Section 8.2

Use with textbook pages 290-296.

What is pressure?

| vocabulary | liquids | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| area | m ² | |
| compression | N | |
| decreases | N/m ² | |
| explosion | Pa | |
| force | pascal | |
| gases | pressure | |
| increases | solids | |
| kilopascal | volume | |
| kPa | Lando fill in the blanks. You can | use the terms |

Use the terms in the vocabulary box to fill in the blanks. You can use the terms more than once. You will not need to use every term.

- _____is the amount of force that acts on a given area of an object.
- _____ is a decrease in the volume of matter caused by a force. Pressure can cause a gas to be compressed. As a result, the volume of the gas _____ are easy to compress, because their particles are
- 4. If the heated gas is trapped inside a container, the gas particles bounce against the spread far apart.
- sides faster and more often. This means that the heated gas exerts more on the inside of the container. This added pressure can lead to a(n)_____
- 5. In the formula $P = \frac{F}{A}$, P stands for _____, and A stands for F stands for_____
- Area is often measured in _____ Force is measured in __
- 7. A pressure that is equal to 1 N/m² is called a______ It has the symbol _____
- 8. Pressure is often measured in units 1000 Pa, which is called a ______ It has the symbol ____