

ECAT Pre General Science 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
16	The curve representing an adiabatic process is called	A. isotherm B. adiabat C. adiabale D. none of them
17	Which of the following is not an example of adiabatic process	A. the rapid escape of air from a burst type B. the rapid expansion and compression of air through which a sound wave is passing C. cloud formation in the atmosphere D. none of them
18	Adiabatic change occurs when the gas	A. expands B. compressed C. expands or compressed D. expands or compressed rapidly
19	In an adiabatic expansion, the temperature of the gas	A. increases B. becomes zero C. decreases D. decreases rapidly
20	In an adiabatic process the work is done at the expense of the	A. energy supplied to the system B. energy gained from the surroundings C. internal energy D. none of them
21	A process in which no heat enters or leaves the system is called	A. isochoric process B. isothermal process C. adiabatic process D. none of them
22	The curve representing an isothermal process is called	A. adiabat B. isotherm C. fixed temperature D. none of them
23	In case of an ideal gas, the P.E associated with its molecule is	A. maximum B. zero C. minimum D. not fixed
24	In which process the condition for the application of Boyle's law on the gas is fulfilled	A. isochoric process B. adiabatic process C. isothermal process D. none of them
25	The process which is carried out at constant temperature is known as	A. adiabatic process B. isothermal process C. isochoric process D. none of them
26	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 B. 2 J C. 5 J D. 10 J
27	The bicycle pump provides a good example of	A. first law of thermodynamics B. second law of thermodynamics C. third law of thermodynamics D. none of them
28	A diatomic gas molecule has	A. translational energy B. rotaional energy C. vibrational energy D. all of them
29	We can express the work in term of	A. directly measurable variables B. indirectly measurable variables C. either of them D. both of them
30	If an amount of heat enters the system it could	A. decrease the internal energy B. not change the internal energy C. increase the internal energy D. none of them