CHAPTER 4

HEAT

Fill in the blanks

1. A reliable measure of the hotness of an object is its_____
2. The range of a clinical thermometer in Celsius scale is_____ &
   In Fahrenheit is _____
3. The range of laboratory thermometer is _____
4. _____thermometer does not use mercury.
5. Heat is transferred in liquids by the process known as _____
6. We receive heat from sun by the process known as _____
7. Heat travels through solids by the process known as _____
8. The maximum and minimum temperatures of the previous day, reported in weather reports, are measured by thermometer called _____thermometer.
9. Thermal energy flows between objects due to difference in their _____
10. When a liquid is heated it_____
11. Convection current gives rise to _____
12. Dark colours are good_____ of heat.
13. The degree of hotness or coldness in a substance is called _____
14. _____ is a conductor of heat.
15. The thermos flask is made up of double walled glass vessels because glass is a _____
16. In solids transfer of heat can take place by _____
17. Mercury is usually found in liquid state, because _____
18. The form of energy that flows from hot object to a cold object is called _____
19. The boiling point of water in the Celsius scale is _____
20. The transfer of energy between object that are in physical contact is by _____
21. _____ in a clinical thermometer prevents backflow of the Mercury into the bulb.
22. The handle of cooking utensils are made of material that are_____
23. The vacuum in a thermos flask reduces the heat loss due to_____

Answer

1. Temperature
2. 35^{o}C to 42 ^{o}C , 94 ^{o}F to 108 ^{o}F
3. -10 ^{o} C to 110 ^{o} C
4. Digital
5. Convection
6. Radiation
7. Conduction
8. Maximum and minimum thermometer
9. Temperature
10. Expands
11. Breeze
12. Absorbers
13. Temperature
14. Copper
15. Poor conductor of heat
16. Conduction
17. Mercury has fewer melting points.
18. heat
19. 100 ^{o}C
20. radiation
21. kink
22. insulator
23. Convection.

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24. Name some examples of conductors?
    Solution: Iron and Copper
25. How Temperature is measured by which device?
    Solution: Temperature is measured by using a thermometer.
26. Land breeze blows during ……?
    Solution: Land breeze blows during night time.
27. Name some examples of insulators of heat?
    Solution: Plastic and wood
28. Sea breeze blows during ……?
    Solution: Sea breeze blows during Day time
29. Give two examples each of conductors and insulators of heat.
    Solution: Conductors: Iron and Copper
    Insulators: Plastic and wood.

MATCH THE FOLLOWING

Column-I	Column-II
(i) Land breeze blows during	(a) summer
(ii) Sea breeze blows during	(b) winter
(iii) Dark coloured clothes are preferred during	(c) day
(iv) Light coloured clothes are preferred during	(d) night

Solution:

Column-I	**Column-II**
(i) The land breeze blows during	(d) night
(ii) The sea breeze blows during	(c) day
(iii) Dark coloured clothes are preferred during	(b) winter
(iv) Light coloured clothes are preferred during	(a) summer