1. A car travels 60 km in 2 hours and then 90 km in 3 hours. What is its average speed?
a) 25 km/h b) 30 km/h. c) 35 km/h. d) 40 km/h

2. Which of the following physical quantities requires both magnitude and direction for complete description?
a) Speed. b) Distance. c) Velocity. d) Time

3. A train covers 300 km in 5 hours. If it travels at the same speed, how long will it take to cover 180 km?
a) 2 hours. b) 2.5 hours. c) 3 hours. d) 4 hours

4. Assertion (A): Distance is always greater than or equal to displacement.
Reason (R): Displacement is the shortest distance between initial and final position.

5. Assertion (A): Velocity can be positive, negative, or zero.
Reason (R): Speed can also be negative.

6. Assertion (A): Non-uniform motion means unequal distances are covered in equal intervals of time.
Reason (R): Non-uniform motion is always represented by a straight-line distance–time graph.

Ravi and Aman start jogging from the same park gate at 7:00 a.m.. Ravi runs at a constant speed of 6 km/h, while Aman runs at 8 km/h.

Q6. How far is Ravi from the start point at 8:00 a.m.?
a) 5 km. b) 6 km. c) 8 km. d) 10 km

Q7. How long does Aman take to cover 16 km?
a) 1 hour. b) 1.5 hours. c) 2 hours. d) 2.5 hours

Q8. Who will cover more distance in 3 hours?
a) Ravi. b) Aman. c) Both same. d) Cannot be determined

Q10. If they both continue running, how much distance will Ravi cover in 4 hours?
a) 20 km. b) 22 km. c) 24 km. d) 26 km