

PPSC Physics Chapter 3 Thermal Properties of Matter

0	Overtices	A Oh a i - a
Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following has maximum specific heat.	A. Glass B. Iron C. Brass D. Lead
2	In which thermodynamic process enthalpy of the system remains constant.	A. Isenthalpic process B. Isolated process C. Isobaric process D. Isochoric process
3	An ideal engine can be 100% efficient only if its exhaust temperatute.	A. Equal to input temperature B. Less than is input temperature C. More than its input temperature D. 0 ^o C
4	Entropy of universe is increasing day by da due to.	A. Power generating processes B. Energy used into work C. Depletion of ozone D. All of the above
5	During an adiabatic gas expansion the environment	A. Serves as a heat sink B. Serves as a heat source C. Must be at a higher temperature than the gas D. Does not have to participate
6	Thermodynamics concern its primary with the	A. Measurement of quantity of heat B. Physical effects of temperature changes C. Conversion of heat into other energy forms D. Behavior of gases
7	A mercury thermometer has	A. Low conductivity and low thermal capacity B. High conductivity and high thermal capacity C. Low conductivity and high thermal capacity D. High conductivity and high thermal capacity
8	If the gas pressure is increased then its mean free path becomes.	A. More B. Zero C. Infinite D. Less
9	The SI unit of heat capacity is.	A. kg J B. Kg J-1 C. J K-1 D. Kg J-1 K-1
10	How does heat transfer between objects.	A. From cold to hot objects B. From hot to cold objects C. By electromagnetic radiations D. From hotter to hottest objects.
11	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
12	Absolute zero may be regarded as the temperature of which	A. Water freezes B. All substances are solids C. All gases become liquids D. Molecular motioning a gas would ceases
13	The amount of heat needed per unit mass to raise the temperature of a system one degree at constant pressure is numerically aqual to	A. The specific heat B. The specific thermal energy C. The specific heat at constant pressure D. the internal energy of the gas
		A. We cannot find ideal sources

14	Why an even Carnot engine Carnot give 100% efficiency.	B. We cannot eliminate friction C. We cannot reach absolute zero temperature D. We cannot remove heat
15	Most cooking involves	A. Adiabatic process B. Isothermal process C. Isobaric process D. Isochoric process
16	What is the total entropy change during an reversible cycle.	A. Unity B. Infinite C. Zero D. Cannot be detected
17	Mean free path of gas molecules is inversely proportional to its.	A. Volume B. Pressure C. Temperature D. Weight
18	A 4 kJ mass of copper of specific heat capacity of 400 J kg-1k-1 is heated for 160 s by a heater of power 200 W what is the rise in temperature.	A. 10 K B. 16 K C. 100 K D. 160 K
19	Which of the following is a thermodynamic temperature scale.	A. Celsius scale B. Fahrenheit scale C. Kelvin scale D. Rankine scale
20	If T1 and T2 are source and sink temperature respectively Carnot efficiency is.	A. T1+T2/T1 B. T1-T2/T1 C. T1+T2/T2 D. T1-T2/T2