



PHYSICS

BOOKS - MBD

FORCE AND PRESSURE

Example

1. Give two examples each of situations in which you push or pull to change the state of motion of objects.



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2. Give two examples each of situations in which applied force causes a change in the shape of an object.



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3. Fill in the blanks in the following statements
:- To draw water from a well we have toat
the rope.



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4. Fill in the blanks

A charged bodyan uncharged body towards it.



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5. Fill in the blanks in the following statements

:- To move a loaded trolley we have to it.



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6. Fill in the blanks in the following statements

:- The north pole of a magnetthe north pole of another magnet.



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7. An archer stretches her bow while taking aim at the target. She then releases the arrow , which begins to move towards the target. Based on this information fill up the gaps in

the following statements using the following terms.

Muscular, contact, non-contact, gravity, friction, shape, attraction.

To stretch the bow, the archer to applies a force that causes change in its.....



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8. An archer stretches her bow while taking aim at the target. She then releases the arrow , which begins to move towards the target.

Based on this information fill up the gaps in the following statements using the following terms.

Muscular, contact, non-contact, gravity, friction, shape, attraction.

The force applied by the archer to stretch the bow is an example offorce.



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9. An archer stretches her bow while taking aim at the target. She then releases the arrow

, which begins to move towards the target.

Based on this information fill up the gaps in the following statements using the following terms.

Muscular, contact, non-contact, gravity, friction, shape, attraction.

The type of force responsible for a change in the state of motion of the arrow is an example of a force.



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10. An archer stretches her bow while taking aim at the target. She then releases the arrow, which begins to move towards the target. Based on this information fill up the gaps in the following statements using the following terms.

Muscular, contact, non-contact, gravity, friction, shape, attraction.

While the arrow moves towards the target, the forces acting on it are due toand that due toof air.



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11. In the following situations identify the agent exerting the force and the object on which it acts. State the effect of force in each case

Squeezing a piece of lemon between the fingers to extract its juice.



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12. In the following situations identify the agent exerting the force and the object on which it acts. State the effect of force in each case

Taking out paste from a toothpaste tube.



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13. In the following situations identify the agent exerting the force and the object on which it acts. State the effect of force in each

case

A load suspended from a spring while its other end is on a hook fixed to a wall.



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14. In the following situations identify the agent exerting the force and the object on which it acts. State the effect of force in each case

An athlete making a high jump to clear the bar at a certain height.



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15. A blacksmith hammers a hot piece of iron while making a tool . How does the force due to hammers affect the piece of iron?



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16. An inflated ballon was pressed against a wall after it has been rubbed with a piece of synthetic cloth. It was found that the ballon sticks to the wall. What force might be

responsible for attraction between the ballon and the wall.



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17. Name the forces acting on a plastic bucket containing water held above ground level in your hand. Discuss why the forces acting on the bucket do not bring a change in its state of motion.



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18. A rocket has been fired upwards to launch a satellite in its orbit. Name the two forces acting on the rocket on the rocket immediately after leaving the launching pas.



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19. When are press the bulb of a dropper with its nozzle kept in water, air in the pressure on the bulb, water gets filled in the dropper. The rise of water in the dropper is due to

- A. pressure of water
- B. gravity of the earth
- C. shape of rubber bulb
- D. atmosphere pressure

Answer:



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20. Raman was surprised to see a camel walking easily barefooted on sand but he

himself was unable to walk barefoot on sand.

What is the reason behind this?

A. The surface area of the foot of the camel

is more

B. The surface area of the foot of of Raman

is more

C. Both (a) and (b)

D. None of the above

Answer:



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21. By exerting force on anything:

A. result in increasing the speed of the object

B. result in decreasing the speed of the object

C. Results in change in the direction of the motion of the object

D. All the effects are possible

Answer:



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22. Force is:

- A. a push on an object
- B. a pull on an object
- C. a push or pull on an object
- D. neither a push nor a pull

Answer:



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23. What is the function of digestive enzymes?

- A. (A) By friction force
- B. (B) Muscular force
- C. (C) Contact force
- D. (D) All of these

Answer:



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24. The force of friction on a moving object always acts:

- A. in the direction of motion
- B. opposite to the direction of motion
- C. in the direction of motion upwards
- D. opposite to the direction of motion

Answer:



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25. While carrying luggage on the railway station a 'coolie' often rolls his cloth and places it on his head to :

- A. increase force
- B. increase pressure
- C. reduce weight
- D. reduce pressure

Answer:



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26. The pressure applied by liquidswith the increase in depth.

A. decreases

B. remains same

C. increases

D. depends on the nature of liquids

Answer:



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27. What is common in following actions:

kicking, hitting , lifting , pulling, etc.



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28. What other terms are used for actions involving motion of objects?



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29. What is force?



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30. What is meant by pressure?



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31. Explain with an example force can change the speed of an object.



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32. Give two examples of situations in which applied force causes a change in the shape of an object.



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33. Give an illustration to show that a force can produce change in both the speed and directed of motion.



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34. Give two examples each of situations in which you push or pull to change the state of motion of objects.



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35. What causes force to act?



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36. If the force acting on the object is not in the direction of motion then how will you consider the work done ? Explain giving example and also tell when will the work done be minimum and when it will be maximum ?



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37. What happens when force acting on an object are in opposite direction and equal?



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38. Give example of contact force .



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39. Give example of contact force .



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40. Which type of force os force of gravity?



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41. Give an example of non-contact force.



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42. What is electrostatic force?



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43. How can pressure be increased or decreased?





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44. Why is the foundation of wall made wider?



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45. What is relation between force , area and pressure ?



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46. Which type tool is needed for cutting or piercing?



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47. What is done to stop a moving ball?



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48. Can a moving object on a smooth surface stop by itself? If so, why?



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49. When is net force applied zero? Give an example.



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50. Force is a vector quantity. How?



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51. Name various types of forces.



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52. List two effects of force.



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53. What is state of motion of an object?



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54. Can force change only the direction of motion without any change in speed of an object? If yes, how?



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55. Give few example of muscular force.



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56. Give an example of contact force.



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57. Give an example of non-contact force.



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58. Give an example of non-contact force.



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59. Define pressure and what are its units?



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60. Why do you use sharp edged knife to cut a fruit?



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61. Where is pressure greater and the least inside a bottle filled with water?



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62. What makes a baloon stretch as it filled with air?



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63. Show experimentally that pressure increases with the depth.



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64. What is normal atmospheric pressure ?





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65. Atmospheric pressure is so great, why are we not crushed by it?



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66. Name various types of forces.



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67. When a force is applied to a body, state its effect.



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68. Mention advantages and disadvantage of force.



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69. Describe an experiment to show that pressure is the same at all points at the same depth.



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70. How can you demonstrate the presence of atmospheric pressure experimentally?



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