Chapter-1

Worksheet-1

Section 1

Q1. What is importance of Heat in our daily life?

Q2. How heat is generated and transferred?

Q3. Explain how a thermometer works.

Q4. Why only mercury is used in most of the thermometer?

Q5. Differentiate between Laboratory Thermometer and Clinical Thermometer.

Q6. Why most of the thermometer used today are digital thermometer?

Q7. Which thermometer you will uses to measure daily temperature of your city?

Q8. Differentiate between 3 modes of heat transfer.

Q9. Differentiate between thermal conductor and thermal insulator.

Q10. Explain the phenomenon of Sea Breeze.

Section 2

Q11. The temperature of an object increases because of the _____ of heat.

- a) Reflection
- b) Transmission
- c) Absorption
- d) Conduction

Q12. Light colored clothes _____ most of the heat that falls on them

- a) Absorb
- b) Reflects
- c) Transmits
- d) Radiate

Q13. In solids, generally, the heat is transferred by the process of

- a) Convection
- b) Radiation
- c) Conduction
- d) Insulation

Q14. What is the normal temperature of a healthy person?

- a) 37 F
- b) 37° C
- c) 37 K
- d) Both a and b

Q15. Heat always flows _____

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

Q16. Heat from the sun reaches to earth by

- a) Convection
- b) Radiation

c) Conductiond) Insulation

Q17. A metal surface feels cold as compared to a wooden surface on a winter morning, because the metal surface _____

- a) is a better conductor of heat than the wooden surface.
- b) is polished while wooden surface is not polished.
- c) reflects more heat than wooden surface.
- d) Both a and b

Q18. Temperature is the measure of _____ of an object.

- a) Heat
- b) Hotness
- c) Conduction
- d) Radiation

Q19. The thermometer used to measure human body temperature is called ______ thermometer.

a) Mercury

b) Clinical

c) Laboratory

d) Maximum and minimum

Q20. All hot bodies radiate _____

- a) Temperature
- b) Water
- c) Heat
- d) Electricity