## Educatien with-un

Name: $\qquad$ Date: $\qquad$

## Motion and Time

Q1. The distance between two stations is 240 km . A train takes 4 hours to cover this distance. Calculate the speed of the train.
Ans.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Q2. A simple pendulum takes 32 s to complete 20 oscillations. What is the time period of the pendulum?
Ans. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Q3. Salma takes 15 minutes from her house to reach her school on a bicycle. If the bicycle has a speed of $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, calculate the distance between her house and the school.
Ans. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
Q4. When pendulum is said to have one complete oscillation?
Ans. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$

## Educatien <br> with-un

## Motion and Time

Q1. The distance between two stations is 240 km . A train takes 4 hours to cover this distance. Calculate the speed of the train.
Ans. Distance between two stations $=240 \mathrm{~km}$
Time taken to cover this distance $=4$ hours
Speed $=\frac{\text { Distance }}{\text { Time Taken }}=\frac{240}{4}=60 \mathrm{~km} / \mathrm{h}$
Q2. A simple pendulum takes 32 s to complete 20 oscillations. What is the time period of the pendulum?
Ans. Number of oscillations $=20$
Total time taken to complete 20 oscillations $=32 \mathrm{~s}$

Time period $=\frac{\text { Total time taken }}{\text { Number of oscillations }}=\frac{32}{20}=1.6 \mathrm{~s}$
Q3. Salma takes 15 minutes from her house to reach her school on a bicycle. If the bicycle has a speed of $2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}$, calculate the distance between her house and the school.
Ans. $\quad$ Time taken $=15 \mathrm{~min}=15 \times 60=900$ seconds

$$
\text { Speed }=2 \mathrm{~m} / \mathrm{s}
$$

$$
\begin{aligned}
\text { Distance } & =\text { Speed } \times \text { Time } \\
& =2 \times 900=1800 \mathrm{~m}=1800 / 1000=1.8 \mathrm{~km}
\end{aligned}
$$

Q4. When pendulum is said to have one complete oscillation?
Ans. The pendulum is said to have completed one oscillation when its bob, starting from its mean position $B$, moves to $A$, to $C$ and back to $B$.


