# Anticipation Guide: Motion in One Dimension

**Before Reading:** In the space to the left of each statement, place a check mark (✓) if you agree or think the statement is true or an (X) if you disagree or think the statement is false.

**During or After Reading:** Add new check marks or cross-through the X’s for which you have changed your mind. Keep in mind that this is not like the traditional “worksheet”. You may have to put on your thinking caps and “read between the lines.” Use the space under each statement to note the **page, column, and paragraph(s)** where you have found information to support your thinking (evidence).

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ One-dimensional motion is the simplest form of motion.
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_ An origin is also considered the ending point in one-dimensional motion.
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_ If an object is at rest (not moving), its position does not change relative to its frame of reference.
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_ The length of a straight line drawn from an objects initial position to its final position is called displacement.
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Displacement can be positive or negative.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Displacement is always equal to distance traveled.
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_ The subset of mechanics that describes motion is called kinematics.
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Average velocity is displacement divided by time.
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Velocity is the same as speed.
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Velocity can be interpreted graphically.
11. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Speed describes both the direction and numerical value (magnitude) of an object.
12. \_\_\_\_\_\_ The slope of a position-time graph indicates average velocity.

Reading Assignment: Physics (Holt McDougal) Chapter 2; Section 1 Displacement and Velocity