Heat

<1M>

1.What is the range of laboratory thermometer?

2.The capillary tube of a clinical thermometer has kink-
(A) To increase the expansion of mercury.
(B) So that the level of mercury does not fall as soon as the thermometer is taken out of the mouth.
(C) To use less mercury.
(D) To help us see it better.

3.Radiation
(A) Does not require a material medium.
(B) Is the process of the transfer of heat in liquids.
(C) Is the process of the transfer of heat in which heat travels in one direction.
(D) Occurs in solids.

4.Human body temperature is normally-
(A) 32°F. (B) 0°F. (C) 100.4°F. (D) 98.6°F.

5.The range of a clinical thermometer is-
(A) 0-100°C. (B) 32-212°F. (C) 0-273°C. (D) 35-42°C.

6.The measure of degree of hotness or coldness of body is called-
(A) Heat energy. (B) Celsius. (C) Kelvin. (D) Temperature.

7.The capacity to do work is called-
(A) Force. (B) Movement. (C) Energy. (D) Momentum.

8.How can we measure the temperature of our body?

9.What is the temperature of a normal human body?

10.What is the use of the kink in clinical thermometer?

11.What is the range of the clinical thermometer?

12.Name a thermometer which does not use mercury as one of it's component?

13.Name the process by which heat is transferred from hotter object to the colder object.

14.What is the process by which heat of sun is able to reach us?

15.What is temperature?

16.Can we measure the temperature of 45°C from a clinical thermometer?
(A) No. (B) Yes. (C) Sometimes. (D) From some clinical thermometers.

17.Heat of the Sun reaches to us by-
(A) Reflection. (B) Condensation. (C) Radiation. (D) Sunlight.

18.Define conduction.

19.How does heat flow?

20.What will happen to a clinical thermometer if we keep it in the Sun or near a flame?
(A) It will measure the temperature. (B) It will break.
(C) It will melt. (D) Nothing will happen.

21.What is temperature ?

22.Name the mode of heat transfer in which heat energy flows from one body to another only if they are in contact with each other ?

23.Name the mode of heat transfer in which heat is transferred even in the absence of a medium ?

24.Temperature is the degree of or ……..of a body.

25.The hotness of a body is determined by its……

26.A clinical thermometer can measure a temperature between ... °C and……°C.

27.No medium is required for transfer of heat by the process of

28.A cold steel spoon is dipped in a cup of hot milk. It transfers heat to its other end by the process of ……..

29. is the process of transmission of heat in which heat travels directly from one place to another without the agency of any intervening medium.

30.The cold air blowing from the sea towards the land during the day is called ……

31.The cold air blowing from the land towards the sea during night is called ……..

32.Clothes of light colours are better…….of heat than clothes of dark colour.

33.What is the value of the normal body temperature ?

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34.In places of hot climate, it is advised that the outer walls of houses should be painted white. Explain.

35.Explain why wearing more layers of clothing during winter keeps us warmer than wearing just one thick piece of cloth?

36.How does the heat travel in air? In which direction does the smoke go?

37.What are the 2 conditions for conduction to take place?

38.What is temperature? Name the device used to measure it.

39.Name the two common scales in which temperatures are usually measured ?

40.Why a clinical thermometer should not be washed in hot water ?

41.Why in places of hot climate it is advised that the outer walls of houses be painted white.

42.Why wearing more layers of clothing during winter keeps us warmer than wearing just one thick piece of clothing.

43.Why do we wear woollen clothes in winter ?

44.What kind of clothes will keep us comfortable in summer ? Why ?

45.Describe the construction of a clinical thermometer

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46.What are conductors and insulators of heat? Give examples.

47.Write any three similarities between laboratory thermometer and the clinical thermometer.

48.What do you understand by clinical thermometer and laboratory thermometer?

49.differentiate between heat and temperature

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50.Suggest an activity to explain the term convection. >

51.Explain the process of conduction with the help of activity and neat labeled diagram

52.How will you read a thermometer?

53.What are the precautions to be take while reading a clinical thermometer?

54.Write short notes on :-
(a) Sea breeze . (b) Land breeze.

55.What precautions will you observe while using a clinical thermometer ?

56.write the differences between a clinical thermometer and a laboratory thermometer ?

57.write the differences between a clinical thermometer and a laboratory thermometer ?