

Winmeen Tnpsc Group 1 & 2 Study Materials

Tnpsc Group 2 Complete Syllabus : <https://goo.gl/fNSnMN>

Tnpsc Group 2 Previous Questions : <https://goo.gl/PYqsd7>

Tnpsc Group 2 Model Questions : <https://goo.gl/xQvyTk>

19. Heat and Light

1. What is heat?

The energy which can be transferred from a hotter body to a colder body and which produces a sensation of hotness or coldness is called heat.

2. What are the sources of heat?

Sun, combustion, friction, electric current,.

3. Do sun gives heat?

The sun gives out heat besides light.

4. What is combustion?

Burning of coal, kerosene etc., produces heat. These are called fossil fuels since they are made from the remains of plants and animals that died millions of years ago and were buried deep inside the earth.

5. What is nuclear fusion?

The sun gives us 3.8×10^{26} joule of heat energy per second. This energy is produced by nuclear fusion.

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6. What is friction?

The weather becomes very cold in winter. If we rub our hands together, they become warm. The faster we rub, the hotter they become. Rubbing two things together produces heat due to friction. The ancient man used friction to produce a spark. Sometimes he rubbed two flint stones to make a fire.

7. What is electric current?

When electric current flows through a conductor heat energy is produced. The water heater, iron box, electric kettle etc. work on this principle.

8. What is thermometer?

The sensation of hotness or coldness is relative, we use thermometers to measure the temperature.

9. What are the two different scales to measure for temperature?

Thermometers have two different scales to measure temperature.

a) Centigrade or Celsius scale.

b) Fahrenheit scale.

10. What is Kelvin Scale?

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The SI unit of temperature is kelvin(K)

- Kelvin scale is also known as absolute scale of temperature
- On this scale 0 kelvin = - 2730C 0 K(kelvin) is also known as absolute zero

11. Why thermometer use mercury?

- It is opaque and shiny.
- Does not stick to glass.
- It is a good conductor of heat.
- It shows large expansion for small temperature changes.
- It expands uniformly.
- In some thermometers ALCOHOL is used.

12. What is laboratory thermometer?

The laboratory thermometer consists of a thick walled glass tube enclosing a fine uniform bore capillary tube. There is a cylindrical bulb at one end. The bulb and a part of the stem are filled with mercury.

13. What clinical thermometer?

Clinical thermometers are available with Fahrenheit markings. They are also available with both Celsius and Fahrenheit markings.

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14. What is light?

Light is a form of energy that gives us the sense of vision. The absence of light causes darkness. To see objects, our eye should receive light from them.

15. What is reflection?

When light falls on a transparent material like clear glass it passes through it. However, when it falls on opaque objects like table, chair, etc. some of it bounces back. This bouncing back of light from a surface is called reflection.

16. What is mirror?

A mirror is used by us every day for looking at our own image while combing our hair or washing our face. A mirror is a shiny surface which reflects almost all the light falling on it.

17. What is curved mirrors?

The mirror with the bulged reflecting surface is called a convex mirror and the mirror with a hollow reflecting surface is called a concave mirror. These are known as curved mirrors.

18. What is spherical mirror?

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Any curved surface is a part of a sphere. Hence convex and concave mirrors are referred to as spherical mirrors.

19. What is real mirror?

The image formed on the paper or screen is called a real image.

20. What is VIBGYOR?

The colours are Violet, Indigo, Blue, Green, Yellow, Orange and Red represented as VIBGYOR.

21. What is depression?

The splitting up of white light into its seven constituent colours is called dispersion.

22. What is spectrum?

This band of colours is called a spectrum.