

FLUIDS

READ the following text about fluids and complete the task.

A fluid is a substance that can move easily and change shape such as water (liquids), or air (gases). Fluids usually take on the shape of their containers, in contrast to solids which maintain their own shape. They can 'flow'- flow and fluids both come from the same English word roots (Latin: fluere "to flow") and are pronounced similarly. In fluids, the molecules are free to move from one point in the fluid to another.

The physics of fluids is called fluid mechanics. Fluid static deals with fluids at rest. It includes the study of the conditions under which fluids are at rest in stable equilibrium. The fluid can either be gaseous or liquid. When a fluid is a liquid, it is called hydrostatics. It offers explanations for many phenomena of everyday life. Some examples are why atmospheric pressure changes with altitude, why wood and oil float on water, and why the surface of the water is always flat and horizontal whatever the shape of its container. When the fluid is a gas that is not in motion with respect to the considered coordinate system, it is called aerostatics. It studies density allocation, especially in air.

*Adapted from the Textbook **FLUID**, Crispy Labaya*

Fluid = _____

Which of these are fluids?

Solid

Liquid

Gases

Properties:

- _____
- _____
- _____

What do they study?

Fluid mechanics: _____

Fluid static: _____

Hydrostatic: _____

Aerostatics: _____