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STUDY MATERIAL SCIENCE

CLASS-VIII

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▶ Force and pressure

Liquids exert pressure on the walls of the container in which they are kept.

Gases exert pressure in all directions.

Electrostatic force: A force exerted by a charged body on another charged or uncharged body is known as electrostatic force.

Atmospheric pressure is defined as the pressure exerted on a surface by the weight of air above that surface.

Atmospheric Pressure: The pressure exerted by atmospheric air around us is known as atmospheric pressure.

Contact Force: A force that can be applied only when it is in contact with an object is called a contact force. For example, hammering a nail.

Electrostatic Force: When a charged body, either having a (+) or (-) charge, exerts force on another charged or uncharged body, that force is known as electrostatic force.

Force: Simply a push or pull exerted by an object on another is a force.

Friction: The force of friction always acts on all the moving objects and its direction is always opposite to the direction of motion.

Gravitational Force: The force exerted by the earth to pull the objects towards itself is called the force of gravity.

Gravity: Every object in the universe, whether small or large, exerts a force on every other object. This force is called the force of gravity or just gravity.

Magnetic Force: The force exerted by a magnet to pull/push a metallic object is called magnetic force.

Muscular Force: The force resulting due to the action of muscles is known as muscular force. For example, writing, cutting vegetables.

Non-Contact Forces: A force that can be applied without any contact between two objects is called non-contact force. For example, the magnet pulls the iron-pieces.

Pressure: The force acting on per unit area, applied to an object in the direction perpendicular to the surface is called pressure.