



CLASS: VIII	DEPARTMENT: SCIENCE	Date: 05.06.2023
WORKSHEET NO.: 3 WITH ANSWERS	TOPIC: FORCE AND PRESSURE	Note: A4 FILE FORMAT
NAME OF THE STUDENT:	CLASS & SEC:	ROLL NO.

I. OBJECTIVE-TYPE QUESTIONS

1. A ball that is thrown up returns to the surface of Earth because of:
 - a) gravity
 - b) friction
 - c) Electricity
 - d) magnetism
2. Weight of an object depends on
 - a) temperature of the place
 - b) atmosphere of the place
 - c) mass of an object
 - d) none of these
3. As we go higher up on mountains, our ears pop because
 - a) air pressure around our ears increases
 - b) the pressure exerted by the blood near the ears increases
 - c) air pressure around our ears decreases
 - d) none of these
4. Person X pushes a cart with force. Another person Y starts pushing the cart in the opposite direction with the same force. How does it affect the cart?
 - a) it brings the cart to rest
 - b) it changes the direction of the cart
 - c) it increases the speed of the cart
 - d) it will change the shape of the cart
5. When the hammer strikes the gong of an electric bell, which of the following force is responsible for the movement of a hammer?
 - a) Gravitational force alone
 - b) Magnetic force alone
 - c) Electrostatic force alone
 - d) Frictional force alone

6. A force of 1200 N acts on the surface of an area of 100m^2 normally. What would be the pressure on the surface?
- 1.2 Pascal
 - 12 Pascal
 - 120 Pascal
 - 1200 Pascal

For questions 7,8,9 and 10, two statements are given- one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) as given below

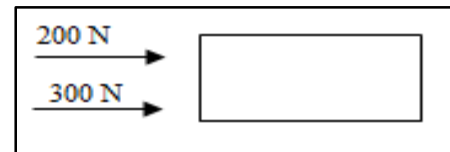
- i) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.**
ii) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
iii) A is true but R is false.
iv) A is false but R is true
7. **Assertion (A):** Water begins to flow towards the ground as soon as we open a tap.
Reason (R): It is because of the force of gravity, which makes things/objects fall towards the earth as it pulls them.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
8. **Assertion (A):** The relationship between force, pressure and area is given by $P=F/A$.
Reason (R): The SI unit of pressure is N/m^2 or Pascal (Pa).
- Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
9. **Assertion (A):** Fountains of water comes out of the leaking joints or holes in pipes.
Reason(R): It is because liquids (water) exert pressure on the walls of the pipes.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.
10. **Assertion(A):** When the coin is held in your hand it is at rest. As soon as it is released, it begins to move downwards. It is clear that the state of motion of the coin undergoes a change.
Reason(R): Objects or things fall towards the earth because it pulls them. This force is called the force of gravity, or just gravity.
- Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of the assertion.

II. VERY SHORT QUESTIONS (2 M):

- Define pressure. What is the SI unit of pressure [The force acting on a unit area of a surface is called **pressure**. Pressure = force / area] [N/m^2 or Pascal (Pa)]
- Identify the type of force in the below situations.
 - A coin or a pen falls to the ground when it slips out of your hand. (Force of gravity)
 - A boat comes to rest if we stop rowing it. (Frictional force)
 - When a person hammers a nail. (Muscular force)
- Give two examples of situations in which force can bring about a change in the state of the body. ((i) When we push a bicycle to move it,
(ii) When we pull the table, it leads to a change in the position of the table.)

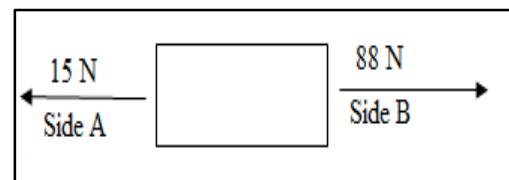
4. What is the similarity between electrostatic and magnetic forces?
(Both are non-contact forces, and both are attractive as well as repulsive forces.)
5. What happens when the forces are applied to an object in the same direction? (Forces applied on an object in the same direction add to one another.)
6. Where does friction act and what is its direction? (Friction acts on all the moving objects and its direction is always opposite to the object's direction of motion.)
7. Give two examples of gases exerting pressure. (When air is filled into a balloon, the balloon gets inflated (and gets bigger in size). When air is filled into a bicycle tube with a pump, the tube gets inflated and makes the tyre feel 'hard'.)

8. Two forces 200N and 300N act on a body in the same direction. What is the resultant force? (When two or more forces act in the same direction, the net force or the resultant force is the sum of the two forces i.e., $200\text{ N} + 300\text{ N} = 500\text{ N}$)

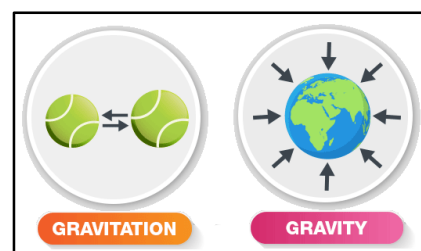


9. What will be the net force on an object if two forces acting on it in opposite directions are equal? Why? (If two forces acting in opposite directions are equal, then they cancel each other's effect, hence net force will be zero.)
10. a) Why do you think that a ball rolling down the ground comes to rest? (It is the force of friction between the surface of the ball and the ground that brings the rolling ball to rest.)
b) Why do porters place a round piece of cloth above their head before he places their luggage? [This helps in increasing the area of contact between the luggage and his head. The increased area of contact reduces the pressure, enabling him to carry heavy loads.]

11. In a tug of war, Side A applies 15N force and Side B applies 88N force. Which side will the rope move? What will be the net force acting on the rope? (If two forces are acting in opposite directions, then the net force will be the difference between the two forces. Therefore, the net force is $88 - 15 = 73\text{ N}$. The rope will move towards B.)



12. Distinguish between the force of gravity and gravitational force. (Force of gravity is the earth's gravitational pull on a body. It is always attractive in nature. Gravitational force is the force of attraction acting between any two bodies of the universe.)



III. SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (3 M)

1. In a tug of war, three boys of team A pull the rope with forces of 100 N, 120 N and 170N. In team B, the three members pull the rope with forces of 130 N, 150 N and 155 N. Who will win the tug of war? What is the resultant force?

Force applied by team A = $F_A = 100 + 120 + 170 = 390$ N

Force applied by team B = $F_B = 130 + 150 + 155 = 435$ N

As $F_B > F_A$, the resultant force is in the direction of F_B . So, team B will win the tug of war. Resultant force = $F_B - F_A$

$$= 435 - 390$$

$$= 45 \text{ N}$$

2. Write one point of difference between contact and non-contact forces with an example. [Contact force- The force between two objects that are in physical contact. E.g. lifting a bucket of water. Non-contact force-The force is applied to a body by another body that is not in direct contact with it. E.g. A plastic comb gets charged when it is run through dry hair. This charged comb attracts small bits of paper.]
3. How would you distinguish between balanced and unbalanced force.

BALANCED FORCE	UNBALANCED FORCE
Equal forces acting on one object in opposite directions are called balanced forces.	Unequal forces acting on one object in opposite directions are called unbalanced forces.
The state of motion of the object remains unchanged.	There is a change in the state of motion of the object.
Net force is zero	Net force is not zero

4. a) Describe the state of motion of an object. [The state of motion of an object is described by its speed and the direction of motion. The state of rest is considered to be the state of zero speed. An object may be at rest or in motion; both are its states of motion.]
- b) What are the effects of the application of force on an object? (A force may make an object moves from rest, may change the speed of an object, if it is moving, may change the direction of motion of an object may bring about a change in the shape of an the object may cause some or all of these effects.)
5. a) Why is it difficult to pull out a toy having a rubber sucker, which is stuck to the wall? [It is difficult, because of differences in internal and external air pressure. There is less air pressure inside than outside, so outside air pressure pushes the surface of the rubber sucker towards the wall, making it difficult to pull.]
- b) Why do some people suffer from nose bleeding at high altitudes? (The atmospheric pressure is at a maximum on the surface of the earth. When we go to a higher altitude (say a high mountain), then the atmospheric pressure decreases. So, at high altitudes, the atmospheric pressure becomes much less than the pressure exerted by the fluids inside our

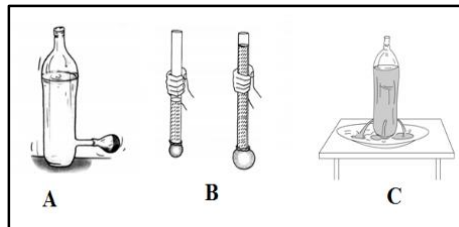
body. Since our internal pressure by fluids is greater than the external air pressure some of the thin blood vessels in our nose burst and bleeding can occur.)

6. What do the following activities prove?

[A-Liquid exerts pressure on the walls of the container.

B- Pressure exerted by the water at the bottom of the container depends upon the height of the water column.

C- Liquid exerts equal pressure at the same depth.]



IV. LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (5 M):

1. Explain the various types of contact and non-contact forces.

(Muscular force is the force that is caused by the action of muscles inside the body. It is also a contact force. E.g. Athletes use muscular force for running.

The frictional force is the force that opposes the motion of one body over the surface of another body. It is a contact force. E.g. A bicycle eventually comes to rest when you stop pedaling it.

Magnetic force is the force exerted by magnets on magnetic materials like iron. It can be either attractive or repulsive in nature. E.g. A magnet attracts magnetic materials.

The electrostatic force is the force of attraction or repulsion exerted between charged particles. E.g. A straw rubbed with paper attracts another straw but repels it if it has also been rubbed with a sheet of paper.

Gravitational force is the force of attraction acting between any two bodies of the universe. **The force of gravity** is the earth's gravitational pull on a body. It is always attractive in nature. Falling of an apple from a tree or falling of any object when we throw anything up.

2. Give a reason for the following.

- If you walk in the snow, your feet will sink. But if you put on skis, you can move over the snow easily. (Skis increase the area of contact with the snow, thereby reducing the pressure on it. The reduced pressure enables the skis to slide over the snow without sinking much.)
- Iron rails of railway tracks are fixed over wide wooden or concrete sleepers. [Iron rails are fixed over wide wooden or concrete sleepers to reduce pressure received from the train by increasing the area of contact, because if surface area increases pressure decreases and vice versa.]
- It is easier to sew with a pointed needle than a blunt needle. [It is easier to sew with a pointed needle because the pointed end reduces the area of contact thereby increasing pressure and enabling us to stitch easily.]
- Foundations of high-rise buildings are kept wide. [It is because wide foundations increase the area of contact. The increased area reduces the pressure.]
- A heavy truck is fitted with six to eight wheels. [A heavy truck is fitted with six to eight wheels because increased area reduces the pressure on wheels so they do not burst or damage on the road. That is why the truck has broad tyres so that there is less pressure on the ground and the tyres do not sink.]

- f) It is easy to peel vegetables with a sharp knife. [It is easy to peel vegetables with a sharp knife instead of using a blunt knife because less area of contact and more is pressure exerted.]
3. a) Calculate the pressure produced by a force of 1000 N acting on an area of 2 m².
($P = F/A$, $1000/2 = 500\text{N/m}^2$)
- b) Over what area should a force of 200 N act to produce a pressure of 1000 Pascal?
($A = F/P = 200/1000 = 1/5 = 0.2\text{m}^2$)
- c) The pressure of a gas contained in a cylinder with a movable piston is 300 Pa. The area of the piston is 50 m². Calculate the force exerted on the piston. ($F = P \times A = 300 \times 50 = 15000\text{N}$)
- d) If a force of 5N is applied over an area of 2.5 m². Calculate the pressure produced.
(Pressure = F/A , $5/2.5 = 2 \text{ Pa}$)

V.a) SOURCE-BASED /CASE STUDY-BASED QUESTIONS

The discovery of atmospheric pressure gives the fact that air has weight. The weight of the atmosphere presses down on the earth's surface and creates pressure on it. The pressure at any point exerted by the weight of the air above is called atmospheric pressure.

The atmospheric pressure on the earth's surface at sea level is one hundred thousand pascals. The atmospheric pressure at a place decrease with an increase in altitude. The atmospheric pressure at a place is the force exerted by the weight of the air column above that place. As we go the length of the air column above us decreases. This means that its weight and atmospheric pressure is smaller at higher places than at sea level.

Need of atmospheric pressure:

If the pressure of the atmosphere is removed suddenly, our blood vessels and tissues will rupture due to the pressure of the blood and other fluids inside. Thus, the spacemen also wear special pressurised suits as in space there is no air and hence, no air pressure. At the top of a mountain, some people can feel their ears "popping" due to a decrease in air pressure. The ears pop in order to balance the difference in pressure inside and outside the body.

- a) What is atmospheric pressure? [The pressure exerted by the air around us is known as atmospheric pressure.]
- b) We know that there is a huge amount of atmospheric pressure on us. But we do not experience its effect. Why? (The pressure of the air inside our body is the same as that of the pressure outside. Therefore, we do not experience its effect.)
- c) Why do some people feel their ears "popping" at the top of the mountain? (Some people feel their ears popping at the top of the mountain due to the decrease in the air pressure. The ears pop in order to balance the difference in pressures inside and outside of the body.)

V b). SOURCE-BASED /CASE STUDY-BASED QUESTIONS:

Read the following passage and answer the questions:

In our daily life, we perform or observe activities such as opening or shutting a door, lifting or pushing a weight, squeezing a bottle of ketchup, cutting vegetables and making different shapes with clay. All these activities require us to apply some kind of push or pull. A push or pull is also used to hit the striker in a game of carom, kick a football, catch a ball etc., A push

or pull that tends to affect an object in some way is called a force and a force arises only when two objects interact. Force has magnitude as well as direction. Force can make a stationary object move, change the shape, increase or decrease the speed of the object, change the direction or even bring a moving object to rest.

- a) What is force? [A push or pull that tends to affect an object in some way like a change in speed, shape or direction of motion is called force.]
- b) How does an applied force change the speed of an object? (If the applied force is in the direction of motion, the speed of the object increases. But if the force is applied in the direction opposite to the motion, then it decreases the speed of the object.)

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