| 1. The unit Pascal Pa is the same as the units of | $\mathrm{Nm}^{-2}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| 2. Force exerted per unit area is called | pressure |
| 3. The pressure increases as the area of the body | decreases |
| 4. The density is mass divided by | volume |
| 5. The unit of density is | $\mathrm{Kgm}^{-3}$ |
| 6. The density of the body is proportion to its volume | Inversely |
| 7. According to Pascal principle, ". $\qquad$ applied on a fluid is transmitted equally in all directions" | Pressure |
| 8. A force of 2000 N acts on a body of area $2.5 \mathrm{~m}^{2}$. The presuure exerted on the body is | 800Pa |
| 9. The pressure difference between any two points in a liquid is given by | $\Delta \mathrm{P}=\mathrm{h} . \mathrm{g} . \rho$ |
| 10. Barometer is a pressure measured device used to measure | Atmospheric pressure |
| 11. Manometer is a pressure measured device used to measure | Relative pressure |
| 12. If the area on which a certain force is applied is increased 6 times, the pressure exerted will. | decrease 6 times |
| 13. A force of 453 N is applied on a body of area $22 \mathrm{~cm}^{2}$, The pressure on the body is | $2.06 \times 10^{5} \mathrm{~Pa}$ |
| 14. If $\rho$ is the density, $m$ the mass and $V$ the volume of a body then | $\boldsymbol{\rho}=\mathbf{m} / \mathrm{V}$ |
| 15. According to Pascal's principle if the pressure applied on an enclosed fluid at one point is 1500 Pa , the pressure at any other in the fluid will be | 1500 Pa |
| 16. A mercury barometer ( $\rho \mathrm{Hg}=13600 \mathrm{~kg} \mathrm{~m}-3$ ) shows a pressure of 702 mmHg at 2 pm and $704 \mathbf{~ m m H g}$ at $\mathbf{3} \mathbf{~ p m}$. What is the rate of change of pressure in Pa min-1. | 4.4 Pa min-1 |
| 17. A liquid of density $1150 \mathrm{kgm}-3$ is in a cylinder. The height of liquid is 0.27 m What is the pressure exerted by the liquid on the base of the cylinder? | 3105 Pa |
| 18. Absolute pressure is the pressure measured relative to | atmospheric pressure |
| 19. A state of matter that doesn't flow in the response to a shearing force | Solid state |
| 20. A state of matter which flow in response to a shearing force | Liquid state |
| 21. A state of matter where intermolecular bonding is negligible and its properties are determine by nuclear collisions | Gas state |
| 22. The pressure relative to the local atmospheric pressure | Gauge pressure |
| 23. The pressure measured relative to a perfect vacuum | Absolute pressure |
| 24. Example 11.2 page 74 |  |
| 25. Example 11.3 page 75 |  |

