# SCIENCE
## CLASS – 7
## REVISION - CHAPTER – 4 HEAT

**Choose the correct answer**

1. A reliable measure of the hotness of an object is its _____
   Temperature
   Thermometer
   Heat

2. _____thermometer does not use mercury.
Clinical
Digital
Laboratory

3.We receive heat from sun by_____
Conduction
Convection
Radiation

4. The _____ in a clinical thermometer prevents backflow of the mercury into the bulb.

Kink
Bulb
Scale

5. The form of energy that flows from hot object to a cold object is called
Light
Chemical
Heat

6. In solids transfer of heat can take place by _____
Convection
Conduction

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Radiation

7. Heat is transferred in liquids by _____
Radiation
Conduction
Convection

8. ---------- is the device used for measuring temperature.
Anemometer
Thermometer
Stethoscope

9. Nowadays, Temperature is measured in degree ----------
Celsius
Kelvin
Fahrenheit

10. The materials which do not allow heat to pass through them easily are called ----------

Conductors
Insulators
Heaters

11. A marble tile would feel cold as compared to a wooden tile on a winter morning because the marble tile
(a) is a better conductor of heat than the wooden tile.
(b) is polished while the wooden tile is not polished.
(c) reflects more heat than wooden tile.
(d) is a poor conductor of heat than the wooden tile

12. A beggar wrapped himself with a few layers of newspaper on a cold winter night. This helped him to keep himself warm because
(a) friction between the layers of newspaper produces heat.
(b) air trapped between the layers of newspaper is a bad conductor of heat.
(c) newspaper is a conductor of heat.

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(d) newspaper is at a higher temperature than the temperature of the surrounding.

13. Paheli and Boojho measured their body temperature. Paheli found her's to be 98.6 °F and Boojho recorded 37°C. Which of the following statement is true?
(a) Paheli has a higher body temperature than Boojho.
(b) Paheli has a lower body temperature than Boojho.
(c) Both have a normal body temperature.
(d) Both are suffering from fever.

14. Boojho has three thermometers as shown in Figure 4.1. He wants to measure the temperature of his body and that of boiling water. Which thermometer (s) should he choose?

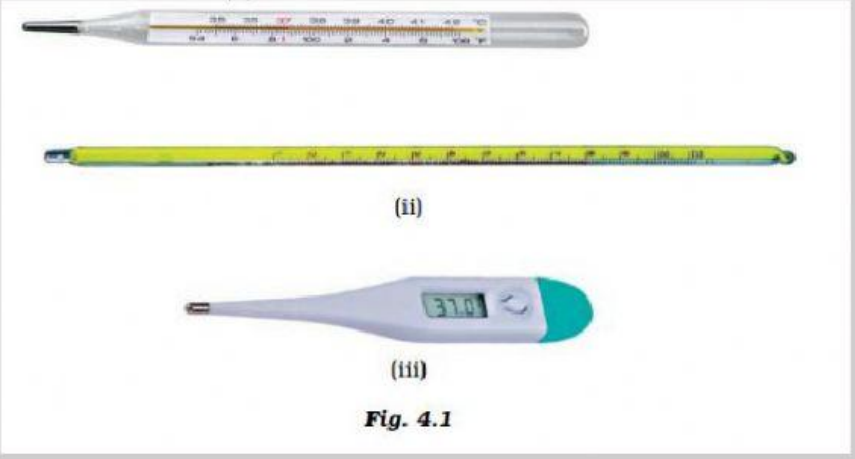


*Fig. 4.1*

(a) Thermometer (i) or (iii) for measuring body temperature and (ii) for measuring the temperature of boiling water.
(b) Thermometer (i) for measuring the temperature of both.
(c) Thermometer (ii) for measuring the temperature of both.
(d) Thermometer (iii) for measuring the temperature of both.

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15. Four arrangements to measure the temperature of the ice in a beaker with laboratory thermometer are shown in Figure 4.2 (a, b, c and d). Which one of them shows the correct arrangement for accurate measurement of temperature?

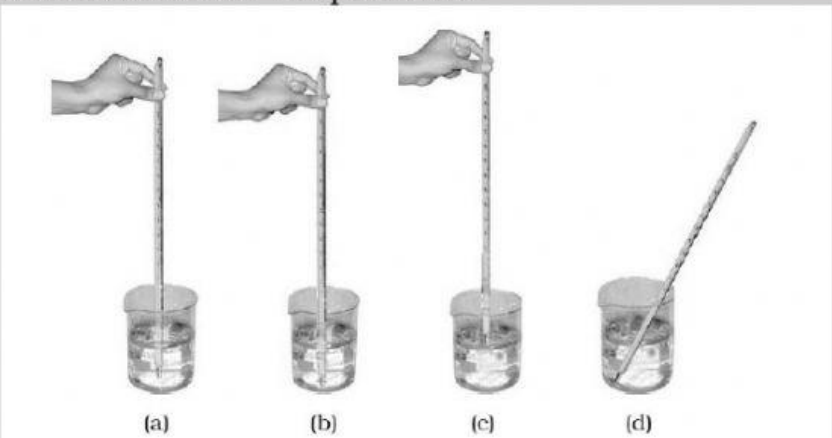


*Fig. 4.2*

A B C D

16. Fig 4.3 (a–d) shows a student reading a doctor's thermometer. Which of the figure indicates the correct method of reading temperature?

*Fig. 4.3*

A B C D

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17. Figure 4.4. (a–d) shows the readings on four different thermometers. Indicate which of the reading shows the normal human body temperature?

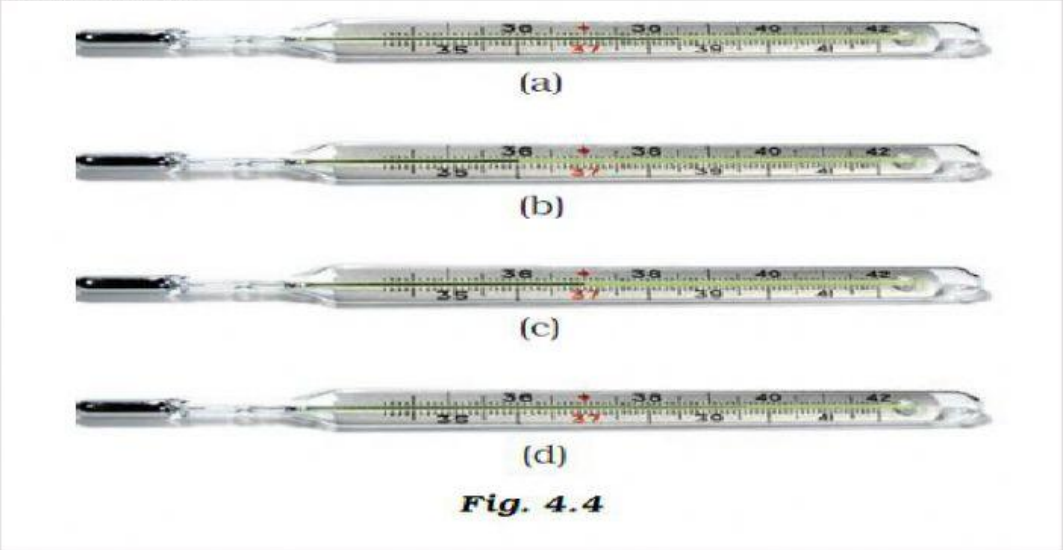


***Fig. 4.4***

A B C D

**True or False**

18. Our sense of touch about hotness or coldness is not always reliable.
True
False

19. Normal temperature of human body is 98.6°C.
True
False

20. In all cases, heat flows from a hotter object to a colder object.
True
False

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**Match the columns**

| Column 1 | Column 2 |
|---|---|
| Land breeze | Night |
| Sea breeze | A device to measure the degree of hotness. |
| Dark coloured surfaces | Poor absorbers of heat |
| Light Coloured surfaces | Good absorbers of heat |
| Thermometer | Day time |

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