ECAT Physics Chapter 11 Heat & Thermodynamics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In a heat engine, heat is supplied by the	A. cold reservoir B. sink C. hot reservoir D. none of them
2	The earliest heat engine was	A. petrol engine B. diesel engine C. electric engine D. steam engine
3	A heat engine is that which converts	A. mechanical energy into thermal energy B. thermal energy into mechanical energy C. K.E into potential energy D. heat energy into light energy
4	The example of irreversible process is	A. slowly liquification B. slowly evaporation C. an explosion D. all of them
5	The example of reversible process is	A. an explosion B. changes occur suddenly C. slow compression of a gas D. all of them
6	If a process cannot be retraced in the backward direction by reversing the controlling factors, it is	A. a reversible process B. an irreversible process C. any one of them D. both of them
7	A reversible cycle is the one in which	A. some of the changes are reversible B. all of the changes are reversible C. all of the changes are irreversible D. none of them
8	A succession of events which bring the system back to its initial condition is called	A. reversible process B. irreversible process C. a cycle D. none of them
9	In the reverse process, the working substance passes through the same stages as in the direct process and	A. thermal effects at each stage are exactly reversed B. mechanical effects at each stage are exactly reversed C. thermal and mechanical effects at each stage remain the same D. thermal and mechanical effects at each stage are exactly reversed
10	A process which can be retraced in exactly reverse order, without producing any change in the surroundings is called	A. reversible process B. irreversible process C. any one of them D. none of them
11	Heat required to raise the temperature of one mole of a gas through 1 K at constant pressure is called	A. heat capacity B. specific heat capacity C. specific heat at constant volume D. specific heat at constant pressure
12	The heat required to raise the temperature of one mole of the gas through 1 K at constant volume is called	A. heat capacity B. specific heat capacity C. molar specific heat D. molar specific heat at constant volume
13	The heat required to raise the temperature of one mole of the substance through 1 K is called	A. heat capacity B. specific heat capacity C. molar specific heat D. all of them
14	One mole of any substance contain	A. same number of molecules B. different number of molecules

		C. may be same or different D. none of them
15	One kilogram of different substances contain	A. same number of molecules B. different number of molecules C. may be same or different D. none of them