

# Quiz # 1

## W DID YOU KNOW?

Newton was influenced by the writings of Galileo, Copernicus, and Kepler.

Sir Isaac Newton was a scientist, mathematician, and astronomer from England. Many believe he was born on Christmas Day in 1643. He was a genius in science, calculus, and physics. Even Einstein thought that Newton was the smartest person ever.

Newton lived a solitary life with a small group of friends. He preferred to write and work by himself. He studied philosophy and the teachings of Aristotle. Newton was a professor of mathematics at Cambridge University in England. He also became a member of the Royal Society, a group of scientists from Cambridge. In 1703, he served as President of the Royal Society. In 1705, Queen Anne knighted him, and he became Sir Isaac Newton.

Meanwhile, from 1665 to 1667, Newton had to leave Cambridge due to the Great Plague. So, he worked from home in his garden. Here, he developed his theories on calculus, gravity, and his laws of motion.

In 1687, Newton published the famous *Philosophiæ Naturalis Principia Mathematica* ("Mathematical principals of Natural Philosophy"). This publication outlined the three laws of motion and the law of gravity. It is one of the most significant science documents ever.

Question

Who knighted Isaac Newton?

- A. King
- B. Galileo
- C. Queen Elizabeth
- D. Queen Anne

Question

Newton had developed a mathematical theory that led to the development of...



8 1 21 8 14 21 14 19

25 5

19 20 15

4 16

10 17 5

17 20 6 4

# Clue # 4

Order: → then ↓

## DO YOU KNOW?

In 1696, Isaac became warden of the Royal Mint in London.

Here are some other examples that explain Newton's third law:

- A person pushes against a wall. The wall "pushes" back.
- A person standing on earth has a downward force of gravity. The ground "pushes" back.
- Rowing a boat involves pushing the water backwards to propel the boat forward.
- A slingshot stores energy when it is pulled. When the slingshot releases, there is an opposite force that launches the object.
- A bouncing ball has energy, force, and gravity moving downward. As the ball hits the ground, the earth "pushes" back to make it bounce.
- Jumping on a trampoline is a similar example to the bouncing ball. However, with a trampoline, the opposite force is the elastic force.

Experts say that Isaac discovered this theory on gravity when an apple fell and bopped him on the head. But, no matter how he made his discoveries, they were important enough to name the unit of force after him. Newton was a pioneer. He discovered gravity, set the foundation for classical mechanics, invented calculus and the reflecting telescope.

Question

The newton is the unit of \_\_\_\_\_ named after \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Force
- B. Energy
- C. Mass
- D. Motion

Question

Isaac Newton died on March 31, 1727 in the ..



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# 4 Digit Code

First number of code:

The number of years Newton taught at Cambridge

MINUS 10.

\_\_\_\_\_

Second number of code:

Age of Newton when he passed away MINUS 80.

\_\_\_\_\_

Third number of code:

What number is represented by

"...\_ \_ \_ \_" ?

\_\_\_\_\_

Last number of code:

What number is the letter "T" in clue #1

\_\_\_\_\_

1. Experts say that Isaac Newton discovered gravity when an \_\_\_\_\_ fell on his head.

- A. Apple
- B. Acorn
- C. Branch
- D. Orange

4. A runner that keeps running after the starting line is an example of \_\_\_\_.

- A. 1st Law of Motion
- B. 2nd Law of Motion
- C. 3rd Law of Motion
- D. 4th Law of Motion

2. Newton was a professor of mathematics at \_\_\_\_\_ University.

- A. Oxford
- B. Cambridge
- C. Liverpool
- D. Yale

5. Many believe that Newton was born on Christmas Day in \_\_\_\_.

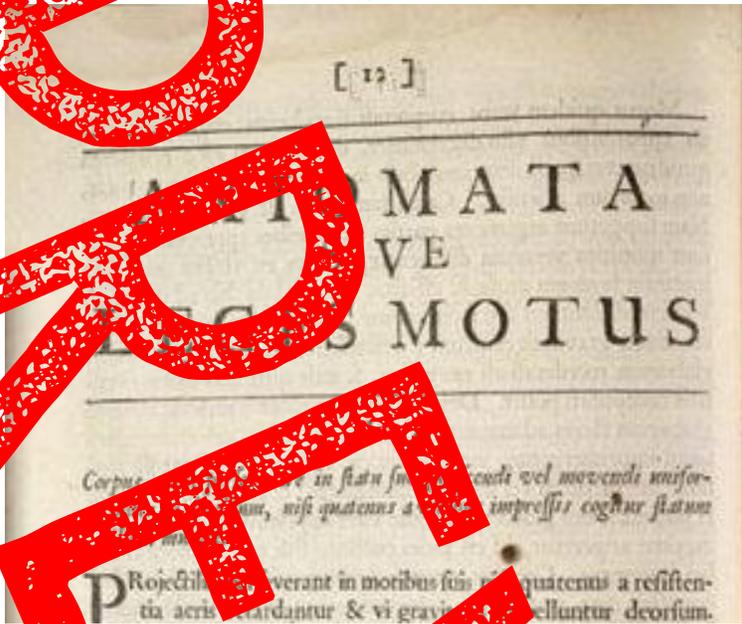
- A. 1629
- B. 1642
- C. 1639
- D. 1645

3. Which law states that every action has an equal and opposite reaction?

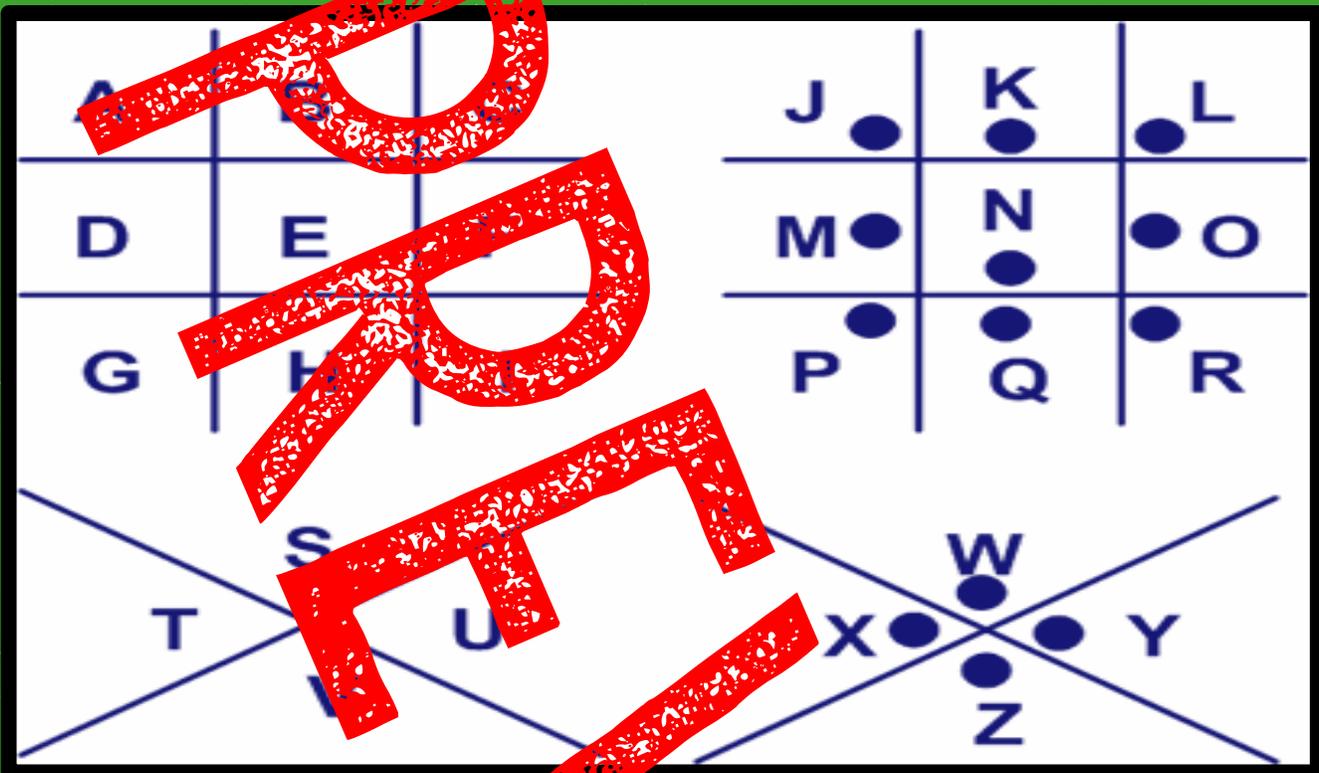
- A. 1st Law of Motion
- B. 2nd Law of Motion
- C. 3rd Law of Motion
- D. 4th Law of Motion

6. Which law states an object at rest remains at rest?

- A. 1st Law of Motion
- B. 2nd Law of Motion
- C. 3rd Law of Motion
- D. 4th Law of Motion



A	● —	K	● —
B	— ● ●	V	● ● —
C	— ● — ●	W	— ● —
D	— ● ●	X	— ● —
E	●	Y	— ● —
F	● ● — ●	Z	— ● —
G	— — ●		
H	● ● ● ●		
I	● ●		
J	● — — —		
K	— ● —	1	— — — —
L	● — ● ●	2	● — — —
M	— —	3	● ● — —
N	— ●	4	● ● ● ●
O	— — —	5	● ● ● ●
P	● — — ●	6	— ● — —
Q	— — ● —	7	— ● — ●
R	● — ●	8	— — — ●
S	● ● ●	9	— — — ●
T	—	0	— — — —



THE  
MIND  
IS  
A  
MUSCLE  
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GROWS  
STRONGER  
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USE

