11. According to Pascals law the pressure of gas in a vessel is
A. Different in different direction
B. Same in all direction
C. Same only along opposite
D. Same only along normal directions

Answer: Option B
12. We can produce heat by
A. Frictional process
B. Chemical processes
C. Electrical processes
D. All of the above

Answer: Option D
13. Which one is true for internal energy?

It is sum of all forms of energies
A. associated with molecules of a
B. It is a state function of a system system
C. It is proportional to transnational K.E of the molecules

Answer: Option D
14. Metabolism is the name of a process in which energy transformation takes place within
A. Heat engine
B. Human body
C. Atmosphere
D. Laboratory

Answer: Option B
15. Which one is not an example of adiabatic process ?
A. rapid escape of air from a burst tyre
C. conversion of water into ice in refrigerator
B. rapid expansion of air
D. cloud formation in the atmosphere

Answer: Option c
16. The pressure exerted by a column of mercury 76 cm high and at 0 ? C is called
A. 1 atmosphere
B. 1 Newton per square meter
C. 1 Pascal
D. data is insufficient

Answer: Option A
17. Standard condition STP refer to a gas at
A. 76 cm 0 ?C
B. 760 mm 273 K
C. 1atm 273 K
D. all of the above

Answer: Option D
18. If the volume of a gas is held constant and we increase its temperature then
A. its pressure is constant
B. its pressure rises
C. its pressure falls
D. any of above

Answer: Option B
19. If the pressure of a given gas is held constant its density is inversely proportional to its absolute temperature. We can refer it as another statement of
A. Boyles law
B. Charles law
C. Ideal gas law
D. Avagadros law

Answer: Option B
20. Boyles law helds for ideal gases in
A. isochoric processes
B. isobaric processes
C. isothermal processes
D. adiabatic processes

Answer: Option C

