

Name: _____ Date: _____

Heat

Q1. Why does the mercury not fall or rise in a clinical thermometer when taken out of the mouth?

Ans. _____

Q2. Why clinical thermometer cannot be used to measure high temperatures?

Ans. _____

Q3. Explain land breeze.

Ans. _____

Q4. What is the concern associated with the use of mercury thermometer?

Ans. _____

Q5. Explain the construction of clinical thermometer.

Ans. _____

Q6. In places of hot climate it is advised that the outer walls of houses be painted white. Explain.

Ans. _____

Heat

Q1. Why does the mercury not fall or rise in a clinical thermometer when taken out of the mouth?

Ans. Clinical thermometer has kink near the bulb prevents mercury level from falling on its own.

Q2. Why clinical thermometer cannot be used to measure high temperatures?

Ans. Clinical thermometer cannot be used to measure high temperatures because the range of this thermometer is from 35°C to 42°C only.

Q3. Explain land breeze.

Ans. At night, the water cools down more slowly than the land. So, the cool air from the land moves towards the sea. This is called the land breeze.

Q4. What is the concern associated with the use of mercury thermometer?

Ans. There is a lot of concern over the use of mercury in thermometers. Mercury is a toxic substance and is very difficult to dispose of if a thermometer breaks.

Q5. Explain the construction of clinical thermometer.

Ans. A clinical thermometer consists of a long, narrow, uniform glass tube. It has a bulb at one end. This bulb contains mercury. Outside the bulb, a small shining thread of mercury can be seen.

Q6. In places of hot climate it is advised that the outer walls of houses be painted white. Explain.

Ans. In places of hot climate it is advised that the outer walls of houses be painted white because light color reflects most of the heat that falls on them and thus keep the house cool.