## **ADDITIONAL QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS**

## CHAPTER-4 HEAT

## 1) How does radiation differ from conduction?

Ans.

Conduction	Radiation
Heat	No particle is
transfer	required
without	-
actual	
movement	
of	
particles.	
Occurs in	Occurs in
solid only	solid, liquid
	and gases
It requires	No medium is
a medium	required
to transfer	
heat	
May follow	In all
any path	directions, but
	in straight
	line
The	It is fast
process is	
slow	

2)List the conditions needed for transfer of heat by conduction.

Ans.The conditions needed for transfer of heat by conduction:

- The two bodies should be in contact
- The two bodies should be at different temperatures.

3) Define conduction, convection and radiation.

Ans.Conduction–The transfer of heat from a hot object to a less hot object when they are in contact is called conduction of heat.

Convection – The process by which heat is transmitted in liquids and gases by the actual movement of molecules is called convection of heat.

Radiation- The transfer of heat from one body to another, which doesn't require any material medium is called radiation of heat.

4) How does constriction near the bulb in a clinical Thermometer help in measuring body temperature accurately?

Ans.Clinical Thermometer has a kink or constriction in the glass tube to prevent back flow of mercury.

When the Thermometer is taken out of the mouth, the mercury in the bulb contracts as temperature outside our body is normallyless, and the mercury column breaks at the link.Thus, the level of mercury remains constant even after taking the Thermometer out of the mouth.

5) State differences between the laboratory and the clinical Thermometer.

Clinical	Laboratory
Thermometer	Thermometer
It has a very	It has a large
narrow	temperature
temperature,range	range from -
from 35°C-42°C.	10°C-110°C
It has a kink to	It has no
prevent the back	kink.
flow of mercury.	
It is used to	It is used to
measure	measure the
temperature of	temperature
human body only.	of various hot
	objects.