

PHYSICS

NCERT - NCERT PHYSICS(BENGALI ENGLISH)

FLOATING BODIES

Example

- **1.** What is the effective density of the maxture of water and milk when
- (i) they are taken with same masses
- (ii) they are taken with same volumes
 - 0

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Think And Discuss

1. Let us suppose you have two blocks and you do not know what material they are made of. The volume of one block is $30 \, cm^3$ while the other is $60 \, cm^3$. The second block is heavier than the first. Based on this information, can you tell which of the two blocks is denser?



2. Find the weight of the atmosphere around the earth (take the radius of earth as 6400km.)



3. Why is it easier for you to float in salt water than in fresh water?



4. Why is there no horizontal buoyant force on a submerged body?



5. Two solid blocks of identical size are submerged in water. One block is iron and the other is aluminium. Upon which is the buoyant force greater?



Reflections On Concepts

1. Why do some objects float on the water and some sink? (AS_1)



2. Explain density and relative density and write their formulae. (AS_1)



3. How can you find the relative density of a liquid ? (AS_1)



Application On Concepts

1. A solid sphere has a radius of 2 cm and a mas of 0.05kg.

What is the relative density of the sphere ? (AS_1)



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2. A small bottle weigh 20 g when empty and 22 g when filled with water. When it is filled with oil it weight 21.76g. What is the density of oil ? (AS_1)



3. An ice cube floats on the surface of water filled in glass tumbler (density of ice $=0.9g/cm^3$). Will the water level in

the glass rise when the ice melts completely? (AS_1)



4. Find the pressure at a depth of 10 m in water if tre atmospheric pressure is 100kPa. $[1Pa=1N/m] \big[100kPa=10^5Pa=10^5N/m^2=1atm.\big](AS_1)$

Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. Can you make iron to float in water ? How ? (AS_3)



2. Do all objects that sink in water, sink in oil ? Give reason. (AS_1)



Multiple Choice Questions

1. Unit of relative density is

B. cm/g^3

A. g/cm^3

C. N/m^2

D. No units

Answer:



2. The instrument used to measure the purity of milk is
A. Barometer
B. Hygrometer
C. Lactometer
D. Speedometer
Answer:
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3. If $P_0=$ Pressure, n= Density, h=height, and g=accelaration due to gravity then the atmospheric pressure =

A.
$$P_0$$
 =ngh

$$\mathrm{D.}\,P=1/2\,\mathrm{mgh}$$

Answer:



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4. The first barometer with mercury was invented by

A. Pascal

B. Archimedis

C. Newton

D. Torricelli

Answer:



- **5.** The hydrolic jockey which is used in automobile work shops, works on the principle of
 - A. Archimedes
 - B. Pascal
 - C. Toreecelli
 - D. Newton

Answer:



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6. The density of water at $25\,^{\circ}\,C$ is

- A. $1g/cm^3$
- ${\tt B.}\,2g\,/\,cm^3$
- C. $3g/cm^3$
- D. $0.99g/cm^3$

Answer:



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