

PPSC Physics Chapter 3 Thermal Properties of Matter

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	How solid hydrogen is obtained.	A. By cascade process B. By joule kelvin effect C. By adiabatic expansion D. Lowering temperature below melting point
2	The specific heat capacity of a substance is the amount of heat required to.	A. Raise its temperature by 1 K B. Raise the temperature of 1 kg of the substance by 1 K C. Melt 1 kg of the substance D. Boil 1 kg of the substance
3	Advantage of using gases as thermornetic substrates is taht	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.
4	To which law of thermodynamics, the concept of temperature is related to.	A. Zeroth law B. First law C. Second law D. Third law
5	Two stem engine A and B have their sources at 900 K and 600 K and their sinks are at 450 K and 300 K respectively.	A. They are equally efficient B. A is less efficient than B C. a is more efficient than B D. Their efficiencies cannot be determined
6	A metallic rod is continuously heated at its two ends, The heat following through the rod does not depend upon.	A. Mass of the upon B. Area of cross section of the rod C. Temperature gradient between two ends D. Time for which heat flow through the rod
7	The door of an operating refrigerator in a closed room is opened after sometime the temperature of the room will be	A. Lowered B. Raised C. Unaffected D. Become zero
8	For which process is the relation Delta Q = Delta V true.	A. Isothermal B. Adiabatic C. isobaric D. Isochoric
9	Which thermometer is called sprint thermometer	A. Alcohol thermometer B. Mercury in glass thermometer C. Gas thermometer D. Radiation thermometer
10	In an isochoric process.	A. Volume changes B. Pressure changes C. Temperature changes D. Volume remains constant
11	Which of the following thermometers is the most suitable for measuring rapidly varying temperature.	A. Thermocouple thermometer B. Mercury in glass thermometer C. Alcohol in glass thermometer D. Platinum resistance thermometer
12	Heat Carnot be transferred from a colder to a hotter region unless work is done This is the statement of.	A. Firs law of thermodynamics B. Second law of thermodynamics C. Third law of thermodynamics D. Zeroth law of thermodynamcis
13	In the free expansion of a perfect gas there is no.	A. work done B. Heat exchnged C. Internal energy changed D. All of the above
14	The internal energy of an isolated system	A. Is zero B. Keeps on changing

		C. Remains constant D. Cannot be judged
15	The specific heat of liquid	A. Decreases with temperature B. Increases with temperature C. Remains constant with change in temperature D. Increases with pressure
16	Pressure of a gas depends upon	A. Only on the molecular speed B. Only on the speed of molecules on a unit volume C. Only on the mass of molecules D. Number of molecules mass and speed in a unit volume
17	At absolute zero of temperature.	A. The molecular energy is zero B. Molecules have translational K.E. C. Molecules have rotational K.E. D. Molecules have maximum energy
18	In general work done on or by a gas depends on.	A. The initial state only B. The final state only C. The initial and final states D. The initial state the final state and the path
19	Which of the following gases has the maximum rms speed at STP.	A. O2 B. H2 C. N2 D. CO2
20	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