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Thermodynamics MCQ Test Quiz

Practice Best Thermodynamics MCQ Quiz to Test Your Knowledge

We have listed below the best **Thermodynamics MCQ Questions** test that checks your basic knowledge of Thermodynamics. This **Thermodynamics MCQ Test** contains around 20+ **Thermodynamics Multiple Choice Questions**. You have to select the right answer to a question to check your final preparation for Thermodynamics Exam or Interview. apart from this, you can also download below the **Thermodynamics MCQ PDF** completely free.

Q1. Which of the following laws is applicable for the behaviour of perfect gas?

- A. Charle's law
- B. Boyle's law
- C. Gas-Lussac law
- **D. All of these**

Q2. The locus of standard liquid line and standard vapour line meets at -

- A. Boiling point
- **B. Critical point**
- C. Ice point
- D. Triple point

Q3. According to kinetic theory of gases, the absolute zero temperature is attained when -

- **A. Kinetic energy of the molecules is zero**
- B. Pressure of the gas is zero
- C. Volume of gas is zero
- D. Specific heat of gas is zero

Q4. The ratio of the indicated thermal efficiency to the air standard efficiency is called

- A. Overall efficiency
- **B. Mechanical efficiency**

- C. Relative efficiency
- **D. Volumetric efficiency**

Q5. The unit of temperature in S.I. units is

- A. Celsius
- B. Centigrade
- C. Fahrenheit
- **D. Kelvin**

Q6. N.T.P. stands for -

- **A. Normal temperature and pressure**
- B. Natural temperature and pressure
- C. Nominal temperature and pressure
- D. Normal thermodynamic pressure

Q7. Which of the following is true for a steady flow system?

- A. mass does not enter or leave the system
- B. mass entering can be more or less than the mass leaving
- **C. mass entering = mass leaving**
- D. None of the mentioned

Q8. which of the following does not changed in a steady flow system?

- **A. volume**
- B. mass
- C. both of the mentioned

Q9. Availability function for a closed system is given by

- A. $U-pV-TS$
- **B. $U+pV-TS$**
- C. $U-pV+TS$
- D. $U+pV+TS$

Q10. When the system is in equilibrium with the surroundings, it must be in

- A. pressure equilibrium
- B. temperature equilibrium
- C. chemical equilibrium
- **D. All of the Above**

Q11. All spontaneous processes terminate at the dead state.

- **A. true**
- B. false

Q12. If the process is irreversible, the useful work is less than the maximum.

- **A. true**
- B. false

Q13. A thermodynamically efficient process would involve _____ exergy loss with _____ rate of entropy generation.

- A. maximum, maximum
- **B. minimum, minimum**
- C. minimum, maximum
- D. maximum, minimum

Q14. A system consisting of more than one phase is known as

- A. Open system
- B. Isolated system
- **C. Heterogeneous system**
- D. Closed system

Q15. The processes or systems that do not involve heat are called

- A. Equilibrium processes
- **B. Adiabatic processes**
- C. Isothermal processes

- D. Steady processes

Q16. The internal energy of a substance depends on

- A. Pressure
- B. Volume
- C. **Temperature**
- D. Velocity

Q17. During throttling process

- A. Entropy does not change
- B. **Enthalpy does not change**
- C. Internal energy does not change
- D. Pressure does not change

Q18. The gas turbine works on

- A. Rankine cycle
- B. Carnot cycle
- C. **Brayton cycle**
- D. Ericsson cycle

Q19. The process that follows the equation $pvn = \text{constant}$, is called

- A. **Polytropic process**
- B. Adiabatic process
- C. Constant volume process
- D. Constant pressure process

Q20. The solubility of a gas in a liquid at small concentration is represented by

- A. Clapeyron equation
- B. Raoult's law
- C. Joules equation
- D. **Henry's law**

Q21. Addition Of Heat At Constant Pressure To A Gas Results In

- A. Raising its temperature
- B. Raising its pressure
- C. Raising its volume
- **D. Raising its temperature and doing external work**

Q22. How Does A Refrigerator Work?

- **A. Moves heat from inside the fridge to the room**
- B. Blows cold air into the fridge
- C. Uses convection cells
- D. It generates cold air

Q23. Carbonization Of Coal Consists Of

- A. Drying and crushing the coal to a fine powder
- B. Moulding the finely ground coal under pressure with or without a binding material
- C. Heating the wood with a limited supply of air to temperature not less than 280°C
- **D. None of the above**

Q24. The Absolute Zero Pressure Can Be Attained At A Temperature Of

- A. 0°C
- B. -273°C
- C. 273 K
- **D. None of these**

Q25. How Are Solids Different From Liquids?

- A. particles in solids are moving freely around each other.
- B. particles in solids have no motion.
- **C. particles in solids are vibrating in place.**
- D. particles in solids have more motion than in liquids

Q26. What Happens To Particles When They Are Heated?

- **A. They speed up and spread out**
- B. They slow down and compress
- C. They stop moving
- D. They move closer together and speed up

Q27. Which Of The Following Has The Highest Calorific Value?

- **A. Anthracite coal**
- B. Bituminous coal
- C. Peat
- D. Lignite

Q28. Which Of The Following Gas Has The Highest Calorific Value?

- **A. Coal gas**
- B. Producer gas
- C. Mond gas
- D. Blast furnace gas

Q29. Which Of The Following Is NOT A Conductor?

- **A. oven mitt**
- B. curling iron
- C. iron skillet
- D. copper pipe

Q30. Mixture Of Ice And Water Form A

- A. Closed system
- B. Open system
- C. Isolated system
- **D. Heterogeneous system**

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