

PPSC Physics Topic 3 Thermal Properties of Matter

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Woolen clothing a effective in keeping us warm because.	<p>A. An trapped int he wool acts as an insulator</p> <p>B. Heat loss by convection and radiation is prevented</p> <p>C. Wool is bad traciator and good absorber of heat</p> <p>D. Wool can retain high temperatures</p>
2	What happens to Carnot efficiency if the source temperature increases.	<p>A. Decreases</p> <p>B. Increases</p> <p>C. Remain the same</p> <p>D. Becomes zero</p>
3	What is the triple point of water.	<p>A. 273 .15 K</p> <p>B. 0 K</p> <p>C. 100 K</p> <p>D. 0 oC</p>
4	On which temperature scale a degree is 1/180 of the interval between the freezing point and the boiling point.	<p>A. Celsius scale</p> <p>B. Fahrenheit scales</p> <p>C. Rankine scale</p> <p>D. Kelvin scale</p>
5	What is the total entropy change during an reversible cycle.	<p>A. Unity</p> <p>B. Infinite</p> <p>C. Zero</p> <p>D. Cannot be detected</p>
6	What type of process is the Carnot's cycle.	<p>A. Reversible</p> <p>B. Irreversible</p> <p>C. Neither reversible nor irreversible</p> <p>D. May be reversible or irreversible</p>
7	The total gain in entropy of the working substance in a Carnot cycle is.	<p>A. Positive</p> <p>B. Negative</p> <p>C. Infinite</p> <p>D. Constant</p>
8	An inflated tyre suddenly bursts As a result of this temperature of the surrounding	<p>A. Increases</p> <p>B. Decreases</p> <p>C. Remains constant</p> <p>D. May increase or decrease</p>
9	Which quantity must be the same for two bodies if they are to be in thermal equilibrium.	<p>A. Internal energy</p> <p>B. P.E</p> <p>C. Temperature</p> <p>D. Mass</p>
10	Which statement about convection is correct.	<p>A. Brownian motion is a form of convection</p> <p>B. Convection occurs only in gas</p> <p>C. Convection results from a density change</p> <p>D. Evaporation is a form of convection</p>
11	Which one of the following is an example of a reversible process.	<p>A. Work done against friction</p> <p>B. Heat produced by current</p> <p>C. Melting of ice</p> <p>D. See back effect</p>
12	Which of the following is the science of measuring the heat of chemical reactions or physical changes.	<p>A. Thermometry</p> <p>B. Calorimetry</p> <p>C. Telemetry</p> <p>D. Photometry</p>
13	The normal Human body temperature in Fahrenheit scale is.	<p>A. 32 ^oF</p> <p>B. 40 ^oF</p> <p>C. 98.4 ^oF</p> <p>D. 212 ^oF</p>
14	Which is the heat transfer mode between an object and its environment due to circular fluid	<p>A. Conduction</p> <p>B. Convection</p>

	motion.	C. Radiation D. Mass transfer
15	The ratio between the energy dissipated in some process and the heat that appears as a result is the	A. Specific heat B. Mechanical equivalent of heat C. Kilocalories D. Triple point
16	What is world's average surface air temperature.	A. 5 ^o C B. 10 ^o C C. 15 ^o C D. 20 ^o C
17	Because of second law of thermodynamics about the direction of energy flow what is possible.	A. Heat B. Light C. Energy D. life
18	The process in which no heat enters or leaves the system is called.	A. Isobaric B. Isochoric C. Isothermal D. Adiabatic
19	The behavior of the gases that can be easily liquefied is like that of the.	A. Triatomic gases B. Ideal gases C. Van der Waals gases D. Diatomic gases
20	Advantage of using gases as thermometric substrates is that	A. Gases have a small coefficient of expansion B. Expansion of gases is irregular C. Gases can be obtained in pure form D. Gases have a large coefficient of expansion.