

1. The degree of hotness or coldness of a body is measured by
(a) thermometer (b) ammeter (c) barometer (d) odometer
2. A reliable measure of the hotness of an object is called its
(a) pressure (b) speed (c) density (d) temperature.
3. The normal body temperature measured using a clinical thermometer on the Celsius scale is
(a) 37°C (b) 45°C (c) 57°C (d) 67°C
4. The range of temperature on a clinical thermometer is
(a) 37°C to 45°C (b) 32°C to 45°C (c) 35°C to 42°C (d) none of these
5. _____ is the boiling point of water on the Fahrenheit scale.
(a) 273°F (b) 212°F (c) 312°F (d) 100°F
6. Which of the following is not a scale of temperature?
(a) Celsius scale (b) Fahrenheit scale (c) Richter scale (d) Kelvin scale
7. The range of a laboratory thermometer is
(a) 10°C to 110°C (b) -110°C to -10°C (c) -110°C to 10°C (d) -10°C to 110°C
8. Mercury is not used in
(a) clinical thermometers
(b) laboratory thermometers
(c) digital thermometers
(d) all of these
9. A _____ prevents the mercury level from falling on its own.
(a) kink (b) bulb (c) thread (d) glass tube
10. Convection of heat takes place in
(a) solids only (b) gases only (c) liquids only (d) liquids and gases.
11. By which process does the Sun's heat reach the Earth?
(a) Convection (b) Transpiration (c) Radiation (d) Conduction
12. The phenomenon involved in the formation of sea breeze and land breeze is
(a) conduction (b) convection (c) radiation (d) none of these
13. Petrol storage tanks are not painted black because
(a) black is a good absorber of radiation
(b) black is bad conductor of heat
(c) black is good conductor of heat
(d) black is bad emitter of radiation.

14. A beggar wrapped himself with a few layers of newspaper on a cold winter night. This helped him to keep himself warm because
- (a) friction between the layers of newspaper produces heat.
 - (b) air trapped between the layers of newspaper is a bad conductor of heat.
 - (c) newspaper is a conductor of heat.
 - (d) newspaper is at a higher temperature than the temperature of the surrounding.
15. A and B measured their body temperature. A found her' to be 98.6°F and B recorded 37°C . Which of the following statement is true?
- (a) A has a higher body temperature than B.
 - (b) A has a lower body temperature than B.
 - (c) Both have normal body temperature.
 - (d) Both are suffering from fever.

Assertion-Reason Codes:

- (a) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - (b) If both Assertion and Reason are true and Reason is not the correct explanation of Assertion.
 - (c) If Assertion is true but Reason is false.
 - (d) If both Assertion and Reason are false.
16. Assertion: Sea breeze blows during daytime,
Reason: The air above the sea is hot and moves toward land.
17. Assertion: The flow of heat energy from one body to the other depends upon the amount of heat energy in them.
Reason: Heat flows from lower temperature of the body to higher temperature of the body.
18. Assertion: In a room containing air, heat can go from one place to another by radiation only.
Reason: In conduction, heat is transferred from one place to other by actual motion of heated material.
19. Assertion: Radiation is a method of transfer of heat.
Reason: The process of heat transfer that does not require any medium is called radiation.
20. Assertion: Water boils faster in a vessel having copper bottom.
Reason: Copper is the best conductor of heat.
21. Which of the following is true?
- (a) Sea breeze blows during day when the land is cooler than the sea.
 - (b) Land breeze blows during day when the sea is cooler than the land.
 - (c) Land breeze blows during night when the land is cooler than the sea.
 - (d) Sea breeze blows during night when the sea is cooler than the land.