

1. Friction always opposes:
 

(A) Relative motion between two surfaces	(C) Change in speed
(B) Motion	(D) Change in size of an object
2. Force of friction between two surfaces in contact will be less when :
 

(A) surfaces are rough	(C) surfaces are not moving
(B) surfaces are smooth	(D) none of these
3. Frictional force acts in..... direction :
 

(A) Upward	(C) Horizontal
(B) Downward	(D) All
4. A rough surface offers..... friction as compared to a smooth surface :
 

(A) More	(C) Same
(B) Less	(D) Either more or same
5. Forces of adhesion are caused due to :
 

(A) Magnetic attractions	(C) Electrostatic attractions
(B) Gravitational attractions	(D) Frictional forces
6. A ball is thrown vertically upwards. Force of friction offered by wind to the ball will act :
 

(A) downwards	(C) perpendicular to the direction of motion of force
(B) upwards	(D) none of these
7. When a big rock lying on ground is pushed and it does not move, then it means :
 

(A) force of friction acts on rock	(C) force of friction will come into play only when rock will move
(B) force of friction is not acting on rock	(D) none of these
8. Force of friction does not depend upon :
 

(A) area of surfaces in contact till weight remains the same	(C) nature of surfaces in contact
(B) weight of surfaces in contact	(D) all are correct
9. Identify the wrong statement :
 

(A) Friction always opposes motion.	(C) Friction acts between two rough surfaces in contact with each other.
(B) Friction always opposes relative motion between two surfaces.	(D) Friction always acts opposite to the direction of motion or intended motion.
10. When brakes are applied to a forward moving car, force of friction acting on tyres of car will be in:
 

(A) backward direction	(C) perpendicular to direction of motion of car
(B) forward direction	(D) none of these
11. Give any two examples where friction supports motion.
12. Name some activities which are not possible without friction.
13. Why talcum powder is spread over carom board before playing?
14. What are the various ways of reducing friction?
15. What are the various factors on which friction force depends?

**Friction**

**DPP – 2**

1. Lubricant ..... force of friction.
 

(A) increases	(C) does not change
(B) decreases	(D) none of these
2. Work of a lubricant is :
 

(A) to reduce friction between two surfaces in contact	(B) to reduce interlocking between two surfaces in contact
(C) both A and B are correct	(D) none of these
3. Friction may cause :
 

(A) Heat	(C) Forest Fires
(B) Wear and tear	(D) All of these
4. In which of the following situations friction is disadvantageous:
 

(A) walking on a road	(C) sliding a box
(B) riding a car	(D) brushing our teeth
5. Treading tyres,.....force of friction between the tyres and the road.
 

(A) increases	(C) don't change
(B) decreases	(D) none of these
6. Soap solutions are used in high speed cutting and grinding because:
 

(A) They act as a lubricant	(B) They absorb heat produced during cutting or grinding
(C) They increase friction to facilitate cutting	(D) Both A and B are correct
7. Polishing wooden surface reduces friction because:
 

(A) it knocks out irregularities	(B) layers of polish can move against each other
(C) two polished surfaces repel each other	(D) none of these
8. Friction while walking on a wet polished floor when compared to a rough dry floor is :
 

(A) less	(C) equal
(B) more	(D) cannot say
9. Sliding friction is slightly..... limiting friction :
 

(A) greater than	(C) both A and B are correct
(B) less than	(D) none of these
10. What type of frictional force acts on a ball when it rolls on ground:
 

(A) static friction	(C) rolling friction
(B) sliding friction	(D) composite friction
11. Which force is responsible for slowing down a moving bicycle when we stop paddling?
12. How can lubricants reduce friction?
13. Why are worn out tyres discarded?
14. Why do automobile tyres have deep grooves?
15. Why do we hold a slippery glass tightly?