

Science For Class VIII
Force and Pressure

Questions keep getting added here on regular intervals. Please do keep checking this section.

(Q.1) The ratio of force acting perpendicularly on an area to the magnitude of area is the

- (A) pressure.
- (B) force.
- (C) volume.
- (D) density.

(Q.2) Force should be applied on a scale placed between two bricks by putting the weight

- (A) at the corner of the scale.
- (B) at the centre of the scale.
- (C) near the first brick.
- (D) near the second brick.

(Q.3) Astronauts wear special suits while floating in space due to

- (A) presence of atmospheric pressure.
- (B) absence of atmospheric pressure.
- (C) good looks.
- (D) food storing facility.

(Q.4) Friction forces act in the direction

- (A) of applied force.
- (B) of the motion.
- (C) opposite to the direction of motion.
- (D) perpendicular to the motion.

(Q.5) In a tug-of-war, when two teams pull equally hard, the rope

- (A) moves towards the first team.
- (B) moves towards the second team.
- (C) remains stationary.
- (D) breaks.

(Q.6) Minus sign of the force implies that

- (A) force is exerted on some other object.
- (B) force is in opposite direction to that of the motion.
- (C) force is in the same direction to that of the motion.
- (D) gravitational force is acting on the object.

(Q.7) S.I. Unit of force is

- (A) Newton.
- (B) Dyne.
- (C) kg-wt.
- (D) kg.

(Q.8) Gravitational force acts between

- (A) Sun and planet.
- (B) Earth and Moon.
- (C) all the bodies in the universe
- (D) Sun and Earth.

(Q.9) The relation between mass and force in S.I. units is

- (A) $1 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kgf}$.
- (B) $1 \text{ N} = 9.8 \text{ kgf}$.
- (C) $9.8 \text{ N} = 1 \text{ kgf}$.
- (D) $9.8 \text{ N} = 9.8 \text{ kgf}$.

(Q.10) Which force can not act from a large distance

- (A) Magnetic
- (B) electrostatic
- (C) Gravitational
- (D) Frictional

(Q.11) A car slips on a wet road because

- (A) water increases the friction between the road and the tyres.
- (B) it is not possible to apply brakes on a wet road.
- (C) the friction between the brakes shoes and the wheels is reduced.
- (D) water reduce the friction between the road and the tyres.

(Q.12) Forec exerted during the digestion of food in elementary canal is

- (A) muscular force.
- (B) electrostatic force.
- (C) magnetic force.
- (D) gravitational force.

(Q.13) Rolling friction is an example of

- (A) contact force.
- (B) non-contact force.
- (C) muscular force.
- (D) electrostatic force.

(Q.14) Pressure depends directly on

- (A) force.
- (B) volume.
- (C) momentum.
- (D) acceleration.

(Q.15) Two bodies in the universe attract each other by a force called

- (A) contact force.
- (B) gravitational force.
- (C) muscular force.
- (D) frictional force.

(Q.16) The weight of the body is because of

- (A) magnetic force.
- (B) electrostatic force.
- (C) gravitational force.
- (D) frictional force.

(Q.17) The boiling point of a liquid increases due to

- (A) increase in pressure.
- (B) decrease in pressure.
- (C) increase in volume.
- (D) pressure remains constant.

[View Answer](#)

(Q.18) Any change in pressure on a confined gas produces a change in

- (A) its volume.
- (B) force applied.
- (C) its temperature.
- (D) its area.

(Q.19) A barometer that does not use any liquid is called

- (A) aneroid barometer.
- (B) Pascal's barometer.
- (C) dry barometer.
- (D) simple barometer.

(Q.20) Atmospheric pressure at sea level support a column of mercury

- (A) 520 mm
- (B) 25 mm
- (C) 740 mm
- (D) 760 mm

(Q.21) When you press a rubber sucker on a flat surface it sticks because

- (A) gravitational pressure acts on it.
- (B) atmospheric pressure acts on it.
- (C) earth pressure acts on it.
- (D) surrounding pressure acts on it.

(Q.22) Pressure at the bottom of water column 10 m high, is

- (A) 490000 Pa.
- (B) 98000 Pa.
- (C) 230000 Pa.
- (D) 116000 Pa.

(Q.23) Fish easily swim in water due to

- (A) slipperiness of the water.
- (B) its streamline body.
- (C) large speed of the fish.
- (D) zero friction.

(Q.24) Pascal measures

- (A) pressure on a body.
- (B) area of body.
- (C) force on a body.

(D) volume of body.

(Q.25) A glass of water is covered with a card and then inverted. Now,

- (A) water will spill
- (B) water remains in the glass.
- (C) some water will spill and some will remain in the glass.
- (D) the glass of water breaks.

(Q.26) The S.I. unit of pressure

- (A) Pascal
- (B) Newton
- (C) Joule
- (D) Kilogram

(Q.27) Gravitational force is a/an

- (A) contact force.
- (B) consequential force.
- (C) action at a distance force.
- (D) frictional force.

(Q.28) Friction is

- (A) always a disadvantage.
- (B) always an advantage.
- (C) a disadvantage as well as an advantage.
- (D) ineffective in human life.

(Q.29) Rocket have a special streamline body in order to

- (A) increase air friction.
- (B) reduce air friction.
- (C) make them attractive.
- (D) make a proper design.

(Q.30) An example of contact force is

- (A) gravitational.
- (B) magnetic force.
- (C) electrostatic force.
- (D) frictional force.

(Q.31) Grooves in tyres

- (A) increase friction between the tyre and the road.
- (B) decrease friction between the tyre and the road.
- (C) friction between the tyre and the road remains unaltered.
- (D) gives them an attractive look.

(Q.32) Burning of a meteor in the atmosphere is due to

- (B) magnetic force.
- (C) frictional force.
- (D) gravitational force.

(Q.33) The S.I. unit of weight is

- (A) Newton.

- (B) Pascal.
- (C) Joule.
- (D) Kilogram.

(Q.34) A stone falling from the roof of a house is an example of

- (A) frictional force.
- (B) magnetic force.
- (C) gravitational force.
- (D) electrostatic force.

(Q.35) If area of contact is increased, then

- (A) Pressure increases
- (B) Pressure decreases
- (C) Pressure remains constant
- (D) Pressure increases upto some extent then decreases

(Q.36) Muscular force is an example of

- (A) contact force.
- (B) non-contact force.
- (C) gravitational force.
- (D) magnetic force.

(Q.37) Pressure is directly proportional to the

- (A) Area
- (B) Force Applied
- (C) Velocity
- (D) Volume

(Q.38) A charged comb attract small pieces of paper due to

- (A) frictional force.
- (B) magnetic force.
- (C) gravitational force.
- (D) electrostatic force.

(Q.39) When a force is applied on the object in the same direction of motion,

- (A) distance covered is more in a given time.
- (B) distance covered is less in a given time.
- (C) frictional force increases.
- (D) motion will take place in an opposite direction.

(Q.40) Fountains of water comes out of the leaking joints of water pipes as the pressure is exerted by water on

- (A) walls of the pipe.
- (B) holes of the pipe.
- (C) sides of the pipe.
- (D) mouth of the pipe.

(Q.41) The SI unit of force is

- (A) coulomb.
- (B) watt.
- (C) newton.
- (D) ohms.

(Q.42) Muscular force is also known as

- (A) biological force.
- (B) chemical force.
- (C) magnetic force.
- (D) electrical force.

(Q.43) A boat moves in water for a while and then comes to rest, when rowing is stopped. This is an example of

- (A) gravitational force.
- (B) electrostatic force.
- (C) frictional force.
- (D) magnetic force.

(Q.44) The pull of moon for an object is

- (A) $1/3^{\text{rd}}$ of earth.
- (B) $1/4^{\text{th}}$ of earth.
- (C) $1/5^{\text{th}}$ of earth.
- (D) $1/6^{\text{th}}$ of earth.

(Q.45) The unit of pressure is

- (A) Pascal per square unit.
- (B) Archimedes per square unit.
- (C) Newton per square unit.
- (D) Charles per square unit.

(Q.46) Chapattis can be made from a small portion of dough by

- (A) rolling.
- (B) breaking.
- (C) stretching.
- (D) squeezing.

(Q.47) A barometer can also be used to measure

- (A) altitude.
- (B) latitude.
- (C) longitude.
- (D) breadth.

(Q.48) Gravitational force, magnetic force and electrostatic force are the examples of

- (A) contact force.
- (B) non-contact force.
- (C) muscular force.
- (D) frictional force.

(Q.49) You kick a ball, it rolls and then comes to rest, is an example of

- (A) muscular force.
- (B) magnetic force.
- (C) frictional force.
- (D) gravitational force.

(Q.50) Lifting a bucket of water is an example of

- (A) frictional force.
 - (B) muscular force.
 - (C) gravitational force.
 - (D) magnetic force.
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