TALEEMI DUNYA

Test Syllabus: Unit # 11

St. Name	Test	physics	T. Marks	30	Time	60 Min
F. Name	Class	11 th	T. Code	U#11	T. Date	

NOTE: Four possible answers A, B, C and D to each question are given. The choice which you think is correct, fill that circle in front of that Question with Marker or Pen ink. Cutting or filling two or more circles will result in zero mark in that question. **6.**

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	1.Heat is a form of:				-					
a	Power	b	Work	c	Energy	d	Motion			
2.Pressure of the gas depends upon										
a	Only on molecular speed	b	only on mass of molecule	c	only on number of	d	number of molecules in			
					molecules in a		a unit volume mass			
					unitvolume		andspeed of molecule			
3.In the isothermal process, one of the following is constant:										
a	Pressure	b	volume	c	temperature	d	heat energy			
4.A process in which no heat enters or leave the system is called:										
a	isothermal process	b	adiabatic process	c	isochoric process	d	isobaric process			
5.for a gas obeying Boyle's law, if the pressure is doubled, the volume becomes:										
a	Double	b	one half	С	four times	d	one fourth			
6.Gas law PV ⁼ constant is for:										
a	isothermal process	b	adiabatic process	С	isochoric process	d	isobaric process			

Q.2 Write short answers of the following questions.

(8x2=16)

- 1. Define pressure of gas.
- 2. Define internal energy.
- 3. Define work and heat.
- 4. Why the average velocity of the molecules in a gas container is zero but the average of the squareof velocities is not zero?
- 5. Why does the pressure of a gas in a car tyre increase when it is driven through some distance.
- 6. Specific heat of a gas at constant pressure is greater than specific heat at constant volume. why?
- 7. Is it possible to construct a heat engine that will not expel heat into the atmosphere?
- 8. Can the mechanical energy be converted completed completely into heat energy?

NOTE: Attempt the long questions.

(4+4=8)

- **3(a)** Explain the Boyle's law.
- **(b)** Estimate the coverage speed of nitrogen molecules in air under standard condition of pressure and temperature.