1. Momentum depends on:
   A. Mass
   B. Velocity
   C. Mass and velocity
   D. Speed (C)

Explanation : Momentum = mass × velocity.

2. The unit of momentum is:
   A. kg
   B. N·s
   C. m/s
   D. m/s^2 (B)

Explanation : Momentum's unit is Newton-seconds (N·s).

3. Impulse changes the:
   A. Velocity
   B. Force
   C. Momentum
   D. Speed (C)

Explanation : Impulse is the change in momentum.

4. Impulse is the product of:
   A. Force and mass
   B. Force and time
   C. Velocity and time
   D. Mass and velocity (B)

Explanation : Impulse = Force × time.

5. If mass doubles, momentum will:
   A. Stay same
   B. Double
   C. Half
   D. Become zero (B)

Explanation : Momentum is directly proportional to mass.

6. If velocity increases, momentum:
   A. Stays same
   B. Increases
   C. Decreases
   D. Becomes zero (B)

Explanation : Momentum increases with velocity.

7. Formula for impulse is:
   A. F = ma
   B. J = F × t
   C. p = mv
   D. J = mv (B)

Explanation : Impulse is Force × time.

8. Momentum of a 5 kg object moving at 4 m/s is:
   A. 1 kg·m/s
   B. 5 kg·m/s
   C. 20 kg·m/s
   D. 25 kg·m/s (C)

Explanation : Momentum = mass × velocity = 5 × 4 = 20 kg·m/s.

9. Impulse can be used to change:
   A. Speed
   B. Direction
   C. Momentum
   D. Distance (C)

Explanation : Impulse changes momentum.

10. Applying brakes on a car reduces its momentum. This is an example of:
    A. Acceleration
    B. Impulse
    C. Force
    D. Speed (B)

Explanation : Brakes apply impulse, changing momentum.