

SCIENCE SCHOLARS ACADEMY | SSA

S.5 PHYSICS EXAM

CONTENT CHECK

END OF TERM 1

2 hours, 45 minutes

INSTRUCTIONS:

- *Attempt all flashcards!*

PART I: THERMOMETRY

1. What is meant by a **thermometric property**?
2. State **four qualities** of a **good thermometric property**.
3. Name **five types of thermometers** and **their thermometric properties**.
4. Define a **fixed point** in thermometry.
5. Define **ice point**.
6. Define **steam point**.
7. At what **pressure** are **ice point** and **steam point** defined?
8. Define **triple point of water**.
9. State the **value** of the **triple point of water** in **Kelvin**.
10. Define **absolute zero**.
11. State the **value** of **absolute zero** in **Celsius** and **Kelvin**.
12. What happens to **internal energy** at **absolute zero**?
13. Why is **absolute zero** considered **unattainable practically**?
14. Name **two common temperature scales**.
15. State the **fixed points** used in **Celsius scale**.

16. Explain how the **Celsius scale** is constructed using a **thermometric property**.
17. Write the **general formula** for **unknown temperature** in **Celsius scale**.
18. Write the **formula** for **unknown temperature** in **Celsius scale** of a **platinum-resistance thermometer**.
19. Write the **formula** for **unknown temperature** in **Celsius scale** of **liquid-in-glass thermometer**.
20. Write the **formula** for **unknown temperature** in **Celsius scale** of **thermocouple**.
21. Write the **formula** for **unknown temperature** in **Celsius scale** of **constant volume gas thermometer**.
22. Write the **formula** for **unknown temperature** in **Celsius scale** of **constant pressure gas thermometer**.
23. What **fixed point** is used in **Kelvin scale**?
24. Why is **Kelvin scale** called **absolute scale**?
25. Outline **steps** used to establish **Kelvin scale**.

**MANIPULATION FLASHCARDS:**

1]. A particular **resistance thermometer** has **resistance** of  $30\Omega$  at **ice point**,  $41.58\Omega$  at **steam point** and  $34.58\Omega$  when immersed in a boiling liquid. A **constant volume gas thermometer** gives readings,  $1.333 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$ ,  $1.821 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$  and  $1.528 \times 10^5 \text{Pa}$  at the same temperatures. Calculate the temperature at which the liquid is boiling on scale of;

(i) **Resistance thermometer**      (ii) **Gas thermometer**

2]. The **resistance** of platinum wire at **triple point** of water is  $5.16\Omega$ . What will be the **resistance** at  $100^\circ\text{C}$ .

3]. The **resistance** of the wire as measured by **gas thermometer** varies with temperature  $\theta$  according to the equation

$$R_\theta = R_0(1 + 50\alpha\theta + 200\alpha\theta^2)$$

Determine **temperature** on **resistance thermometer** that corresponds to  $40^\circ\text{C}$  on the **gas scale**.

**PART II: DIMENSIONS****MANIPULATION FLASHCARDS:**

1. In the formula;

$$T = E^x P^y \rho^z,$$

$E$  is the energy,  $T$  is the period,  $P$  is the pressure,  $\rho$  is density and  $k$  is a dimensionless constant. Find  $x$ ,  $y$  and  $z$

2. For streamline flow of a non-viscous, incompressible fluid, the pressure  $P$  at any point is related to the height,  $h$  and the velocity,  $v$  by the equation:

$$(P - a) = \rho g(h - b) + \frac{1}{2}\rho(v^2 - d),$$

where  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $d$  are constants,  $\rho$  is the **density of the fluid** and  $g$  is the **acceleration due to gravity**. Given that the equation is **dimensionally consistent**, find the dimensions of  $a$ ,  $b$  and  $d$ ; and hence their **units**.

3. Assuming that the **mass,  $m$**  of the largest stone that can be moved by a flowing river depends on the **velocity,  $v$**  of the water, its **density,  $\rho$**  and **acceleration due to gravity,  $g$** . Show that:  **$m = \frac{k\rho v^6}{g^3}$**  where  **$k$**  is a **dimensionless constant**.

**END!!!**

**“SSA | CREATING COMPETENT SCIENCE SCHOLARS IN UGANDA”**