## ST. LAWRENCE HIGH SCHOOL

A JESUIT CHRISTIAN MINORITY INSTITUTION
Subject- Physics Worksheet- 23 Class - IX
Date -23.04.2020
Chapter- Pressure in solid,liquid and gases

- Q Answer the following questions (MCQ) :

Q1 The object will sink if its weight is
A. greater than up thrust on it
B. less than up thrust acting on it
C. equal to up thrust acting on it
D. all of above

Q2: The approximate length of a glass tube to construct a water barometer should be 0.5 m
A.

1 m
B. $\quad 11 \mathrm{~m}$
D. $\quad 5 \mathrm{~m}$

Q3: When an object is totally or partially immersed in a liquid, an up thrust acts on it equal to the weight of the liquid it displaces. This statement is called

Newton's principle
A.
B. Archimedes principle
C. Einstein principle
D. Pascal's principle
A.
B.
C.
D.

Q4: In order to make an object float, its weight should be equal to
atmospheric pressure
up thrust acting on it
density
weight of liquid
Q5: The hydraulic press works on the principle of
Newton's law
B.

Avogadro's law
Pascal's law
Charle's Law
Q6 Barometer was invented by
Sir Evangelista Torricelli
A.
B. Sir Christian Huygens
C. Sir Thomas Edison
D. Sir William kennedy Dickson

Q7: The barometer was invented in
Poland
Netherlands
Australia
Italy
Q8: In which one of the following year, the barometer was invented?
A.

1616
B.
C. 1643
D. 1633

Q9: In which one of the following year barometers was invented?
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { A. } & 1955 \\ \text { B. } & 1643\end{array}$
C. 1935
D. 1945

Q10: The barometer was invented by
Sir Nikola Tesla
B. $\quad$ Sir Evangelista Torricelli
C. Sir Schuyler Skaats Wheeler
D. Sir Michael Faraday

Q11: Wind speed is measured with the help of
A. weather balloon
B. thermometer
C. barometer
D. anemometer

Q12: Polar zone have the climate which is
A. hot
B. extremely cold
C. mild
D. rainy

Q13: Thousand of forest fires is result of
strike
B. thud
C. thunder
D. trumpet

Q14: A small rocky object which orbit the sun is called as
A. meteorite
B. steroid
C. asteroid
D. astronauts

Q15: The water falling on earth surface in any form is called
A. atmosphere
B. climate
C. weather
D. precipitation Teacher- Piyali

