

## Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In reversible cyclic process the change in entropy of system.	<p>A. Remains constant</p> <p>B. Increase</p> <p>C. Decrease</p> <p>D. Becomes zero</p>
2	Carnot Cycle is	<p>A. Reversible</p> <p>B. Irreversible</p> <p>C. Both</p> <p>D. <math>C_p - C_v = R</math></p>
3	Which is not example of adiabatic process.	<p>A. Rapid escape of air from burst tyre</p> <p>B. Rapid expansion of air</p> <p>C. Conversion of water into ice in refrigerator</p> <p>D. Cloud formation in the atmosphere</p>
4	When the system is expanded by adding heat energy, then the work done will be	<p>A. Positive and on the system</p> <p>B. Negative and on the system</p> <p>C. Positive and by the system</p> <p>D. Negative and by the system</p>
5	Thermodynamics mostly deals with.	<p>A. Measurement of quantity</p> <p>B. Transfer of quantity of heat</p> <p>C. Change of state</p> <p>D. Conversion of heat to other forms of energy</p>
6	Change in entropy is maximum when temperature of source is that.....of sink	<p>A. Greater than</p> <p>B. Less than</p> <p>C. Equal to</p> <p>D. Zero</p>
7	The gas molecules are in	<p>A. Linear motion</p> <p>B. Random Motion</p> <p>C. Brownian motion</p> <p>D. Circulatory motion</p>
8	What can be calculated from the curve under PV graph.	<p>A. Heat</p> <p>B. Work done</p> <p>C. Temperatures</p> <p>D. Internal energy</p>
9	Work done by the system is taken as	<p>A. Positive</p> <p>B. Negative</p> <p>C. Undefined</p> <p>D. None of these</p>
10	The efficiency of Carnot engine is always.	<p>A. Greater than real engine</p> <p>B. Less than real engine</p> <p>C. Equal to the real engine</p> <p>D. Both a and b</p>
11	'R' is called	<p>A. Universal constant</p> <p>B. Universal per molecule constant</p> <p>C. Universal gas constant</p> <p>D. All of the above</p>
12	According to kinetic theory of gases, a finite volume of a gas consists of very	<p>A. Large number of molecules</p> <p>B. Small number of molecules</p> <p>C. Both a and b</p> <p>D. None of these</p>

		D. <p>&amp;nbsp; Large no of ions</p> <p>L</p>
13	Internal energy is similar to the	A. <p>Vibrational K.E.</p> <p>B. <p>Gravitational P.E.</p><p>C. <p>K.E.</p><p>D. <p>All of these</p></p></p></p>
14	The sum of all forms of molecular energies of substance is termed as	A. <p>Kinetic energy</p> <p>B. <p>Potential energy</p><p>C. <p>Internal energy</p><p>D. <p>Heat energy</p></p></p></p>
15	Adiabatic change occurs when the gas expands or compressed.	A. <p>Rapidly</p> <p>B. <p>Slowly</p><p>C. <p>Gradually</p><p>D. <p>Moderately</p></p></p></p>
16	When hot and cold water are mixed the entropy	A. <p>Decrease</p> <p>B. <p>Increase</p><p>C. <p>Remains constant</p><p>D. <p>Zero</p></p></p></p>
17	A system does 600 J of work and at the same time has its internal energy increased by 320 J. How much heat has been supplied.	A. <p>920 J</p> <p>B. <p>280 J</p><p>C. <p>600 J</p><p>D. <p>200 J</p></p></p></p>
18	The process which is carried out at constant temperature is called.	A. <p>Adiabatic process</p> <p>B. <p>Isothermal process</p><p>C. <p>Isochoic process</p><p>D. <p>Isobaric process</p></p></p></p>
19	KE of molecules of an ideal gas at absolutely zero will be	A. <p>0</p> <p>B. <p>Infinite</p><p>C. <p>Very High</p><p>D. <p>Below zero</p></p></p></p>
20	What happens to internal energy of an object when its temperature.	A. <p>Decreases</p> <p>B. <p>&amp;nbsp; Increases</p><p>C. <p>&amp;nbsp; Fluctuates</p><p>&amp;nbsp;</p><p>D. <p>Remains Constant</p><p>&amp;nbsp;</p></p></p></p>