

Introduction of Heat

1. Fill in the blanks

- A. We can measure the body temperature by_____.
- B. The SI unit of heat is_____.
- C. Heat is the _____ of a body.
- D. The _____ prevents mercury level from falling on its own.
- E. The temperature of human body does not go below _____ or above _____.
- F. A body temperature close to 40° c or 104°F indicates a condition of_____.

2. True or false

- A. We cannot measure the temperature by thermometer.
- B. We can measure the body temperature with the help of laboratory thermometer.
- C. The heat and temperature are related to each other.
- D. We can expand solids, liquids and gases on heat.
- E. The heat will not be transferred if the temperature of two objects is the same.
- F. The thermometer cannot break if we keep it in the sun or near a flame.
- G. The body temperature of every person 37°C.

3. Match the following:-

Column A	Column B
I. Clinical thermometer	A. °C
II. Laboratory thermometer	B. 37°C
III. Human body temperature	C. 35°C - 42°C
IV. Celsius scale	D. 10°C -110°C

4. Answer the following questions

- A. How do we define heat? And what are the sources of heat?
- B. What is the classification of heat? Explain it with examples.
- C. Why digital thermometer does not use mercury?
- D. How we can divide the effects of heat? Explain.
- E. What is maximum – minimum thermometer?