# **O Level Pure Physics MCQs**

## <u>Temperature Test 1.0</u>

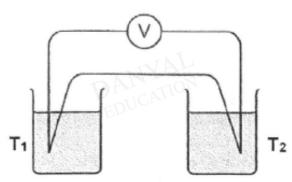
### Q1

Which one of the following physical properties does not vary with temperature?

- A mass of a liquid at a constant volume
- B pressure of a fixed mass of gas at a constant volume
- C resistance of an electrical conductor
- D volume of a fixed mass of liquid

# Q2

A thermocouple thermometer uses a voltmeter to measure the electromotive force (e.m.f.) generated between two junctions. The junctions are at temperatures  $T_1$  and  $T_2$ .



Which pair of values of T1 and T2 will not produce any voltmeter reading?

	T₁/°C	T₂/°C
Α	- 10	- 20
в	B-5CATIO	0
с	10	10
D	0	100

#### Q3

When one junction of a thermocouple is placed in pure melting ice at 0 °C and the other junction in steam at 100 °C, the e.m.f. is 8.0 mV. The cold junction is then removed from melting ice and placed in a liquid at constant temperature. The e.m.f. is now 2.0 mV.

What is the temperature of the liquid?

Α	20 °C	в	25 °C	С	55 °C	D	75 °C
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### Q4

Which of the following incorrectly shows the thermometric property of the thermometer?

	DU	DUI
	Thermometer	Thermometric property
A	Mercury-in-glass thermometer	Volume of a fixed mass of liquid varies with temperature.
В	Thermocouple	Electromotive force between two junctions at different temperature varies with the temperature difference across the junctions.
С	Constant-volume gas thermometer	Volume of a fixed mass of gas varies with temperature.
D	Resistance thermometer	Resistance of a piece of conducting wire varies with temperature.

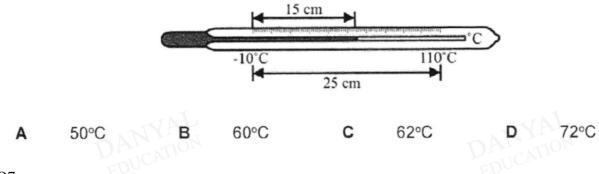
### Q5

In calibrating a thermocouple thermometer, one of its junctions is kept in melting ice and the other junction in boiling water. The ammeter reads 600  $\mu$ A and the pointer points to the right. If the junction which was previously in boiling water is now inserted into another substance that is 30°C, what will be the reading on the ammeter and in which direction will the pointer point?

	Ammeter reading/µA	Pointer direction		
A	420	Right		
в	420	Left		
С	180	Right		
D	180	Left		

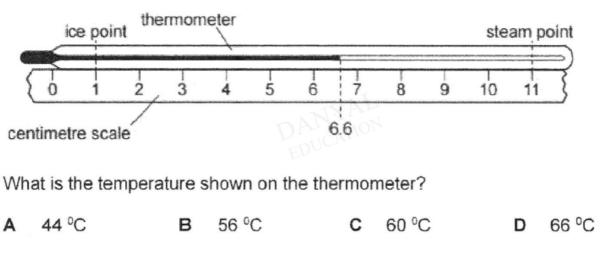
#### Q6

The diagram shows a mercury-in-glass thermometer. The distance between the -10°C and the 110°C markings is 25 cm. At what temperature is the end of the mercury thread 15 cm from the -10°C mark?



### Q7

A centimetre scale is fixed next to an unmarked mercury-in-glass thermometer. The ice point and the steam point are marked.



## Q8

The lengths of mercury thread in a uniform tube above the bulb of a mercury-in-glass thermometer are as follows:

- · 20 mm when the bulb is in melting ice
- 120 mm when the bulb is in steam above boiling water
- 40 mm when the bulb is in sea water

What is the approximate temperature of sea water?

	Α	20°C	в	33°C	С	40°C	D	80°C
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Q9

- 21. When calibrating a liquid-in glass thermometer, which of the following steps is **not** needed?
- A Choosing two fixed points.
- B Choosing a thermometric property that varies constantly.
- C Ensuring that the room temperature is kept constant.
- **D** Ensuring that the thermometer is calibrated at one atmospheric pressure.

Q10

A faulty thermometer with uniform scale reads 10 °C and 90 °C when placed in melting ice and steam over boiling water respectively.

What should be the true temperature if the thermometer reads 36 °C?

<b>A</b> 26.0 °C <b>B</b> 36.0 °C <b>C</b> 32.5 °C <b>D</b>	) 45.0 °C
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#### **Answers**

#### **Temperature Test 1.0**

Q1 A

- Q2 C
- Q3 D
- Q4 C
- Q5 C
- Q6 C
- Q7 B
- Q8 A
- Q9 C
- Q10 C