PPSC Physics Full Book

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	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
2	What is the human body temperature in Celsius scale.	A. 30 oc B. 36. 9 oC C. 98. 4 oC D. 100 oC
3	Which one of the following temperature scales is independent of the properties of any particular substance.	A. Kelvin scale B. Gas scale C. Thermodynamic scale D. Celsius scale
4	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
5	The average K.E. of the molecules of an ideal gas in a closed rigid container is increased by a factor of 4 What happen to the pressure of the gas.	A. It remains the same B. It increases by a factor of 2 C. It increases by a factor of 4 D. It increases by a factor of 8
6	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
7	The normal Human body temperature in Fahrenheit scale is.	A. 32 ^oF B. 40 ^oF C. 98.4^oF D. 212 ^oF
8	Which one is the primary standard for temperature measurement.	A. Resistance thermometer B. Mercury in glass thermometer C. Constant volume gas thermometer D. Pyrometer
9	What should be the shape of an ideal thermometer.	A. Sphereical B. Cubical C. Cylindrical D. Rectangular
10	Diffusion of gases occurs because the molecules of the	A. Gas present in a higher concentration exerts a high pressure B. Gases are different C. Gasses attract each other D. Gasses over about randomly
11	The phenomenon of Brownian motion shows that	A. Molecules exist and can be seen as bright dots moving about B. Molecules moves about randomly at highs speeds C. Smoke particles behaves as molecules D. Smoke particles can be used as models of air molecues.
12	At the temperature of -273 ^{O}C. pressure of a gas at constant volume becomes zero This specific temperature is called.	A. Freezing point B. Critical temperature C. Absolute zero D. Terminal point
13	Which of the following is a non contacting device that intercepts and measures thermal	A. Thermometer B. Pyrometer

	radiation.	C. Voltmeter D. Lactometer
14	Which of the following devoices are used for measuring temperature.	A. Thermocouples B. Thermistors C. Thermometers D. All of these
15	What is world's average surface air temperature.	A. 5 ^oC B. 10^oC C. 15 ^oC D. 20 ^oC
16	Which of the following is standard scale of temperature	A. Mercury scale B. Platinum resistance scale C. Gas scale D. Alcohol scale
17	Which of the following is a clinical thermometer.	A. Gas thermometer B. Mercury thermometer C. Alcohol thermometer D. Radiation thermometer
18	The base unit of temperature in SI is	A. Fahrenheit B. Celsius C. Kelvin D. Rnakine
19	Which thermometer is called sprint thermometer	A. Alcohol thermometer B. Mercury in glass thermometer C. Gas thermometer D. Radiation thermometer
20	The rate of which blood is delivered to the patient in a transfusion depends on	A. Hight of the blood level in the suspended container B. Volume of the container C. Shape of the container D. Material of the container
21	For which position, will the maximum blood pressure in the body have the smallest value.	A. Standing up right B. Sitting relaed C. Lying horizontally D. Standing on one's head
22	High concentration of red blood cells increases the viscosity of blood from	A. 2 -3 time's that of water B. 3-4 times that of water C. 3 - 5 times that of water D. 4 -5 times that of water
23	At high altitudes, the blood flows out of nose and ear because.	A. Blood pressure increase at high altitudes B. Percentage of oxygen in the air increase C. Atmospheric pressure decreases there D. Density of blood decreases of high altitudes
24	The pulsating outflow of blood from the heart by alternate systole and diastole is smoothed out by	A. The blocking action of the heart's valves B. The viscosity of the blood C. The effect of gravity D. the elasticity of the blood vessels
25	Blood pressure of a person	A. Increases with age B. Describe with age C. Have no change D. Stops with age
26	Density of blood a	A. Equal to water B. Greater than water C. Less than water D. zero
27	Blood is	A. A compressible fluid B. an incompressible fluid C. Non viscous fluid D. Not a fluid
28	The smooth and steady streamline flow is known as	A. Turbulent flow B. Laminar flow C. Regular flow D. Irregular flow
29	The product of cross sectional area of the pipe and the fluid velocity at any point along the pipe is equal to.	A. Zero B. Flow rate C. A constant D. A varibale

30	A fundamental equation in fluid dynamics that relates pressure to fluid speed and height is.	A. Equation of continuity B. Bernoulli's equation C. Stoke's equation D. Mass energy eqation.