



PHYSICS

BOOKS - BEIITIANS

HEAT

Formative Worksheet

1. A laboratory thermometer generally reads temperature from i while a clinical thermometer reads temperature from ii. The

information in which alternative completes the given statement?

A.

$i - 10^{\circ}C$ to $35^{\circ}C$, $ii - 42^{\circ}C$ to $110^{\circ}C$

B.

$i - 10^{\circ}C$ to $110^{\circ}C$, $ii - 35^{\circ}C$ to $42^{\circ}C$

C.

$i - 10^{\circ}C$ to $42^{\circ}C$, $ii - 35^{\circ}C$ to $110^{\circ}C$

D.

$i - 35^{\circ}C$ to $42^{\circ}C$, $ii - 10^{\circ}C$ to $110^{\circ}C$

Answer:



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2. A metallic ball at $40^{\circ}C$ is dropped in a vessel containing water at $20^{\circ}C$. Which of the following statements corresponding to the above statement is correct?

A. There will be an increase in temperature of both the ball and water.

B. There will be a decrease in temperature of both the ball and water.

C. Heat will flow from the ball to the water.

D. Heat will flow from the water to the ball.

Answer:



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3. A solid substance having a temperature of $90^{\circ}C$ is kept in a beaker. Some water having temperature of $60^{\circ}C$ is then poured into the

beaker. After sometime, the temperature of the water will be

A. $60^{\circ} C$

B. $90^{\circ} C$

C. Below $60^{\circ} C$

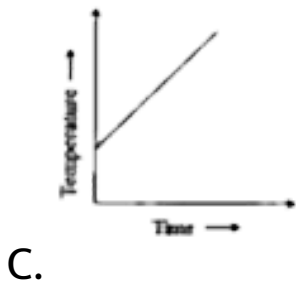
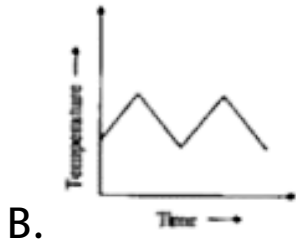
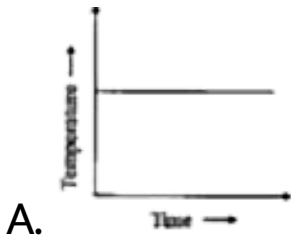
D. Between $60^{\circ} C$ and $90^{\circ} C$

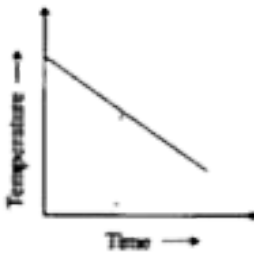
Answer:



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4. Which of the following graphs represents rate of cooling of hot water?





D.

Answer:



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5. The given table lists some materials as
conductors or insulators.

Conductor	Insulator
Iron	Copper
Aluminium	Plastic

Which is listed incorrectly in the table?

- A. Iron
- B. Plastic
- C. Copper
- D. Aluminium

Answer:



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	Column A		Column B
i	Black shirt	a	Summers
ii	White shirt	b	Laboratory thermometer
iii	- 10°C to 110°C	c	Clinical thermometer
iv	35°C to 42°C	d	Winters

6.

The alternatives in the given table can be correctly matched as.

A. i-d, ii-a, iii-c, iv-b

B. i-a, ii-d, iii-b, iv-c

C. i-d, ii-a, iii-b, iv-c

D. i-a, ii-d, iii-c, iv-b

Answer:



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7. The body temperature of an animal is $86^{\circ} F$.

Express the same temperature in degree Celsius.



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8. The day temperature in Delhi on a hot day was $45^{\circ} C$. Express this temperature in degree

Fahrenheit.



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9. Express the following temperatures on the Fahrenheit Scale.

$35^{\circ} C$ (b) $15^{\circ} C$



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10. Express the following temperatures on the Celsius Scale.

(a) $95^{\circ} F$ (b) $41^{\circ} F$



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11. In solids, heat flow from a i temperature to a ii temperature by the process of iii. The information in which alternatively completes the given statement?

A. i-higher, ii-lower, iii-convection

B. i-lower, ii-higher, iii-conduction

C. i-higher, ii-lower, iii-conduction

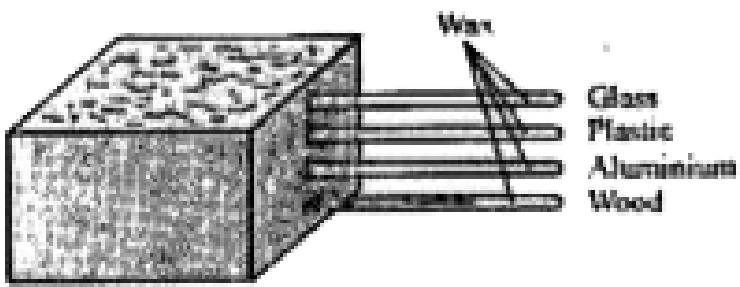
D. ii-lower, ii-higher, iii-convection

Answer:



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12. Four rods made up of glass, plastic, aluminium, and wood are covered with wax at one end. The other ends of these rods are inserted in a container containing hot water



The wax on which rod will melt first?

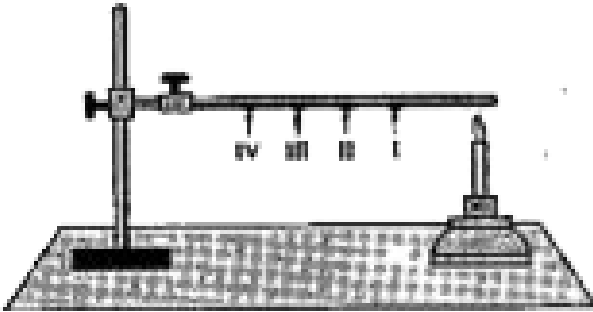
- A. Glass
- B. Plastic
- C. Wooden
- D. Aluminium

Answer:



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13. Four pins (I, II, III, and IV) are fixed to a metallic rod with the help of wax. The rod is heated at one end.



Which of the following pins would drop first?

A. I

B. II

C. III

D. IV

Answer:



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14. Kitchen utensils are provided with a copper base because

- A. Copper base increases their durability
- B. Copper base makes them attractive
- C. Copper is a good conductor of heat

D. Copper is a bad conductor of heat

Answer:



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15. A litre of water at $50^{\circ}C$ is mixed with another litre of water at $70^{\circ}C$. What will be the temperature of the mixture?

A. $20^{\circ}C$

B. $120^{\circ}C$

C. Between $50^{\circ}C$ and $70^{\circ}C$

D. More than $70^{\circ}C$ but less than $120^{\circ}C$

Answer:



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16. i breeze blows during the ii from the land to the sea.

The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

A. i-Land, ii-day

B. i-Land, ii-night

C. i-Sea, ii-day

D. i-Sea, ii-night

Answer:



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17. i is a good conductor of heat, but ii is a bad conductor of heat.

The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

A. i-Air, ii-aluminium

B. i-Aluminium, ii-air

C. i-Air, ii-iron

D. i-Iron, ii-aluminium

Answer:



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18. During the daytime, the air over the land becomes i and rises up. The cold air from the ii starts moving towards the iii to fill the vacuum

created. This movement of air is known as iv.
The information in which alternative completes
the given statements?

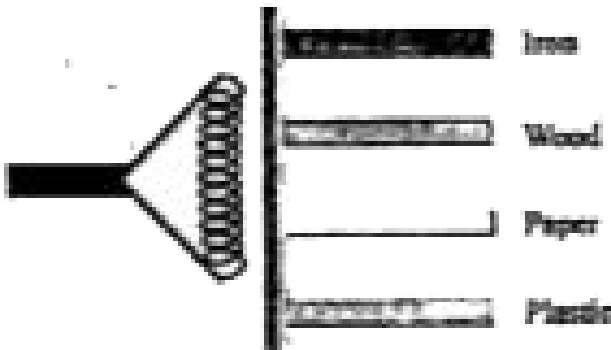
- A. i-hotter, ii-sea, iii-land, iv-sea breeze
- B. i-hotter, ii-land, iii-sea, iv-land breeze
- C. i-cooler, ii-sea, iii-land, iv-sea breeze
- D. i-cooler, ii-sea, iii-land, iv-land breeze

Answer:



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19. Four rods made of iron, wood, paper, and plastic are connected by a straight metallic rod, as shown in the given figure. The rods are heated by a hot filament placed near them. After sometime, it is observed that the temperature of the iron rod is more than that of the other three rods.



Heat transfer within the rods takes place by

A. Conduction

B. Convection

C. Radiation

D. Induction

Answer:



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20. When a layer of air receives enough heat from Earth's surface, it expands and becomes less dense. This layer is then pushed upward by buoyancy. The cool and heavy air sinks under

this layer. This cycle repeats with the re-heating of the cool air. The phenomenon described in the preamble is known as

- A. Radiation
- B. Induction
- C. Conduction
- D. Convection

Answer:



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21. Heat transfer by the process of i requires medium while no medium is required for the heat transfer by the process of ii. The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

- A. i-radiation, ii-convection
- B. i-convection, ii-conduction
- C. i-conduction, ii-convection
- D. i-convection, ii-radiation

Answer:





22. Convection is a process of heat transfer by the actual movement of molecules. Convection can take place only in I and II Heat transfer by III. can take place without any medium. The given statements are correctly completed by alternative

- A. I-solids, II-liquids, III-radiation
- B. I-solids, II-gases, III-conduction
- C. I-liquid, II-gases, III-radiation

D. I-liquids, II-solids, III-conductoin

Answer:



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Conceptive Worksheet

1. What is the temperature range of a clinical thermometer?

A. $32^{\circ}C$ to $38^{\circ}C$

B. $35^{\circ}C \rightarrow 42^{\circ}C$

C. $38^{\circ}C$ to $45^{\circ}C$

D. $40^{\circ}C$ to $45^{\circ}C$

Answer:



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2. State the unit in which temperature is commonly measured.

A. Fahrenheit

B. Celsius

C. Kelvin

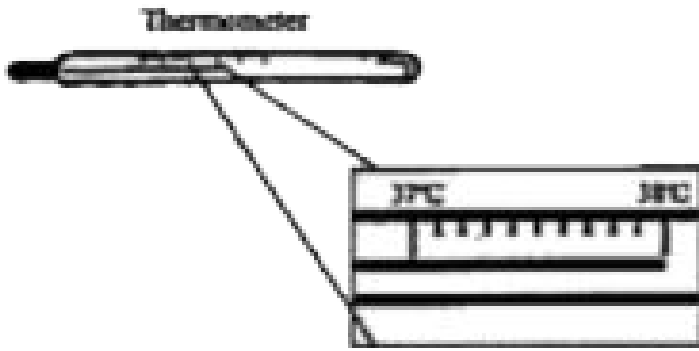
D. Pascal

Answer:



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3. In the given thermometer, the bigger marks read one degree. Also, there are ten small divisions between them.



How can one small division be read in the given thermometer?

- A. $0.1^{\circ} C$
- B. $0.5^{\circ} C$
- C. $0.05^{\circ} C$
- D. $0.01^{\circ} C$

Answer:





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4. What is the range of a clinical thermometer on Fahrenheit scale ?

A. $94^{\circ} F - 110^{\circ} F$

B. $90^{\circ} F - 108^{\circ} F$

C. $94^{\circ} F - 108^{\circ} F$

D. $93^{\circ} F - 109^{\circ} F$

Answer:



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5. Which of the following temperatures represents the average human body temperature?

A. $25^{\circ} C$

B. $30^{\circ} C$

C. $37^{\circ} C$

D. $48^{\circ} C$

Answer:



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6. A i thermometer has a temperature range of
ii The information in which alternative
completes the given statement?

A. i-laboratory, $i - 37^{\circ} C - 57^{\circ} C$

B. i-clinical, $ii - 35^{\circ} C - 42^{\circ} C$

C. i-clinical, $ii - 25^{\circ} C - 45^{\circ} C$

D. i-laboratory, $ii - 40^{\circ} C - 140^{\circ} C$

Answer:



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7. Before a clinical thermometer is used, it should be ensured that the mercury level is

A. at $42^{\circ}C$

B. at $37^{\circ}C$

C. below $35^{\circ}C$

D. between $35^{\circ}C$ and $42^{\circ}C$

Answer:



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8. For an experiment, Mahima requires water at $80^{\circ}C$. Which type of thermometer can she use to measure the temperature of water?

A. Only clinical thermometer

B. Only laboratory thermometer

C. Both clinical and maximum-minimum thermometer

D. Both laboratory and maximum-minimum thermometer

Answer:



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9. Which of the following statements is incorrect ?

- A. With heating, the temperature increases
- B. With cooling, the temperature decreases
- C. Temperature is the measure of degree of hotness of a body

D. Heat always flows from a low temperature to high temperature body.

Answer:



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10. When an ice is kept on the palm, it starts melting because.

A. of the presence of sweat on the palm ice cube

B. of the atmospheric and body pressure on

the to the ice cube

C. the heat energy of the palm gets

transferred

D. the heat energy of the ice cube gets

transferred to the palm

Answer:



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11. Which of the following substances is an insulator?

A. Iron

B. Steel

C. Plastic

D. Aluminium

Answer:



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12. Which of the following statements is incorrect regarding the process of conduction?

- A. There should be no medium.
- B. The objects should be solid in state.
- C. Two objects should be in contact with each other.
- D. The temperature of the objects should be different.

Answer:



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13. Which of the following examples is not an application of the process of convection?

- A. Ventilation in houses
- B. Land breeze and sea breeze
- C. Central heating of buildings
- D. Wooden handles of cooking utensils

Answer:



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14. Which colour would you prefer to wear in summers?

A. White

B. Purple

C. Black

D. Red

Answer:



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15. Ravi kept some water for boiling for making tea. To mix sugar, he stirred it with a spoon. After some time, he observed that the temperature of the other end of the spoon had changed. How did the temperature of the spoon change?

A. It became hot by the process of conduction.

B. It became cold by the process of conduction.

C. It became hot by the process of convection.

D. It became cold by the process of convection

Answer:



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Summative Worksheet

1. Ramesh fills a black and a white-coloured container with an equal amount of water and leaves them in mid-day sun for about an hour. When he checks the temperature of water in both the containers using a thermometer, he finds that the water in the black-coloured container is hotter. Which of the following statements cannot be concluded from the given activity?

A. Dark-coloured clothes are preferred during summers.

B. Light-coloured clothes should not be worn in winters

C. Dark-coloured clothes are bad reflectors.

D. Light-coloured clothes are bad absorbers

Answer:



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2. Which of the following statements is not true?

- A. Loss and gain of heat by human body takes place by radiation.
- B. Heat is transferred from the sun to the Earth by radiation.
- C. Heat transfer by radiation requires a medium.
- D. All hot bodies radiate heat.

Answer:



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3. Which table correctly matches the mode of transfer of heat in air and an iron nail?

A. Object water-Iron nail, Mode of transfer of heat -Convection, Conduction

B. Objec-Mode of transfer of heat, Water-Convection, Iron nail-Convection

C. Object -Mode of transfer of heat, Water -Conduction, Iron nail-Conduction

D. Object-Mode of transfer of heat, Water -Conduction, Iron nail-Convection

Answer:



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4. Which of the following statements regarding land and sea breezes is correct?

A. Land as well as sea breeze is caused by convection

B. Land as well as sea breeze is formed by conduction

C. Sea breeze is formed by radiation, while
and breeze is formed by convection

D. Land breeze is formed by radiation, while
sea breeze is formed by conduction

Answer:



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5. Some examples of transfer of heat are

I. Heat felt from & Done

II. Shaking hands with someone

III. Heating a pot containing water

IV. An ice cube cooling down the hand of its holder

Which of the given examples are examples of heat transfer by conduction?

A. I and III

B. I and II

C. II and IV

D. I, III, and IV

Answer:



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6. Which of the following instances involves heat transfer by conduction?

A. Formation of land and sea breezes

B. Heating a room using a heat convector

C. Container with white surface getting cold
in shade

D. Measuring the temperature of a sick
person with a thermometer

Answer:



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7. Conduction is a process

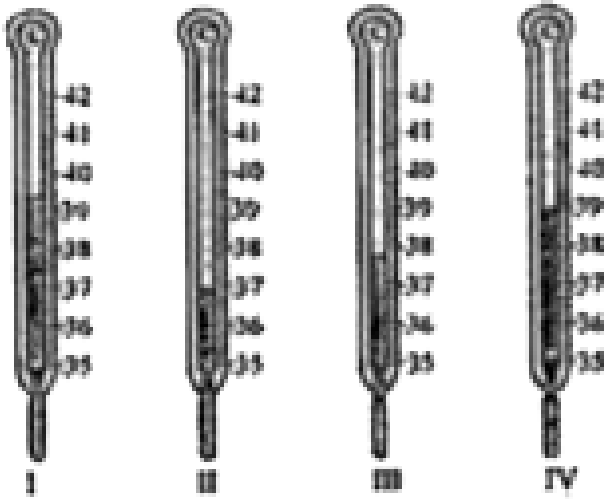
- A. Generally occurs in gases
- B. Requires a medium for heat transfer
- C. Is a measure of the hotness of solids
- D. Occurs when water is heated in a beaker

Answer:



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8. Four people, P, Q, R, and S, had gone for a checkup to a medical camp. The doctors present there measured their body temperatures using four different thermometers. The readings on the thermometers are shown in the given figure.



Whose temperature matches with with normal body temperature of a healthy human being?

- A. S
- B. P
- C. Q
- D. R

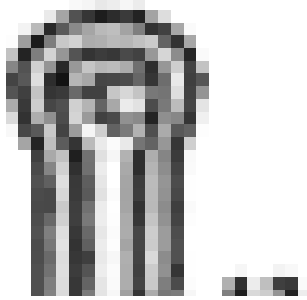
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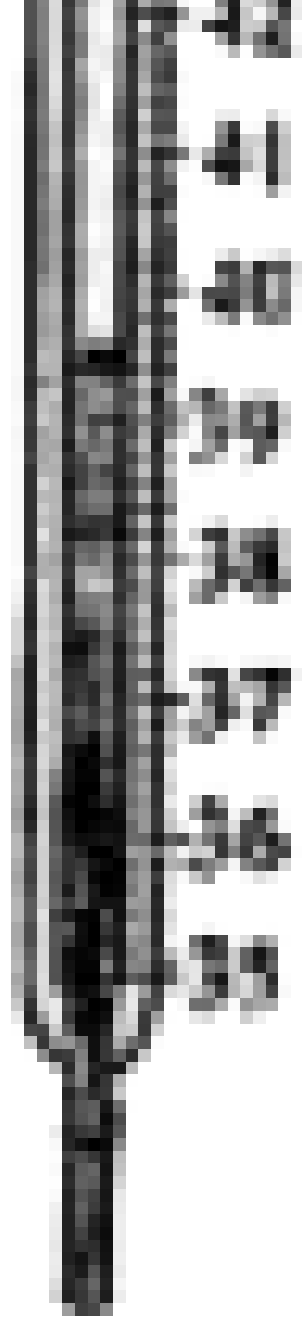


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9. The given figure represents the thermometer with which a doctor has just measured the temperature of a patient.

What is the temperature of the body of the patient?





42
41
40
39
38
37
36
35

What is the temperature of the body of the patient?

A. $39^{\circ} C$

B. $39^{\circ} F$

C. $39.6^{\circ} F$

D. $39.6^{\circ} C$

Answer:



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10. The device used for measuring the degree of hotness of an object is called a

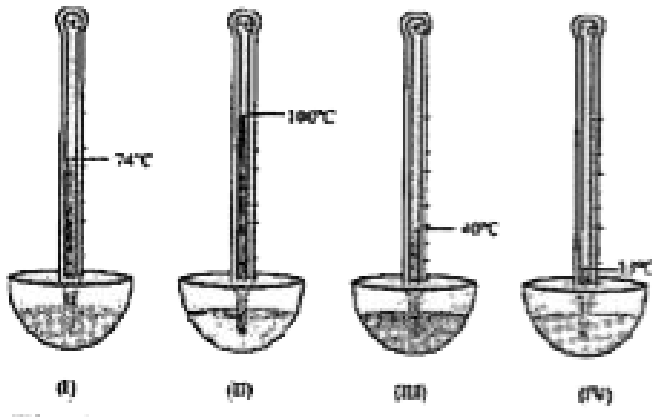
- A. Telescope
- B. Barometer
- C. Thermometer
- D. Stethoscope

Answer:



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11. The temperatures of liquids I, II, III, and IV were measured using a thermometer. The various readings that the thermometer displayed are shown in the given figure.



The decreasing order of the given liquids according to their hotness is

A. $I > II > III > IV$

B. $II > I > III > IV$

$$C. IV > III > I > II$$

$$D. III > IV > II > I$$

Answer:



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12. Ravi kept some water for boiling for making tea. To mix sugar, he stirred it with a spoon. After some time, he observed that the temperature of the other end of the spoon had changed.

How did the temperature of the spoon change?

A. It became hot by the process of conduction.

B. It became cold by the process of conduction.

C. It became hot by the process of convection.

D. It became cold by the process of convection,

Answer:



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13. When an ice is kept on the palm, it starts melting because.

A. Of the presence of sweat on the palm

B. of the atmospheric and body pressure on the to the ice cube

C. The heat energy of the palm gets transferred to the ice cube

D. The heat energy of the ice cube gets transferred to the palm

Answer:



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14. For an experiment, Mahima requires water at $80^{\circ}C$. Which type of thermometer can she use to measure the temperature of water?

A. Only clinical thermometer

B. Only laboratory thermometer

C. Both clinical and maximum-minimum
thermometer

D. Both laboratory and maximum-minimum
thermometer

Answer:



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1. The degree of hotness or coldness of a body is called its



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2. Heat is a form of.....



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3. Heat energy is measured in.....



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Hots Worksheet True Or False

1. Temperature is a form of energy.



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2. Heat energy flows from a hot body to a cold body.



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3. Temperature is measured in joules.



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4. When heat energy flows into a body it warms the body.



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Hots Worksheet

1. Which of these thermometers would you use to measure body temperature?

- A. Alcohol thermometer
- B. Laboratory thermometer
- C. Clinical thermometer
- D. Any mercury thermometer

Answer:



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2. Heat energy will flow from our body to the surrounding if

A. The surroundings are at a higher temperature than our body.

B. The surroundings are at the same temperature as our body.

C. The surroundings are at a lower temperature than our body

D. There is no relationship between heat flow and temperature.

Answer:



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3. Give one point of difference between the following

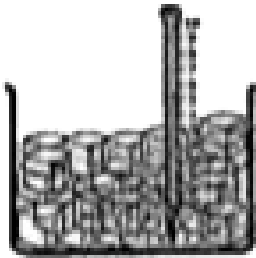
(a) A Clinical Thermometer and a Mercury Thermometer

b) Celsius scale and Fahrenheit scale

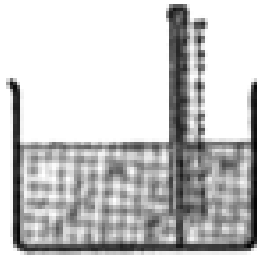


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4. The given figures show the change in temperature of ice when it is heated.



ice at -2°C



water at 10°C

What is the change in temperature as ice converts to water?

A. 2°C

B. 5°C

C. 10°C

D. 12°C

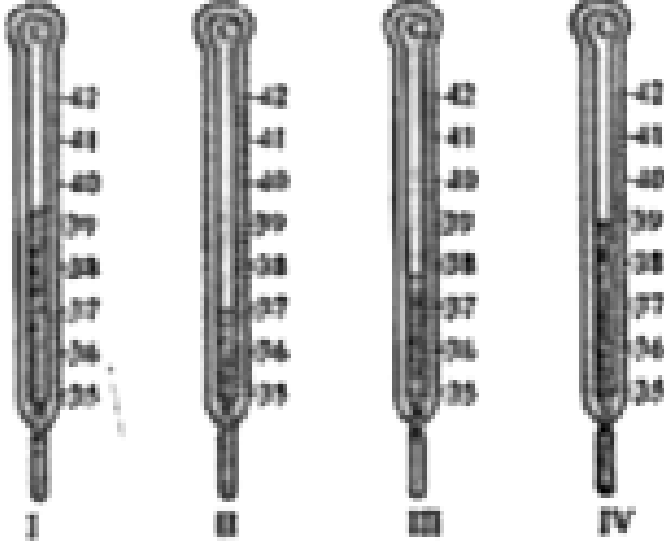
Answer:



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5. The body temperatures of four people W, X, Y, and Z were taken using four different thermometers I, II, III and IV respectively. The reading of each thermometer is shown in the given figure, Among the four people, the body temperature of W is the highest and is equal to 100°F .

ii.



The information in which alternative completes the given statement?

A. i-W, *ii* – $39.4^{\circ} C$

B. i-X, *ii* – $37.0^{\circ} C$

C. i-Y, *ii* – $37.8^{\circ} C$

D. i-Z, *ii* – $39^{\circ} C$

Answer:



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6. Convection and Radiation



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7. Conduction, convection, and radiation are

A. Different modes of heat energy

B. Different modes of heat transfer

C. Different measures of temperature

D. All of these

Answer:



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8. Convection does not occur in

A. Vacuum

B. Liquids

C. Gases

D. Air

Answer:



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9. In fluids, heat transfer takes place primarily due to

A. Conduction

B. Convection

C. Radiation

D. None

Answer:



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10. Give one point of difference between the following

(a) Conduction of heat and Convection

(b) Conductors and Insulators



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11. Which of these is a good conductor of heat?

A. Wood

B. Straw

C. Water

D. Copper

Answer:



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12. Which of these is a bad conductor of heat?

A. Wool

B. Gold

C. Copper

D. Stainless steel

Answer:



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13. Name the mode of heat transfer in each of the following cases :following cases:

(a) In a vessel of boiling water.

(b) Heat energy teaching us from the sun.

(c) A vessel kept on a hot stove becomes hot.

(d) Warm breeze from the land flows towards the sea.

(e) A spoon kept in a hot tea cup becomes warm.



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14. a) Name the mode of heat transfer from one body to another where it is essential for the two bodies to be in contact.

b) Name the mode of heat transfer that can take place even in vacuum.



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15. Give reasons.

a) Woolen clothes are worn in winter.

b) Light cotton clothes are worn in summer.



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16. a) Why is mercury used in thermometers?

Give three reasons.

b) List the special features of a mercury clinical thermometer.



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17. Match the following

Column A

(A) Insulator

(B) Energy

(C) Fahrenheit

(D) Joule

(E) Metals

Column B

p. Unit of heat energy

q. Good conductors

r. Rubber

s. Thermometer

t. Heat



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lit Jee Worksheet I Single Correct Answer Type

1. Which body feels hot ?

- A. A body losing heat
- B. A body gaining heat
- C. Both
- D. None

Answer:





2. Under what condition the flow of heat is rapid.

A. One of the two bodies is too hot

B. One of the two bodies is too cold

C. There is a big difference in the temperature of two bodies

D. All

Answer:



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3. __ is the physical quantity which measures the amount of heat in a body.

A. Temperature

B. Energy

C. Mass

D. None

Answer:



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4. One litre of water at $30^{\circ}C$ is mixed with one litre of water at $60^{\circ}C$, the temperature of the mixture will be

A. $90^{\circ}C$

B. $> 60^{\circ}C$ but $< 90^{\circ}C$

C. $30^{\circ}C$

D. Between $30^{\circ}C$ & $60^{\circ}C$

Answer:





5. A steel cup at $400^{\circ}C$ is dropped in a container of water at $40^{\circ}C$, then

A. Heat will flow from cup to water

B. Heat will not flow from cup to water or from water to cup

C. Heat flow from water to cup

D. The temperature of cup increases

Answer:



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6. Normal temperature of human body is

A. $37^{\circ} C$

B. $98.4^{\circ} F$

C. Both

D. None

Answer:



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7. Which of the following is NOT correct in 'heat transmission through conduction ?

A. Heat flows only when one end of an object is hot and other end is cold.

B. When heat is flowing through two objects they must remain in contact with one another.

C. Once the two ends of the object through which heat is flowing attain the same temperature conduction of heat stops.

D. In conduction, heat is transferred through the moving particles of medium from one place to another.

Answer:



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8. Heat transmission through convection does not take place in

A. Liquids

B. Gases

C. Solids

D. None

Answer:



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9. While sitting near a heater or a bonfire, you feel warm. The heat from the heater reaches you by process

A. Conduction

B. Radiation

C. Convection

D. All

Answer:



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10. Handles of electrical appliances and cooking utensils are made from ?

A. Bakelite

B. Plastics

C. Wood

D. All

Answer:



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lit Jee Worksheet Ii Multiple Choice Questions

1. Choose the correct statements:

A. S.I. unit of temperature is kelvin

B. Temperature is a scalar quantity.

C. S.I. unit of heat is joule(J).

D. $1 \text{ cal} = 4.2 \text{ J}$

Answer:



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2. Mercury is the commonly used thermometric liquid because

A. It can be easily obtained in pure state

B. It does not stick to glass tube
thermometer

C. It has a very high density

D. It has very low freezing point and a very
high boiling point.

Answer:



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3. Choose the correct option:

A. Temperature is a scalar quantity

B. Heat energy is also called thermal energy

C. The device for measuring the temperature of a substance is called a thermometer

D. Temperature of a body decides the direction of heat flow from the body

Answer:





4. Choose the correct option:

A. Two bodies of same substance having different masses may have same temperature but different amount of heat

B. Two bodies of same substance having different masses may have same amount of heat but different temperature

- C. Heat contents of a body do not decide the direction of heat flow from the body
- D. The thermometer which has mercury as the thermometric liquid is called mercury thermometer

Answer:



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lit Jee Worksheet Iii Paragraph Type

1. Temperature can be measured in $^{\circ}C$ and $^{\circ}F$

The boiling point of water is

A. $180^{\circ}C$

B. $12^{\circ}C$

C. $40^{\circ}C$

D. $100^{\circ}C$

Answer:



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2. Temperature can be measured in $^{\circ}C$ and $^{\circ}F$

The melting point of ice is

A. $0^{\circ}C$

B. $273^{\circ}C$

C. $40^{\circ}C$

D. $100^{\circ}C$

Answer:



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3. Temperature can be measured in $^{\circ}C$ and $^{\circ}F$

Normal temperature of human body is

A. $98.4^{\circ}F$

B. $120^{\circ}F$

C. $80^{\circ}F$

D. $37^{\circ}F$

Answer:



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4. For measuring temperature Celsius scale, Fahrenheit scale , Kelvin scale and Reaumur scale may be used.

The scale on which ice point is taken as $0^{\circ}C$ and steam point is taken as $100^{\circ}C$ is

A. Celsius scale

B. Fahrenheit scale

C. Kelvin scale

D. Reaumur scale

Answer:



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5. For measuring temperature Celsius scale, Fahrenheit scale , Kelvin scale and Reaumur scale may be used.

The scale on which ice point is taken as $32^{\circ} F$ and steam point is taken as $212^{\circ} F$.

A. Celsius scale

B. Fabrenheit scale

C. Kelvin scale

D. Reaumur scale

Answer:



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6. The scale on which ice point is taken as 273K and steam point is taken as 373K.

A. Celsius scale

B. Fabrenheit scale

C. Kelvin scale

D. Reaumur scale

Answer:



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lit Jee Worksheet Iv Integer Type

1.1 kilo calorie=_____calories



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2. Ice point in Fahrenheit is _____ $^{\circ}F$.



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lit Jee Worksheet V Matrix Matching

1. Match the following

A) Temperature

B) Heat

C) Centigrade Scale

(p) Energy

(q) $0^{\circ}C - 100^{\circ}C$

(r) Force

(s) Measurement of
Energy



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2. Match the following

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| A) Silver, Copper, Lead, Iron | (p) Solids |
| B) Wood, Wool, Bakelite,
Plastics | (q) Fluids |
| C) Convection | (r) Conductors |
| | (s) Insulators |



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3. Match the following

- | | |
|--|---|
| A) Process due to which a solid directly | (p) To measure very low change into gaseous state temperature |
| B) Alcohol thermometer | (q) Sublimation |
| C) Liquid metal | (r) To measure high temperature |



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4. Match the following

A) Land breeze blows during

B) Sea breeze blows during

C) Dark colour clothes are preferred during

(p) Summer

(q) Winter

(r) day

(s) Night



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