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1. Which of the following variables controls the physical properties of a perfect gas

- (a) pressure
- (b) temperature
- (c) volume
- (d) all of the above
- (e) atomic mass.

Ans: d

2. Which of the following laws is applicable for the behavior of a perfect gas

- (a) Boyle's law
- (b) Charles' law
- (c) Gay-Lussac law
- (d) all of the above
- (e) Joule's law.

Ans: d

3. The unit of temperature in S.I. units is

- (a) Centigrade
- (b) Celsius
- (c) Fahrenheit
- (d) Kelvin
- (e) Rankine.

Ans: d

4. The unit of mass in S.I. units is

- (a) kilogram
- (b) gram
- (c) tonne
- (d) quintal
- (e) newton.

Ans: a

5. The unit of time in S.I. units is

- (a) second
- (b) minute
- (c) hour
- (d) day
- (e) year.

Ans: a

6. The unit of length in S.I. units is

- (a) meter
- (b) centimeter
- (c) kilometer
- (d) millimeter.

Ans: a

7. The unit of energy in S.I. units is

- (a) watt
- (b) joule
- (c) joule/s
- (d) joule/m
- (e) joule m.

Ans: b

8. According to Gay-Lussac law for a perfect gas, the absolute pressure of given mass varies directly as

- (a) temperature
- (b) absolute
- (c) absolute temperature, if volume is kept constant
- (d) volume, if temperature is kept constant
- (e) remains constant, if volume and temperature are kept constant.

Ans: c

9. An ideal gas as compared to a real gas at very high pressure occupies

- (a) more volume
- (b) less volume
- (c) same volume
- (d) unpredictable behaviour
- (e) no such correlation.

Ans: a

10. General gas equation is

- (a) $PV=nRT$
- (b) $PV=mRT$
- (d) $PV = C$
- (c) $PV=KiRT$
- (e) $C_p-C_v = W_j$

Ans: b