

## ECAT Physics Chapter 11 Heat & Thermodynamics

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Tick the correct pair when M denotes the molecular mass and other symbols carry usual meanings:	A. $N = nN_{\text{sub}}A$ , $M = MN_{\text{sub}}A$ B. $n = N N_{\text{sub}}A$ , $M = mN_{\text{sub}}A$ C. $M = N_{\text{sub}}A/N$ , $N_{\text{sub}}A = m/n$ D. $N = nN_{\text{sub}}A$ , $M = mN_{\text{sub}}A$
2	If 42 J heat is transferred to the system and the work done by the system is 32 J then what will be the change in internal energy	A. 0 J B. 2 J C. 5 J D. 10 J
3	In the study of thermodynamics, which gas is considered as the working substance	A. real gas B. ideal gas C. any gas may be ideal or real D. none of them
4	In an adiabatic process the work is done at the expense of the	A. energy supplied to the system B. energy gained from the surroundings C. internal energy D. none of them
5	Good absorbers of heat are	A. Poor emitters B. Non emitters C. Good emitters D. Highly polarized
6	Two metal rods A and B have their initial lengths in the ratio 2 : 3 and coefficients of linear expansion in the ratio 4 : 3. When they are heated through same temperature difference the ratio of their linear expansion is	A. 1 : 2 B. 2 : 3 C. 3 : 4 D. 8 : 9
7	The basis to define a temperature scale that is independent of material properties is provided by	A. carbon cycle B. nitrogen cycle C. Carnot cycle D. irreversible cycle
8	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
9	A real gas can be approximated to an ideal gas at	A. Low density B. High pressure C. High density D. Low temperature
10	Which of the following is a state variable	A. entropy B. pressure C. volume D. all of them
11	The percentage of available heat energy converted into work by a diesel engine is roughly	A. 35 % B. 40 % C. 35 - 40 % D. 25 %
12	The behaviour of gases is well accounted by the kinetic theory based on	A. microscopic approach B. macroscopic approach C. both of them D. none of them
13	The ideal gas law is	A. $P = nRT$ B. $V = nRT$ C. $PV = RT$ D. $PV = nRT$
14	The efficiency of petrol engine is usually not more than 25% to 30% because of	A. friction B. heat losses C. both of them D. none of them

15	It is impossible to devise a processes which may convert heat, extracted from a single reservoir, entirely into work without leaving any change in the working system. This is the statement of	A. Clausius statement of second law B. Kelvin's statement of second law C. Clausius statement of first law D. Kelvin's statement of first law
16	The volume of given mass of a gas will be doubled at atmosphere pressure if the temperature of the gas is changed from 150°C to	A. 300°C B. 573°C C. 600°C D. 743°C
17	No spark plug is needed in	A. petrol engine B. diesel engine C. both of them D. none of them
18	In thermodynamics, internal energy is the function of	A. temperature B. pressure C. state D. none of them
19	A carnot cycle consists of	A. One step B. two step C. three steps D. four steps
20	The Boltzman constant has the value	A. $1.38 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$ B. $1.28 \times 10^{-23} \text{ JK}^{-1}$ C. $1.38 \times 10^{-26} \text{ JK}^{-1}$ D. $1.28 \times 10^{-26} \text{ JK}^{-1}$