

HEAT AND TEMPERATURE

1. A thermometer reads the body temperature in Fahrenheit scale gives reading $140^{\circ}F$. What is reading in Celsius scale:

- a) $60^{\circ}C$ b) $75^{\circ}C$ c) $95.6^{\circ}C$ d) $140^{\circ}C$

2. Production and measurement of very high temperature is called:

- a) Pyrometry
b) Cytometry
c) Cryogenics
d) None

3. The temperature of the sun is measured with:

- a) Platinum thermometer
b) Gas thermometer
c) Radiation Pyrometer (Pyro-heliometer)
d) Vapour Pressure Thermometer

- Platinum Resistance thermometer: $-200^{\circ}C$ to $1200^{\circ}C$
 - Gas Thermometer: $-150^{\circ}C$ to $600^{\circ}C$
 - Pyrometer: $800^{\circ}C$ to $6000^{\circ}C$
 - Vapour pressure Thermometer: $0.71k$ to $120K$
- *Ranges may vary as all thermometers have different types.*

4. The absolute zero temperature is:

- a) $-223K$ b) $-273^{\circ}C$ c) $-273.15^{\circ}C$ d) $-273^{\circ}F$

5. The study of physical phenomena at low temperature is:

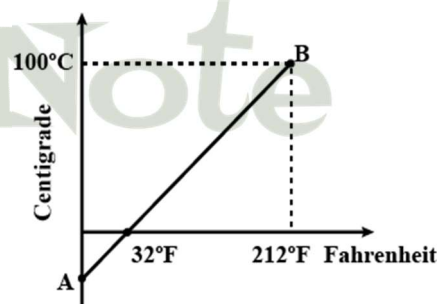
- A. Forzenics
B. Cytogenics
C. Refrigerics
D. Cryogenics

6. Among the temperature scales which scale is more sensitive:

- A. Celsius
B. Fahrenheit
C. Reaumer
D. Kelvin

7. The graph AB shown in figure is a plot of temperature of a body in degree Celsius and degree Fahrenheit. Then,

- A. Slope of line AB is $\frac{5}{9}$
B. Slope of line AB is $\frac{9}{5}$
C. Slope of line AB is $\frac{1}{9}$
D. Slope of line AB is $\frac{2}{9}$



8. The graph AB shown in figure is a plot of temperature of a body in degree Celsius and degree Fahrenheit. The value of $\sin \theta$ is:

- A. $\frac{5}{9}$
B. $\frac{9}{5}$
C. $\frac{5}{\sqrt{86}}$
D. $\frac{5}{\sqrt{106}}$

