

MCQs preparation for Engineering Competitive Exams

[Home](#)[Engineering Multiple Choice Questions and Answers](#)[Engineering Interview Questions](#)[Online T](#)

Start Download

[Convert Any File to a PDF - Word, Jpeg, Gif, Rtf - Free Download!](#)



[Home](#) » [Heat Transfer Objective type Questions and Answers](#) » 103 TOP Heat Transfer - Mechanical Engineering Multiple Choice Questions and Answers List

Sunday, 31 August 2014

103 TOP Heat Transfer - Mechanical Engineering Multiple Choice Questions and Answers List

Latest Heat Transfer Questions and Answers pdf free download

1. Unit of thermal conductivity in M.K.S. units is

- (a) kcal/kg m² °C
- (b) kcal-m/hr m² °C
- (c) kcal/hr m² °C
- (d) kcal-m/hr °C
- (e) kcal-m/m² °C.

Ans: b

2. Unit of thermal conductivity in S.I. units is

- (a) J/m² sec
- (b) J/m °K sec
- (c) W/m °K
- (d) (a) and (c) above
- (e) (b) and (c) above.

Ans: e

3. Thermal conductivity of solid metals with rise in temperature normally

- (a) increases
- (b) decreases
- (c) remains constant
- (d) may increase or decrease depending on temperature
- (e) unpredictable.

Ans: b

4. Thermal conductivity of non-metallic amorphous solids with decrease in temperature

- (a) increases
- (b) decreases
- (c) remains constant
- (d) may increase or decrease depending on temperature
- (e) unpredictable.

Ans: b

5. Heat transfer takes place as per -

- (a) zeroth law of thermodynamics
- (b) first law of thermodynamic
- (c) second law of the thermodynamics
- (d) Kirchoff's law (e) Stefan's law.

Ans: c

6. When heat is transferred from one particle of hot body to another by actual motion of the heated particles, it is referred to as heat transfer by

- (a) conduction
- (b) convection
- (c) radiation
- (d) conduction and convection
- (e) convection and radiation.

Ans: a

7. When heat is transferred from hot body to cold body, in a straight line, without affecting the intervening medium, it is referred as heat transfer by

- (a) conduction
- (b) convection
- (c) radiation
- (d) conduction and convection
- (e) convection and radiation.

Ans: c



Search Here

Labels

- [A.C. Fundame](#)
- [Airport Engine and Answers](#)
- [Applied Mecha Objective Que](#)
- [Building Mate Objective Que](#)
- [Circuits and C Questions anc](#)
- [Civil Engineer and Answers |](#)
- [competitive ai](#)
- [Compressors](#)
- [Concrete Tech Concrete Stru](#)
- [Construction I Objective que](#)
- [Control System Answers](#)
- [Current Electr questions and](#)
- [D.C. Generatc Answers](#)
- [D.C. Motors Q](#)
- [Design of Mas Questions anc](#)
- [Design of Ste Questions](#)
- [Docks and Ha Questions anc](#)
- [Economics of Questions anc](#)
- [Electric Tracti](#)

8. Sensible heat is the heat required to

- (a) change vapour into liquid
- (b) change liquid into vapour
- (c) increase the temperature of a liquid of vapour
- (d) convert water into steam and superheat it
- (e) convert saturated steam into dry steam.

Ans: c

9. The insulation ability of an insulator with the presence of moisture would

- (a) increase
- (b) decrease
- (c) remain unaffected
- (d) may increase/decrease depending on temperature and thickness of insulation
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: b

10. When heat is Transferred by molecular collision, it is referred to as heat transfer by

- (a) conduction
- (b) convection
- (c) radiation
- (d) scattering
- (e) convection and radiation.

Ans: b

11. Heat transfer in liquid and gases takes place by

- (a) conduction
- (b) convection
- (c) radiation
- (d) conduction and convection
- (e) convection and radiation.

Ans: b

12. Which of the following is the case of heat transfer by radiation

- (a) blast furnace
- (b) heating of building
- (c) cooling of parts in furnace
- (d) heat received by a person from fireplace
- (e) all of the above.

Ans: d

13. Heat is closely related with

- (a) liquids
- (b) energy
- (c) temperature
- (d) entropy
- (e) enthalpy.

Ans: c

14. Pick up the wrong case. Heat flowing from one side to other depends directly on

- (a) face area
- (b) time
- (c) thickness
- (d) temperature difference
- (e) thermal conductivity.

Ans: c

15. Metals are good conductors of heat because

- (a) their atoms collide frequently
- (b) their atoms-are relatively far apart
- (c) they contain free electrons
- (d) they have high density
- (e) all of the above.

Ans: a

16. Which of the following is a case of steady state heat transfer

- (a) I.C. engine
- (b) air preheaters
- (c) heating of building in winter
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: e

17. Total heat is the heat required to

- (a) change vapour into liquid
- (b) change liquid into vapour
- (c) increase the temperature of a liquid or vapour
- (d) convert water into steam and superheat it
- (e) convert saturated steam into dry steam.

Ans: d

18. Cork is a good insulator because it has

- (a) free electrons
- (b) atoms colliding frequency
- (c) low density
- (d) porous body
- (e) all of the above.

Ans: d

Answers

- Electrical Cabl Answers
- Electrical Engi Questions anc
- Electrical Engi
- Electrical Mac and Answers
- ELECTRICAL (WITH ANSWE
- Electrolysis ar Questions anc
- Electromagne Questions anc
- Electrostatics Answers
- Engineering M papers
- Engineering M Questions anc
- Engineering M
- Engineering M Questions anc
- Engineering M Questions anc
- Engineering M Tests
- Engineering M Questions
- Engineering M and Answers
- Engines
- Environmenta type Question
- Fluid Mechani
- Fluid Mechani and Answers
- Fluid Mechani choice questic
- Gas Turbines . paper1
- Gas Turbines . type Question
- Gas Turbines . Online Practic
- Gas Turbines .
- Heat Transfer and Answers
- Heat Transfer
- Heating and V Answers
- Highway engi and answers
- Hydraulic Mac Questions anc
- Hydraulics an Questions anc
- I.C. Engines C and Answers
- Industrial Driv mcqs
- Industrial Driv Answers
- Industrial Eng Questions anc
- Machine Desig Questions anc
- Magnetic Circ Answers
- Magnetism an Questions anc
- Measurement Questions anc
- Mechanical Er Questions anc
- Mechanical Er Exams
- Mechanical Er Exams
- Network Thec Answers
- Nozzles and T Questions
- Nuclear Power questions and
- Online tests fr
- Polyphase Ind Questions anc
- Power Plant E and Answers

19. Thermal conductivity of water in general with rise in temperature

- (a) increases
- (b) decreases
- (c) remains constant
- (d) may increase or decrease depending on temperature
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: d

20. Thermal conductivity of water at 20°C is of the order of

- (a) 0.1
- (b) 0.23
- (c) 0.42
- (d) 0.51
- (e) 0.64.

Ans: d

21. Temperature of steam at around 540°C can be measured by

- (a) thermometer
- (b) radiatiouv pyrometer
- (c) thermistor
- (d) thermocouple
- (e) thermopile.

Ans: d

22. Thermal conductivity of air at room temperature in kcal/m hr °C is of the order of

- (a) 0.002
- (b) 0.02
- (c) 0.01
- (d) 0.1
- (e) 0.5.

Ans: b

23. The time constant of a thermocouple is

- (a) the time taken to attain the final temperature to be measured
- (b) the time taken to attain 50% of the value of initial temperature difference
- (c) the time taken to attain 63.2% of the value of initial temperature difference
- (d) determined by the time taken to reach 100°C from 0°C
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: c

24. Thermal conductivity of air with rise in temperature

- (a) increases
- (b) decreases
- (c) remains constant
- (d) may increase or decrease depending on temperature
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: a

25. Heat flows from one body to other when they have

- (a) different heat contents
- (b) different specific heat
- (c) different atomic structure
- (d) different temperatures
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: d

26. The concept of overall coefficient of heat transfer is used in heat transfer problems of

- (a) conduction
- (b) convection
- (c) radiation
- (d) all the three combined
- (e) conduction and comte_ction.

Ans: e

27. In heat transfer, conductance equals conductivity (kcal/hr/sqm/°C/cm) divided by

- (a) hr (time)
- (b) sqm (area)
- (c) °C (temperature)
- (d) cm (thickness)
- (e) kcal (heat).

Ans: d

28. The amount of heat flow through a body by conduction is

- (a) directly proportional to the surface area of the body
- (b) directly proportional to the temperature difference on the two faces of the body
- (c) dependent upon the material of the body
- (d) inversely proportional to the thickness of the body
- (e) all of the above.

Ans: e

29. Which of the following has least value of conductivity

- (a) glass
- (b) water
- (c) plastic
- (d) rubber
- (e) air.

- [Production Te Questions anc](#)
- [Railways - Civ and Answers](#)
- [Rectifiers and and Answers](#)
- [Refrigeration i Objective type](#)
- [Single Phase J Questions anc](#)
- [Soil Mechanics Engineering C Answers](#)
- [Steam Boilers](#)
- [Strength of M Questions anc](#)
- [Strength of M Answers](#)
- [Structural An and Answers](#)
- [Surveying Pro](#)
- [Switchgear Pr and Answers](#)
- [Synchronous Answers](#)
- [Theory of Mac Questions anc](#)
- [Thermodynan](#)
- [Thermodynan Questions anc](#)
- [Thermodynan - Mechanical f](#)
- [Thermodynan 4 - Mechanica](#)
- [Thermodynan](#)
- [Thermodynan](#)
- [TOP Civil Engi Questions anc](#)
- [Transformers Answers](#)
- [Transmission Questions anc](#)
- [Tunnel Engin Questions anc](#)
- [Water Resourc Engineering](#)

Ans: e

30. Which of the following is expected to have highest thermal conductivity

- (a) steam
- (b) solid ice
- (c) melting ice
- (d) water
- (e) boiling water.

Ans: b

6-31. Thermal conductivity of glass-wool varies from sample to sample because of variation in

- (a) composition
- (b) density
- (c) porosity
- (d) structure
- (e) all of the above.

Ans: e

32. Thermal conductivity of a material may be defined as the

- (a) quantity of heat flowing in one second through one cm cube of material when opposite faces are maintained at a temperature difference of 1°C
- (b) quantity of heat flowing in one second through a slab of the material of area one cm square, thickness 1 cm when its faces differ in temperature by 1°C
- (c) heat conducted in unit time across unit area through unit thickness when a temperature difference of unity is maintained between opposite faces
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: d

33. Which of the following has maximum value of thermal conductivity

- (a) aluminium
- (b) steel
- (c) brass
- (d) copper
- (e) lead.

Ans: a

34. Moisture would find its way into insulation by vapour pressure unless it is prevented by

- (a) high thickness of insulation
- (b) high vapour pressure
- (c) less thermal conductivity insulator
- (d) a vapour seal
- (e) all of the above.

Ans: d

35. Heat is transferred by all three modes of transfer, viz, conduction, convection and radiation in

- (a) electric heater
- (b) steam condenser
- (c) melting of ice
- (d) refrigerator condenser coils
- (e) boiler.

Ans: e

36. According to Prevost theory of heat exchange

- (a) it is impossible to transfer heat from low temperature source to a high temperature source
- (b) heat transfer by radiation requires no medium
- (c) all bodies above absolute zero emit radiation
- (d) heat transfer in most of the cases takes place by combination of conduction, convection and radiation
- (e) rate of heat transfer depends on thermal conductivity and temperature difference.

Ans: c

37. The ratio of heat flow Q_1/Q_2 from two walls of same thickness having their thermal conductivities as k_1 and k_2 will be

- (a) 1
- (b) 0.5
- (c) 2
- (d) 0.25
- (e) 4.0

Ans: c

38. Heat transfer by radiation mainly depends upon

- (a) its temperature
- (b) nature of the body
- (c) kind and extent of its surface
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: d

39. Thermal diffusivity is

- (a) a dimensionless parameter
- (b) function of temperature
- (c) used as mathematical model
- (d) a physical property of the material
- (e) useful in case of heat transfer by radiation.

Ans: d

40. Thermal diffusivity of a substance is .

- (a) proportional of thermal conductivity

- (b) inversely proportional to k
- (c) proportional to (k)
- (d) inversely proportional to k^2
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: a

41. Unit of thermal diffusivity is

- (a) m^2/hr
- (b) $m^2/hr^\circ C$
- (c) $kcal/m^2 hr$
- (d) $kcal/m.hr^\circ C$
- (e) $kcal/m^2 hr^\circ C$.

Ans: a

43. Thermal conductivity of wood depends on

- (a) moisture
- (b) density
- (c) temperature
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: d

44. In convection heat transfer from hot flue gases to water tube, even though flow may be turbulent, a laminar flow region (boundary layer of film) exists close to the tube. The heat transfer through this film takes place by

- (a) convection
- (b) radiation
- (c) conduction
- (d) both convection and conduction
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: c

45. Film coefficient is defined as

- (a) Equivalent thickness of film
- (b) Thermal conductivity / Equivalent thickness of film / Specific heat x Viscosity
- (c) Thermal conductivity / Molecular diffusivity of momentum / Thermal diffusivity
- (d) Film coefficient x Inside diameter / Thermal conductivity
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: b

46. Heat conducted through unit area and unit thick face per unit time when temperature difference between opposite faces is unity, is called

- (a) thermal resistance
- (b) thermal coefficient
- (c) temperature gradient
- (d) thermal conductivity
- (e) heat-transfer.

Ans: d

49. The rate of energy emission from unit surface area through unit solid angle, along a normal to the surface, is known as

- (a) emissivity
- (b) transmissivity
- (c) reflectivity
- (d) intensity of radiation
- (e) absorptivity.

Ans: d

50. Emissivity of a white polished body in comparison to a black body is

- (a) higher
- (b) lower
- (c) same
- (d) depends upon the shape of body
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: b

51. A grey body is one whose absorptivity

- (a) varies with temperature
- (b) varies with wavelength of the incident ray
- (c) is equal to its emissivity
- (d) does not vary with temperature and wavelength of the incident ray
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: c

53. Two balls of same material and finish have their diameters in the ratio of 2 : 1 and both are heated to same temperature and allowed to cool by radiation. Rate of cooling by big ball as compared to smaller one will be in the ratio of

- (a) 1 : 1
- (b) 2 : 1
- (c) 1 : 2
- (d) 4 : 1
- (e) 1 : 4.

Ans: c

55. A non-dimensional number generally associated with natural convection heat transfer is

- (a) Grashoff number
- (b) Nusselt number
- (c) Weber number
- (d) Prandtl number
- (e) Reynold number.

Ans: a

56. LMTD in case of counter flow heat exchanger as compared to parallel flow heat exchanger is

- (a) higher
- (b) lower
- (c) same
- (d) depends on the area of heat exchanger
- (e) depends on temperature conditions.

Ans: a

57. In heat exchangers, degree of approach is defined as the difference between temperatures of

- (a) cold water inlet and outlet
- (b) hot medium inlet and outlet
- (c) hot medium outlet and cold water inlet
- (d) hot medium outlet and cold water outlet
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: d

58. In counter flow heat exchangers

- (a) both the fluids at inlet (of heat exchanger where hot fluid enters) are in their coldest state
- (b) both the fluids at inlet are in their hot-test state
- (c) both the fluids at exit are in their hottest state
- (d) one fluid is in hottest state and other in coldest state at inlet
- (e) any combination is possible depending on design of heat exchanger.

Ans: b

59. A steam pipe is to be insulated by two insulating materials put over each other. For best results

- (a) better insulation should be put over pipe and better one over it
- (b) inferior insulation should be put over pipe and better one over it
- (c) both may be put in any order
- (d) whether to put inferior OIL over pipe or the better one would depend on steam temperature
- (e) unpredictable.

Ans: a

61. Fourier's law of heat conduction is valid for

- (a) one dimensional cases only
- (b) two dimensional cases only
- (c) three dimensional cases only
- (d) regular surfaces having non-uniform temperature gradients
- (e) irregular surfaces.

Ans: a

62. According to Kirchhoff's law,

- (a) radiant heat is proportional to fourth power of absolute temperature
- (b) emissive power depends on temperature
- (c) emissive power and absorptivity are constant for all bodies
- (d) ratio of emissive power to absorptive power is maximum for perfectly black body
- (e) ratio of emissive power to absorptive power for all bodies is same and is equal to the emissive power of a perfectly black body.

Ans: e

63. All radiations in a black body are

- (a) reflected
- (b) refracted
- (c) transmitted
- (d) absorbed
- (e) partly reflected and partly absorbed.

Ans: d

64. According to Kirchhoff's law, the ratio of emissive power to absorptivity for all bodies is equal to the emissive power of a

- (a) grey body
- (b) brilliant white polished body
- (c) red hot body
- (d) black body
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: d

65. The concept of overall coefficient of heat transfer is used in case of heat transfer by

- (a) conduction
- (b) convection
- (c) radiation
- (d) conduction and convection
- (e) convection and radiation.

Ans: d

66. The unit of overall coefficient of heat transfer is

- (a) kcal/m²
- (b) kcal/hr °C
- (c) kcal/m² hr °C
- (4) kcal/m hr °C
- (e) kcal/m³ hr °C.

Ans: c

68. Joule sec is the unit of

- (a) universal gas constant
- (b) kinematic viscosity
- (c) thermal conductivity

- (d) Planck's constant
 - (e) none of the above.
- Ans: d

69. The value of Prandtl number for air is about
- (a) 0.1
 - (b) 0.3
 - (c) 0.7
 - (d) 1.7
 - (e) 10.5.
- Ans: c

70. The value of the wavelength for maximum emissive power is given by —
- (a) Wien's law
 - (b) Planck's law
 - (c) Stefan's law
 - (d) Fourier's law
 - (e) Kirchhoff's law.
- Ans: a

72. Log mean temperature difference in case of counter flow compared to parallel flow will be
- (a) same
 - (b) more
 - (c) less
 - (d) depends on other factors
 - (e) none of the above.
- Ans: b

73. The energy distribution of an ideal reflector at higher temperatures is largely in the range of
- (a) shorter wavelength
 - (b) longer wavelength
 - (c) remains same at all wavelengths
 - (d) wavelength has nothing to do with it
 - (e) none of the above.
- Ans: a

74. Total emissivity of polished silver compared to black body is
- (a) same
 - (b) higher
 - (c) more or less same
 - (d) very much lower
 - (e) very much higher.
- Ans: d

75. According to Stefan-Boltzmann law, ideal radiators emit radiant energy at a rate proportional to
- (a) absolute temperature
 - (b) square of temperature
 - (c) fourth power of absolute temperature
 - (d) fourth power of temperature
 - (e) cube of absolute temperature.
- Ans: c

76. Which of the following property of air does not increase with rise in temperature
- (a) thermal conductivity
 - (b) thermal diffusivity
 - (c) density
 - (d) dynamic viscosity
 - (e) kinematic viscosity.
- Ans: c

77. The unit of Stefan Boltzmann constant is
- (a) watt/cm² °K
 - (b) watt/cm⁴ °K
 - (c) watt²/cm² °K⁴
 - (d) watt/cm² °K⁴
 - (e) watt/cm² °K².
- Ans: d

78. In free con-vection heat transfer, Nusselt number is function of
- (a) Grashoff no. and Reynold no.
 - (b) Grashoff no. and Prandtl no.
 - (c) Prandtl no. and Reynold no.
 - (d) Grashoff no., Prandtl no. and Reynold no.
 - (e) none of the above.
- Ans: b

79. Stefan Boltzmann law is applicable for heat transfer by
- (a) conduction
 - (b) convection
 - (c) radiation
 - (d) conduction and radiation combined
 - (e) convection and radiation combined.
- Ans: c

80. The thermal diffusivities for gases are generally
- (a) more than those for liquids
 - (b) less than those for liquids

- (c) more than those for solids
- (d) dependent on the viscosity
- (e) same as for the liquids.

Ans: a

81. The thermal diffusivities for solids are generally

- (a) less than those for gases
- (b) less than those for liquids
- (c) more than those for liquids and gases
- (d) more or less same as for liquids and gases
- (e) zero.

Ans: c

83. Thermal diffusivity of a substance is

- (a) directly proportional to thermal conductivity
- (b) inversely proportional to density of substance
- (c) inversely proportional to specific heat
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: d

85. The ratio of the emissive power and absorptive power of all bodies is the same and is equal to the emissive power of a perfectly black body. This statement is known as

- (a) Kirchoff's law
- (b) Stefan's law
- (c) Wien's law
- (d) Planck's law
- (e) Black body law.

Ans: a

86. According to Stefan's law, the total radiation from a black body per second per unit area is proportional to

- (a) absolute temperature
- (b) T^2
- (c) T^5
- (d) t
- (e) $1/T$.

Ans: d

87. According to Wien's law, the wavelength corresponding to maximum energy is proportion to

- (a) absolute temperature (T)
- (b) $1/T$
- (c) f
- (d) t
- (e) $1/r$.

Ans: a

88. Depending on the radiating properties, a body will be white when

- (a) $p = 0, x = 0$ and $a = 1$
- (b) $p = 1, T = 0$ and $a = 0$
- (c) $p = 0, x = 1$ and $a = 0$
- (d) $x = 0, a + p = 1$
- (e) $a = 0, x + p = 1$.

where $a =$ absorptivity, $p =$ reflectivity, $x =$ transmissivity

Ans: b

89. Depending on the radiating properties, a body will be black when

- (a) $p = 0, x = 0$ and $a = 1$
- (b) $p = 1, T = 0$ and $a = 0$
- (c) $p = 0, x = 1$ and $a = 0$
- (d) $x = 0, a + p = 0$
- (e) $a = 0, x + p = 1$.

where $a =$ absorptivity, $p =$ reflectivity, $X =$ transmissivity.

Ans: a

90. Depending on the radiating properties, a body will be opaque when

- (a) $p = 0, x = 0$ and $a = 1$
- (b) $p = 1, x = 0$ and $a = 0$
- (c) $p = 0, x = 1$ and $a = 0$
- (d) $x = 0, a + p = 1$
- (e) $a = 0, x + p = 1$.

where $a =$ absorptivity, $p =$ reflectivity, $X =$ transmissivity.

Ans: d

91. The total emissivity power is defined as the total amount of radiation emitted by a black body per unit

- (a) temperature
- (b) thickness
- (c) area
- (d) time
- (e) area and time.

Ans: d

92. The ratio of the energy absorbed by the body to total energy falling on it is called

- (a) absorptive power
- (b) emissive power
- (c) absorptivity
- (d) emissivity
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: a

93. 40% of incident radiant energy on the surface of a thermally transparent body is reflected back. If the transmissivity of the body be 0.15, then the emissivity of surface is

- (a) 0.45
- (b) 0.55
- (c) 0.40
- (d) 0.75
- (e) 0.60.

Ans: a

94. The amount of radiation mainly depends on

- (a) nature of body
- (b) temperature of body
- (c) type of surface of body
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: d

95. The emissive power of a body depends upon its

- (a) temperature
- (b) wave length
- (c) physical nature
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: d

96. Two plates spaced 150 mm apart are maintained at 1000°C and 70°C. The heat transfer will take place mainly by

- (a) convection
- (b) free convection
- (c) forced convection
- (d) radiation
- (e) radiation and convection.

Ans: d

97. Absorptivity of a body will be equal to its emissivity

- (a) at all temperatures
- (b) at one particular temperature
- (c) when system is under thermal equilibrium
- (d) at critical temperature
- (e) for a polished body.

Ans: c

98. In regenerator type heat exchanger, heat transfer takes place by

- (a) direct mixing of hot and cold fluids
- (b) a complete separation between hot and cold fluids
- (c) flow of hot and cold fluids alternately over a surface
- (d) generation of heat again and again
- (e) indirect transfer.

Ans: c

99. A perfect black body is one which

- (a) is black in colour
- (b) reflects all heat
- (c) transmits all heat radiations
- (d) absorbs heat radiations of all wave lengths falling on it
- (e) fully opaque.

Ans: d

100. Planck's law holds good for

- (a) black bodies
- (b) polished bodies
- (c) all coloured bodies
- (d) all of the above
- (e) none of the above.

Ans: a

101. If the temperature of a solid surface changes from 27°C to 627°C, then its emissive power changes in the ratio of

- (a) 3
- (b) 6
- (c) 9
- (d) 27
- (e) 81.

Ans: e

102. Depending on the radiating properties, body will be transparent when

- (a) $p = 0, x = 0$ and $a = 1$
- (b) $p = 1, x = 0, \text{ and } a = 0$
- (c) $p = 0, T = 1, \text{ and } a = 0$
- (d) $X = 0, a + p = 1$
- (e) $a = 0, x + p = 1.$

Ans: c

103. A grey body is one whose absorptivity

- (a) varies with temperature
- (b) varies with the wave length of incident ray
- (c) varies with both

(d) does not vary with temperature and wave length of the incident ray
(e) there is no such criterion.

Ans: d

Revised General Gre Class

Solve GRE Qns In 60 sec.Coaching By General GRE 99th%iler.Try 7Day Free



Posted by [Ngaraju raju](#) at 18:14

 +3 Recommend this on Google

Labels: [Heat Transfer](#) [Objective type Questions and Answers](#)

No comments:

Post a Comment

Enter your comment...

Comment as: [Google Account](#) ▼

[Post a Comment](#)

[Newer Post](#)

[Home](#)

[Older Post](#)

Subscribe to: [Post Comments \(Atom\)](#)

Popular Posts

[Electrical Engineering Multiple Choice Questions and Answers](#)

Here you can find objective type Electrical Engineering questions and answers for interview and entrance examination. Electrical Engineeri...

[Mechanical Engineering Multiple Choice Questions and Answers List](#)

Mechanical Engineering questions and answers with explanation for interview, competitive examination and entrance test. Fully solved exampl...

[135 TOP Transformers - Electrical Engineering Multiple Choice Questions and Answers](#)

Latest Transformers Interview Questions and Answers List 1. Which of the following does not change in a transformer ? (a) Current (b...

[152 TOP Thermodynamics - Mechanical Engineering Multiple choice Questions and Answers List](#)

Thermodynamics Questions and Answers pdf free download 1. Which of the following variables controls the physical properties of a perfect...

[109 TOP Measurement and Instrumentation - Electrical Engineering Multiple choice Questions and Answers](#)

Latest Measurement and Instrumentation Questions and Answers List 1. The use of _____ instruments is merely confined within laboratories ...

[250 TOP I.C. Engines - Mechanical Engineering Multiple choice Questions and Answers List](#)

I.C. Engines Questions and Answers pdf free download 1. The working cycle in case of four stroke engine is completed in following number...

[102 TOP Transmission and Distribution - Electrical Engineering Multiple Choice Questions and Answers](#)

Latest Transmission and Distribution Questions and Answers List 1. By which of the following systems electric power may be transmitted ? ...

[118 TOP Current Electricity - Electrical Engineering Multiple Choice Questions and Answers](#)

Latest Current Electricity Questions and Answers List 1. The S.I. unit of power is (a) Henry (b) coulomb (c) watt (d) watt-hour A...

[103 TOP Heat Transfer - Mechanical Engineering Multiple Choice Questions and Answers List](#)

Latest Heat Transfer Questions and Answers pdf free download 1. Unit of thermal conductivity in M.K.S. units is (a) kcal/kg m² °C (b) kc...

[109 TOP A.C. Fundamentals, Circuits and Circuit Theory Multiple Choice Questions and Answers](#)

Latest A.C. Fundamentals, Circuits and Circuit Theory Questions and Answers 1. A sine wave has a frequency of 50 Hz. Its angular frequen...

Powered by [Blogger](#).