

اختبار الوحدة الثانية تمثيل الحركة



تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ⇨ المناهج الإماراتية ⇨ الصف التاسع المتقدم ⇨ فيزياء ⇨ الفصل الأول ⇨ ملفات متنوعة ⇨ الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 22:34:24 2026-10-18

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة
فيزياء:

التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم



صفحة المناهج
الإماراتية على
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف التاسع المتقدم والمادة فيزياء في الفصل الأول

شرح منحنيات الموقع والزمن وتمثيل الحركة

1

ماكس بلانك في الفيزياء

2

شرح درس الرسوم البيانية للموقع-الزمن

3

شرح درس أين ومتى من وحدة تمثيل الحركة منهج انسابير

4

شرح درس تصوير الحركة منهج انسابير 2

5

تحميل تطبيق المناهج للهواتف الذكية

تطبيق المناهج على Play Google (أندرويد)

تطبيق المناهج على Store App (آبل)



وزارة التعليم والتعليم
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

اختبار الفيزياء الصف التاسع المتقدم الوحدة الثانية (Representing Motion)

الفصل الأول 2026-2027

إحجز مكانك واستعد لامتحان بثقة كاملة

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429

للتواصل والحجز



للاتصال إلى المواقع
اضغط هنا

شرح الدروس



انضم للقناة



NOLOGIA™

يمكنكم الحصول على

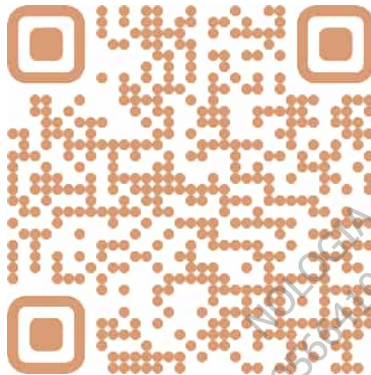
شرح دروس
الفصل كاملاً

بـ 149
درهم فقط

ملزمة محلولة
بالكامل

اختبارات مع الحل

لا تتردد في التواصل
معنا قم بمسح الـ QR



احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:
التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp
اضغط على الرقم: **0566991363**

اختبار الوحدة الثانية

الأسئلة الموضوعية - MCQ



لا تتردد في التواصل
معنا قم بمسح ال QR

احصل على الشرح الكامل للصف من خلال:

التواصل والحجز عبر الـ Whatsapp

اضغط على الرقم: 0566410429



NOLOGIA™

Question 1: Under what condition can an object be accurately represented using a particle model in motion diagrams?

- A . When the object's size is much greater than the distance it moves.
- B . When the object's size is much less than the distance it moves.
- C . When the object is moving exclusively in a curved path.
- D . When the object remains completely stationary during the observation.

Question 2: To fully describe the motion of an object along a straight line, which two fundamental factors or questions must be answered?

- A . How fast and how far the object travels.
- B . Where an object is located and when it is at that position.
- C . What the mass and the net force acting on the object are..
- D . What the initial velocity and final acceleration are.

Question 3: In Figure below , why does a fast-moving object like a train often appear blurry?



- A . Because the camera lens was completely out of focus.
- B . Because the background objects were moving relative to the train.
- C . Because the surrounding lighting intensity was excessively low.
- D . Because the object's position changed during the time the camera shutter was open.

Question 4: What is scientifically defined as a series of images showing the positions of a moving object at equal time intervals?

- A . A vector diagram
- B . A position-time graph
- C . A motion diagram
- D . A particle model

Question 5: When constructing a particle model for a moving runner, what specific simplification is made regarding the runner's body?

- A . Disregarding the movement of arms and legs and concentrating on a single point at the center of the body.
- B . Replacing the runner with a continuous straight line representing total displacement.
- C . Doubling the time intervals between consecutive photographs to reduce data points.
- D . Measuring the total distance covered without considering temporal changes.

Question 6: Which of the following best describes the precise definition of position in physics within a coordinate system?

- A . The entire length of the path traveled by an object from start to finish.
- B . A vector with the arrow's tail at the origin of a coordinate system and the arrow's tip at the place.
- C . A scalar quantity that represents only the magnitude between two points without direction.
- D . The total time interval divided by the change in distance.

Question 7: How are vector and scalar quantities typically represented notationally in physics texts, and what fundamentally distinguishes them?

- A . Vectors are represented by regular letters and contain only magnitude, while scalars use boldface letters and contain direction.
- B . Vectors are represented by boldface letters and have both magnitude and direction, while scalars use regular letters and have only magnitude.
- C . Both vectors and scalars use boldface letters, but vectors include time intervals.
- D . Scalars are always represented with Greek letters such as delta (Δ), whereas vectors use standard numerical values.

Question 8: When analyzing motion, why is a time interval (Δt) classified as a scalar quantity while displacement (Δx) is classified as a vector quantity?

- A . Because time intervals have both magnitude and direction, whereas displacement has neither.
- B . Because displacement depends on a chosen coordinate system's direction, whereas time intervals have no directional component.
- C . Because time intervals are always negative, whereas displacement is strictly positive.
- D . Because displacement is measured in seconds, while time intervals are measured in meters.

Question 9: If an object moves along an x -axis from an initial position $x_i = -3$ m to a final position $x_f = 5$ m, what is its displacement (Δx)?

A . 2 m

B . -2 m

C . 8 m

D . -8 m

Question 10: What term is used in physics to describe a vector that represents the sum of two or more other vectors?

A . A scalar component

B . A position vector

C . A resultant vector

D . A time interval

Question 11: When creating a position-time graph, which axis typically represents the time data, and which represents the position data?

- A . Time on the vertical axis, position on the horizontal axis.
- B . Time on the horizontal axis, position on the vertical axis.
- C . Both time and position are plotted on the vertical axis.
- D .Both time and position are plotted on the horizontal axis.

Question 12: What does the intersection of two lines representing the motion of two different objects on a position-time graph indicate?

- A . The objects collided with each other.
- B . The objects have the same position at that specific time.
- C . The objects have zero velocity at that instant.
- D .The objects are moving in opposite directions.

Question 13: How is an "instantaneous position" defined in physics?

- A . The total distance traveled over a finite period of time.
- B . The average displacement divided by the total time interval.
- C . The maximum position reached during a motion diagram.
- D . The position of an object at a particular instant lasting zero seconds.

Question 14: Does the intersection of two runner lines on a position-time graph always mean that the runners have collided?

- A . No, because they might be running in different lanes or paths.
- B . Yes, intersection always guarantees a direct collision.
- C . Yes, because they occupy the exact same physical space indefinitely.
- D . No, because intersecting lines only represent different time intervals.

Question 15: Which of the following lists includes valid equivalent representations of motion?

A . Words, pictures, motion diagrams, data tables, and position-time graphs.

B . Mass, force, acceleration, momentum, and scalar quantities.

C . Spring constants, vectors, resultants, and thermal energy.

D .Volume, temperature, density, and kinetic energy.

Question 16: What does the slope of a line on a position-time graph represent for uniform motion?

A . Acceleration

B . Average velocity

C . Total distance

D .Elapsed time

Question 17: How is the average speed calculated from a position-time graph?

- A . Absolute value of the slope
- B . Slope with its sign
- C . Position multiplied by time
- D . Time change divided by position

Question 18: What is the speed and direction of an object at a particular instant called?

- A . Average velocity
- B . Instantaneous velocity
- C . Instantaneous acceleration
- D . Average speed

Question 19: In the straight-line motion equation $x = \bar{v}t + x_i$, what does the symbol x_i represent?

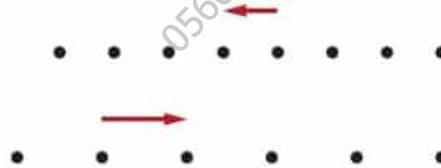
A . Final position

B . Initial position

C . Average velocity

D .Total time

Question 20: Based on velocity vectors in motion diagrams, what does the length of each velocity vector indicate?

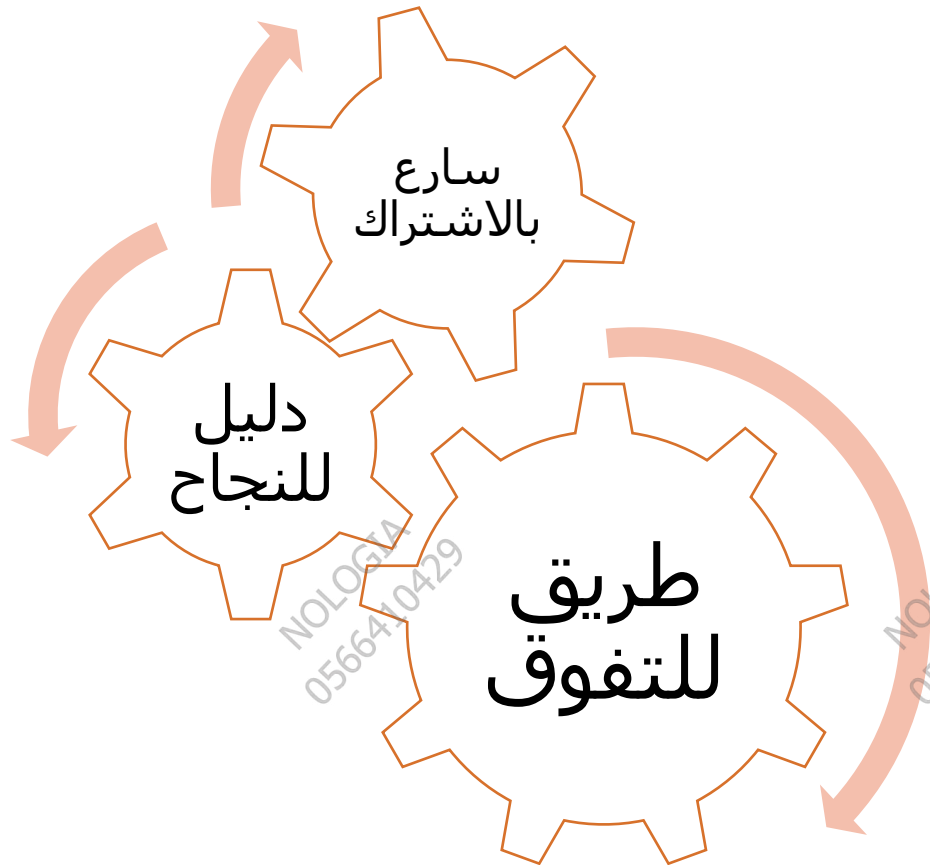


A . Direction only

B . Time taken

C . Total distance

D .Magnitude of the velocity



للحجز التواصل عبر الـ Whatsapp من خلال الضغط على الرقم:

0566991363

مع أطيب التمنيات بالنجاح والتوفيق ...
... النهاية