



Name of the Bundle	Proficient Bundle V1	Subject	Competitive Exams Training (Science & Geography)
Topic	HEAT	Last updated on	07 August 2024

1. Name the device used for measuring Temperature.

- (a) Thermometer
- (b) Ammeter
- (c) Anemometer
- (d) Ammeter

Ans: a) Thermometer

2. The unit of measurement of Temperature is

- (a) Meter
- (b) Kilogram
- (c) Degree Celsius
- (d) Second

Ans: c) Degree Celsius

3. The normal temperature of Human body is

- (a) 40 °C
- (b) 37 °C
- (c) 42 °C
- (d) 35

Ans: b) 37 °C

4. The maximum and minimum temperatures of a day are measured with a

- (a) Celsius Thermometer
- (b) Fahrenheit Thermometer
- (c) Maximum-minimum thermometer
- (d) kelvin Thermometer

Ans: c) Maximum-minimum thermometer



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5. The liquid metal used in a Thermometer is

- (a) Mercury
- (b) Silver
- (c) Gold
- (d) Copper

Ans: a) Mercury

6. What is the use of kink in a Thermometer?

- (a) It prevents mercury level from falling on its own
- (b) It raises the mercury level
- (c) It makes the Thermometer look beautiful
- (d) It acts as a joint to the glass tube that is used for mercury and the scale

Ans: a) It prevents mercury level from falling on its own

7. The process by which heat flows from the hotter end to colder end of an object is called

- (a) Conduction
- (b) Convection
- (c) Radiation
- (d) Vaporisation

Ans: a) Conduction

8. The process by which transfer of heat takes place by the actual movement of particles from one part of the body to another part is called

- (a) Conduction
- (b) Convection
- (c) Radiation
- (d) vaporization

Ans: b) Convection



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9. The transfer of heat which does not require any medium is called

- (a) Conduction
- (b) Convection
- (c) Radiation
- (d) Vaporization

Ans: c) Radiation

10. The process by which heat comes from sun to the earth is

- (a) Conduction
- (b) Convection
- (c) Radiation
- (d) Vaporization

Ans: c) Radiation

11. In case of the cool air moves from the land towards the sea

- (a) Land breeze
- (b) sea breeze
- (c) Ice breeze
- (d) sand breeze

Ans: a) Land breeze

12. Sunlight reaches the earth's surface through

- (a) Convection
- (b) Radiation
- (c) Conduction
- (d) Radio waves

Ans: b) Radiation



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13. Which of the following is a insulator _____

- (a) Graphite
- (b) Air
- (c) Aluminium rod
- (d) Copper rod

Ans: b) Air

14. Stainless steel pans are usually provided with copper bottoms. The reason for this could be that:

- (a) Copper bottom makes the pan more durable
- (b) Such pans appear colourful
- (c) Copper is easier to clean than stainless steel
- (d) Copper is a better conductor of heat than the stainless steel

Ans: d) Copper is a better conductor of heat than the stainless steel

15. Light coloured clothes are preferred during:

- (a) Winter
- (b) Summer
- (c) Rainy
- (d) None of these

Ans: b) Summer

16. One litre of water at 30°C is mixed with one litre of water at 50°C. The temperature of mixture will be:

- (a) 80°C
- (b) More than 50°C but less than 80°C
- (c) 20°C
- (d) Between 30°C and 50°C

Ans: d) Between 30°C and 50°C



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17. The flow of heat by conduction is generally observed in case of

- (a) Solids
- (b) Liquids
- (c) Gases
- (d) All of these

Ans: a) Solids

18. Name the device which is used to measure the hotness or coldness of an object.

- (a) Picometer
- (b) Barometer
- (c) Manometer
- (d) Thermometer

Ans: d) Thermometer

19. The correct method of reading a clinical thermometer is:

- (a) Holding the thermometer by bulb
- (b) Before use the mercury level should be below 39°C
- (c) Don't hold the thermometer by bulb
- (d) None of these

Ans: c) Don't hold the thermometer by bulb

20. Which thermometer records the highest and lowest temperature during a period of time?

- (a) Clinical thermometer
- (b) Laboratory thermometer
- (c) Minimum and maximum thermometer
- (d) None of these

Ans: c) Minimum and maximum thermometer



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21. Temperature is a measure of the degree of the:

- (a) Hotness and coldness of an object
- (b) hotness of an object
- (c) coldness of an object
- (d) none of these

Ans: a) Hotness and coldness of an object

22. Expansion of a substance on heating depends on

- (a) Nature of the substance
- (b) Rise in temperature
- (c) Both A and B
- (d) Color of the substance

Ans: c) Both A and B

23. The substances which conduct heat easily are called:

- (a) Convection
- (b) Radiation
- (c) Conductors
- (d) None of these

Ans: c) Conductors

24. Which of the following thermometer contains mercury?

- (a) Clinical thermometer
- (b) Laboratory thermometer
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Ans: c) Both (a) and (b)



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25. The phenomenon involved in the formation of land and sea breeze is:

- (a) conduction
- (b) convection
- (c) radiation
- (d) all of these

Ans: b) Convection

26. Which thermometer is used to measure the temperature of different things and places?

- (a) Laboratory thermometer
- (b) Clinical thermometer
- (c) Minimum and maximum thermometer
- (d) None of these

Ans: a) Laboratory thermometer

27. The clinical thermometers presently in use in India are marked with a temperature scale. This scale corresponds to which of the following?

- (a) Celsius
- (b) Fahrenheit
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) None of these

Ans: a) Celsius

28. Which of the following is a good conductor of heat?

- (a) Iron
- (b) Steel
- (c) Aluminium
- (d) All of these

Ans: d) All of these

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29. A marble tile would feel cold as compared to a wooden tile on a winter morning, because the marble tile:

- (a) is a better conductor of heat than the wooden tile.
- (b) is polished while wooden tile is not polished.
- (c) reflects more heat than wooden tile.
- (d) is a poor conductor of heat than the wooden tile.

Ans: a) is a better conductor of heat than the wooden tile.

30. Metals are _____ conductors of heat.

- (a) average
- (b) poor
- (c) good
- (d) some are poor conductors

Ans: c) good

31. Which of the following substances is not a bad conductor of heat?

- (a) Rubber
- (b) Aluminium
- (c) Glass
- (d) Plastic

Ans: b) Aluminium

32. Sonu and Ria measured their body temperature. Sonu found this to be 98.6°F and Ria recorded 37°C. Which of the following statements is true?

- (a) Sonu has a higher body temperature than Ria.
- (b) Sonu has a lower body temperature than Ria.
- (c) Both have normal body temperature.
- (d) Both are suffering from fever.

Ans: c) Both have normal body temperature.



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33. What is the SI unit of temperature?

- (a) Kelvin
- (b) Celsius
- (c) Fahrenheit
- (d) None of these

Ans: a) Kelvin

34. Heat always flows

- (a) From a colder object to a hotter object
- (b) From a hotter object to a colder object
- (c) In both the directions
- (d) Heat never flows from one object to other

Ans: b) from a hotter object to a colder object

35. In solids, heat transfer takes place primarily due to

- (a) Conduction
- (b) Convection
- (c) Radiation
- (d) None of these

Ans: a) Conduction

36. Land breeze blows from

- (a) Lower surface to upper surface
- (b) Sea to land
- (c) Upper surface to lower surface
- (d) Land to sea

Ans: d) Land to sea



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37. The process of transferring of heat without any contact between the source of heat and the heated object is called

- (a) Conduction
- (b) Convection
- (c) Radiation
- (d) Induction

Ans: c) Radiation

38. A wooden spoon is dipped in cup of ice-cream, its other end

- (a) Does not become cold
- (b) Become cold by radiation
- (c) Become cold by convection
- (d) Become cold by conduction

Ans: a) Does not become cold

39. The heat is transferred directly from its source to another place without help of any substance in between, without a medium is:

- (a) Convection
- (b) Conduction
- (c) Radiation
- (d) None of these

Ans: c) Radiation

40. Which type of cloth is preferred in summer?

- (a) Silk clothes
- (b) Cotton clothes
- (c) Nylon clothes
- (d) Polyester clothes

Ans: b) Cotton clothes



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41.If the readings on Celsius and Fahrenheit scale of thermometers read the same numerical value when placed on a substance, then the temperature of the substance measured is

- (a) -40°C
- (b) 40°C
- (c) 0°C
- (d) 32°C

Ans: a) -40°C

42.The unusual behaviour of water between _____ is called the anomalous expansion.

- (a) 1°C to 10°C
- (b) 32°C to 4°C
- (c) 2°C to 3°C
- (d) 0°C to 4°C

Ans: d) 0°C to 4°C

43.Convert 25°C to Kelvin scale.

- (a) 298 K
- (b) 273 K
- (c) 298 C
- (d) 273 C

Ans: a) 298 K

44.The heat flow through solids only by

- (a) Conduction
- (b) Convection
- (c) Radiation
- (d) Does not flow

Ans: a) Conduction



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45. Heat transfer takes place in liquids and gases is essentially due to

- (a) Radiation
- (b) Conduction
- (c) Convection
- (d) Conduction as well as convection

Ans: C) Convection

46. What is the SI unit of heat ?

- (a) Kelvin
- (b) Celsius
- (c) Fahrenheit
- (d) joule

Ans: d) joule

47. When we heat the object the vibration and movement of molecules increases and temperature of the object _____

- (a) Decreases
- (b) Increases
- (c) Remains constant
- (d) Slow down

Ans: b) Increases

48. At normal temperature due to puncture, the compressed air inside the tube of a car wheel suddenly starts coming out. Then the air inside the tube

- (a) Starts becoming hotter
- (b) Starts becoming cooler
- (c) Remains at the same temperature
- (d) May become hotter or cooler

Ans: b) Starts becoming cooler



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49. The amount of heat energy produced by sun per second is

- (a) 3.8×10^{20} Joule
- (b) 3.8×10^{15} Joule
- (c) 3.8×10^{62} Joule
- (d) 3.8×10^{26} Joule

Ans: d) 3.8×10^{26} Joule

50. Which of the following is the SI unit of specific heat capacity?

- (a) $\text{J Kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$
- (b) J
- (c) J Kg
- (d) $\text{J Kg}^{-2} \text{K}^{-2}$

Ans: a) $\text{J Kg}^{-1} \text{K}^{-1}$

51. Heat Capacity depends on

- (a) Change in temperature
- (b) Mass of body
- (c) Nature of substance
- (d) All the above

Ans: d) All the above

52. The temperature at which the pressure and volume of a gas theoretically reaches zero is called _____

- (a) Absolute Zero
- (b) Boiling point
- (c) Freezing point
- (d) Melting point

Ans: a) Absolute zero



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53. Which of the substances have the highest specific heat capacity?

- (a) Air
- (b) Ice
- (c) Water
- (d) Steam

Ans: c) Water

54. The amount of heat energy absorbed or liberated by unit mass of a substance during change of state without causing any change in temperature is known as _____

- (a) Deposition
- (b) Specific latent heat
- (c) Heat Capacity
- (d) Thermal Expansion

Ans: b) Specific latent heat

55. Radiation takes place in the form of _____

- (a) Sound waves
- (b) Electromagnetic waves
- (c) Light waves
- (d) Radio waves

Ans: b) Electromagnetic waves

56. An iron ball at 40°C is dropped in a mug containing water at 40°C. The heat will _____.

- (a) Not flow from iron ball to water or from water to iron ball
- (b) Flow from iron ball to water
- (c) Flow from water to iron ball
- (d) None of the above

Ans: a) Not flow from iron ball to water or from water to iron ball



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57. What is the specific heat capacity of water?

- (a) 1200 J/kg^{°K}
- (b) 4200 J/kg^{°K}
- (c) 2933 J/kg^{°K}
- (d) 5500 J/kg^{°K}

Ans: b) 4200 J/kg^{°K}

58. Radiation is emitted by all bodies above _____

- (a) 10 K
- (b) 100 K
- (c) 273 K
- (d) 0 K

Ans: d) 0 K