

PPSC Physics Chapter 3 Thermal Properties of Matter

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	The gas thermometer is taken as the primary standard because.	A. Thermometers are easily reproducible B. Readings can be accurately taken C. No correction are necessary D. It produces he thermodynamic scale
2	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
3	One calorie equals to	A. 1.2 J B. 2.2 J C. 3.2 J D. 4.2 J
4	Most cooking involves	A. Adiabatic process B. Isothermal process C. Isobaric process D. Isochoric process
5	Difference between the molar heat capacity constant pressure and that a constant volume is equal to	A. Root mean square velocity B. Mean free path C. Boltzmann's constant D. Universal gas constant
6	The total gain in entropy of the working substance in a Carnot cycle is.	A. Positive B. Negative C. Infinite D. Constant
7	The process is which volume of the system remains constant.	A. Isobaric process B. Isochoric process C. Isothermal process D. Adiatatic process
8	From any substance the temperature and pressure at which the material can coexist in all three states in equilibrium is called.	A. Critical point B. Triple point C. Initial point D. Final point
9	What type of process is the Carnot's cycle.	A. Reversible B. Irreversible C. Neither reversible nor irreversible D. May be reversible or irreversible
10	Under steady state the temperature of a body	A. Increase's with time B. Decreases with time C. Does not charge with time D. None of the above
11	What kind of movement is dictated by the laws of thermodynamcis.	A. Energy motion B. Heat work C. Light heat D. Energy light
12	Mean free path of gas molecules in inversely proportional to its.	A. Weight B. Temperature C. Pressure D. Volume
13	Which kind of motion is exhibited by molecules of monoatomic gas.	A. Rotatory B. Vibratory C. Translatory D. Random
14	The mechanical equivalent of heat is.	A. Physical quantity B. Constant C. Conversion factor D. Zero
		A. Natural temperature

15	Below which temperature gas can be liquified by increasing its pressure.	B. Boyle temperature C. Critical temperature D. Absolute zero
16	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 thermodynamics
17	Which kind of thermodynamic process is defined as with no heat transfer into or out of a system i.e. Q =0	A. Isobaric processB. Isochoric processC. Isothermal processD. Adiabatic process
18	Difference between Cp and Cv is equal to	A. General gas constant B. Planck's conatant C. Molar gas constant D. Boltzmann's constant
19	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
20	Because of second law of thermodynamics about the direction of energy flow what is possible.	A. Heat B. Light C. Energy D. life