

Chapter 1: Systems of Measurement

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

1. Which of the following is a fundamental unit of the SI system of units?
 A) kilometer B) joule C) kilogram D) gram E) newton
 Ans: C

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

2. The SI unit for mass is
 A) μg B) mg C) g D) kg E) lb
 Ans: D

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

3. The prefix “giga” means
 A) 10^{12} B) 10^6 C) 10^3 D) 10^9 E) 10^{15}
 Ans: D

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

4. Which of the following is NOT one of the fundamental physical quantities in the SI system?
 A) mass
 B) length
 C) force
 D) time
 E) All of these are fundamental physical quantities in the SI system.
 Ans: C

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

5. The prefix “mega” means
 A) 10^2 B) 10^9 C) 10^{-3} D) 10^6 E) 10^{-6}
 Ans: D

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

6. The prefix “pico” means
 A) 10^{-12} B) 10^{-6} C) 10^{-3} D) 10^6 E) 10^9
 Ans: A

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

7. The prefix “micro” means
 A) 10^{-12} B) 10^{-6} C) 10^{-3} D) 10^{-2} E) 10^{-1}
 Ans: B

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

8. The prefix “milli” means
 A) 10^{-12} B) 10^{-6} C) 10^{-3} D) 10^{-2} E) 10^{-1}
 Ans: C

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

9. The prefix “centi” means
A) 10^{-12} B) 10^{-6} C) 10^{-3} D) 10^{-2} E) 10^{-1}

Ans: D

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

10. The prefix “kilo” means
A) 10^{12} B) 10^8 C) 10^6 D) 10^3 E) 10^1

Ans: D

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

11. The prefix “nano” means
A) 10^{-12} B) 10^{-6} C) 10^{-3} D) 10^{-2} E) None of these is correct.

Ans: E

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

12. Which of the following prefixes does NOT represent a fractional part of a whole unit?
A) nano B) micro C) kilo D) milli E) deci

Ans: C

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

13. Which of the following prefixes does NOT represent a quantity larger than a single unit?
A) kilo B) mega C) giga D) tera E) femto

Ans: E

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

14. Which of the following is NOT one of the fundamental units in the SI system?

- A) Newton
B) meter
C) kilogram
D) second
E) All of the above are fundamental units in the SI system.

Ans: A

Section: 1-1 Topic: Units Type: Factual

15. The fundamental physical quantities are
A) mass, length, time, temperature, amount of a substance, current, and luminous intensity.
B) weight, length, time, temperature, amount of a substance, current, and luminous intensity.
C) mass, length, time, temperature, force, current, and luminous intensity.
D) mass, length, time, force, momentum, amount of a substance, and current.
E) weight, length, time, temperature, amount of a substance, potential energy, and luminous intensity.

Ans: A

Section: 1–2 Topic: Conversion of Units Type: Numerical

21. In doing a calculation, you arrive at an expression in which the numerator is in kilometers and the denominator is in meters per second. When the calculation is completed, the result will be in units of
- A) meters, if you divide by 1000.
 - B) meters, if you multiply by 1000.
 - C) seconds, if you divide by 1000.
 - D) seconds, if you multiply by 1000.
 - E) meters squared per second, if you multiply by 1000.

Ans: D

Section: 1–2 Topic: Conversion of Units Type: Numerical

22. You are traveling at a speed of 80 km/hr. Your speed in mph is approximately
- A) 30
 - B) 40
 - C) 50
 - D) 60
 - E) 70

Ans: C

Section: 1–2 Topic: Conversion of Units Type: Conceptual

23. In doing a calculation, you end up with a fraction having m/s in the numerator and m/s² in the denominator. The result will have units of
- A) m²/s³
 - B) s⁻¹
 - C) s³/m²
 - D) s
 - E) m/s

Ans: D

Section: 1–2 Status: New to 5th edition Topic: Conversion of Units

Type: Numerical

24. The density of an object equals its mass divided by its volume. The mass of Earth is 6×10^{24} kg and its radius is 4×10^3 miles. The mass of the Sun is 2×10^{33} g and its radius is 7×10^5 km. Calculate the Earth's density divided by that of the Sun.
- A) 4×10^{-1}
 - B) 4×10^2
 - C) 4×10^0
 - D) 4×10^1
 - E) none of the above

Ans: C

Section: 1–3 Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities Type: Conceptual

25. The dimensions of mass density are
- A) MLT^{-1}
 - B) ML^3
 - C) ML^2
 - D) ML^{-1}
 - E) None of these is correct.

Ans: E

Section: 1–3 Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities Type: Conceptual

26. The dimensions of two quantities MUST be identical if you are either _____ or _____ the quantities.

- A) adding; multiplying
- B) subtracting; dividing
- C) multiplying; dividing
- D) adding; subtracting
- E) All of these are correct.

Ans: D

Section: 1–3 Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities Type: Conceptual

27. In the expression $F_{\text{net}} = ma$, m must have the dimensions
 A) ML/T^2 B) M C) L/T^2 D) L/T E) ML^2/T^2
 Ans: B

Section: 1–3 Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities Type: Conceptual

28. If K has dimensions ML^2/T^2 , the k in $K = kmv^2$ must
 A) have the dimensions ML/T^2 . D) have the dimensions L^2/T^2 .
 B) have the dimensions M . E) be dimensionless.
 C) have the dimensions L/T^2 .
 Ans: E

Section: 1–3 Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities Type: Conceptual

29. If x and t represent distance and time, respectively, the C in $x = \frac{1}{2}Ct^2$ must
 A) have the dimensions ML/T^2 . D) have the dimensions L^2/T^2 .
 B) have the dimensions M . E) be dimensionless.
 C) have the dimensions L/T^2 .
 Ans: C

Section: 1–3 Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities Type: Conceptual

30. If v and t represent velocity and time, respectively, C_1 in $v = C_1e^{-C_2t}$ must
 A) have the dimensions L/T . D) have the dimensions L^2/T^2 .
 B) have the dimensions L^2/T . E) be dimensionless.
 C) have the dimensions L/T^2 .
 Ans: A

Section: 1–3 Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities Type: Conceptual

31. If v and t represent velocity and time, respectively, C_2 in $v = C_1e^{-C_2t}$ must
 A) have the dimensions L/T . D) have the dimensions L^2/T^2 .
 B) have the dimensions $1/T$. E) be dimensionless.
 C) have the dimensions L/T^2 .
 Ans: B

Section: 1–3 Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities Type: Conceptual

32. If x and t represent position and time, respectively, the A in $x = A \cos Bt$ must
 A) have the dimensions L/T . D) have the dimensions L^2/T^2 .
 B) have the dimensions $1/T$. E) be dimensionless.
 C) have the dimensions L .
 Ans: C

Section: 1–3 Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities Type: Conceptual

33. If x and t represent position and time, respectively, the B in $x = A \cos Bt$ must
- A) have the dimensions L/T . D) have the dimensions L^2/T^2 .
 B) have the dimensions $1/T$. E) be dimensionless.
 C) have the dimensions L .

Ans: B

Section: 1–3 Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities Type: Conceptual

34. In Newton's Law of Gravity the universal gravitational constant $G = Fr^2/m_1m_2$, where F is the gravitational force between the two masses, m_1 and m_2 , and r is the distance between them. What are the dimensions of G ?

A) $L^2M^{-1}T^2$ B) $L^3M^{-1}T^{-2}$ C) $L^2M^{-2}T^{-2}$ D) $L^3M^{-1}T^2$ E) $L^{-3}M^1T^3$

Ans: B

Section: 1–3 Status: New to 6th edition Topic: Dimensions of Physical Quantities
 Type: Conceptual

35. The dimensions of energy, E , are ML^2/T^2 . Using dimensional analyzes, E is the product of which two quantities?

A) Mass divided by time squared D) force times distance
 B) Force times acceleration E) force divided by time squared
 C) Mass times acceleration

Ans: D

Section: 1–4 Topic: Scientific Notation Type: Numerical

36. Evaluate:

$$(4.0 \times 10^{-6})(3.0 \times 10^4)$$

A) 12×10^{10} B) 1.2×10^{-10} C) 12×10^{-5} D) 1.2×10^{-1} E) 12×10^{-10}

Ans: D

Section: 1–4 Topic: Scientific Notation Type: Numerical

37. Evaluate:

$$\frac{(2\pi \times 10^3)(3.0 \times 10^7)}{(4.2 \times 10^5)^2}$$

A) 1.1×10^5 B) 1.7×10^{-4} C) 3.6×10^{-8} D) 4.5×10^5 E) 1.1

Ans: E

Section: 1–4 Topic: Scientific Notation Type: Numerical

38. Compute:

$$\frac{(3 \times 10^8)(8 \times 10^4)}{(6 \times 10^5)}$$

A) 1×10^{17}

D) 4×10^7

B) 6×10^7

E) None of these is correct.

C) 8×10^{17}

Ans: D

Section: 1–4 Topic: Scientific Notation Type: Numerical

39. Compute:

$$\frac{(6.2 \times 10^{-4}) + (4.0 \times 10^{-5})}{(2.0 \times 10^{-3})}$$

A) 3.3×10^{-6}

D) 3.3×10^{-1}

B) 5.1×10^6

E) None of these is correct.

C) 5.1×10^{-12}

Ans: D

Section: 1–4 Topic: Scientific Notation Type: Numerical

40. When we look up in the sky the Sun appears about as big as the moon; however, we know that the Sun is much further away. Given that the radius of the Sun is about 7×10^8 m and that the radius of the moon is about 2×10^6 m, calculate approximately the number of times the moon could fit inside the Sun.

A) 4×10^2 B) 4×10^6 C) 4×10^7 D) 1×10^5 E) 2×10^5

Ans: C

Section: 1–4 Topic: Scientific Notation Type: Numerical

41. Compute:

$$(12 \times 10^6 - 2 \times 10^7) / (-12 \times 10^7 + 7 \times 10^6)$$

A) 7.1×10^{-2} B) 7.0×10^6 C) 2.0×10^{-8} D) -7.1×10^{-2} E) 2×10^5

Ans: A

Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Conceptual

42. The measurement 5.130×10^{-4} has _____ significant figures.

A) two B) three C) one D) seven E) four

Ans: E

Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Conceptual

43. The measurement 23.0040 has _____ significant figures.

A) six B) three C) five D) four E) two

Ans: A

- Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical
44. The number of seconds in a month is of the order of
A) 10^3 B) 10^8 C) 10^5 D) 10^{10} E) 10^6
Ans: E

- Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Factual
45. Earth's population, expressed as an order of magnitude, is closest to
A) 10^6 B) 10^{10} C) 10^5 D) 10^8 E) 10^7
Ans: B

- Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical
46. The chemical agent dioxin can be toxic or hazardous to humans in concentrations as small as one part per billion. If I am testing a soil sample that has a mass of 1.0 kg, how much dioxin would have to be present for me to label it toxic or hazardous?
A) a picogram D) a milligram
B) a kilogram E) a nanogram
C) a microgram
Ans: C

- Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical
47. An impurity in a manufacturing process will cause a batch to be rejected if the impurity exceeds one part per million. What is the maximum amount of impurity that could be present if the batch contains 100 kg of the product?
A) 100 micrograms D) 100 megagrams
B) 100 nanograms E) 100 milligrams
C) 100 grams
Ans: E

- Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Factual
48. What is the order of magnitude of Earth's tallest mountain heights?
A) 10^8 m B) 10^4 m C) 10^6 m D) 10^3 m E) 10^5 m
Ans: B

- Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical
49. The longest bridge on Earth is of the order of
A) 10^3 m B) 10^4 m C) 10^5 m D) 10^6 m E) 10^7 m
Ans: B

- Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Factual
50. A person inhales about 1 L of air per breathe. Estimate the number of air molecules inhaled.
A) 10^{10} B) 10^{14} C) 10^{18} D) 10^{22} E) 10^{26}
Ans: D

Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical

51. Estimate the number of raindrops needed to fill a volume of $1\text{m} \times 1\text{m} \times 1\text{cm}$.

A) 10^3 B) 10^5 C) 10^7 D) 10^9 E) 10^{11}

Ans: C

Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical

52. Light travels at 3×10^8 m/s, and it takes about 8 min for light from the sun to travel to Earth. Based on this, the order of magnitude of the distance from the sun to Earth is

A) 10^{10} m B) 10^8 m C) 10^9 m D) 10^6 m E) 10^{11} m

Ans: E

Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical

53. The momentum of a body is defined to be the product of its mass and its velocity. If the mass of an air-track glider is known to be 225 g and its velocity is measured to be 3.1 cm/s, its momentum should be reported as

A) 697.5 g · cm/s

D) 6.98×10^2 g · cm/s

B) 698 g · cm/s

E) 6.975×10^2 g · cm/s

C) 7.0×10^2 g · cm/s

Ans: C

Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical

54. The net force acting on a body is defined to be the product of the mass of the body and its resultant acceleration. If the mass of a body is known to be 184 kg and its acceleration is measured to be 2.4 m/s^2 , the resultant force should be reported as

A) 4.4×10^2 kg · m/s²

D) 4.416 kg · m/s²

B) 441.6 kg · m/s²

E) 4.42×10^2 kg · m/s²

C) 442 kg · m/s²

Ans: A

Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Factual

55. Which of the following represents a value of current measured to at least five significant figures?

A) 2.375×10^4 A

D) 23.75×10^1 A

B) 0.00347 A

E) 50.300 A

C) 3.0×10^5 A

Ans: E

- Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Conceptual
56. The size of a proton is of the order of 10^{-15} m and the size of the visible universe is of the order of 10^{26} m. From this information you can conclude that
- A) the size of the universe is 26 orders of magnitude greater than that of the proton.
 - B) the size of the universe is 41 orders of magnitude greater than that of the proton.
 - C) the size of the proton is 11 orders of magnitude greater than that of the universe.
 - D) the size of the universe is 15 orders of magnitude greater than that of the proton.
 - E) the size of the proton is 15 orders of magnitude greater than that of the universe.
- Ans: B

- Section: 1–5 Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Conceptual
57. The mass of an electron is of the order of 10^{-30} kg and the mass of the universe is believed to be of the order of 10^{52} kg. From this information you can conclude that
- A) the mass of Earth is 52 orders of magnitude greater than that of the electron.
 - B) the mass of Earth is 30 orders of magnitude greater than that of the electron.
 - C) the mass of the electron is 82 orders of magnitude greater than that of Earth.
 - D) the mass of Earth is 82 orders of magnitude greater than that of the electron.
 - E) the mass of the electron is 30 orders of magnitude greater than that of Earth.
- Ans: D

- Section: 1–5 Status: New to 5th edition Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical
58. Light travels at 3×10^8 m/s, and the size of a proton is about 1 fm. Calculate the order of magnitude for the time taken for light to pass across a proton.
- A) 10^{-7} s
 - B) 10^{-8} s
 - C) 10^{-22} s
 - D) 10^{-23} s
 - E) 10^{23} s
- Ans: C

- Section: 1–5 Status: New to 5th edition Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical
59. If Earth is approximately 4.5 billion years old, estimate the order of magnitude for the number of times it has rotated about its own axis. (Assume a constant rate of rotation.)
- A) 10^9
 - B) 10^{10}
 - C) 10^{11}
 - D) 10^{12}
 - E) 10^{14}
- Ans: D

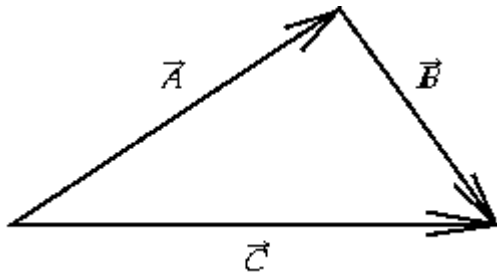
- Section: 1–5 Status: New to 5th edition Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical
60. If you have a music CD collection of about 150 discs, estimate the order of magnitude of the number of heartbeats you would have if you listened all the way through your collection.
- A) 10^6
 - B) 10^8
 - C) 10^{10}
 - D) 10^4
 - E) 10^3
- Ans: A

Section: 1–5 Status: New to 5th edition Topic: Significant Figures & Order of Magnitude Type: Numerical

61. A diehard music lover still prefers to listen to his vinyl records, which rotate at $33\frac{1}{3}$ revolutions per minute. If he listens for an average of three hours per day, estimate the order of magnitude for the number of revolutions his turntable makes in a year.
 A) 10^7 B) 10^2 C) 10^6 D) 10^5 E) 10^4
 Ans: C

Section: 1–7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Conceptual

62.



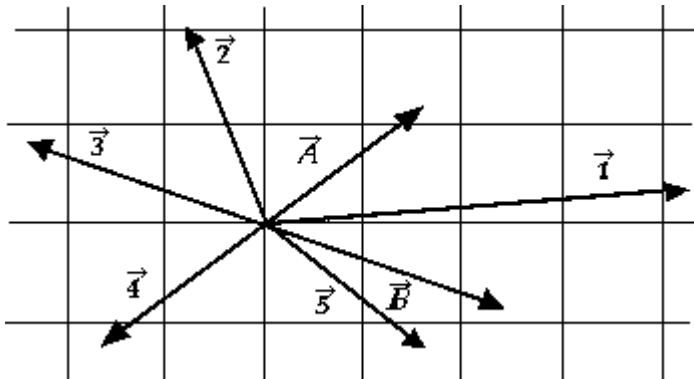
The vector equation that describes the relationship among vectors \vec{A} , \vec{B} , and \vec{C} is

- A) $\vec{B} = \vec{C} + \vec{A}$ D) $\vec{A} = \vec{B} - \vec{C}$
 B) $\vec{B} = \vec{C} - \vec{A}$ E) $\vec{A} = \vec{B} + \vec{C}$
 C) $\vec{C} = \vec{A} - \vec{B}$

Ans: B

Section: 1–7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Conceptual

63.



The vector in the figure that could represent the vector $\vec{A} - \vec{B}$ is

- A) $\vec{1}$ B) $\vec{2}$ C) $\vec{3}$ D) $\vec{4}$ E) $\vec{5}$

Ans: B

Section: 1-7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Numerical

71. Three vectors \vec{A} , \vec{B} , and \vec{C} have the following x and y components:

	\vec{A}	\vec{B}	\vec{C}
x component	+6	-3	+2
y component	-3	+4	+5

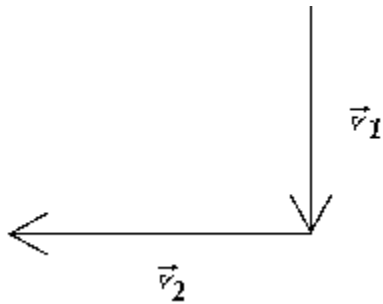
The angle that the resultant makes with the positive direction of the x axis is

- A) 1.2° B) 36° C) 50° D) 40° E) 70°

Ans: C

Section: 1-7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Numerical

- 72.



A car proceeding due south at 60 km/h (\vec{v}_1) makes a right turn, after which it is traveling due west at 80 km/h (\vec{v}_2). What is its change in velocity ($\vec{v}_2 - \vec{v}_1$)?

- A) 100 km/h 37° north of west
 B) 100 km/h 37° south of west
 C) 20 km/h west
 D) 20 km/h 37° north of west
 E) 20 km/h 37° south of west

Ans: A

Section: 1-7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Numerical

73. Two vectors \vec{A} and \vec{B} are added to give a resultant \vec{R} . The components of \vec{A} are $A_x = -8.0$ units and $A_y = 6.0$ units and the components of \vec{B} are $B_x = 1.0$ units and $B_y = -1.0$ units. The magnitude of vector \vec{R} is

- A) -1.0 units B) +8.6 units C) +19 units D) +2.0 units E) -3.2 units

Ans: B

Section: 1-7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Numerical

74. Vector \vec{A} has components $A_x = +4.0$ units and $A_y = +3.2$ units, whereas vector \vec{B} has components $B_x = +2.5$ units and $B_y = +5.5$ units. The angle between the two vectors is

- A) 24° B) 65° C) 27° D) 39° E) 14°

Ans: C

Section: 1–7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Numerical

78. The components of four vectors are as follows:

	\vec{A}	\vec{B}	\vec{C}	\vec{D}
x component	+2.5 units	+6.1 units	–3.6 units	–1.5 units
y component	+4.3 units	–2.1 units	+1.0 units	–7.3 units

The angle that the resultant vector makes with the positive x axis is

A) -40° B) 59° C) -49.5° D) 37° E) -23°

Ans: C

Section: 1–7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Numerical

79. Vectors \vec{A} , \vec{B} , \vec{C} , and \vec{D} have the following components:

	\vec{A}	\vec{B}	\vec{C}	\vec{D}
x component	+2.5 units	+6.1 units	–3.6 units	–1.5 units
y component	+4.3 units	–2.1 units	+1.0 units	–7.3 units

The magnitude of the resultant is

A) –4.6 units B) 5.4 units C) 29 units D) 3.5 units E) 7.3 units

Ans: B

Section: 1–7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Numerical

80. The length of the vector $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ is approximately

A) 5.00 units B) 6.40 units C) 5.83 units D) 7.07 units E) 50.0 units

Ans: D

Section: 1–7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Numerical

81. What angle does the vector $\vec{A} = 3\hat{i} - 4\hat{j} + 5\hat{k}$ make with the positive z axis?

A) 55.5° B) 45.0° C) 64.9° D) 34.5° E) 25.1°

Ans: B

Section: 1–7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Numerical

82. The length of the vector $\vec{A} = 5\hat{i} + 12\hat{j}$ is

A) 169 units

D) 17 units

B) 144 units

E) None of these is correct.

C) 25 units

Ans: E

Section: 1-7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Conceptual

83. Given vector \vec{A} , the vector $3\vec{A}$
- A) has a magnitude 3 times that of \vec{A} .
 - B) points in the same direction as \vec{A} .
 - C) has components each of which is 3 times those of \vec{A} .
 - D) makes the same angle with a given axis as does \vec{A} .
 - E) is described by all of these.

Ans: E

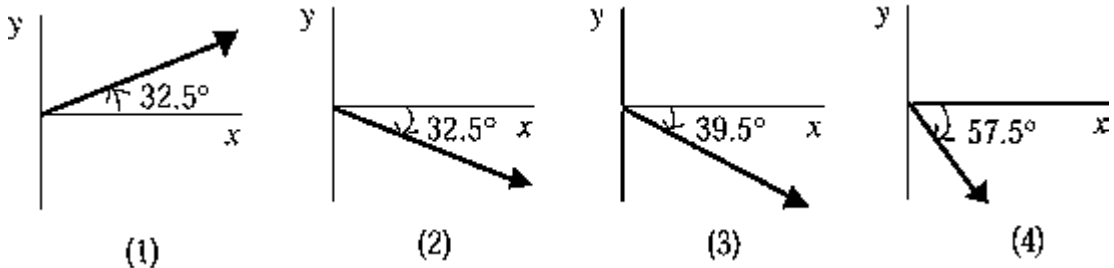
Section: 1-7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Numerical

84. What angle does the vector $\vec{A} = 5\hat{i} - 12\hat{j}$ make with the positive x axis?
 A) 67.4° B) 22.6° C) 36.9° D) 53.1° E) 24.6°

Ans: A

Section: 1-7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Conceptual

85.



A velocity vector has an x component of $+5.5$ m/s and a y component of -3.5 m/s. The diagram that gives the direction of the vector is

- A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4 E) None of these is correct.

Ans: B

Section: 1-7 Status: New to 6th edition Topic: General Properties of Vectors
 Type: Conceptual

86. A vector of magnitude 5 points in the $+y$ direction. Another vector of magnitude 4 is added to the first vector. The largest possible magnitude of the sum is
 A) 1 B) 4 C) 5 D) 9 E) 10

Ans: D

Section: 1-7 Status: New to 6th edition Topic: General Properties of Vectors
 Type: Conceptual

87. A vector of magnitude 5 points in the $+y$ direction. Another vector of magnitude 4 is subtracted from the first vector. The smallest possible magnitude of the sum is
 A) 1 B) 4 C) 5 D) 9 E) 10

Ans: A

Chapter 1: Systems of Measurement

Section: 1-7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Conceptual

91. If the resultant vector of the sum of three vectors is zero, the three vectors must have the following property.
- A) The sum of each component of the three vectors is zero.
 - B) The sum of any two vectors is the negative of the third vector.
 - C) All three vectors lie in the same plane.
 - D) The magnitude of the sum of any two vectors is equal to the magnitude of the third vector.
 - E) All the above are correct.

Ans: E

Section: 1-7 Topic: General Properties of Vectors Type: Conceptual

92. Which of the following is NOT a vector?

- A) velocity
- B) acceleration
- C) displacement
- D) mass
- E) force

Ans: D