**Pre-Assessment Test (1 point each)**

1. **Bernoulli's equation describes a relationship between which variables?** (LO1)
2. pressure, volume, and speed
3. pressure, volume, and height
4. pressure, flow rate, and speed
5. pressure, speed, and height
6. height, density, and flow rate
7. **How is Bernoulli's equation like the law of conservation of energy?** (LO1)
8. It explains how the overall relationship is constantly changing
9. It explains how the overall relationship is constant
10. It explains how the amount of fluid on Earth never changes
11. It describes a relationship between recycling and sustainable energy
12. It describes a relationship between fluid volume and kinetic energy
13. **Which of the following is Bernoulli's equation?** (LO1)
14. P1 + ½ ρv1^2 + ρgh1 = P2 + ½ ρv2^2 + ρgh2
15. P2 + ½ ρv2^2 + ρgh2 = P1 + ½ ρv1^2 + ρgh1
16. P2 = P1 + ½ ρv1^2 - ½ ρv2^2 + ρgh1 - ρgh2
17. P2 = P1 + ½ρ(v1^2 - v2^2) + ρg(h1 - h2)
18. All are correct
19. **The following are the assumption made in the derivation of Bernoulli’s equation:** (LO1)
20. The fluid is ideal or perfect, only.
21. The flow is steady, only.
22. There is no energy loss while flowing, only.
23. The flow is incompressible, only.
24. The flow is Irrotational, only.
25. All of the above
26. **Can this experiment work when the conduit is half filled? (Y/N)** (LO1)

**Post-Assessment Test (1 point each)**

1. In the present experiment what are the value of Z. (LO1 and LO 2)
2. Z=2
3. Z=1.5
4. Z=0
5. Z=1
6. If the conduit is placed in inclined position then will the Bernoulli’s Equation will be valid? (Y/N) (LO1 and LO 2)
7. If this experiment is conducted in real lab then the result will be same. (Y/N) (LO1 and LO 2)
8. In Q3 if the result will vary from virtual lab to real lab as (LO1 and LO 2)
9. Viscosity will differ in real fluid
10. Ideal fluids doesn’t exist
11. There will be frictional loss through walls of the conduit
12. Because of environmental conditions
13. What pattern does the values of kinetic energy follows (through the graphs) (LO1; LO2 and LO 3)
14. It first increases then decreases at the length of the conduit
15. It remains constant throughout the conduit
16. It first decreases then increases at the length of the conduit
17. It is zero throughout the conduit.