Name: Class:

**Give sign (X) in the most appropriate options answer**

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| 1. Sunlight can propagate to the surface of the earth without going through medium. This phenomenon was called…. 2. Convection   b. Conduction   1. Radiation   d. Asimilation | 1. The surface water temperature on a large, deep lake is 3oC. A sensitive temperature probe is lowered several meters into the lake. What temperature will the probe record? 2. A temperature warmer than 3oC 3. A temperature less than 3oC 4. A temperature equal to 3oC 5. There is not enough information to determine |
| 1. The amount of heat energy that is used to raise an object by 1oC is called…. 2. Specific heat 3. Heat Capacity 4. Density 5. Heat Coefficient 6. Heat conduction is generally occurred on…. 7. Gas 8. Liquid 9. Solid   d. All material | 1. Oxygen condenses into liquid at approximately 90oK. What temperature in degrees Fahrenheit does this correspond to?   -69.67oF c. -133.67oF  -361.4oF d. -297.4oF   1. Which of the following is a direct cause of a substance’s temperature increase? 2. Energy is removed from the particles of the substance. 3. Kinetic energy is added to particles of the substance 4. The number of atoms and molecules in a substances changes 5. The volume of the substance decrease 6. Which two temperature value are equivalent? 7. 1oK = 1oF c. 1oC = 1oK 8. 1oF = 1oC d. None of the above |
|  | 1. What happens to the internal energy of an ideal gas when it is heated from 0oC to 4oC? 2. It increases 3. It decreases 4. It remains constant 5. It is impossible to determine |
| 1. Sublimate is a phase changing from…. 2. Liquid into gas c. Gas into liquid 3. Solid into liquid d. Solid into gas | 18. C:\Users\USER\Documents\2 lala.png  If specific heat of ice cube is 2100 J/kgoC and heat melting ice is 336000 J/kg, heat required to convert 200gr of ice in the process A to C is.  a. 67620 J  b. 63000 J  c. 71400 J  d. 672420 J |
| 1. The process which is heat transferred by the movement of molecules from one place to another in far distance, that is called…. 2. Conduction 3. Convection 4. Radiation   d. Current | 19. Evaporation of liquid can be accelerated by the following way, ***except***….   1. Enlarge pressure on the surface of liquid 2. Cool the liquid 3. Heat the liquid 4. Flowing air on the surface of liquid |
| 1. Specific heat of a substance is 350 joule/kg K, what does it mean? 2. To raise temperature 1oK in every 1 kg of substance, it requires 350 joule 3. To raise temperature as 1oK of substance, it requires 350 joule 4. Every 1 joule of heat energy can raise the temperature 350oK per 1 kg 5. To raise 1oK, 350 kg of substances, it requires 350 joule | 20. Boiling water in the mountain is faster than the boiling water in the coastal areas even though it has the same amount of water and same equipment used. This is caused by….   1. Temperature in the mountain is lower 2. Water in the mountain is cleaner 3. Water in the coastal is influenced seawater 4. Air pressure in the mountain is lower than in the coastal area |
| 1. If an object is given heat, then. 2. The temperature of the object will remain 3. The temperature of the object is probably decreasing 4. The temperature of the object is increasing or its phase is changing 5. It will certainly change its phase | 21.  Substance A and B have the same mass and evaporated in the same equipment. In the same time, temperatures change is illustrated by the graph above. It can be concluded that….   1. Density of A > Density of B 2. Density of A < Density of B 3. Specific heat of A > Specific heat of B 4. Specific heat of A < Specific heat of B |
| 1. How to express your body temperature (98.6oF) in Celsius degrees? 2. 37.0oC 3. 43.8oC 4. 66.6oC   d. 130.6oC | 22. Heat transfer can be occurred in three ways, such as:   1. Conduction; heat transferred from one molecule to others due to its medium vibration. 2. Convection; heat transferred through medium followed by medium movement. 3. Radiation; heat emitted from a source in the form of rays which is no need medium.   Which one of the statements above is/are correct?   1. 1, 2 and 3 2. 1 and 2 3. 1 and 3 4. 2 and 3 |
| 1. Wall of thermos made copies and given the vacuum in between the two walls, what does it mean? 2. Thermos room temperature remains 3. Thermos become lighter 4. No heat transfer occurred 5. Room temperature does not affect the content of thermos | 23. It is so cold in the morning if we take a shower without hot water, so that we need water heater. One part of water heater is a spiral-shaped copper pipe, where the water flows by the hot gas flame. In order to get water with a higher temperature, then what should we do?   1. Water flow in the pipe is accelerated 2. Water flow in the pipe is slowed 3. Number of turns in spiral is reduced   Copper pipe is replaced with other types of metals |
| 1. Why is it better for us to wear brighter clothes rather than dark during the hot days? 2. Brighter colors absorb heat 3. Dark colors reflect heat 4. Dark colors make us feel cold in hot days   Brighter colors do not absorb heat too much | 24. If specific heat of water is greater than specific heat of a certain solution, then:   1. For cooling material, it is better to use water. 2. If temperature of 1 kg of water would be increased for 10oC, heat which is needed by water is the same as a certain solution if it would be increased for 10oC. 3. Heat required by a certain solution would be greater than water needed in all circumstances.   The correct statement(s) is/are….   1. 1 2. 2 3. 1 and 2 4. 2 and 3 |
| 1. 100gr of water at 20oC is heated until it is boiling. If specific heat of water is 4200 J/kgoC. Determine the amount of heat is required. 2. 8400 J 3. 4320 J 4. 33600 J 5. 8400000 J | 25. When the certain object changes the phase, its temperature is stay still. It caused by….  a. The heat that was given is used for making molecule closer  b. The heat that was given is used for making molecule further  c. Cohesion influence the heat given  d. No heat for increase the temperature |
| 1. Volume coefficient of thermal expansion for gasoline is 950 x 10-61/oC. By how much does the volume of 1.0 L of gasoline change when the temperature rises from 20oC to 40oC? 2. 0.019 cm3 3. 0.038 cm3 4. 19 cm3 5. 38 cm3 |  |