

Thermodynamics Multiple Choice Questions with Answers Pdf Download

1. The internal energy of a substance depends on

- a. temperature only
- b. pressure only
- c. volume only
- d. none of the above

Ans: A

2. In an isothermal process

- a. temperature increases gradually
- b. volume remains constant
- c. pressure remains constant
- d. change in internal energy is zero

Ans: D

3. According to kinetic theory of heat

- a. temperature should rise during boiling
- b. temperature should fall during freezing
- c. at low temperatures all bodies are in solid state
- d. at absolute zero there is absolute no vibration of molecules

Ans: D

4. The process that follows the equation $pV^n = \text{constant}$, is called

- a. constant volume process
- b. constant pressure process
- c. constant temperature process
- d. polytropic process

Ans: D

5. The solubility of a gas in a liquid at small concentration is represented by

- a. Henry's law
- b. Rault's law

- c. Claperyon equation
- d. Vander waal's equation

Ans: A

6. Antifreeze chemicals are
- a. same as refrigerants
 - b. those which are added to refrigerants for better performance
 - c. those which lower down freezing points of liquids
 - d. those which do not freeze at all

Ans: C

7. An isolated system
- a. is a specified region where transfers of energy and/or mass takes place
 - b. is a region of constant mass and only energy is allowed to cross the boundaries
 - c. cannot transfer either energy or mass to or from the surroundings
 - d. is one in which mass within the system is not necessarily constant

Ans: C

8. The statement that energy can be neither created nor destroyed but only converted from one form to another, is known as
- a. Kinetic theory of gases
 - b. Avogadro's hypothesis
 - c. Zeroth law of thermodynamics
 - d. First law of thermodynamics

Ans: D

9. The sequence of processes that eventually returns the working substance to its original state is known as
- a. event
 - b. process
 - c. thermodynamic property
 - d. thermodynamic cycle

Ans: D

10. Internal energy of a perfect gas depends on

- a. temperature, specific heats and pressure
- b. temperature, specific heats and enthalpy
- c. temperature, specific heats and entropy
- d. temperature only

Ans: D

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