

Physics ICS Part 1 Chapter 6 Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The change in internal energy is defined as.	<p>A. $Q - W$</p> <p>B. $Q - T$</p> <p>C. $Q + P$</p> <p>D. $Q - P$</p>
2	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>
3	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>
4	When hot and cold water are mixed the entropy	<p>A. Decrease</p> <p>B. Increase</p> <p>C. Remains constant</p> <p>D. Zero</p>
5	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>
6	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>
7	In Carnot engine, each process is.	<p>A. Reversible</p> <p>B. Preferable Reversible</p> <p>C. Irreversible</p> <p>D. Perfectly irreversible</p>
8	When two objects are made in thermal contact having same temperature then they are at.	<p>A. Thermal Equilibrium</p> <p>B. Chemical equilibrium</p> <p>C. Mechanical Equilibrium</p> <p>D. Physical Equilibrium</p>
9	In all natural processes where heat flows from one system to another there is always a net increase in	<p>A. Pressure</p> <p>B. Entropy</p> <p>C. Work</p> <p>D. Volume</p>
10	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.	<p>A. 920 J</p> <p>B. 280 J</p> <p>C. 600 J</p> <p>D. 200 J</p>
11	Internal energy is similar to the	<p>A. Vibrational K.E.</p> <p>B. Gravitational P.E.</p> <p>C. K.E.</p> <p>D. All of these</p>
12	The sum of all forms of molecular energies of substance is termed as	<p>A. Kinetic energy</p> <p>B. Potential energy</p> <p>C. Internal energy</p> <p>D. Heat energy</p>
13	'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>
14	The process which is carried out at constant temperature is called.	<p>A. Adiabatic process</p> <p>B. Isothermal process</p> <p>C. Isochoric process</p> <p>D. Isobaric process</p>

15	Efficiency of a Carnot engine is.	<p>A. ∞</p> <p>B. 10</p> <p>C. > 1</p> <p>D. < 1</p>
16	The efficiency of a Carnot engine is always.	<p>A. $>$ real engine</p> <p>B. $<$ real engine</p> <p>C. $=$ real engine</p> <p>D. Both A and B</p>
17	Collision between gas molecules are perfectly C	<p>A. \therefore Elastic</p> <p>B. \therefore Inelastic</p> <p>C. \therefore Neither elastic nor inelastic</p> <p>D. \therefore All of these</p>
18	According to kinetic theory of gases, the size of the molecule is.	<p>A. \therefore Much smaller than the separation between molecules</p> <p>B. \therefore Much larger than the separation between molecules</p> <p>C. \therefore Both A and B</p> <p>D. \therefore Much larger than the separation between atoms</p>
19	First law of thermodynamics is based upon law of conservation of.	<p>A. Mass</p> <p>B. Momentum</p> <p>C. Energy</p> <p>D. Charge</p>
20	What one is not an isothermal change.	<p>A. Melting of solid</p> <p>B. Boiling of liquid</p> <p>C. Bursting of bicycle tyre</p> <p>D. Slow expansion of gas</p>