

ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 6 Fluid Dynamics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The study of fluid in motion basically involves law of conservation of:	A. Mass B. Energy C. Change D. Both A and C E. Both A and B
2	With increase of temperature, the viscosity of liquid and gases	A. Increases for both B. Decreases for both C. Increases for liquids and decreases for gases D. Decreases for liquids and increases for gases
3	The instrument which detects the instant at which external pressure becomes equal to the systolic pressure is	A. stethoscope B. thermometer C. manometer D. barometer
4	A container has a small hole in the bottom. Air can go through this hole, but water cannot. This can be best explained by the statement that	A. water contains hydrogen atoms, air does not B. water molecules are smaller than molecules in the air C. water molecules are smaller than molecules in the air D. surface tension of the water prevents it from
5	A flowing liquid possess	A. K.E B. P.E C. Pressure Energy D. All
6	When a water droplet falling freely through air, the drag force on water droplet increases with th	A. decrease in speed B. increase in speed C. pressure D. none of them
7	Substances that flow easily have	A. large coefficient of viscosity B. small coefficient of viscosity C. either of them D. none of them
8	Above a certain velocity of a fluid is called	A. turbulent flow B. steady flow C. either of them D. both of them
9	Terminal velocity is the maximum velocity attained by a spherical droplet when the drag force _____ the weight of droplet:	A. Is smaller than B. Is greater than C. Becomes equal to D. None of these
10	The body will move with terminal velocity when it acquires	A. minimum speed B. zero speed C. maximum speed D. none of them
11	The velocity of falling raindrops attains limited value because of	A. Up thrust of air B. Air currents of the earth atmosphere C. Surface tension effect D. Viscous force exerted by air
12	Surface tension of water is due to	A. Inter molecular attractions B. Inter molecular spaces C. Inter molecular repulsion D. None of above
13	When each particle of the fluid moves along a smooth path, this path is known as	A. straight path B. smooth path C. haphazard path D. streamline
14	A device used to measure the speed of liquid flow is known as	A. barometer B. speedometer

		C. sphygmomanometer D. venture-meter
15	When there is no internal frictional forces between the adjacent layers of fluid, then the fluid is called	A. incompressible B. compressible C. viscous D. non viscous
16	Fluids resist force, This property is called	A. Stiffness B. Strength C. Ductility D. Elasticity
17	Blood vessels can be stretch like rubber, therefore they are	A. rigid B. hard C. very thick D. not rigid
18	According to the Bernoulli's theorem the pressure velocity are	A. equal to each other B. proportional to each other C. inversely proportional to each other D. none of them
19	A fluid at a certain point has 50 J of potential energy per unit volume, 75 J of kinetic energy per unit volume, and 35 J of pressure energy per unit volume. the total energy of the fluid is	A. 125 J B. 90 J C. 160 J D. 85 J
20	0.10 cm can be written as:	A. $1.0 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}$ B. $1.0 \times 10^{-3} \text{ cm}$ C. $1.0 \times 10^{-4} \text{ cm}$ D. $1. \times 10^{-4} \text{ m}$