

* Choose The Right Answer From The Given Options.

[25]

1. The normal temperature of a healthy human being is close to

- (A) 98.6 °C (B) 37.0 °C (C) 32.0 °C (D) 27.0 °C

Ans. : 37.0 °C

2. 37 °C is the same temperature as

- (A) 97.4 °F (B) 97.6 °F (C) 98.4 °F (D) 98.6 °F

Ans. : 98.6 °F

3. The range of a laboratory thermometer is usually

- (A) 10 °C to 100 °C (B) -10 °C to 110 °C
(C) 32 °C to 45 °C (D) 35 °C to 42 °C

Ans. : -10 °C to 110 °C

4. Four students used a laboratory thermometer to measure the temperature of water as shown in Fig. below



Student 1



Student 2



Student 3



Student 4

Who do you think followed the correct way for measuring temperature?

- (A) Student 1 (B) Student 2 (C) Student 3 (D) Student 4

Ans. : Student 2

5. The temperature shown by the thermometer in Fig. is



- (A) 28.0 °C (B) 27.5 °C (C) 26.5 °C (D) 25.3 °C

Ans. : 27.5 °C

6. What device measures temperature?

- (A) Barometer (B) Thermometer (C) Hygrometer (D) Anemometer

Ans. : (B) Thermometer

7. What is the normal temperature of a healthy human body in Celsius?

- (A) 35.0° C (B) 36.0° C (C) 37.0° C (D) 38.0° C

Ans. : (C) 37.0° C



8. Which substance was traditionally used in thermometers but is now avoided due to toxicity?

- (A) Alcohol (B) Mercury (C) Water (D) Glycerin

Ans. : (B) Mercury

9. Digital thermometers measure temperature using which sensors?

- (A) Light sensors (B) Sound sensors (C) Heat sensors (D) Pressure sensors

Ans. : (C) Heat sensors

10. Which scale is commonly used in clinical thermometers?

- (A) Kelvin (B) Fahrenheit (C) Rankine (D) Celsius

Ans. : (D) Celsius

11. What is the unit of temperature in the Kelvin scale?

- (A) Degree Kelvin (B) Kelvin
(C) Degree Celsius (D) Degree Fahrenheit

Ans. : (B) Kelvin

12. What is the normal temperature of a healthy human body in Fahrenheit?

- (A) $97.6^{\circ}F$ (B) $98.6^{\circ}F$ (C) $99.6^{\circ}F$ (D) $100.6^{\circ}F$

Ans. : (B) $98.6^{\circ}F$

13. Which type of thermometer measures temperature without making contact with the human body?

- (A) Digital thermometer (B) Mercury thermometer
(C) Infrared thermometer (D) Alcohol thermometer

Ans. : (C) Infrared thermometer

14. What is the typical range of a laboratory thermometer?

- (A) $-10^{\circ}C$ to $50^{\circ}C$ (B) $-10^{\circ}C$ to $100^{\circ}C$ (C) $-10^{\circ}C$ to $110^{\circ}C$ (D) $-10^{\circ}C$ to $150^{\circ}C$

Ans. : (C) $-10^{\circ}C$ to $110^{\circ}C$

15. At what temperature does molecular motion theoretically cease?

- (A) $0^{\circ}C$ (B) $-100^{\circ}C$ (C) $-273.15^{\circ}C$ (D) $-500^{\circ}C$

Ans. : (C) $-273.15^{\circ}C$

16. What was Anna Mani known for?

- (A) Developing the Kelvin scale
(B) Creating the first digital thermometer
(C) Contributions to meteorology and weather instruments
(D) Discovering infrared thermometers

Ans. : (C) Contributions to meteorology and weather instruments



17. How should a laboratory thermometer be held when measuring temperature?

- (A) Horizontally (B) Vertically
(C) At a 45-degree angle (D) Upside down

Ans. : (B) Vertically

18. What should be done to the digital thermometer before and after use?

- (A) Boil it (B) Clean it with alcohol
(C) Wash the tip with soap and water (D) Freeze it

Ans. : (C) Wash the tip with soap and water

19. Which scale is primarily used for scientific temperature measurements?

- (A) Celsius (B) Fahrenheit (C) Kelvin (D) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. : (C) Kelvin

20. What is the freezing point of water on the Celsius scale?

- (A) $-273.15^{\circ}C$ (B) $0^{\circ}C$ (C) $32^{\circ}C$ (D) $100^{\circ}C$

Ans. : (B) $0^{\circ}C$

21. What is the boiling point of water on the Fahrenheit scale?

- (A) $100^{\circ}F$; (B) $180^{\circ}F$ (C) $212^{\circ}F$ (D) $373^{\circ}F$

Ans. : (C) $212^{\circ}F$

22. What should be avoided when handling a laboratory thermometer?

- (A) Holding it by the bulb (B) Immersing it in the substance
(C) Reading it at eye level (D) Keeping it vertical

Ans.: (A) Holding it by the bulb

23. Which type of thermometer was used during the COVID-19 pandemic for non-contact measurement?

- (A) Digital thermometer (B) Mercury thermometer
(C) Infrared thermometer (D) Alcohol thermometer

Ans. : (C) Infrared thermometer

24. Why is it important to measure temperature accurately in scientific experiments?

- (A) To save time
(B) To ensure reproducibility and reliability of results
(C) To use expensive equipment
(D) To make experiments faster

Ans. : (B) To ensure reproducibility and reliability of results

25. Why are digital thermometers replacing mercury thermometers?

- (A) They are cheaper

- (B) They are easier to break
- (C) They pose no risk of mercury exposure and are easier to read
- (D) They are less accurate

Ans. : (C) They pose no risk of mercury exposure and are easier to read

*** a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option. [3]**

26. Assertion (A): Clinical thermometers are used for measuring the temperature of boiling water.

Reason (R): Clinical thermometers have a limited range suitable only for measuring human body temperature.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion,
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion,
- (C) A is true but R is false,
- (D) A is false but R is true

Ans. : (D) A is false but R is true

27. Assertion (A): Digital thermometers are replacing mercury thermometers.

Reason (R): Mercury is a toxic substance, and digital thermometers provide easier-to-read displays.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion,
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion,
- (C) A is true but R is false,
- (D) A is false but R is true

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion,

28. Assertion (A): Infrared thermometers were widely used during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Reason (R): Infrared thermometers can measure temperature without direct contact with the body.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion,
- (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of the assertion,
- (C) A is true but R is false,
- (D) A is false but R is true

Ans.: (A) Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of the assertion,

*** Fill In The Blanks With Correct Alternative. [18]**

29. The hotness or coldness of a system is determined by its _____ (temperature, clinical)



Ans. : temperature

30. The temperature of ice-cold water cannot be measured by a _____ thermometer. (temperature, clinical)

Ans. : clinical

31. The unit of temperature is degree _____. (Linical, Celsius)

Ans. : Celsius

32. The device that measures temperature is called a _____

Ans. : Thermometer

33. Clinical thermometers generally use a scale called the _____ scale.

Ans. : Celsius

34. The normal temperature of a healthy human body is taken to be _____°C.

Ans. : 37

35. The liquid used in laboratory thermometers is generally alcohol or _____

Ans. : Mercury

36. A digital clinical thermometer measures temperature using _____ densors.

Ans. : Heat

37. Non-contact thermometers are also known as _____ thermometers.

Ans. : Infrared

38. The unit of temperature in the Kelvin scale is _____

Ans. : Kelvin

39. Mercury thermometers are being replaced by _____ thermometers due to safety concerns.

Ans. : Digital

40. The temperature difference between the two bodies tells us how _____ one body is in comparison to another.

Ans. : Hot

41. The Fahrenheit scale is not commonly used _____ in _____ studies.

Ans. : Scientific

42. The normal temperature of a human body in Fahrenheit is _____°F.

Ans. : 98.6

43. Laboratory thermometers typically have a temperature range from -10°C to _____°C

Ans. : 110

44. The lowest and the highest temperature a laboratory thermometer can measure is known as its _____

Ans. : Range

45. The temperature of a body tells us how _____ or _____ cold it is.

Ans. : Hot

46. During the COVID-19 pandemic, special thermometers called _____ were used to measure temperature from a distance.

Ans. : infrared

*** State Whether The Sentences Are True Or False.[1 Marks Each] [10]**

47. Clinical thermometers are used for measuring the temperature of boiling water.

Ans. : False

48. Digital thermometers are safer than mercury thermometers because they do not contain toxic substances.

Ans. : True

49. The Kelvin scale is primarily used for everyday temperature measurements.

Ans. : False

50. The normal temperature of a healthy human body is $37.0^{\circ}C$.

Ans. : True

51. Infrared thermometers can measure temperature without making contact with the body.

Ans. : True

52. Laboratory thermometers typically have a temperature range from $0^{\circ}C$ to $100^{\circ}C$.

Ans. : False

53. The Fahrenheit scale sets the freezing point of water at $0^{\circ}F$.

Ans. : False

54. Anna Mani made significant contributions to the field of meteorology in India.

Ans. : True

55. Mercury thermometers are being replaced by digital thermometers due to ease of reading and safety concerns.

Ans. : True

56. Absolute zero is the point where molecular' motion ceases and is equivalent to $-273.15^{\circ}C$.

Ans. : True

[21]

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*** Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each]**

57. What is a reliable measure of hotness or coldness of a body?

Ans. : Temperature.

58. What device measures temperature?

Ans. : Thermometer.

59. Name two types of thermometers.

Ans. : Clinical and laboratory thermometers.

60. What scale is commonly used in clinical thermometers?

Ans. : Celsius scale.

61. What is the normal temperature of a healthy human body on Celsius and on Fahrenheit scale?

Ans. : 37.0 °C, 98.6 °F.

62. What substance was traditionally used in thermometers but is now avoided due to toxicity?

Ans. : Mercury.

63. Which type of thermometer uses heat sensors to measure temperature?

Ans. : Digital thermometer.

64. How much lower is the temperature measured in the armpit compared to the actual body temperature?

Ans. : About 0.5 °C to 1 °C lower.

65. What is the unit of temperature in the Kelvin scale?

Ans. : Kelvin (K).

66. Can a clinical thermometer measure the temperature of boiling water?

Ans. : No. Boiling water has a temperature of 100°C, while the clinical thermometer has a range of 35 °C to 42 °C only.

67. What is the temperature range of a typical laboratory thermometer?

Ans. : 10 °C to 110 °C.

68. What liquid is commonly used in laboratory thermometers?

Ans. : Coloured alcohol (usually red) or mercury.

69. At what temperature does the Celsius scale mark the boiling point of water and the freezing point of water?

Ans. : 100 °C, 0 °C.

70. What is the smallest value a laboratory thermometer can read according to the text?



Ans. : -10°C.

71. What is the SI unit of temperature?

Ans. : Kelvin (K).

72. What should be done to the digital thermometer before and after use?

Ans. : Wash the tip with soap and water.

73. How is the Kelvin scale related to the Celsius scale?

Ans. : The Kelvin scale is related to the Celsius scale by the formula:

Temperature in Kelvin = Temperature in Celsius + 273.15.

74. A laboratory thermometer has 50 divisions between 0°C and 100°C. What does each division of this thermometer measure?

Ans. : 2°C

75. Draw the scale of a thermometer in which the smallest division reads 0.5 °C. You may draw only the portion between 10 °C and 20 °C.

Ans. :



76. Someone tells you that she has a fever of 101 degrees. Does she mean it on the Celsius scale or Fahrenheit scale?

Ans. : She means the temperature on the Fahrenheit scale. Human body temperature does not normally go below 35 °C or above 42 °C. In the Fahrenheit scale this range is between 95 degrees to 107.8 degrees.

77. Name the various parts of pistil.

Ans. : There are three parts of pistil:

(i) Stigma (ii) Style (iii) Ovary

*** Answer The Following Questions In Short.[2 Marks Each]**

[40]

78. Explain why digital clinical thermometers are preferred over earlier mercury thermometers.

Ans. : Mercury thermometers have mercury in their thin glass tubes inside. Mercury was used because of its shining and good expansion properties. But mercury is a highly toxic substance which is difficult to dispose of if the thermometer breaks. Digital clinical thermometers are preferred over mercury thermometers because:

(1) Digital thermometers do not use mercury. These use heat sensors to detect the body temperature.

(2) The numbers on display on the digital thermometers are easier to read.

79. Explain the principle behind the Kelvin scale and its significance in scientific measurements.



Ans. : Scientifically there is no limit on the higher temperature that can exist. The highest temperature known is about 15 million degrees Celsius at the core of the Sun*. There can be more celestial objects having higher temperatures. The lowest temperature that can exist, till date known to the scientists, is close to $-273\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$. On the Kelvin scale this lowest temperature of $-273\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ is taken as 0 kelvin. 0 kelvin is also called absolute zero.

80. Describe how air temperature data is used in making weather forecasts.

Ans. : Air temperature data is an important component in weather forecasting as it influences atmospheric pressure, humidity, and wind patterns. Temperature data from various sources, including weather stations, satellites, and weather balloons is collected. This data is fed into computer models that analyse atmospheric conditions. Accurate temperature measurements allow forecasting of changes in weather, such as cold fronts, heatwaves, and rain. This information is very useful for agriculture, transportation, and public safety.

81. Explain the role of Anna Mani in the field of meteorology and her contributions to temperature measurement.

Ans. : Anna Mani was a great Indian scientist known as the Weather Woman of India. She made significant contributions to meteorology by developing and building a large number of weather measurement instruments. Her work reduced India's reliance on foreign instruments. India has grown to lead the world in renewable energy due to the contributions of Anna Mani in this field.

82. Why is it important to measure temperature accurately?

Ans. : Accurate temperature measurement is important because wrong measurements can lead to incorrect conclusions. Inaccurate measure of body temperature may lead to suggest a fever when there is no fever and when there is fever it may suggest no fever.

83. How does a digital clinical thermometer work?

Ans. : A digital clinical thermometer measures temperature using heat sensors and displays the temperature digitally. It runs on batteries and provides an easy-to-read digital display. There is no risk in using a digital clinical thermometer that was associated with the mercury thermometers.

84. What is the normal range of human body temperature, and why might it vary?

Ans. : The normal range of human body temperature is around $37.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$ but can vary slightly due to factors like age, time of day, and activity level. A perfectly healthy person's temperature might be a bit higher or lower than $37.0\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$.

85. Why is it necessary to wash the tip of the thermometer before and after use?

Ans. : Washing the tip of the thermometer before and after use helps prevent the spread of germs and ensures accurate readings. It is essential for maintaining

hygiene, especially when measuring the temperature of different individuals.

86. How do non-contact thermometers work, and what are their benefits?

Ans. : Non-contact thermometers, or infrared thermometers, measure temperature from a distance using infrared sensors. They reduce the risk of spreading infections and are particularly useful in medical settings for quick, safe temperature checks.

87. What did people use to detect fever before thermometers were developed?

Ans. : Before thermometers, people used to detect fever by checking the pulse rate, as fever affects it. However, this method was not very reliable since conditions other than fever could also influence the pulse rate.

88. How do you measure temperature using a laboratory thermometer? What precautions should be taken when using a laboratory thermometer?

Ans. : To measure temperature with a laboratory thermometer, immerse the bulb in the substance without touching the sides or bottom of the container. Hold the thermometer vertically and read the temperature while it is still immersed. Ensure your eye level is in line with the liquid column in the thermometer.

89. What is the role of weather stations in measuring air temperature?

Ans. : Weather stations monitor air temperature along with other parameters to gather data used for weather forecasting. This data collection helps predict weather patterns and informs the public about daily temperature variations and climate trends.

90. What smallest value of temperature can we measure on a laboratory thermometer?

Ans. : Different laboratory thermometers give different measures of the smallest value of temperature. This depends on the scale markings on the thermometer. In some thermometers 5 small lines are marked between any 10 (10 – 20 or 20 – 30 degrees) degrees. The smallest value of temperature of 2 degrees is measured on these. When a thermometer has 20 small lines between any 10 degrees, The smallest value of temperature of 0.5 degrees is measured on these.

91. Can it always be correctly judged, that a person has fever, only by touching the person?

Ans. : → It cannot always be correctly judged that a person has fever, only by touching the person.

→ If a person has a normal body temperature and the hand touching that person is cold, the person will feel to be warm to the hand. If the hand touching a person is warm, the person with fever may be felt as at normal temperature.

For correct judgement that a person has fever or not, we must use clinical thermometer correctly.



92. Do small children generally have slightly higher body temperatures as compared to adults?

Ans. : Yes, small children usually have slightly higher body temperatures compared to adults. This is because their bodies are working hard to grow quickly, which makes more heat. For kids, a normal body temperature is usually between 37.0°C and 37.5°C . For adults, it's a bit lower, usually between 36.1°C and 37.2°C.

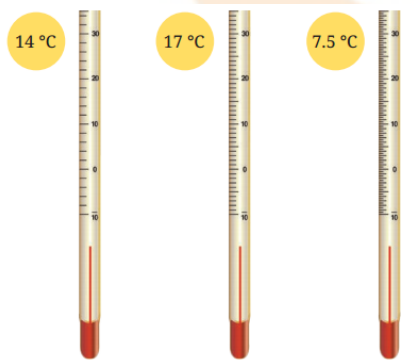
93. Do old people, even when healthy, generally have lower body temperatures than young adults?

Ans. : Yes, even healthy older people generally have lower body temperatures than young adults. As people age, their bodies slow down and don't produce as much heat. For older adults, normal body temperature is often around 36.2°C to 36.8°C, which is slightly lower than the typical range for younger adults.

94. Can a clinical thermometer be used for measuring the temperature of boiling water? Or for measuring the temperature of ice?

Ans. : A clinical thermometer has a range of 35 °C to 42 °C. The temperature of boiling water is 100 °C and is beyond the range of a clinical thermometer. Also the temperature of ice is 0 °C or below, and is beyond the range of clinical thermometer. Therefore a clinical thermometer cannot be used for measuring the temperatures of boiling water or of ice.

95. Colour to show the red column on the drawings of thermometers (Fig. below) as per the temperatures written below:



Ans. : Hint: In the first thermometer for 14 °C colour up to two small lines above mark 10 (each small line indicates 2 degrees Celsius).

In the second thermometer for 17°C colour up to seven small lines above mark 10 (each small line indicates 1 degree Celsius).

In the third thermometer colour up to fifteen small lines above mark 0 (each small line indicates 0.5 degree Celsius). Red lines are marked alongside the respective thermometers for information.

96. Observe the part of thermometer shown in Fig. and answer the following questions:





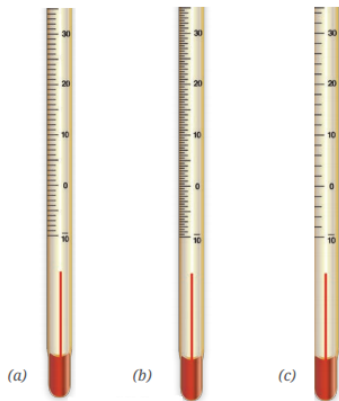
- (i) What type of thermometer is it?
- (ii) What is the reading of the thermometer?
- (iii) What is the smallest value that this thermometer can measure?

Ans. : (i) The lowest mark on the thermometer is -10° so this is a laboratory thermometer that has a measuring range of -10 °C to 110 °C.

(ii) The reading of the thermometer is 26 °C.

(iii) There are 10 small line marks between any 10 degrees (0-10, 10-20 and so on) on the thermometer. So the thermometer can measure the smallest value of – 10°C.

97. If you have to measure the temperature 22.5 °C, which of the following three thermometers will you use



Three thermometers

Ans. : We will use thermometer

(b) Thermometer (a) can measure the smallest value of 1°C and thermometer (c) can measure the smallest value of 2°C as per the small line markings on these. Only thermometer (b) has the markings on it to measure the smallest value of 0.5°C which is necessary for measuring a temperature of 22.5 °C.

*** Answer The Following Questions In Brief.**

[15]

98. Describe the differences between thermometers in terms of their use and range.

Ans. :

Clinical Thermometers	Laboratory Thermometers
Clinical thermometers are designed specifically for measuring human body temperature.	Laboratory thermometers are used for a variety of scientific purposes.



They typically have a limited range, from around 35 °C to 42 °C, which is sufficient for detecting fevers and other health-related temperature variations.	Laboratory thermometers can measure a much wider range of temperatures, usually from -10 °C to 110 °C.
Clinical thermometers are used to take readings of body temperatures on Celsius or sometimes on Fahrenheit scale.	Laboratory thermometers are used to take readings of temperatures on Celsius scale or on Kelvin scale.
Clinical thermometers can be mercury thermometers, digital thermometers or non-contact infrared thermometers.	Laboratory thermometers use coloured alcohol or mercury as liquids that expand to show the temperatures readings.

99. Describe the process and precautions necessary for using a laboratory thermometer.

Ans. : The thermometer should be handled carefully, avoiding any impact that could cause breakage. The bulb of the thermometer should be immersed in the liquid of which the temperature is being measured. The bulb of the thermometer should not touch the sides or bottom of the container.

The thermometer must be held vertically. The temperature should be read keeping the eye in line with the level liquid in the thermometer. The reading of the temperature must be taken immediately after the level of liquid in the column of the thermometer stops moving up. Temperature of the liquid may change if we hold on for long, before taking reading. After taking the reading while the thermometer is still immersed, it should be cleaned and stored properly to maintain its accuracy and longevity.

100. Name the three scales of measuring temperatures known to you. Write down the correct ways to write the names and units of these scales.

Ans. : The three scales of measuring temperature are the Celsius scale, the Fahrenheit scale and the Kelvin scale.

→ The names of temperature scales Celsius scale, Fahrenheit scale and Kelvin scale, start with a capital letter.

→ For the units for temperature, degree Celsius and degree Fahrenheit, the word degree starts with a lower-case letter while Celsius and Fahrenheit start with a capital letter.

→ The unit kelvin starts with a lower-case letter.

→ The symbols of all units (°C, °F, K) are capital letters. The degree sign (°) is not written with K.

→ A full stop is not written after the symbol, except at the end of a sentence.

- While writing the temperature, a space is left between the number and the unit.
- For temperatures more than one degree, we use the plural of 'degree', that is, 'degrees', while writing the full form of the unit.

101. A laboratory thermometer is not used to measure our body temperature. Give a reason.

Ans. : A laboratory thermometer is not used to measure human body temperature for two reasons:

(i) The thermometer has to be kept inside our mouth while taking the reading of temperature. The eye for reading the temperature has to be directly in line with the level of the liquid in the thermometer. This becomes highly inconvenient to use a laboratory thermometer for measuring our body temperature. Clinical thermometer is removed from the mouth and brought directly in front of our eyes to take a reading.

(ii) The smallest value of reading required for body temperature is 0.1 °C. If small markings are made on a range (-10 to 110°C) of laboratory thermometer the thermometer will be too long to handle for measuring human body temperature.

102. Vaishnavi has not gone to school as she is ill. Her mother has kept a record of her body temperature for three days as shown in Table below

Table: Body temperature record of Vaishnavi

	Temperature at					
DAY	7am	10am	1pm	4pm	7pm	10pm
One	38.0 °C	37.8 °C	38.0°C	38.0°C	40.0 °C	39.0 °C
Two	38.6 °C	38.8 °C	39.0°C	39.0°C	39.0 °C	38.0 °C
Three	37.6 °C	37.4°C	37.2 °C	37.0 °C	36.8 °C	36.6 °C

- (i) What was Vaishnavi's highest recorded temperature?
- (ii) On which day and at what time was Vaishnavi's highest temperature recorded?
- (iii) On which day did Vaishnavi's temperature return to normal?

Ans. : (i) 40.0 °C, (ii) Day one 7 pm, (iii) Day three

* Match the following.

[10]

103.

Column A	Column B
Q.1. Clinical thermometer	A. Measures temperature without contact
Q.2. Mercury	B. Provides easy-to-read digital display
Q.3. Digital thermometer	C. 37.0°C
Q.4. Normal body temperature in Celsius	D. Highly toxic substance used in old thermometers

Q.5. Infrared thermometer

E. Used to measure human body temperature

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
1. Clinical thermometer	E. Used to measure human body temperature
2. Mercury	D. Highly toxic substance used in old thermometers
3. Digital thermometer	B. Provides easy-to-read digital display
4. Normal body temperature in Celsius	C. $37.0^{\circ}C$
5. Infrared thermometer	A. Measures temperature without contact

104.

Column A	Column B
Q.1. $37^{\circ}C$ in Fahrenheit scale equals	A. Used in digital thermometers
Q.2. Laboratory thermometer	B. $98.6^{\circ}F$
Q.3. Absolute zero	C. Weather Woman of India
Q.4. Anna Mani	D. Typically has a range from $-10^{\circ}C$ to $110^{\circ}C$
Q.5. Heat sensors	E. $-273.15^{\circ}C$

Ans. :

Column A	Column B
1. $37^{\circ}C$ in Fahrenheit scale equals	B. $98.6^{\circ}F$
2. Laboratory thermometer	D. Typically has a range from $-10^{\circ}C$ to $110^{\circ}C$
3. Absolute zero	E. $-273.15^{\circ}C$
4. Anna Mani	C. Weather Woman of India
5. Heat sensors	A. Used in digital thermometers

Student Bro

