# ECAT Physics Chapter 11 Heat & Thermodynamics Online Test

| Sr | Questions | Answers Choice |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | The curve representing an adiabatic process is called | A. isotherm<br>B. adiabat<br>C. adiable<br>D. none of them |
| 2 | Which of the following is not an example of adiabatic process | A. the rapid escape of air from a burst type<br>B. the rapid expansion and compression of air through which a sound wave is passing<br>C. cloud formation in the atmosphere<br>D. none of them |
| 3 | Adiabatic change occurs when the gas | A. expands<br>B. compressed<br>C. expands or compressed<br>D. expands or compressed rapidly |
| 4 | In an adiabatic expansion, the temperature of the gas | A. increases<br>B. becomes zero<br>C. decreases<br>D. decreases rapidly |
| 5 | In an adiabatic process the work is done at the expense of the | A. energy supplied to the system<br>B. energy gained from the surroundings<br>C. internal energy<br>D. none of them |
| 6 | A process in which no heat enters or leaves the system is called | A. isochoric process<br>B. isothermal process<br>C. adiabatic process<br>D. none of them |
| 7 | The curve representing an isothermal process is called | A. adiabat<br>B. isotherm<br>C. fixed temperature<br>D. none of them |
| 8 | In case of an ideal gas, the P.E associated with its molecule is | A. maximum<br>B. zero<br>C. minimum<br>D. not fixed |
| 9 | In which process the condition for the application of Boyle's law on the gas is fulfilled | A. isochoric process<br>B. adiabatic process<br>C. isothermal process<br>D. none of them |
| 10 | The process which is carried out at constant temperature is known as | A. adiabatic process<br>B. isothermal process<br>C. isochoric process<br>D. none of them |
| 11 | If 42 J heat is transferred to the system and the work done by the system is 32 J then what will be the change in internal energy | A. 0 J<br>B. 2 J<br>C. 5 J<br>D. 10 J |
| 12 | The bicycle pump provides a good example of | A. first law of thermodynamics<br>B. second law of thermodynamics<br>C. third law of thermodynamics<br>D. none of them |
| 13 | A diatomic gas molecule has | A. translational energy<br>B. rotaional energy<br>C. vibrational energy<br>D. all of them |
| 14 | We can express the work in term of | A. directly measurable variables<br>B. indirectly measurable variables<br>C. either of them<br>D. both of them |

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| 15 | If an amount of heat enters the system it could | A. decrease the internal energy<br>B. not change the internal energy<br>C. increase the internal energy<br>D. none of them |