Temperature and its Measurement

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 36 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Show your working for Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. Temperature tells us:

(a) how long something is **(b)** how fast something moves
(c) how heavy something is **(d)** how hot or cold something is

2. Which thermometer would you use to measure water boiling on a stove?

(a) a laboratory thermometer **(b)** a clinical thermometer
(c) a stopwatch **(d)** a weighing balance

3. Using K = °C + 273, 25 °C is about:

(a) 262 K **(b)** 248 K **(c)** 325 K **(d)** 298 K

4. On a thermometer there are 10 small divisions between 0 °C and 10 °C. What does each small division stand for?

(a) 2 °C **(b)** 5 °C **(c)** 10 °C **(d)** 1 °C

5. A child's temperature was 39.5 °C on Monday, 41 °C on Tuesday and 37 °C on Wednesday. On which day was the fever highest?

(a) it was the same every day **(b)** Monday
(c) Tuesday **(d)** Wednesday

6. The temperature was 22 °C at 7 a.m. and 32 °C at 2 p.m. By how many degrees did it rise?

(a) 12 °C **(b)** 10 °C **(c)** 54 °C **(d)** 32 °C

7. Which body temperature shows a FEVER?

(a) 37 °C **(b)** 36.5 °C **(c)** 39 °C **(d)** 36.8 °C

8. Using K = °C + 273, 277 K is about:

(a) 4 °C **(b)** 14 °C **(c)** 550 °C **(d)** 40 °C

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. What is temperature?

10. Which thermometer, "clinical" or "laboratory", would you use for (a) the air in a classroom (b) the body temperature of a sick child?

11. Convert 51 °C to kelvin (K = °C + 273).

12. Convert 347 K to degrees Celsius (°C = K − 273).

13. On a thermometer, the space between 50 °C and 60 °C has 5 equal divisions. The liquid is 4 divisions above 50 °C. What is the reading?

14. The highest temperatures in a week were: Mon 38 °C, Tue 41 °C, Wed 37 °C, Thu 34 °C, Fri 38 °C. What was the difference between the hottest and the coolest day?

15. At night in Leh it was 3 °C and in Chennai 36 °C. How many degrees warmer was Chennai?

16. A thermometer shows 100.6° for a person. Is this reading in °C or °F? How do you know?

Section C — Word problems — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Describe an activity with three bowls of water to show that touch is not reliable.

18. A child's fever log at 8 a.m. each day: Day 1: 39 °C, Day 2: 40 °C, Day 3: 39 °C, Day 4: 37 °C. (a) On which day was the fever highest? (b) On which day was the temperature normal? (c) By how much did it fall from Day 2 to Day 4? (d) Which thermometer should be used?

19. Three cups of water are at 24 °C, 47 °C and 94 °C. (a) Write each in kelvin (K = °C + 273). (b) Which thermometer would you use and why not the other? (c) Write two precautions while measuring.

20. Which thermometer would you choose to measure (a) a patient's temperature in hospital and (b) the air in a classroom? Give a reason for each and one safety point.

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Answer key

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Q	Answer	Working
1	**(d) how hot or cold something is**	—
2	**(a) a laboratory thermometer**	—
3	**(d) 298 K**	25 + 273 = 298
4	**(d) 1 °C**	10 ÷ 10 = 1
5	**(c) Tuesday**	Tuesday: 41 °C
6	**(b) 10 °C**	32 − 22 = 10
7	**(c) 39 °C**	normal is about 37 °C
8	**(a) 4 °C**	277 − 273 = 4
9	**A measure of how hot or cold something is.**	—
10	**(a) laboratory (b) clinical**	—
11	**324 K**	51 + 273 = 324
12	**74 °C**	347 − 273 = 74
13	**58 °C**	each division = 2 °C; 50 + 4 × 2
14	**7 °C**	41 − 34 = 7
15	**33 °C**	36 − 3 = 33
16	**°F: 100.6 °C would be far too hot for a living body; normal is 98.6 °F (37 °C).**	—
17	**Take hot, cold and lukewarm water in three bowls. Put one hand in hot and one in cold water for a minute, then both in the lukewarm water. The hand from the hot water feels it cold and the other feels it warm, though it is the same water.**	—
18	**(a) Day 2 (b) Day 4 (c) 3 °C (d) A clinical (digital) thermometer.**	—
19	**(a) 297 K, 320 K, 367 K (b) A laboratory thermometer: a clinical one reads only 35–42 °C and would break in hot water. (c) Keep the bulb in the water without touching the cup; read with the eye level with the liquid.**	—
20	**(a) clinical (b) laboratory**	—

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