1.Heat energy of an object is:

(a)the average energy of the molecules of the object

(b)the total energy of the molecules of the object

(c)the average velocity of the molecules of the object

(d)the average potential energy of the molecules of the object

2.Which of the following statements are true regarding heat?

(a)Heat is a form of energy

(b)Heat can be reflected by mirror

(c)Heat is an electro magnetic radiation

(d)Heat can not pass through vaccum

3.Heat is associated with:

(a)K.E of random motion of molecules

(b)K.E of orderly motion of molecules

(c)Total K.E of random and orderly motion of molecules

(d)None of these

4.Earliest thermometer was developed by:

(a)Celsius (b)Fahrenheit

(c)Kelvin (d)Galileo

5.SI unit of temperature is:

(a)Kelvin (b)Celsius

(c)Fahrenheit (d)Joule

6.Th correct value of 0°C on the Kelvin scale is:

(a)273k (b)27.315k

(c)275.15k (d)270k

7.A temperature at which both the fahrenheit and the centrigrade scales have the same value is:

(a)-60° (b)-40°

(c)-20 (d)0°

8.If the temperature of a patient is 40° C his temperature on fehernheit scales will be:

(a)72° F (b)96° F

(c)100°F (d)104° F

9.A temperature difference of 25° C is equivalent to a temperature difference of:

(a)25° F (b)45° F

(c)67° F (d)77° F

10.The absolute zero on celsius scale is:

(a)-200° C (b)-273.15° C

(c)-373° C (d)None of these

11.On thermometer ,the freezing point of water is marked as 20° and the boiling point of water is marked as 150° .A temperature of 60° C will be read on this thermometer as

(a)110° (b)98° (c)75° (d)40°

12.If a graph is plotted taking the temperature in Fahrenheit along the y-axis and the corresponding temperature in celsius along X-axis it will be straight line:

(a)having a positive intercept on the Y-axis

(b) having a positive intercept on X-axis

(c)passing through origin

(d)having negative intercepts on both the axis

13.In the graph shown above,temperature in Feherneit (f) is plotted along the X-axis while the corresponding temperature is celsius (C) is plotted along the y-axis.What is the value of y shown in the graph:

(a)32°C (b)64 (c) C (d)

14.The gas thermometer is more sensitive than the liquid thermometer because gases:

(a)expand more than liquid

(b)do not change their state easily

(c) are much lighter

(d)are easy to obtain

15.The range of platinum resistance thermometer is:

(a)from 200° C to 1600° C

(b)from 200° C to 1200° C

(c)from 200° C to 800° C

(d)from 0° to 1200° C

16.For the ,measurement of temperature of the order of 400° C we will prefer:

(a)mercury thermometer

(b)alcohol thermometer

(c)radiation thermometer

(d)thermocouple

17.Mercury thermometer can be used to measure temperature up to:

(a)260° C (b)100° C (c)360°C (d)500°C

18.The change in temperature of a body is 50° C.The change on Kelvin scale is:

(a)50k (b)60k (c)70k (d)323K

19.The temperature of a gas is measured with a:

(a)platinum resistance thermometer

(b)pyrometer

(c)gas thermometer

(d) vapour pressure thermometer

20.Which of the following in the correct device fro the detection of thermal radiation?

(a)constant volume gas thermometer

(b)liquid-in-glass thermometer

(c)thermopile

(d)none of these

21.The temperature of the sun is measured

(a)platinum thermometer

(b)pyrometer

(c)gas thermometer

(d)Vapour pressure thermometer

22.Fahrenheit scale divides two fixed points into:

(a)180 parts (b)212 parts

(c)100 parts (d)32 parts

23.The normal temperature of human body is:

(a)37° C (b)37° F (c)104° F (d)36.8° C

24.SI unit of heat is:

(a)Calorie (b)Joule (c)Kilo calorie (d)Kelvin

25.In which mode of transmission,the heat waves travel along straight line with the speed of light:

(a)natural convection

(b)thermal radiation

(c)forced convection

(d)thermal conduction

26.when an object is heated,the molecules of that object:

(a)began to move faster

(b)lose energy

(c)become heavier

(d)become lighter

27.Two block of lead,one twices as heavy as the other,are at 50° C.The ratio of heat content of the heavier block to that of the lighter block is:

(a)0.5 (b)1 (c)2 (d)4

28.The quantity of heat required to change the temperature of 1Kg of substance by 1°C is called as

(a)specific heat

(b)the total energy

(c)the latent heat

(d)heat of fusion

29.One calorie is the heat required to raise the temperature of 1g of water by:

(a)1 C (b)1 K (c)1° F (d)none of these

30.At OK the velocity of the molecules is:

(a)zero (b)infinity (c)very large (d)of any value