PPSC Physics Chapter 3 Thermal Properties of Matter

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Which of the following is defined as the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of 1 g of water by 1 ^{o}C	A. Joule B. BTO C. Electron volt D. Calorie
2	Which of the following is a thermodynamic potential	A. Internal energy B. Enthalpy C. Gibb's free energy D. All of these
3	Which quantity must be the same for two bodies if they are to be in thermal equilibrium.	A. Internal energy B. P.E C. Temperature D. Mass
4	Which thermometer is called sprint thermometer	A. Alcohol thermometer B. Mercury in glass thermometer C. Gas thermometer D. Radiation thermometer
5	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.
6	Thermodynamics deals with	A. Isolated systems B. The interactions among various parts of the system C. The microscopic behavior of a system D. The interactions between system and surrounding
7	Efficiency of a Carnot engine can never be 1 or 100% unless cold reservoir is at absolute temperature.	A. 0 K B. 100 K C. 273 K D. 373 K
8	The specific heat of a substance is a function of its	A. mass B. Weight C. Volume D. Molecular structure
9	The number of molecules or atoms in a specific volume of a gas is independent of their	A. Volume B. Pressure C. Size D. Temperature
10	The transfer of thermal energy between regions of matter due to a temperature gradient is called.	A. Conduction B. Radiation C. Convection D. Sublimation
11	The ration of Universal gas constant and Avogadro's number is called.	A. Equilibrium constant B. Velocity constant C. Boitzmann's constant D. Gravitational constant
12	According to kinetic theory of gases one assumes that the collisions between molecules are.	A. Perfectly elastic B. Perfectly inelastic C. Partly elastic D. Partly inelastic
13	A diatomic gas contains only	A. Translational K.E. B. Rotational K.E. C. Vibrational K.E. D. All of these
14	The base unit of temperature in SI is	A. Fahrenheit B. Celsius C. Kelvin D. Rnakine
		A. Molecules are masless

15	A perfect gas is one whose	B. Molecules are energetic C. Molecules are perfectly elastic D. Molecules are at rest
16	On which of the following the kinetic theory of gases is not applicable.	A. Water vapour B. Smoke particles C. Bound particles D. Free electrons
17	Which of the following has negative specific heat	A. Ne B. CO2 C. O2 D. Sturated vapours
18	What should be the shape of an ideal thermometer.	A. Sphereical B. Cubical C. Cylindrical D. Rectangular
19	The process in which a system undergoes a change of state at constant volume.	A. Isobaric process B. Isochoric process C. Isothermal process D. Adiabatic process
20	The internal energy of monoatomic gas is.	A. 3/2 RT B. Independent of temperature C. In the form of K.E. D. Partially kinetic and partially potential