

Thermal Properties of Matter

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Thermometer, which is most suitable for measuring rapidly changing temperatures is.	A. Constant volume gas thermometer B. Resistance thermometer C. Thermocouple D. Liquid in glass thermometer
2	Which thermometer uses voltage to measure temperature of a hot body.	A. Thermocouple B. Resistance thermometer C. Liquid in glass thermometer D. Gas thermometer
3	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
4	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. Expands linearly
5	What type of motion is of the molecules in a gas.	A. Random motion B. Linear motion C. Vibratory motion D. Rotatory motion
6	Which of the following is not a form of internal energy.	A. Light energy B. Kinetic energy of the particles C. Potential energy of the particles D. Chemical energy of the bonds between the particles
7	In which of the materials, particles have only vibrational motion.	A. Liquids B. Solid C. Plasma D. Gas
8	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
9	In Kelvin scale, the temperature corresponding to melting point of ice is	A. +273 B. -273 C. 32 D. Zero
10	How many phases of matter are there.	A. 2 B. 1 C. 3 D. 4
11	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 Particles start vibrating in fixed positions
		A. Particles are tightly packed and have strong bonds B. Particles have moderate kinetic energy

12	Which statement describes the particles structure of gases.	energy and move randomly C. Particles are arranged in a repeating pattern D. Particles have fixed positions and low kinetic energy
13	When an ideal gas is expanded keeping its temperature constant, its internal energy	A. Increases B. Remains the same C. Decreases D. Cannot be determined
14	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
15	Gases and liquids are categorized as.	A. Liquids B. Gases C. Fluids D. Solids
16	A thermometer has a narrow capillary tube so that it.	A. Gives large change 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.
17	The temperature which has the same value on Celsius and Fahrenheit scale is.	A. -45 B. +40 C. -40 D. +45
18	One disadvantage of using alcohol as a liquid in glass thermometer.	A. It wets the glass tube B. It has large expansivity C. It has low freezing point (-112 °C) D. Its expansion is linear
19	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
20	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