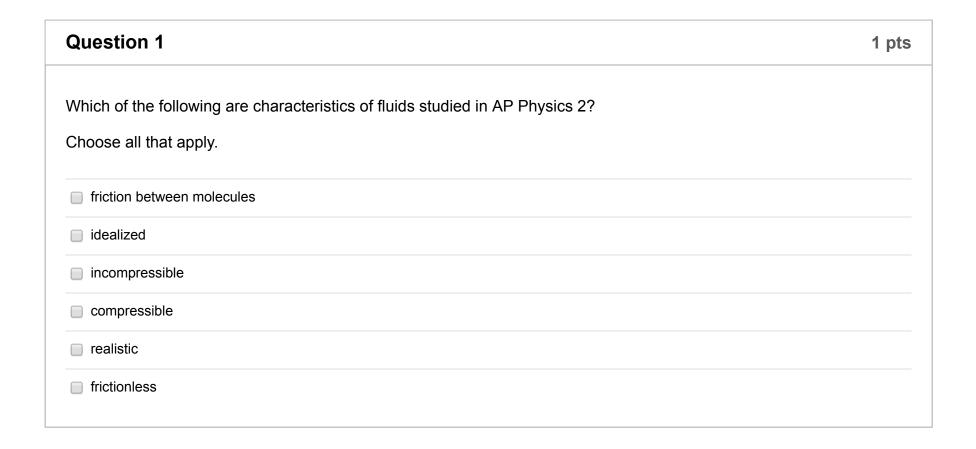
Fluids Conceptual Quiz

(!) This is a preview of the draft version of the quiz

Started: Nov 4 at 9:24am

Quiz Instructions



Question 2

1 pts

When fluids flow we refer to the situation as
static
dynamic

Question 3	1 pts
When fluids are not moving or stationary we refer to the situation as	
static	

Question 4	1 pts
Pressure at any point in a fluid is caused by the weight of the column of fluid above that point, plus to on the surface of that column of fluid.	he pressure acting
○ True	
○ False	

Question 5	1 pts
Gauge pressure is the difference between measured pressure and a vacuum.	
○ True	
False	

Question 6	1 pts
Absolute pressure is the difference between the measured pressure and atmospheric pressure.	
○ True	
○ False	

Question 7	1 pts
His principle states that the buoyant force on a submerged object is based upon the weight of the displaced fluid.	
Newton	
○ Maxwell	

Pascal	
Hooke	
Archimedes	
Faraday	
○ Lenz	

Question 8	1 pts
His principle states that any increase in pressure on the surface of a fluid creates an equal and undiminished incident in pressure in all points throughout a fluid.	crease
 Archimedes 	
Maxwell	
Faraday	
Newton	
○ Hooke	
Pascal	
○ Lenz	

Question 9	1 pts
The conservation of mass leads us to the equation.	
Pressure	
Buoyancy Force	
Density	
○ Bernoulli's	
Continuity	

Question 10	1 pts
This equation is needed to determine the speed of a fluid moving through a pipe of changing cross-sectional area	
Buoyancy Force	
Continuity	
Bernoulli's	
Pressure	
Density	

Question 11		1 pts
The conservation of energy leads us to	equation.	
Bernoulli's		
Continuity		
 Archimedes 		
Buoyancy Force		
○ Pascal's		
Bernoulli'sContinuityArchimedesBuoyancy Force	equation.	

Question 12	1 pts
This equation relates velocity, pressure, and the height of a flowing fluid from one point in a fluid flow to another.	
Density	
Continuity Equations	
○ Bernoulli's	
Buoyancy Force	

Question 13	1 pts
Gases have a small density, thus the gravitational effect on a gas is when compared to a liquid	
○ larger	
smaller	
the same	

Question 14		1 pts
Molecules in a fluid vibrate due to	energy.	
gravitational potential		
elastic potential		
thermal		

Question 15

Which of the following can be classified as a fluid?

Choose all that apply.

gases			
plasmas			
solids			
liquids			

Question 16	1 pts
When molecules collide with the wall of a container, any parallel forces with the wall	
cancel out	
impart an impulse	
o double	
○ increase	
decrease	

 Question 17
 1 pts

 When molecules collide with the wall of a container, any perpendicular forces with the wall ________.

increase			
double			
cancel out			
decrease			
impart an impulse			

Question 18	1 pt	S
Forces caused by fluid pressure will always be	to the surface the fluid is in contact with.	
o parallel		
perpendicular		
o random		

Question 19	1 pts
The hotter the fluid, the the vibrations of the molecules within it.	
○ slower	

faster

Stationary liquids are ______, which means the forces all must be canceling out.

| flowing at a slow rate | flowing at a fast rate | in equilibrium |

Molecular collisions and gravitational forces create ______ pressure as depth increases.

the same
less
more

Question 22		1 pts
	is mass per unit volume and is measured in either kg/m^3 or g/cm^3.	
pressure		
density		
o energy		
buoyancy		

Question 23	1 pts
is force per unit area and is often measured in pascals (PA) or N/m^2.	
energy	
pressure	
onet force	
density	
buoyancy	

Question 24	1 pts
1 atm is equal toPa.	
O 1000	
10000	
10	
□ 1	
O 100	
O 100000	

Question 25	1 pts
Pressure is the same along any horizontal line drawn through a connected fluid.	
○ stationary	
○ dynamic	

Question 26

lower		
higher		

Question 27	1 pts
Why do things float? Choose all that apply.	
pressure in a fluid increases with depth	
the material that makes up the floating object is lighter than water	
the bottom of the object is deeper than the top	
the pressure on the sides are identical and cancel each other out	
upward pressure on the bottom of the object is greater than the pressure on the top	

Question 28

The volume of an object floating is always equal to the volume of the displaced fluid.

True				
False				

The volume of the submerged portion of a floating object is equal to the volume of the displaced fluid. True False

The volume flow rate is equal at all points within an isolated stream of fluid. Or in other words, any volume of fluid that enters a pipe must eject an equal volume of fluid from the other end. True False

Not saved

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