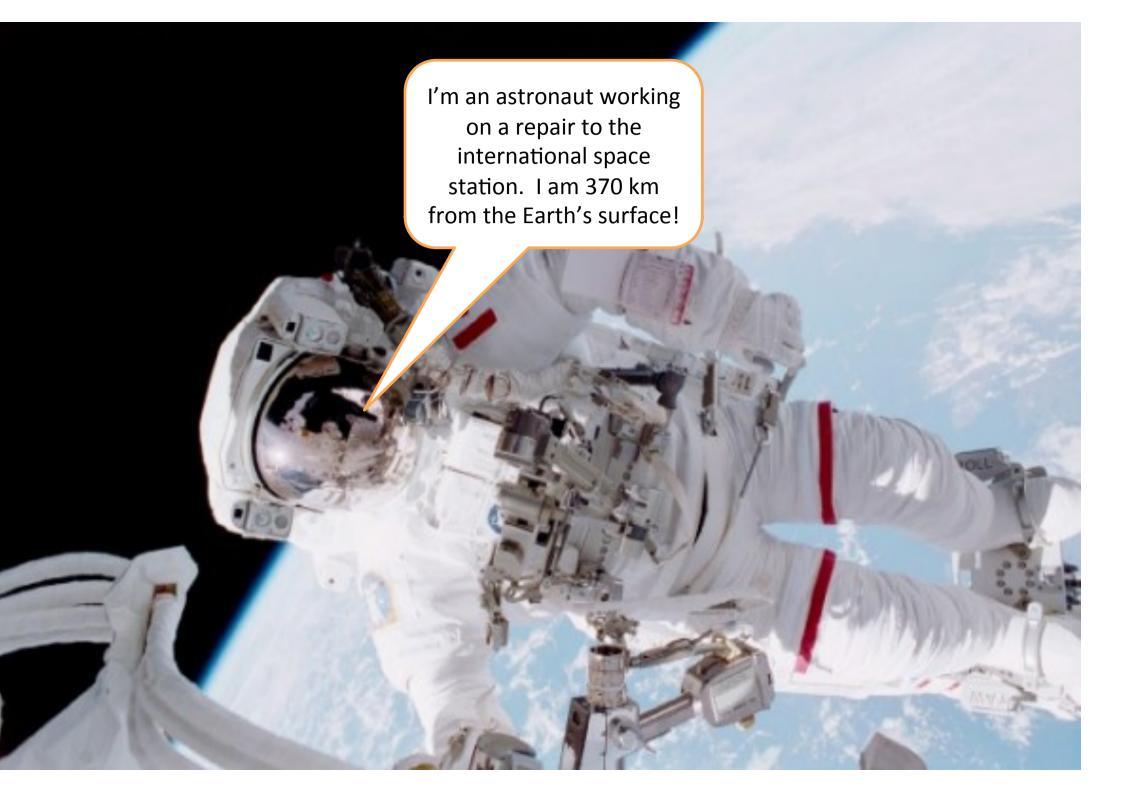
Topic	Pressure in liquids and gases	Level	GCSE (or any course for students aged 11-16)
Outcomes	 To describe and explain the changes in atmospheric pressure To use the particle model to explain changes in pressure in both liquids and gases 		
	3. Explain how pressure changes with depth in liquids4. Covert between Pa and kPaThis resource was contributed by Terry Baylis		

Instructions for teachers: this activity requires students to have an understanding of the particle model for solids, liquids and gases. Students then use these ideas to explain pressure in liquids and gases.



Who is under the most pressure?

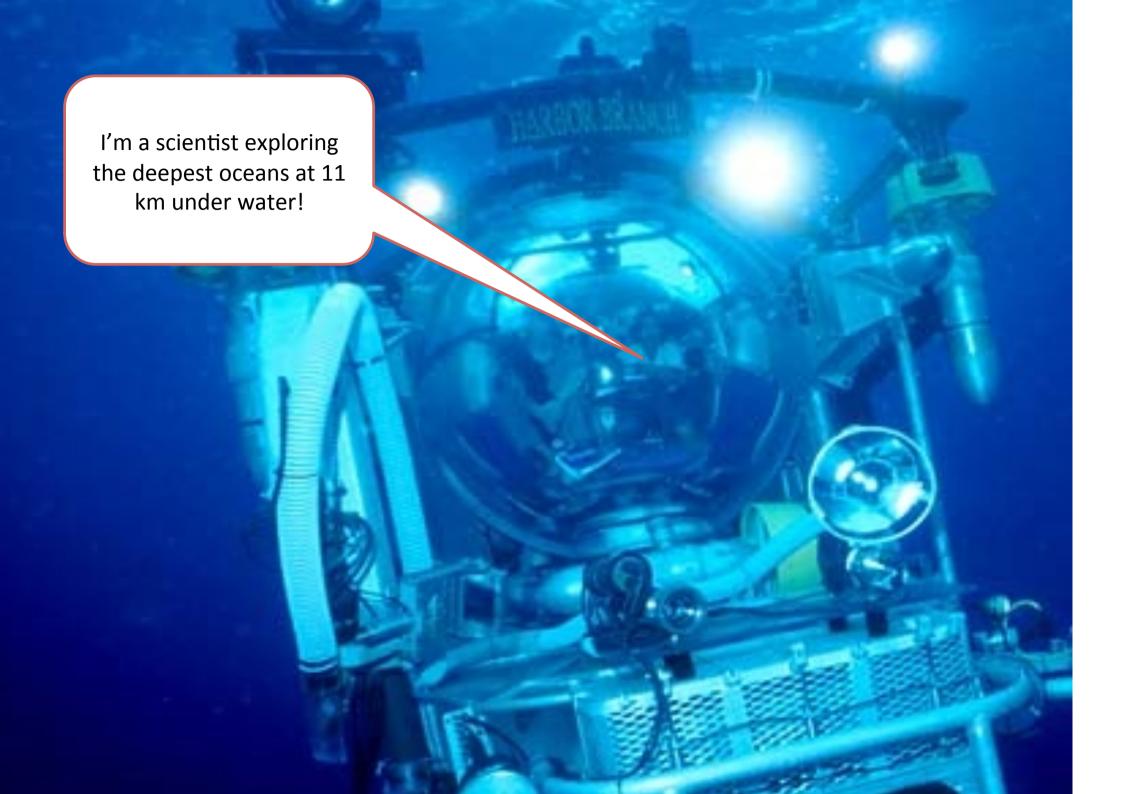












Particle diagram Q7: What would happen to an astronaut if it wasn't **International Space Station** for their space suit? Explain your answer. - 370 km Q6: Approximately what pressure should it be inside a space suit? Explain your answer. Particle diagram Q5: The further Felix fell, the more his rate of acceleration reduced. Why? Particle diagram Q4: How would you calculate the density of air if you had a beaker, a balloon, some water and a balance? Particle diagram Q3: At sea level, atmospheric pressure is 101,325 Pa. What is the pressure in kPa? Felix Baumgartner Jump Q2: What would happen to a deep-sea diver if they - 39 km Particle diagram didn't have a special pressurised submersible? Explain your answer. Mount Everest - 8.8 km Q1: Why doesn't the density of water increase even at Sea Level - 0 km high pressures? Deepest Ocean - -11 km