

Thermal Properties of Matter

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	How do the molecules in a solid behave.	A. Move randomly B. Move in a straight line from hot to cold ends C. Vibrate about their mean position D. Rotate and vibrate randomly at their own positions
2	Heat is the	A. The energy in transit B. Total kinetic energy of the molecules C. The internal energy D. Work done by the molecules
3	In Kelvin scale, the temperature corresponding to melting point of ice is	A. +273 B. -273 C. 32 D. Zero
4	How many phases of matter are there.	A. 2 B. 1 C. 3 D. 4
5	Temperature of substance is	A. The total amount of heat contained in it B. Degree of hotness or coldness C. The total number of molecules in it D. Dependent upon the intermolecular distance
6	Water is not used as a thermometric liquid mainly due to.	A. Non linear expansion B. Colourless C. Low boiling point (100 °C) D. A bad conductor of heat
7	Mercury has uniform linear expansion in 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 every 1 °C division on Celsius scale of thermometer.	A. 0.08 B. 0.04 cm C. 0.06 cm D. 1.00 cm
8	Gases and liquids are categorized as.	A. Liquids B. Gases C. Fluids D. Solids
9	Which statement describes the particle structure of gases.	A. Particles are tightly packed and have strong 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
10	What happens to the arrangement of particles when a solid is heated and turns into a liquid	A. Particles change their state from solid to gas B. Particles move farther apart C. Particles become more closely packed D. Particles change their state
11	Which thermometer uses voltage to measure temperature of a hot body.	A. Thermocouple B. Resistance thermometer C. Liquid in glass thermometer D. Gas thermometer

12	Which thermometer is most suitable for recording rapidly varying temperature.	A. Alcohol in glass thermometer B. Thermocouple thermometer C. Mercury in glass laboratory thermometer D. Mercury in glass clinical thermometer
13	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
14	In which of the materials, particles have only vibrational motion.	A. Liquids B. Solid C. Plasma D. Gas
15	The temperature which has the same value on Celcius and Fahrenheit scale is.	A. -45 B. +40 C. -40 D. +45
16	What type of motion is of the molecules in a gas.	A. Random motion B. Linear motion C. Vibratory motion D. Rotatory motion
17	A thermometer has a narrow capillary tube so that it.	A. Gives alarge chagne for a given temperature rise B. Quickly responds to temperature changes C. Can read the maximum temperature D. Can measure a large range of temperature.
18	Thermometer, which is most suitable for measuring rapid changing temperatures is.	A. Constant volume gas thermometer B. Resistance thermometer C. Thermocouple D. Liquid in glass thermometer
19	Which state of matter has particles that are highly compressible and can fill any container.	A. Plasma B. Solid C. Gas D. Liquid
20	Which one is a better choice for a liquid in glass thermometer is that.	A. Wets glass B. Is colourless C. Is a bad conductor D. Expand linearly