1. Speed is the distance travelled in:
   A. Unit mass
   B. Unit area
   C. Unit time
   D. Unit force (C)

Explanation : Speed tells how much distance is covered in unit time

2. SI unit of speed is:
   A. m/s
   B. m/s^2
   C. km/h
   D. m^2/s (A)

Explanation : The SI unit of speed is metre per second

3. Speed is a:
   A. Vector quantity
   B. Scalar quantity
   C. Force
   D. Displacement (B)

Explanation : Speed has only magnitude, so it is a scalar quantity

4. Uniform speed means covering:
   A. Equal distance in equal intervals of time
   B. Unequal distance in equal intervals of time
   C. Equal distance in unequal intervals of time
   D. Zero distance always (A)

Explanation : In uniform speed, the object covers equal distances in equal times

5. Falling of an apple is an example of:
   A. Uniform speed
   B. Instantaneous speed
   C. Non-uniform speed
   D. Zero speed (C)

Explanation : A falling apple covers unegual distances in equal intervals of time

6. Speed at a particular instant is called:
   A. Average speed
   B. Uniform speed
   C. Instantaneous speed
   D. Relative speed (C)

Explanation : Speed measured at a specific instant is instantaneous speed.

7. Average speed is:
   A. Total time total distance
   B. Total distance total time
   C. Final speed - initial speed
   D. Total distance x total time (B)

Explanation : Average speed equals total distance travelled divided by total time taken

8. If a body moves with speeds v_1, v_2, v_3 for equal times, average speed is:
   A. $v_1 + v_2 + v_3$
   B. $(v_1 + v_2 + v_3) / 2$
   C. $(v_1 + v_2 + v_3) / 3$
   D. $v_1 v_2 v_3$ (C)

Explanation : For equal time intervals, average speed is the arithmetic mean of the speeds

9. To convert m/s into km/h, we multiply by:
   A. 5/18
   B. 18/5
   C. 1000
   D. 3600 (B)

Explanation : Multiply m/s by 18/5 to get km/h.

10. A car travels 400 km in 8 h. Its average speed is:
    A. 40 km/h
    B. 50 km/h
    C. 60 km/h
    D. 70 km/h (B)

Explanation : Average speed = 4008 = 50 km/h.