



Video Solution on Website:-

<https://physicsaholics.com/home/courseDetails/54>

Video Solution on YouTube:-

<https://youtu.be/ywVgjA2pU4c>

- Q 1. The freezing point on a thermometer is marked as  $-20^\circ$  and the boiling point as  $130^\circ$ . A temperature of human body ( $34^\circ\text{C}$ ) on this thermometer will be read as:  
(a)  $31^\circ$  (b)  $51^\circ$   
(c)  $20^\circ$  (d) none of these
- Q 2. In a temperature scale called Z, the boiling point of water is  $65\text{Z}$  and freezing point is  $-14\text{Z}$ . Then the temperature  $T = -98\text{Z}$  corresponds on the Fahrenheit scale to  
(a)  $-191\text{F}$  (b)  $-159\text{F}$   
(c)  $79\text{F}$  (d) none of these
- Q 3. If a thermometer reads freezing point of water as  $20^\circ\text{C}$  and boiling point  $150^\circ\text{C}$ . How much thermometer reads when the actual temperature is  $60^\circ\text{C}$ ?  
(a)  $98^\circ\text{C}$  (b)  $110^\circ\text{C}$   
(c)  $40^\circ\text{C}$  (d)  $60^\circ\text{C}$
- Q 4. A centigrade and a Fahrenheit thermometers are dipped in boiling water. The water temperature is lowered until the Fahrenheit thermometer reads  $140^\circ\text{C}$ . The fall in temperature registered by centigrade thermometer is  
(a)  $80^\circ\text{C}$  (b)  $40^\circ\text{C}$   
(c)  $50^\circ\text{C}$  (d)  $90^\circ\text{C}$
- Q 5. 100 gm of ice at  $0^\circ\text{C}$  is mixed with 100 g of water at  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . What will be the final temperature of the mixture?  
(A)  $10^\circ\text{C}$  (B)  $20^\circ\text{C}$  (C)  $30^\circ\text{C}$  (D)  $40^\circ\text{C}$
- Q 6. A lead bullet of 10g travelling at 300 m/s strikes against a block of wood and comes to rest. Assuming 50% of heat is absorbed by the bullet, the increase in its temperature is (specific heat of lead =  $150\text{ J/kg. K}$ )  
(a)  $100^\circ\text{C}$  (b)  $125^\circ\text{C}$  (c)  $150^\circ\text{C}$  (d)  $200^\circ\text{C}$
- Q 7. Equal masses of three liquids A, B and C have temperatures  $10^\circ\text{C}$ ,  $25^\circ\text{C}$  and  $40^\circ\text{C}$  respectively. If A and B are mixed, the mixture has a temperature of  $15^\circ\text{C}$ . If B and C are mixed, the mixture has a temperature of  $30^\circ\text{C}$ . If A and C are mixed, the mixture will have a temperature of  
(a)  $16^\circ\text{C}$  (b)  $20^\circ\text{C}$  (c)  $25^\circ\text{C}$  (d)  $29^\circ\text{C}$
- Q 8. On increasing temperature of water from freezing point to boiling point its specific heat



- (a) remains constant (b) first increases then decreases  
(c) first decreases then increases (d) decreases throughout

Q 9.

Three different liquids with equal masses ( $m$ ), specific heat as  $s_A$ ,  $s_B$  and  $s_C$  & initial temperature as  $T_A$ ,  $T_B$  &  $T_C$  are kept closed in a isolated container, then -

- (a) final temperature of mixture will be  $\frac{1}{3}(T_A + T_B + T_C)$  if  $s_A = s_B = s_C$   
(b) heat given by liquid A to liquid B & C will be  $\frac{ms_A}{3}(2T_A - T_B - T_C)$  if  $s_A = s_B = s_C$   
(c) heat absorbed by liquid C will be  $\frac{ms_C}{s_A + s_B + s_C} [s_A(T_A - T_C) + s_B(T_B - T_C)]$   
(d) heat absorbed by liquid A is  $\frac{ms_A}{3}(T_B + T_C - 2T_A)$  if  $s_A = s_B = s_C$

## Answer Key

|       |       |       |                |       |
|-------|-------|-------|----------------|-------|
| Q.1 a | Q.2 b | Q.3 a | Q.4 b          | Q.5 a |
| Q.6 c | Q.7 a | Q.8 c | Q.9<br>a,b,c,d |       |