

Name: _____ Date: _____

Heat

Q1. What is clinical thermometer?

Ans. _____

Q2. Give two examples each of conductors and insulators of heat.

Ans. _____

Q3. How does the heat travel in air?

Ans. _____

Q4. What do you understand by heat?

Ans. _____

Q5. What is the use of maximum-minimum thermometer?

Ans. _____

Q6. One litre of water at 30°C is mixed with one litre of water at 50°C . The temperature of the mixture will be

- (a) 80°C (b) more than 50°C but less than 80°C
(c) 20°C (d) between 30°C and 50°C .

Ans. _____

Heat

Q1. What is clinical thermometer?

Ans. The thermometer that measures our body temperature is called a clinical thermometer.

Q2. Give two examples each of conductors and insulators of heat.

Ans. Conductors – aluminum and copper

Insulators - water and air

Q3. How does the heat travel in air?

Ans. The air near the heat source gets hot and rises. The air from the sides comes in to take its place. In this way the air gets heated.

Q4. What do you understand by heat?

Ans. Heat is a form of energy that can be transferred from one object to another or even created at the expense of the loss of other forms of energy.

Q5. What is the use of maximum-minimum thermometer?

Ans. The maximum and minimum temperatures of the previous day, reported in weather reports, are measured by maximum-minimum thermometer.

Q6. One litre of water at 30°C is mixed with one litre of water at 50°C . The temperature of the mixture will be

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|--------------------------|---|
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| (c) 20°C | (d) between 30°C and 50°C . |

Ans. (d) between 30°C and 50°C .