MDCAT Physics Chapter 5 Thermodynamics Online Test

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Truth of kinetic energy theory is confirmed by:	A. Diffusion of gases B. Brownian motion C. Both A and B D. None of these
2	Electromagnetic waves emitted by hot bodies are called:	A. Photoelectrons B. Alpha rats C. Thermal radiation D. None of these
3	The nature of thermal radiation is similar to:	A. Ultraviolet rays B. Light rays C. Both of them D. None of them
4	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
5	At constant temperature, if the density of the gas is increased, its pressure will:	A. Decrease B. Increase C. Remain unchanged D. None of these
6	The motion of molecules in gases i:	A. Orderly B. Random C. Circular D. All of these
7	In an ideal gas, the molecules have:	A. Kinetic energy only B. Potential energy only C. Both KE and PE D. None of these
8	Which of the following does not have the same units:	A. Work B. Heat C. Kinetic energy D. Power
9	The temperature scale approved in SI units is:	A. Calslus scale B. Kelvin scale C. Fehrenhelt scale D. None of these
10	In the theory of dimensional analysis, heat may be properly represented by:	A. ML²T⁻² B. MT⁻² C. ML⁻¹T⁻¹ D. None of these
11	The only significant motion possessed by the mono-atomic gas molecules is:	A. Translatory B. Rotatory C. Vibratory D. None of these
12	At constant temperature, if the volume of a given mass of a gas is doubled, then the density of gas becomes:	A. Double B. Remains constant C. Half D. None of these
13	Real gases strictly obey gas laws at:	A. High pressures and low temperatures B. Low pressures and high temperatures C. High pressures and & temperatures D. None of these
14	A gas which strictly obeys the gas laws under all conditions of temperatures and pressure is called:	A. Ideal gas B. Inert gas C. Real gas D. None of these
		A. Static equilibrium

15	When two objects come to common temperature, the body is said to be in:	B. Dynamic equilibrium C. Thermal equilibrium D. None of these
16	Absolute zero is considered as that temperature at which:	A. All liquids become gases B. All gases become liquids C. Water freezes D. None of these
17	Hotness and coldness of an object is represented in terms of:	A. Heat B. Temperature C. Chemicial D. None of these
18	When heat is added to the system, the entropy change is:	A. Positive B. Negative C. Zero D. None of these
19	Only those processes are probable to take place for which entropy os the system:	A. Increases B. Remains constant C. Both A and B are correct D. None of above
20	No entropy change is associated with:	A. Isothermal B. Adiabatic process C. Isobaric process D. None of them