :- a car turning near U turn. Etc

ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:-

(1) Define rest and motion.
(2) Define rectilinear motion and curvilinear motion
(3) What do you understand by translatory motion and Rotatory motion.
(4) What is required to change the state of a substance. How it effects the state.