

ECAT Physics Chapter 11 Heat & Thermodynamics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Electromagnetic waves emitted by hot bodies are called:	A. Photoelectrons B. Alpha rays C. Thermal radiation D. None of these
2	The nature of thermal radiation is similar to:	A. Ultraviolet rays B. Light rays C. Both of them D. None of these
3	The relationship between Boltzmann constant k with R and N_A is given as:	A. $k = RN_A$ B. $k = R/N_A$ C. $k = NR/N_A$ D. None of these
4	At constant temperature, if the density of the gas is increased, its pressure will:	A. One kg of a substance B. Unit volume of a substance C. One mole of a substance D. None of these
5	The motion of molecules in gases is:	A. Orderly B. Random C. Circular D. All of these
6	In an ideal gas, the molecules have:	A. Kinetic energy only B. Potential energy only C. Both KE and PE D. None of these
7	Which of the following does not have the same units:	A. Work B. Heat C. Kinetic energy D. Power
8	The temperature scale approved in SI units is:	A. Celsius scale B. Kelvin scale C. Fahrenheit scale D. None of these
9	In the theory of dimensional analysis, heat may be properly represented by:	A. ML^2T^{-2} B. MT^{-2} C. $ML^{-1}T^{-1}$ D. None of these
10	The only significant motion possessed by the mono-atomic gas represented is:	A. Translatory B. Rotatory C. Vibratory D. None of these
11	At the constant temperature, if the value of a given mass of a gas is double, then the density of gas becomes:	A. Double B. Remains constant C. Half D. None of these
12	Real gases strictly obey gas law at:	A. High pressure and low temperatures B. Low pressures and high temperatures C. High pressures and high temperatures D. None of these
13	A gas which strictly obeys the gas laws under all conditions of temperature and pressure is called:	A. Ideal gas B. Inert gas C. Real gas D. None of these
14	When two objects come to common temperature, the body is said to be in:	A. Static equilibrium B. Dynamic equilibrium C. Thermal equilibrium D. None of these

A. All liquid become gases

- B. All gases become liquid
 - C. Water freezes
 - D. None of these
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