PPSC Physics Chapter 3 Thermal Properties of Matter

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	What makes the air coming out of a punctured tyre cool.	A. Isothermal expansion B. Adiabatic expension C. Flow at high speed D. Atmospheric pressure
3	Why an even Carnot engine Carnot give 100% efficiency.	A. We cannot find ideal sources B. We cannot eliminate friction C. We cannot reach absolute zero temperature D. We cannot remove heat
4	How many calories of heat are required to evaporate completely 1 g of ice at 0 ^{O}C	A. 480 calories B. 720 calories C. 940 calories D. 1170 calories
5	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
6	When the temperature of a body is equal to that of the surrounding then the body appears	A. Dull black B. Red hot C. In thermal equilibrium D. To be cold
7	What is the amount of mechanical work done to melt 1 g of ic completely	A. 4.2 J B. 42 J C. 80 J D. 336 J
8	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
9	Triple point of water in Kelvin scale is	A. 0 K B. 100 K C. 273 .15 K D. 373.15 K
10	The internal inertia of a thermodynamics system is known as.	A. Enthalpy B. Entropy C. Isotherm D. Adiabatic
11	Which of the following should not change in isothermal operation.	A. Heat constant B. Volume C. Pressure D. Temperature
12	The process in which pressure of the system remains constant.	A. Isothermal process B. Isochoric process C. Isobaric process D. Adiabatic process
13	On which parameter, the heat capacity of a material depends upon.	A. Density of the material B. Specific heat of the material C. Temperature of the material D. Structure of the material
14	In ideal gas equation PV = nRT , R is	A. Universal gas constant B. Avogadro's number C. Plank's constant D. Gravitational constant

15	In an isochoric process.	A. Volume changes B. Pressure changes C. Temperature changes D. Volume remains constant
16	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
17	In the gas equation PV =nRT , V is the volume of.	A. 1 g of gas B. 1 L of gas C. 1 mol of gas D. 1 kg of gas
18	Most cooking involves	A. Adiabatic process B. Isothermal process C. Isobaric process D. Isochoric process
19	Below which temperature gas can be liquified by increasing its pressure.	A. Natural temperature B. Boyle temperature C. Critical temperature D. Absolute zero
20	What is the average K.E. of gas molecules at temperature equal to K.	A. kt/3 B. 3/2 KT C. 1/2 KT D. 2/3 KT