Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	What happens to internal energy of an object when its temperature.	A. Decreses B. Increases I C. Fluctuates D. Remains Constant
2	When th systme is expanded by additing heat energy, then the work done will be	A. Postive and on the system B. Negative and on the system C. Postive and by the system D. Negative and by the system
3	Effeciency of a carnot engine is.	A. Infinite B. Ten C. Greater than 1 D. Less Than
4	Pressure of a gas is directly proportional to average.	A. Potential energy B. Rotational energy C. Translation K.E D. Compressed P.E.
5	SI unit of entropy is	A. J/Kg B. J/K C. K gms-1 D. JK
6	First law of thermodynamics is based upon law of conservatio of.	A. Mass B. Momentum C. Energy D. Charge
7	Internal energy of a substance, is directly proportional to	A. T B. V C. W D. P
8	Boyle's law states that " The volume of a given mass of a gas is....."	A. Directly proportional to absolute temperature B. Invesely proportional to absolute temperature C. Directly proportional to density D. Inversely proportional topressure
9	No entropy change is associated with	A. Isothermal process B. Adiabatic process C. Isobaric process D. Isochoric process
10	An addition of 400 J of heat casues the increase in internal energy of system is equal to 300 J, then work done will be	A. 100 J B. 200J C. 300 J D. 400 J
11	The efficiency of carnot eninge is always.	A. Greater than real engine B. Less than real engine C. Equal to the real engine D. Both a and b
12	The gas molecule sare in	A. Linear motion B. Random Motion C. Brownian motion D. Circulatory motion

13	Carnot Cycle is	A. Reersible B. Irreversible C. Both D. Cp - Cv = R
14	Thermodynamics mostly deals with.	A. Measuremetn of quantity B. Transfer of quantity of heat C. Change of state D. Conversion of heat to other forms of energy
15	K = R/NA , Where k is called.	A. Rydsberg constant B. Boltzmann constant C. Stefan constant D. Planck's constant
16	In an isothermal chagne, internal energy.	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Remain same D. Becomes zero
17	'R' is called	A. Universal constant B. Universal per molecule constant C. Universal gas constant D. All of the above
18	In carnot engine, each process is.	A. Reversible B. Preferable Reversible C. Irreversible D. Perfectly irreversible
19	According to kinetic theory of gases, the size of the molecule is.	A. Much smaller than the separation between molecule M B. Much larger than the separation btween molecules C. Botha a and b D. Much larger ahtn the separation between atom
20	In reversible cyclic process the change in entropy of system.	A. Remains constant B. Increase C. Decrease D. Becomes zero