

1. The measure in size of the object on heating is called _____.
(A) thermal expansion (B) thermal capacity (C) thermal equivalent (D) thermal contraction
2. When a copper ball is heated the largest percentage increase will occur in its _____.
(A) diameter (B) area (C) volume (D) density
3. Thermal expansion occurs in _____.
(A) solids (B) liquids (C) gases (D) all of these
4. The SI unit of coefficient of linear expansion is _____.
(A) $^{\circ}\text{C}^{-1}$ (B) K^{-1} (C) $^{\circ}\text{F}^{-1}$ (D) none
5. While laying telephone or electric wires a little sag is left because _____.
(A) to expand in summer (B) to contract in winter
(C) both (A) and (B) (D) neither (A) nor (B)
6. If the solid is in the form of a wire, such that its area of cross section is too small as compare to its length then increase in length on heating is called _____ expansion.
(A) cubical (B) areal (C) linear (D) all of these
7. Whenever a solid is heated it generally expands in all directions. This expansion of solid is called _____ expansion.
(A) cubical (B) areal (C) linear (D) all of these
8. Increase in length, per unit length, per degree Celsius rise in temperature is called _____.
(A) coefficient of linear expansion (B) coefficient of superficial expansion
(C) coefficient of cubical expansion (D) none of the above
9. Bimetallic strip is used in _____.
(A) automatic fire alarm (B) iron box (C) thermostat (D) all of these
10. Among the following pairs of physical quantities which are represented by the same SI unit _____.
(A) heat and temperature (B) temperature and specific heat
(C) heat and work (D) specific heat and heat
11. The amount of heat absorbed depends on _____.
(A) mass of the body (B) change in temperature
(C) nature of the material (D) all of these
12. Water is used in car radiators as coolant because of
(A) high density (B) high specific heat
(C) high thermal conductivity (D) free availability
13. During the change of phase which of the following remains constant _____.
(A) heat (B) volume (C) temperature (D) none
14. To keep correct time in watches, the balance wheels are made with _____.
(A) Steel (B) Platinum (C) Invar (D) Tungsten
15. In pressure cooker the cooking is fast, because
(A) the boiling point of water is raised by the increased pressure inside the cooker
(B) the boiling point is lowered
(C) more steam is available for cooking
(D) more pressure is available at 100°C

16. The normal temperature of a human body is 'x' degree above absolute zero the value of 'x' is
 (A) 100 K (B) 200 K (C) 310 K (D) 340 K
17. A difference of temperature of 25°C is equivalent to a difference of _____
 (A) 45°F (B) 72°F (C) 32°F (D) 25°F
18. The temperature of sun is measured with _____
 (A) platinum resistance thermometer (B) gas thermometer
 (C) pyrometer (D) vapour pressure thermometer
19. In the Celsius scale, the correct value of absolute zero is _____.
 (A) 0°C (B) -32°C (C) 100°C (D) -273.15°C
20. A person has high fever and has a temperature of 315 K. This temperature on Fahrenheit scale is _____
 (A) 105.2°F (B) 106.5°F (C) 107.6°F (D) 108.9°F
21. The temperature of a body on kelvin scale is found to be x k, when it is measured by a Fahrenheit thermometer it is found to be x°F. Then 'x' is _____.
 (A) 301.25 (B) 574.25 (C) 313 (D) 40
22. The difference in temperature of two liquids in degree centigrade scale is 40°C. Then the difference in their temperature in kelvin scale and Fahrenheit scale is _____
23. The steam point and the ice point of a mercury thermometer are wrongly marked as 92°C and 2°C respectively. The correct temperature read by this thermometer is _____.
24. The reading of air thermometer at 0°C and 100°C are 50 cm and 75 cm of mercury column respectively. The temperature at which its reading is 80 cm of mercury column is _____.
25. The upper and lower fixed points of a faulty mercury thermometer are 210°F and 34°F respectively/
 Temperature read by this thermometer is _____.
26. On a hypothetical scale 'x', the ice point is 40° and the steam point is 120°. For another scale 'y', the ice point and the steam point are -30° and 130° respectively. If 'x' reads 50°, then 'y' would read _____.

KEY

1. A	2. C	3. D	4. B	5. B
6. C	7. A	8. A	9. D	10. C
11. D	12. B	13. C	14. D	15. A
16. C	17. A	18. C	19. D	20. C
21. B	22. 72K, 40F	23. 20°C	24. 120°C	25. 122°F
26. -10°C				

** Wish You all the Best **