Last Night

1. **What role does ozone play in the chemical treatment of water?**
   1. Desalination of water
   2. Has a high ability to absorb organic matter and chemical pollutants.
   3. Oxidizes some organic and inorganic to harmless substances. d)Purification of water from gases
2. **Which of the following reactions leads to decay ozone layer?**
   1. NO + O3 → NO2 + O c) NO2 + O3 → NO + O2
   2. NO2 + O → NO + O2 d ) NO + O2 → NO2
3. **The opposite figure shows the amount of Glucose in the cytoplasm of the cells of an Organism.**

**Glucose**

**In cell cytoplasm**

- study it carefully and then conclude:

Which regions of the globe can this organism Live in?

* 1. Aquatic temperate zone
  2. The frozen polar region
  3. Tropical forest zone
  4. Desert zone

1. **Freezing of and Thawing of water is a reason for ………………weathering**

**W winter Spring Summer Autumn**

* 1. Mechanical b) Biological c) chemical d) physical

1. **One of your friends who lives in America wants you to tell the rest of your classmates in other countries that it is now 86 oF in America.**

-The temperature you will send in a way that all your friends in the scientific field will understand =....

* 1. 86 oF b) 30 oC c) 42 oC d) 303 K

1. **Liquid substances often have a higher molecular weight than gaseous substances**

**, despite this, water is a liquid at normal temperature while hydrogen sulfide is a gas**

(Molecular weight of H2O= 18, molecular weight H2S= 34)

-this is due to………………….

1. Higher electronegativity of oxygen and lower polarity of water
2. Lower electronegativity of sulphur and higher polarity of hydrogen sulphide
3. Higher electronegativity of oxygen and higher polarity of water
4. Higher electronegativity of sulphur and Lower polarity of hydrogen sulphide

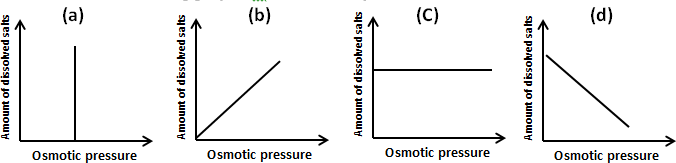
# The increase in the thicknesses of the soil indicates to all of the following except…………………

1. Increasing the effect of living organisms on the rock
2. Increasing the period of time at which soil is formed

(C) Decreasing the period of time at which soil is formed

(d) The original rocks strongly affected by climate factors

1. **Which of the following graphs is scientifically correct?**



1. **The structural adaptation that common between freshwater fish and salty water fish is................**
   1. Compressed body c) Increased concentration of salts in the cells b)Streamlined body d) Decreased concentration of salts in the cells **10-If the boiling point of a liquid is (X) oC at sea level and its boiling point is**

(Y) oC at mountain level, which of the following is the ratio of X:Y?

a) Greater than one b) Less than one c) Equal to zero d) Equal to one

1. **The value 750 mmHg equivalent to N/m2**
   1. 99967.11 (b) 89967.11 (C) 101300 (d)1013
2. **Which of the following is a reason of abnormal aquatic algae blooms?**
   1. Saturation of water with nitrate and phosphate salts
   2. Saturation of water with sulfate and lead salts

(c) Increased salinity of the water body d) Increased solubility of CO2

1. **To treat the weak flowers of plants, fertilizers rich in the element are used**

a) P b) K c) N d) S

# The lowest density of water at ………………..

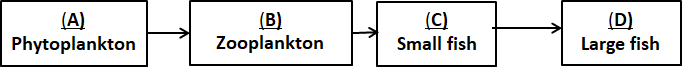
* 1. Temperature 4 oC (b)Temperature 5 oC

(C) Temperature 3 oC (d)Temperature 1 oC

1. **The minimum value (Vrms) required for propane gas to successes to escape From Earth's atmosphere =……………..**

a) 11.1 km/s b) 12.2 km/s c) 10.2 km/s d) 11.2 km/s

1. **The bald eagle is almost extinct because………………..**
2. The use of DDT, which affected the strength of its wings.
3. The use of chlordane, which affected its ability to reproduce.
4. Lack of raccoons, muskrats and rabbits to feed on
5. The use of DDT, which affected their ability to reproduce
6. **A technique that can be used to measure the ratio of harmful gases in the air and heavy elements in the soil is ..................**
7. Spectroscopy c) Liquid chromatography
8. Gas chromatography d) Wet chemical analysis
9. **From the following diagram:**



-All of the following are causes of disruption in this food chain except.............

a. Increasing numbers of (A) and (B)

B) (D) predating (C) in large numbers

c) Increasing numbers of (B) and decreasing numbers of (A) d)Decreasing numbers of (D) and (A)

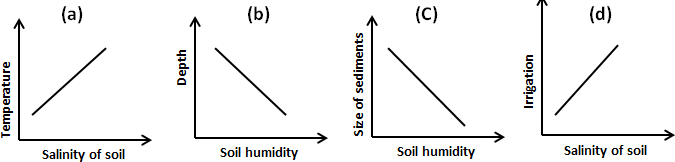
1. **If the boiling point of acetic acid under (1 atm) pressure = 118** oC

- Then the expected boiling point under (0.8 atm) pressure =

**…………………**

(a) 111 oC (b) 118 oC (C) 119 oC (d) 125 oC

1. **Which of the following graphs is scientifically incorrect?**



1. **Which of the following represents the largest source of water on the Earth's surface?**

**A-Oceans. B-Fresh lakes. C-Groundwater. D-Glaciated rivers**

1. **What is the percentage that oceans, seas and salty lakes represent from the total area of liquid**

**water covering the Earth's surface?**

**A-70% B- 97% C- 3% D- 30%**

1. **Which element represents the largest volumetric ratio in the chemical composition of water?**

**A-Hydrogen B-Oxygen C-Both are equal D-Cannot be determined**

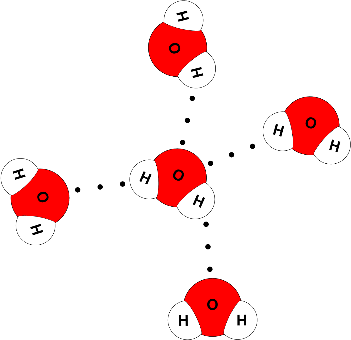
1. **What type of chemical bonds connect the hydrogen and oxygen atoms in a water molecule?**

**A-Ionic bonds B-Covalent bonds C-Metallic bonds D-Hydrogen bonds**

1. **what determines the acidity or alkalinity of water?**

**A-Concentration of sodium ions B-Concentration of chloride ions**

**C-Concentration of hydrogen and hydroxide ions D-Temperature of the water**

1. **In the opposite figure what is the type of bond?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **In the water molecule** | **between water molecules** |
| **A** | **Covalent** | **Hydrogen** |
| **B** | **Covalent** | **Covalent** |
| **C** | **Hydrogen** | **Covalent** |
| **D** | **Hydrogen** | **Hydrogen** |

1. **The plant gets rid of water through the stomata, a process known as……..**

**A-Transpiration B-Breathing C-digestion D-Absorption**

1. **What is the biological process that the animals perform and share through it in the water cycle**

**in nature? A-Respiration B-Transpiration C-Photosynthesis D-Growth**

1. **Four students measured the pH value of four water samples and recorded the valuein the table in the designated place:**

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Student** | **a** | **b** | **c** | **d** |
| **Water** | **Sea water** | **Fresh water** | **Distilled water** | **Clouds** |
| **PH** | **7** | **5.5** | **5** | **4.5** |

1. **Table salt solution**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Solution type** | **relationship [H] and OH** | **PH value** |
| **A** | **Neutral** | **[OH = [H+]** | **Equals 7** |
| **B** | **Acidic** | **[OH]<[H]** | **Less than 7** |
| **C** | **Neutral** | **[OH]<[H]** | **Equals 7** |
| **D** | **Basic** | **[OH]>[H+]** | **Greater than 7** |

1. **Sodium bicarbonate solution**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Solution type** | **relationship[H] and OH** | **PH value** |
| **A** | **Neutral** | **[OH = [H+]** | **Equals 7** |
| **B** | **Acidic** | **[OH]<[H]** | **Less than 7** |
| **C** | **Neutral** | **[OH]<[H]** | **Equals 7** |
| **D** | **Basic** | **[OH]>[H+]** | **Greater than 7** |

1. **ammonium Chloride solution**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Solution type** | **The relationship[H] and OH** | **PH value** |
| **A** | **Neutral** | **[OH = [H+]** | **Equals 7** |
| **B** | **Acidic** | **[OH]<[H]** | **Less than 7** |
| **C** | **Neutral** | **[OH]<[H]** | **Equals 7** |
| **D** | **Basic** | **[OH]>[H+]** | **Greater than 7** |

1. **Both the volume of water and the density of water change with temperature**

**What happens during the procedure described?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Choice** | **Water Volume** | **Water Density** |
| **A** | **Increases** | **Increases** |
| **B** | **Increases** | **Decreases** |
| **C** | **Decreases** | **Increases** |
| **D** | **Decreases** | **Decreases** |

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1. **Both the volume of water and the density of water change with temperature What happens during the procedure described?**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Choice** | **Water Volume** | **Water Density** |
| **A** | **Increases** | **Increases** |
| **B** | **Increases** | **Decreases** |
| **C** | **Decreases** | **Increases** |
| **D** | **Decreases** | **Decreases** |

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1. **Increasing the percentage of CO2 gas in the water works**

**A-Increase acidification, increase calcification**

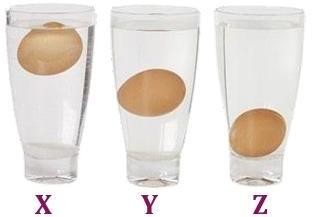
**B-Increase acidification, reduce calcification**

**C-Reduce acidification, increase calcification**

**D-Reduce acidification, reduce calcification**

1. **Which of the following causes a low Ph**

**A-Increased O2 B-Increased CO2 C-Decreased O2 D-Decreased CO2**

1. **The figure shows three cups of water of different salinities, at the same temperature. An egg is placedin each of them (and the eggs are completely identical). The arrangement of the water according to density is:**

**A-X=Y=Z B- X>Y>Z C-Z>Y>X D-Z>Y=X**

1. **Ocean currents transport**
2. A- Heat from the poles to the tropics B-Nutrients from the ocean surface to the bottom
3. C- Nutrients from the ocean bottom to the surface D-Salt from the poles to the tropics
4. **The direction in which ocean currents move**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Heat and salts** | **Nutrients** |
| **A** | **From the poles to the**  **equator** | **From the ocean surface to the bottom** |
| **B** | **From the poles to the equator** | **From the bottom of the ocean to the surface** |
| **C** | **From the equator to the**  **poles** | **From the bottom of the ocean to the**  **surface** |
| **D** | **From the equator to the**  **poles** | **From the ocean surface to the bottom** |

1. **Which of the following causes decalcification?**

**A-Increased O2 B-Increased CO2 C-Decreased O2 D-Decreased CO2**

1. **All of the following are considered a source of dissolved oxygen in water, except:**

A) Algae b) Phytoplankton c) Atmospheric air d) Zooplankton



1. **Deep-sea fish have arteries and veins that are:**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Strength and durability** | **Diameter** |
| **A** | **Strong and durable** | **Thin** |
| **B** | **Small** | **Thin** |
| **C** | **Strong and durable** | **Thick** |
| **D** | **Small** | **Thick** |

1. **The figure shows the migration of salmon, which is adaptation:**

**A-Behavioral adaptation B-Functional adaptation**

**C-Structural adaptation D-Functional Structural adaptation**

1. **The importance of contractile vacuoles in single-celledorganisms living in freshwater is to:**
2. A-Get rid of excess water B-Maintain balance by absorbing water
3. C-Increase osmotic pressure D-Improve oxygen extraction
4. **Osmotic pressure in freshwater fish is:**

**A-Low, causing water to move into their bodies B-High, causing water to leave their bodies**

**C-Low, causing water to leave their bodies D-High, causing water to enter their bodies**

1. **Osmotic pressure in saline water fish is:**

**A-Low, causing water to leave their bodies B-High, causing water to enter their bodies**

**C-Low, causing water to enter their bodies D-High, causing water to leave their bodies**

1. **The streamlined body, mucus and scales help fish to reduce water resistance formoving in water and this is considered as…… adaptation**

**A-Behavioral B-Functional C-Structural D-Osmotic**

1. **The importance of the swim bladder (or air sac) in bony fish.**

A-Helps them float B-Improves their ability to extract oxygen

C-Reduces water resistance to their movement D-Allows them to withstand high pressure

1. **Which of the following fish used to live in deep depths and their body densities are high to bear high pressure?**
2. **Sardine fish. b)Tilapia fish. c) Ray fish. d) Salmon fish.**
3. **The thermal energy that is transferred from hot bodies to cold bodies is called:**
4. **Temperature b) specific heat c) amount of heat d)internal energy**
5. Which of the following values on the kelvin scale is equivalent to -10°C?

a) 263 k b) 273 k c) 283 k d) 303 k

1. If the temperature of an object is 283 K, then its equivalent temperature on the Fahrenheit scale is

a)10 °F b) 30 °F c) 50 °F d) 70 °F

1. **A graph of a graph

   Description automatically generated with medium confidence**Which of the following graphs represents the relation between the specific heat (c) of a certain metal and the mass (m) of several bodies of that metal?
2. The following table data shows the specific heat of a group of differentsubstances W,X,Y,Z

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Substance | The specific heat(J/KG.°C) |
| W | 450 |
| X | 385 |
| Y | 897 |
| Z | 130 |

When equal masses of these materials are given the same amount of heat,Which material W,X,Y or Z have a higher temperature?

* 1. Substance W b) Substance X c) Substance Y d) Substance Z

1. Which of the following statements represents the correct arrangement ofthe luminous zones in water according to their depth from top to bottom?

(a)Twilight zone-Aphotic zone-Euphotic zone (b)Aphotic zone-Euphotic zone-Twilight

(c)Euphotic zone–twilight zone-Aphotic zone (d) twilight zone-Euphotic zone-Aphotic

1. **The greatest amount of light that penetrates the water surface when theangle between the falling sunlight and the water surface is equal to ……….**
2. **0°C b) 45°C c) 90°C d) 120°C**
3. **From the marine organisms that live(s) in the cold regions is/are**
4. Coral reefs b)Cod fish c)Tuna fish d)Barracuda fish
5. A diagram of a pool

   Description automatically generated**The opposite figure shows two points (x) and (y) at different depths inside the ocean water. If the energy of visible light at point (x) is E, the energy of visible light at point (y) is approximately**

**equal to**

1. **E B) ½ E c)1/3 E D) ¼ E**
2. **When salmon fish migrates from ocean to river, the pressure on its body at the same depth**

**A- Decreases B- increases C- Doesn’t Change D- cant be determined**

1. **Which of the following is not a measuring unit of the pressure?**

**A-N/m2 B-Bar C-Joule D-Pascal**

1. **1 Pascal =……...Bar**

**A-104 B-10-4 C-105 D-10-5**

1. **If the pressure at a point inside liquid equal to 2 bar, then it is equivalent to …….**

**A-2 x104 Pascal B-2x10– 4 Pascal C-2x10-5 Pascal D-2x105 Pascal**

1. **What is the effect of increasing the concentration of dissolved substances in water on its density?**

A-Decreases. B-Increases. C-Does not change. D-Changes randomly

1. What is the main effect of adding solute to water; on its vapor pressure?
2. The vapor pressure decreases B-The vapor pressure increases

C-The vapor pressure is not affected D-The vapor pressure increases then decreases

1. The boiling point of a solution at a mountain top is 108°C, therefore the boiling point of the same solution on the Earth's surface is

A- 106°C B- 104°C C- 108°C D-110°C

1. **The role of predatory fish in maintaining ecological balance in aquatic ecosystems leads to**

**A-Increasing the number of small fish B-Controlling the number of prey fish**

C-Reducing the nutrient levels D-Enhancing algal growth

1. When nutrient levels in an aquatic system are excessive, that leads to …….
2. Decrease in plant growth C) Increase in biodiversity
3. Abnormal algal blooms D) Stabilization of the ecosystem
4. **Which of the following is an example of overfishing impact on ecological balance?**

**A-Increase in water quality C- Decline in predator fish populations**

1. **Rise in biodiversity D-Stability in prey populations**
2. The most abundant gas in Earth’s atmosphere is:

A. Oxygen B.Argon C. Nitrogen D.Carbon dioxide

1. Nitrogen gas represents about of the volume of Earth’s atmosphere.

A. 0.1 % B.0.9 % C. 21 % D. 78 %

1. Oxygen gas represents about of the volume of Earth’s atmosphere.

A. 0.04 % B.0.93 % C. 21 % D. 78 %

1. Argon gas represents about of the volume of Earth’s atmosphere.

A. 0.04 % B. 0.93% C. 21 % D. 78 %

1. Carbon dioxide gas represents about of the volume of Earth’s atmosphere.

A. 0.04 % B. 0.93 % C. 21 % D.78 %

1. The Layer has the ability to absorb short-wave ultraviolet radiation.

A. Argon B. ozone C. nitrogen D. oxygen

1. The ozone layer is found at an altitude of approximately ……… from The Earth's surface

A. 10 km - 25 km B. 15 km - 35 km C. 15 km - 45 km D.10 km - 55 km

1. is the closest layer to the Earth’s surface.

A. Ionosphere B. Mesosphere C. Stratosphere D. Troposphere

1. If the air temperature at a certain location on Earth’s surface is 40 °C. What is its temperature at the top of a mountain of a height 1760 m from that location?

A)0 °C B) 10 °C C) 20 °C D)30 °C

1. is the lowest layer of the atmosphere with the lowest temperature (-90 oC).

A.Ionosphere B. Mesosphere C. Stratosphere D. Troposphere

1. Most meteors falling from space burn up as they pass through the layer, which

protects the Earth from them.

A. Troposphere B. Stratosphere C. Mesosphere D. Ionosphere

1. If the atmospheric pressure at the top of a mountain is 750 mm.Hg, it is equivalent to ………..

A. 99967.11 N/m2 B. 89967.11 N/m2 C. 101300 N/m2 D.1013 N/m2

1. The freezing point of the pure water equal to …….

A.0 °F B. 0 K C. 32 °F D. 32 K

1. The boiling point of the pure water equal to …….

A. 100 °F B. 212 K C. 373 °F D. 373 K

1. If the temperature of an object is 283 K, then its equivalent temperature on Fahrenheit scale is

A. 10 °F B. 30 °F C. 50 °F D. 70 °F

1. The transfer of heat in the form of electromagnetic waves is ……

A) Conduction B) Convection C) Radiation D) All the previous

1. The study of soil is a branch of environmental and agricultural sciences that focuses on:
   1. understanding the properties of soil C. the composition of the soil
   2. the soil effect on plants, animals and environment D. All the previous
2. Soils are formed………….., but very ……….

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| A | Continuously | slowly |
| B | Continuously | rapidly |
| C | Discontinuously | slowly |
| D | Discontinuously | rapidly |

1. Weathering occurs as a result of processes
   1. physical only B. chemical only

C. biological only D. physical, chemical, or biological

1. are the largest component of soil

A. Minerals B. Organic matter C. Water D. Gases

1. primary minerals in the soil are the result of the fragmentation of rocks by factors.

A. physical only B. biological only C. chemical and biological D. chemical and physical

1. The ability of the soil to retain water varies depending on:
   1. the size of the soil grains only C. the temperature only
   2. the size of the soil grains and temperature D. None of these
2. The soil compaction leads to :
3. the formation of hard, petrified layers beneath the soil surface
4. reducing the soil ability to absorb water and air
5. the soil hinders the growth of plant roots and leads to poor agricultural yields
6. All the previous
7. Which of the following practices leads to the soil compaction?
   1. The use of heavy agricultural machinery in agricultural areas excessively
   2. Groundwater containing salts is transported to the soil surface by capillary action
   3. The repeated irrigation of the soil over time
   4. Flood irrigation of the soil
8. One of the biggest mistakes in agriculture is aiming to grow a single crop on the same soil and repeat this for years in a row is
9. soil compaction
10. increase in the soil salination

C. increase in the soil efficiency and its firtility

D. causes the soil to be exhausted and lack some of the nutrients necessary for the plant to grow

1. In agricultural areas that rely heavily on manufactured nitrogen fertilizers to increase crop yields, excessive contamination of the soil is observed

A. Nitrate B. iodine C. lead D. mercury

1. The figure shows a baby of Blue Baby Syndrome, as a result of drinking…….-contaminated water.

A. mercury B. lead C. nitrate D. chlorine

1. All the following from the ways of soil conservation **EXCEPT**
   1. **Sustainable agricultural practices**
   2. **Using crop rotation techniques**

C. Use the “no-till farming” technique

D. Growing the same crop in the same soil for several consecutive times

1. All the following from the consequences of the falling of acid rain on the soil **EXCEPT**
   1. eroding essential minerals in the soil D. decreasing the level of aluminum in the soil
   2. decreasing the level of calcium and magnesium in the soil
   3. reducing soil fertility
2. Which of the following measures is preferred to address the effects of acid rain on soil?
   1. Adding large amounts of chemical fertilizers C. Using lime fertilizers to neutralize acids
   2. Increasing the use of pesticides D. Removing contaminated soil and discarding it
3. Soil humidity is the total amount of found in the soil’s fine pores or on its surface.

A. Water B. air C. oxygen D. nitrogen

1. Element in the soil is essential for healthy growth of plant and flower

formation.

* 1. Nitrogen (N) B. Phosphorus (P) C. Potassium (K) D. Aluminum (Al)

1. Element in the soil helps strengthen plant roots.
   1. Nitrogen (N) B. Phosphorus (P) C. Potassium (K) D. Aluminum (Al)
2. Element in the soil is essential for the greening of plant leaves.
   1. Nitrogen B. Phosphorus (P) C. Potassium (K) D. Aluminum (Al)
3. is the foundation of an ecosystem and its health.
4. Deforestation C. increasing the use of fossils fuel
5. preserving biodiversity D. increasing the use of non-renewable resources
6. Using is an example of resource sustainability

A. solar energy B. coal C. fossils fuel D. non-renewable energy

1. deforestation leads to …………..
   1. the loss of natural habitats for millions of animal and plant species C. the loss of biodiversity
   2. changes in local and global climate D. All the previous
2. is the process of turning fertile land into barren land

A. Pollution B. Desertification C. Deforestation D. Global warming

1. **What is the purpose of using activated carbon in water treatment?**
2. **To increase water temperature C) To absorb organic materials and pollutants**
3. **To add minerals to the water D) To filter out bacteria only**
4. **Which pollutants are often measured in air analysis by using UV spectroscopy?**
5. **Phosphates and nitrates C) Nitrogen oxides and ozone**
6. **Lead and cadmium D) Organic matter and chlorine**
7. **Which of the following is a pesticide that is used to control insects and the diseases they cause?**

**A)Formaldehyde B) Lead C) Chlordane D) Chloroform**

1. **Which of the following can be separated and analyzed by Chromatography?**

**A)Pesticides B) Ozone C) Heavy metals D) Nitrogen oxides**

1. **What is the main effect of lead exposure on human health?**

**Ⓐ Increased physical ability Ⓑ Development of nervous system issues**

**Ⓒ Improved bone health Ⓓ Reduced cancer incidence**

**Essay**

1. **During the day, beach sand is very hot and seawater is cold, and at night the sand Is cooler than the water. ............ Give the scientific explanation …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………. ………………………….**
2. **What happened when? Vapour pressure of a liquid becomes equal atmosphere Pressure? ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

**3 -If the temperature at the top of the mountain 0 oC and the height of the mountain 3520 m, Calculate the temperature at the base of the mountain ………………………………………………………………………………………………………………… …………………………………………………………………………………………………………………**

**Problems**

1. **A 1.2 kg block of silver heats up from 25°C to 100°C. If the specific heat capacity of silver is 235 J/kg·K, how much heat is absorbed?**

……………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. A copper block with a mass of 0.5 kg is heated from 25°C to a final temperature of 75°C. Calculate the amount of heat absorbed by the copper. (Specific heat of copper: 385 J/kg·K)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. If a 0.5 kg block of aluminum cools from 75°C to 25°C, how much heat does it release? (Specific heat capacity of aluminum: 897 J/kg·K)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. A piece of aluminum with a mass of 200g and a temperature of 80°C is dropped into a quantity of water at room temperature. If the final temperature of the system is 40°C, calculate the amount of heat gained by the amount of water. The specific heat of aluminum is 897 J/kg.K.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. A 250 g aluminum block is heated to 100°C and dropped into a container of water at 30°C. If the final temperature of the aluminum is 60°C, calculate the amount of heat transferred from the aluminum to the water. (Specific heat capacity of aluminum: 897 J/kg·K)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. A copper plate absorbs 9,625 J of heat. Its mass is 0.4 kg, and its initial temperature is 30°C. What is its final temperature? (Specific heat of copper: 385 J/kg·K)

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. A slide with an area of 0.05 m² is subjected to a total force of 1,250 N. Determine the pressure applied to the slide.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. A surface with an area of 0.2 m² is exposed to a total force of 9,000 N. Calculate the pressure exerted on the surface

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. A plate with an area of 0.15 m² experiences a total force of 450 N. What is the pressure acting on the plate?

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. A rectangular surface of area 30 cm² is subjected to a total force of 3.6 N. Calculate the pressure acting on the surface

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. An object with an area of 0.03 m² is exposed to a pressure of 5.0 × 10³ N/m². Calculate the total force acting on the object.

…………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………………

1. Calculate the total pressure at a point 30 meters below the surface of the sea. Given that the density of seawater is 1025 kg/m³, the acceleration due to gravity is 9.8 m/s², and the

atmospheric pressure at the sea surface is 1.013 x 105 Pa.

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1. Calculate the total pressure at a point 50 meters below the surface of the sea. Assume the density of seawater is 1025 kg/m³, g = 9.8 m/s², and the atmospheric pressure at the surface is 1.013 × 10⁵ N/m².

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1. A point at the bottom of a freshwater reservoir has a total pressure of 3.013 × 10⁵ Pa. If atmospheric pressure is 1.013 × 10⁵ Pa, calculate the depth of the water. Assume the density of water is 1000 kg/m³ and g = 9.8 m/s²

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