

PPSC Physics Chapter 3 Thermal Properties of Matter

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Identify the irreversible process	A. Explosion of a bomb B. Slow expansion of a gas C. Slow compression of a gas D. Slow compression of an eleastic spring
2	What kind of movement is dictated by the laws of thermodynamcis.	A. Energy motion B. Heat work C. Light heat D. Energy light
3	The total gain in entropy of the working substance in a Carnot cycle is.	A. Positive B. Negative C. Infinite D. Constant
4	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
5	A gas thermometer is more sensitive than a mercury thermometer because the expansion of gas for 1 o/c rise in temperature is.	A. Five times as much as mercury B. Ten times as much as mercury C. Twenty times as much as mercury D. Hundred times as much as mercury
6	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
7	How do solar heat and light reach the Earth.	A. By radiation B. By convection C. By conduction D. By conduction and convection
8	What is the heat required in Kilo joules when the temperature of 100 g of copper is raised thgough 20 K/. Specific heat capacity of copper is 0.4 x 10-3 kg -1 k-1	A. 0.4 kj B. 0.8 kj C. 400 kj D. 800 kj
9	Woolen clothing a effective in keeping us warm because.	A. An trapped int he wool acts as an insulator B. Heat loss by convection and radiation is prevented C. Wool is bad traciator and good absorber of heat D. Wool can retain high temperatures
10	The thermal inertia of a thermodynamic system is known as its.	A. Entropy B. Enthalpy C. Isothermal conduction D. Adiabatic conduction
11	The follow of heat from hot body to cold body is an example of	A. Adiabatic process B. Isothermal process C. Reversible process D. Irreversible process
12	Which of the following is an example of an irreversible process.	A. Isothermal and adiabatic process B. Melting of ice C. Work done against friction D. Pettier effect
13	Which of the following has maximum specific heat.	A. Glass B. Iron C. Brass D. Lead
14	Which temperature is the absolute measure of temperature.	A. Thermodynamic temperature B. Freezing point C. Boiling point D. Absolute zero

15	The ratio of specific heat capacity to motor heat capacity of a body	A. Is a universals cantante B. Depends upon the mass of the body C. Depends upon the molecular weight of the body D. Is dimensionless
16	On increasing the temperature of source efficiency of Carnot engine.	A. Increase B. Decrease C. First increases and then decreases D. Does not change
17	A mercury in glass thermometer and thermocouple thermometer are both calibrated using the same fixed point of 0 oC and 100 oc when both temperature are used to measure the temperature of a body the temperature measured on both thermometers will be exactly the same	A. For all temperatures between 0 of and 100 o C only B. Only are the fixed points C. For all temperatures at all times D. When converted to the Kelvin scale
18	If two gases have same reduced pressure volume and temperature it is according to	A. Boyle's law B. Charles law C. Law of corresponding state D. Zeroth law
19	Most cooking involves	A. Adiabatic process B. Isothermal process C. Isobaric process D. Isochoric process
20	What is the internal energy of a mono atomic ideal gas.	A. Potential only B. Parity kinetic and parity potential C. Kinetic only D. Neither kinetic nor potential