| 1. The unit Pascal Pa is the same as the units of | 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 | Kgm ⁻³ |
| 6. The density of the body is proportion to its volume | Inversely |
| 7. According to Pascal principle, | Pressure |
| " applied on a fluid is transmitted equally in all directions" | |
| 8. A force of 2000 N acts on a body of area 2.5 m ² . The presuure exerted on the body is | 800Pa |
| 9. The pressure difference between any two points in a liquid is given by | ΔP=h.g.ρ |
| 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 | decrease 6 times |
| exerted will. | |
| 13. A force of 453 N is applied on a body of area 22 cm ² , | 2.06 x10 ⁵ Pa |
| The pressure on the body is | |
| 14. If ρ is the density, m the mass and V the volume of a body then | $\rho = m/V$ |
| 15. According to Pascal's principle if the pressure applied on an enclosed fluid at one | 1500 Pa |
| point is 1500 Pa, the pressure at any other in the fluid will be | |
| 16. A mercury barometer (ρHg = 13600 kg m-3) shows a pressure of 702 mmHg at 2 | 4.4 Pa min-1 |
| pm and 704 mmHg at 3 pm. What is the rate of change of pressure in Pa min-1. | |
| 17. A liquid of density 1150 kgm-3 is in a cylinder. The height of liquid is 0.27 m | 3105 Pa |
| What is the pressure exerted by the liquid on the base of the cylinder? | |
| 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 | Gas state |
| determine by nuclear collisions | |
| 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 | |
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