ECAT Physics Chapter 11 Heat & Thermodynamics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Hotness and coldness of an object is represented in terms:	A. Heat B. Temperature C. Chemical energy D. None of these
2	A gas is compressed adiabatically till its temperature is double. The ratio of its final volume to initial volume will be	A. 1/2 B. More than 1/2 C. Less than 1/2 D. Between 1 and 2
3	First law of thermodynamics is consequence of conservation of	A. Work B. Energy C. Heat D. All of these
4	At what temperature the adiabatic change is equivalent to the isothermal change?	A. Zero degree Celsius B. Zero Kelvin C. Critical temperature D. Above critical temperature
5	First law of thermodynamic is special case of	A. Law of conservation of energy B. Charle's law C. Law of conservation of mass D. Boyle's law
6	Two samples A and B of a gas initially of the same temperature and pressure are compressed from a volume V to a volume V/2 such that A is compressed isothermally and B adiabatically. The final pressure	A. A greater than than of B B. A is equal to that of B C. A is less than that of B D. A is twice the pressure of B
7	Rice takes longest to cook	A. In a submarine 100 m below the surface of the sea B. At sea level C. At Murree D. At Mount Everest
8	Melting point of ice	A. Increases with increasing pressure B. Decreases with increasing pressure C. Is independent of pressure D. Is proportional to pressure
9	An amount of water of mass 20 g at 0°C is mixed with 40 g of water at 10°C. Final temperature of mixture is	A. -20°C B. 6.67°C C. 5°C D. 0°C
10	Specific heat at constant pressure is greater than the specific heat at constant volume because	A. Heat is used up to increase temperature at constant pressure B. Heat is used by gas for expansions purposes at constant pressure C. Heat is use dup to increase internal energy D. The above statement is invalid
11	If water in a closed bottle is taken up to the moon and opened, the water gets	A. Freeze B. Boiled C. Dissociated into O₂and H₂ D. Evaporated
12	What temperature is the same on Celsius scale as well as on Fahrenheit scale?	A. 32°C B. -32°C

		C. -40°C D. -212°C
13	Amount of heat required to raise the temperature of a body through 1 K is called its	A. Specific heat B. Water equivalent C. Thermal capacity D. Entropy
14	Good absorbers of heat are	A. Poor emitters B. Non emitters C. Good emitters D. Highly polarized
15	On a cold morning a metal surface will fell colder to touch than a wooden surface, because	A. Metal has high specific heat B. Metal has high thermal conductivity C. Metal has low specific heat D. Metal has low thermal conductivity