

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) Conduction
- d) 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