

positioning of the eye, while reading a scale is called error of parallax.

Q) What are the effects of force?

ans) The effects of force are: -

- i) It can move a body at rest.
- ii) It can stop a moving body.
- iii) It can make a moving body move more faster.
- iv) It can slow down a moving body.
- v) It can change the direction of a moving body.
- vi) It can change the shape or size of a body.

Q) Differentiate contact and non contact force.

Contact force

The force which acts on bodies by making actual contact.

Ex:- Muscular force, force of tension, friction, force, etc.

Non-Contact force

i) Forces which act on bodies with no contact with them from a distance.

ii) Ex:- Gravitational force, electrostatic force, magnetic force, etc.

3) What do we mean by normal force?
ans) A force exerted by a surface to support the weight of a body in contact with it is called normal force. It is always perpendicular (right angles) to the surface. Ex: - when a book is kept on a table, the table exerts normal force which acts upward on the body to support its weight.

4) Differentiate mass and weight.

ans) Mass

i) It is the measure of the amount of matter present in a body.

ii) It can never be zero.

iii) The SI unit of mass is kilogram (kg).

iv) 'M' used to denote Mass.

v) To calculate mass, we use -
 $mass = Volume \times density$

Weight

It refers to the measure of the amount of force that acts on mass because of the pull of gravity.

It can be zero when no gravity is acting on it.

The SI unit of weight is newton (N).

We use 'W' to denote Weight.

The formula to calculate weight is $mass \times acceleration \text{ due to gravity}$

Q3) Define rolling friction with one example.

Ans) When we roll an object on a surface, the friction produced between the object and the surface is called rolling friction.

Ex: When we pull our large suitcases on wheels, rolling friction occurs. The wheels reduce friction and cut down a lot of effort required to move the suitcase.