Name _____ Date _____ Period _____

Newtonian Laws - Vocabulary Review

action-reaction forces	friction	net force	static friction
coefficient of friction	gravitational force	newton	strong nuclear force
drag force	gravitational mass	Newton's first law	terminal velocity
dynamics	inertia	Newton's second law	weak force
electromagnetic force	inertia mass	Newton's third law	weight
force	kinematics	sliding friction	

On the line at the left, write the term that correctly completes each statement.

1. _____ When one object exerts a force on a second object, the second object exerts a force on the first that is equal in magnitude but opposite in direction; this is a statement of _____.
2. _____ The force between surfaces in relative motion is ____.
3. _____ The vector sum of all applied and frictional forces on an object it the _____.
4. _____ The force that results from a basic property of particles called electric charge is the _____.
5. _____ An object with no net force acting on it remains at rest or moves with constant velocity in a straight line; this is a statement of _____.
6. _____ The constant velocity reached by a falling object is the ____.
7. _____ The tendency of an object to remain either at rest or in constant motion is ____.
8. _____ An attractive force that exists between all objects is the _____.
9. _____ The ratio of the net force exerted on an object and its acceleration is the object's ____.
10. _____ The force that is involved in the radioactive decay of some nuclei is the _____.
11. _____ In determining the force of friction, the constant that depends on the nature of the two surfaces in contact is the _____.
12. _____ An object's _____ is found by comparing the gravitational force on the object with gravitational force on an object with a known mass.
13. _____ The force that holds the particles in the nucleus together is the _____.
14. _____ The force that opposes motion between two surfaces that are in contact is _____.
15. _____ Acceleration of a body is directly proportional to the net force on it and inversely proportional to its mass; this is a statement of _____.
16. _____ A push or pull is a(n) _____.
17. _____ The friction like force caused by air resistance is the _____.
18. _____ The force between surfaces that opposes the start of motion is _____.
19. _____ One _____, a unit of force, is equal to the amount of force that causes a mass of one kilogram to accelerate at a rate of one meter per second squared.
20. _____ The pair of opposite but equal forces that two objects exert on each other is the ____.
21. _____ The gravitational force exerted by a large body, usually the Earth, on an object is the _____.
22. _____ The study of how objects move is _____.
23. _____ The study of why objects move as they do is _____.