

ECAT Pre General Science Physics Chapter 11 Heat & Thermodynamics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The percentage of available heat energy converted into work by a petrol engine is roughly	A. 35 % B. 40 % C. 35 to 40 % D. 25 %
2	At 0° K which of the following properties of a gas will be zero?	A. Kinetic energy B. Potential energy C. Vibrational energy D. Density
3	A succession of events which bring the system back to its initial condition is called	A. reversible process B. irreversible process C. a cycle D. none of them
4	A process which can be retraced in exactly reverse order, without producing any change in the surroundings is called	A. reversible process B. irreversible process C. any one of them D. none of them
5	A process in which no heat enters or leaves the system is called	A. isochoric process B. isothermal process C. adiabatic process D. none of them
6	The rate of change of momentum of a molecule is equal to:	A. Pressure B. Work C. Density D. Force
7	Which of the following is not thermo dynamical function?	A. Enthalpy B. Work done C. Gibb's energy D. Internal energy
8	In which process the condition for the application of Boyle's law on the gas is fulfilled	A. isochoric process B. adiabatic process C. isothermal process D. none of them
9	The product of the pressure and volume of an ideal gas is	A. A constant B. Approximately equal to the universal gas constant C. Directly proportional to its temperature D. Inversely proportional to its temperature
10	The process which is carried out at constant temperature is known as	A. adiabatic process B. isothermal process C. isochoric process D. none of them
11	Brownian motion increases due to	A. Increase in size of Brownian particle B. Increase in temperature of medium C. Increase in density of medium D. Increase in viscosity of medium
12	The heat required to raise the temperature of one mole of the substance through 1 K is called	A. heat capacity B. specific heat capacity C. molar specific heat D. all of them
13	A heat engine is that which converts	A. mechanical energy into thermal energy B. thermal energy into mechanical energy C. K.E into potential energy D. heat energy into light energy
14	When heat is added into the system then change in entropy is	A. negative B. positive C. zero D. ...

		D. any one of them
15	The work done on the system by the environment is considered as	A. positive B. negative C. zero D. any one of them
16	Pressure exerted by a gas is	A. Independent of density of the gas B. Inversely proportional to the density of the gas C. Directly proportional to the square of the density of the gas D. Directly proportional to the density of the gas
17	We cannot utilize the heat contents of oceans and atmosphere because	A. there is no reservoir at the same temperature B. there is no reservoir at the temperature lower than any one of two C. there is no reservoir at the temperature higher than any one of two D. none of them
18	The number of translation degrees of freedom for a diatomic gas is	A. 2 B. 3 C. 5 D. 6
19	The temperature of gas is produced by	A. At potential energy of its molecules B. The kinetic energy of its molecules C. The attractive force between its molecules D. The repulsive force between its molecules
20	Rice takes longest to cook	A. In a submarine 100 m below the surface of the sea B. At sea level C. At Murree D. At Mount Everest