

Thermal Properties of Matter

		more amount of liquids D. Using long specific its
12	Which of the following is not a form of internal energy.	A. Light energy B. A kinetic energy of the particles C. Potential energy of the particles D. Chemical energy of the bonds between the particles
13	One disadvantage of using alcohol in a liquid in glass thermometer.	A. It wets the glass tube B. It has large expansivity C. It has low freezign point (-112 oC) D. Its expansion is linear
14	Which thermometer uses voltage to measrue temperature of a hot body.	A. Thermocouple B. Resistance thermometer C. Liquid in glass thermometer D. Gas thermometer
15	In Kelvin scale, the temperature corresponding to melting point of ice is	A. +273 B. -273 C. 32 D. Zero
16	Heat is the	A. The energy in transit B. Total kinetic energy of the molecules C. The internal energy D. Work done by the olecules
17	How many phases of mater are there.	A. 2 B. 1 C. 3 D. 4
18	Which statement describes the particles structure of gases.	A. Particles are tightly packes and have storng bonds B. Particles have moderate kinetic energy and move randomly C. Particles are arranged in a repeating pattern D. Particles have fixed positions and low kinetic energy
19	Mercury has uniform linear expansionin liquid in glass thermometers, A liquid in glass thermometer has a mercury level of 2 cm at melting point of ice and a mercury level of 6 cm at boiling point of water. What is the distance between evry 1 oC division on Celsius scale of themrrrometer.	A. 0.08 B. 0.04 cm C. 0.06 cm D. 1.00 cm
20	Thermometer, which is most suitabel for measuring rapid changing temperatures is.	A. Constant volume gas thermometer B. Resistance thermometer C. Thermocouple D. Liquid in glass thermometer