

**Question title: Mass and Volume**

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Conservation of Mass and Conservation of Volume differ substantially when a fluid is:

- 1. compressible (density changes a lot).
- 2. adiabatic (conserves energy).
- 3. isentropic (conserves entropy).
- 4. granular.
- 5. viscous.

**Question title: Budgets**

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A budget is an accounting of what goes in and what goes out. The difference leads to a change in the content of whatever is doing the going in and out.

- True  False

**Question title: Evaporation Precipitation**

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Evaporation, precipitation and runoff affect only the total water content ("freshwater") and not the salt.

- True  False

**Question title: What to Conserve**

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Emery et al. chp 5 discusses primarily conservation of

- 1. Heat Energy
- 2. Freshwater
- 3. Oxygen
- 4. Biomass
- 5. Entropy

**Question title: Material Lagrangian**

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The Lagrangian, or Material, approach budgets for changes to a specified moving quantity of material.

- True  False

**Question title: Eulerian**

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The Eulerian, or Control Volume, approach budgets for changes to a specified moving quantity of material.

- True  False

**Question title: Conservation by Eulerian and Lagrangian methods**

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Eulerian (control volume) and Lagrangian (control mass) methods are equally valid, but differ in their application, equations, and interpretation.

True  False

**Question title: The Equation of State**

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The equation of state is the same for air and water.

True  False

**Question title: Nondimensional Equations**

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Every equation of physical importance should be independent of the scientist's choice of units.

True  False