# FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS WORKSHEET WANGPOORE

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**Which best summarizes the 1st law of thermodynamics?** Energy can neither be created nor destroyed, but it can change from one energy form to another.

**What is the first law of thermodynamics summary?** 1 First Law of Thermodynamics. The First Law of Thermodynamics states that energy cannot be created or destroyed; it can only be converted from one form to another. The First Law is used to categorise 'the performance of cyclic conversion systems like fossil-fired, steam power cycles or geothermal cycles.

**What is a real life example of the first law of thermodynamics?** When you leave an ice cube out in the open, you will notice it melting and converting to water in just a few minutes. This phenomenon happens because the ice absorbs the heat from the surrounding air, thereby cooling the air and changing the ice to water.

**What is the experiment for checking the first law of thermodynamics?** Joule carried out his famous experiment , he placed known amounts of water, oil, and mercury in an insulated container and agitated the fluid with a rotating stirrer. The amounts of work done on the fluid by the stirrer were accurately measured, and the temperature changes of the fluid were carefully noted.

**Which answer choice describes the first law of thermodynamics?** Answer and Explanation: The correct answer to the above question is: a) Energy cannot be created or destroyed. The first law of thermodynamics is also known as the law of energy conservation and states that energy within a closed system can be neither created out of nothing nor altogether destroyed.

**What does first law of thermodynamics prove?** The first law of thermodynamics states that the change in internal energy of a system equals the net heat transfer into the system minus the net work done by the system. In equation form, the first law of thermodynamics is ?U = Q ? W. Here ?U is the change in internal energy U of the system.

**Which statement explains the first law of thermodynamics?** The First Law of thermodynamics states that "energy can neither be created nor be destroyed during a chemical reaction but can be transformed from one form to another", so if energy is lost by the system during a process, then it is gained by the surroundings (in the same form or in some other form of energy).

**What is a consequence of the first law of thermodynamics?** The first law of thermodynamics, also known as the law of conservation of energy, is indeed a consequence of the conservation of energy. Energy is a fundamental component of the cosmos that can only be changed from one form to another; it cannot be generated or destroyed.

**What is the first law of thermodynamics mathematically?** The first law of thermodynamics is given as ?E=q+w, where ?E is the change in internal energy of a system, q is the net heat transfer (the sum of all heat transfer into and out of the system), and w is the net work done (the sum of all work done on or by the system).

**How important is the first law of thermodynamics in our daily life?** The first law of thermodynamics has an impact on life in the following ways: When we walk or ride a bike, we transform the chemical energy in the food into kinetic energy. Radiation energy is converted into chemical energy by plants. The building's cooling and heating system is based on the.

**What is the practical use of the first law of thermodynamics?** Heat transfer: The first law of thermodynamics is used to understand the behavior of heat transfer processes, such as conduction heat transfer, convection heat transfer, and radiation heat transfer. It is used to design heat exchangers and other devices that transfer heat from one location to another.

**How do the laws of thermodynamics function in our everyday life?** The principles of thermodynamics control the processes by which energy is turned into heat, how heat is moved from one location to another, and how heat is converted into useful work that can be used to power machines such as electric power plants, automobiles, and planes.

**How can the first law of thermodynamics be explained and proven?** More specifically, the First Law states that energy can neither be created nor destroyed: it can only change form. Therefore, through any and all processes, the total energy of the universe or any other closed system is constant.

**What is one way of stating the first law of thermodynamics?** This is the basic idea of the First Law of Thermodynamics. There are many different ways of stating this law, but one way is: The change in the total energy of a system is equal to the net input (= input minus output) of energy into the system. This includes all forms of energy, both macroscopic and microscopic.

**What is the first law of thermodynamics activity?** According to the first law of thermodynamics, when heat enters or leaves a system, the system gains or loses an amount of energy equal to the amount of heat transferred. 4. A measure of energy transfer that occurs when an object is moved over a distance by an external force is known as heat.

**What is the first law of thermodynamics in layman's terms?** The first law of thermodynamics states that energy cannot be created or destroyed, but it can be transferred. A hot gas, when confined in a chamber, exerts pressure on a piston, causing it to move downward.

**What does the 1st law of thermodynamics state simply explained?**

**What summarizes the first law of thermodynamics?** The laws of thermodynamics are deceptively simple to state, but they are far-reaching in their consequences. The first law asserts that if heat is recognized as a form of energy, then the total energy of a system plus its surroundings is conserved; in other words, the total energy of the universe remains constant.

**Which best describes the first law of thermodynamics Quizlet?** The temperature of the system increases. Which best describes the first law of thermodynamics as compared to the second law of thermodynamics? The first law describes how thermal energy is conserved but not the direction it moves. The diagram is a real-world example of the first and second laws of thermodynamics.

**What is described by first law of thermodynamics?** Explanation: Around 1850 Rudolf Clausius and William Thomson (Kelvin) developed the first law of thermodynamics, which states that the "total energy of an isolated system is constant".

**What does first law of thermodynamics deals with _____?** Explanation: The first law of thermodynamics deals with work done and heat energy supplied or removed from a system. Therefore, it is based on the conservation of energy. This law says that energy supplied to a system is conserved.

**Which of the following is explained by 1st law of thermodynamics?** First law of thermodynamics states that total energy of an isolated system is constant, energy can neither be created nor be destroyed but can be transformed from one form to another.

**Wiskundige Geletterdheid Vraestelle Graad 11: Vraag en Antwoord**

Wiskundige geletterdheid is een onmisbare vaardigheid in de 21e eeuw. Het stelt leerlingen in staat om wiskunde toe te passen op alledaagse situaties, kritisch te denken en effectief te communiceren. In graad 11 worden leerlingen uitgedaagd met wiskundige geletterdheidsproblemen die hun probleemoplossende vaardigheden en wiskundige redenering testen.

**Vraag 1:**

Een bedrijf produceert shirts in drie maten: klein, middelgroot en groot. De volgende tabel toont het aantal shirts dat in elke maat is geproduceerd:

| Maat | Aantal |
|---|---|
| Klein | 250 |

| Maat | Aantal |
|---|---|
| Middelgroot | 300 |
| Groot | 400 |

Wat is het percentage shirts dat in de kleinste maat is geproduceerd?

**Antwoord:**

Percentage = (Aantal in kleinste maat / Totaal aantal shirts) x 100 Percentage = (250 / 950) x 100 Percentage = 26,32%

**Vraag 2:**

Een groep van 50 studenten doet een wiskundetest. De gemiddelde score is 75%. Hoeveel studenten hebben een score van 80% of hoger behaald?

**Antwoord:**

Gemiddelde score = (Totaal aantal scores / Aantal studenten) Totaal aantal scores = Gemiddelde score x Aantal studenten Totaal aantal scores = 0,75 x 50 = 37,5

Aantal studenten met 80% of hoger = (Totaal aantal scores - 37,5) / 20 (20 is het aantal punten voor 80%) Aantal studenten met 80% of hoger = (50 - 37,5) / 20 Aantal studenten met 80% of hoger = 0,625 (afgerond naar 1)

**Vraag 3:**

Een boer moet 120 meter hek plaatsen om een rechthoekig veld af te bakenen. Als de lengte van het veld 40 meter is, wat is dan de breedte?

**Antwoord:**

Omtrek rechthoek = 2L + 2B 120 = 2(40) + 2B 120 - 80 = 2B B = 20 meter

**Vraag 4:**

Een winkel verkoopt appels voor $ 0,50 per stuk en bananen voor $ 0,75 per stuk. Een klant koopt 5 appels en 3 bananen. Wat is het totaalbedrag dat de klant moet betalen?

**Antwoord:**

Totaalbedrag = (Aantal appels x prijs per appel) + (Aantal bananen x prijs per banaan) Totaalbedrag = (5 x 0,50) + (3 x 0,75) Totaalbedrag = $ 4,50

**Vraag 5:**

Een investeringsfonds verdient 5% rente per jaar. Als een persoon $ 10.000 investeert, hoeveel rente zal hij na 5 jaar hebben verdiend?

**Antwoord:**

Rente = (Hoofdsom x Rentepercentage x Aantal jaren) Rente = (10.000 x 0,05 x 5) Rente = $ 2.500

**Has Snapchat been hacked recently?** The most recent Snapchat data breach occurred in May 2019, when it came to light that Snapchat employees were spying on users: viewing messages, location data, and more. As of October, there have been no reported Snapchat data breaches so far in 2023.

**Can I get my snap back after being hacked?** Fortunately, Snapchat offers a help page, where you can provide the required details to recover your account even if its password, phone number and email has been changed. Go to Snapchat help page and select “Report a safety concern” from the options.

**What can happen if your Snapchat is hacked?** An alert that someone logged into your account from a different location, IP address, or device. Having to continually re-log in to the app. New contacts being added to your list without your permission. The mobile number or email address associated with your Snapchat account was changed without your consent.

**What do hackers do with your Snapchat?** There are several possible reasons. Hackers will breach a Snapchat account to target you specifically, steal your personal information and work credentials, or even use your account to hack other users, distribute spam or malware, or launch bulk scam campaigns.

**Can hackers track you from Snapchat?** Yes, a good hacker can spy on you through Snapchat. Unfortunately, there are Snapchat spy tools that can do more

than just glance through your messages. Apps such as Hoverwatch, Eyezy, MSpy, and Umobix are designed to help parents monitor their kids' activities on Snapchat.

**How do you know if someone logged into your Snapchat?** In the Snapchat app, tap ?? in My Profile to open Settings. Tap 'Session Management.' Here, you'll find all the devices and browsers currently signed into your account.

**Can the government recover Snapchats?** Once we have received and established the validity of a legal request for Snapchat account records, we respond in compliance with applicable law and privacy requirements. While it's true that we value ephemerality, some account information may be retrieved by law enforcement through valid legal process.

**Can cops recover snaps?** While it's true that we value ephemerality in our Snaps and Chats, some information may be retrieved by law enforcement through proper legal process.

**Will Snapchat give my account back?** You have 30 days to reactivate a Snapchat account that has been deactivated before it is scheduled for permanent deletion. ?? Please Note: You cannot change your password or use your email address/phone number to log in to your account while it's deactivated. Permanently deleted accounts cannot be reactivated.

**How did Snapchat get hacked?** In January 2014, Snapchat experienced a data breach that impacted a large number of user accounts. The incident exposed sensitive information, such as usernames and phone numbers, and was carried out through various methods, including employee misuse of internal tools and phishing attacks.

**Can Snapchat be traced?** As a U.S. company, Snap requires U.S. law enforcement and governmental agencies to follow U.S. law in order for Snap to disclose any Snapchat account records. Our ability to disclose Snapchat account records is generally governed by the Stored Communications Act, 18 U.S.C. § 2701, et seq.

**Is Snapchat safe to use?** Snapchat is generally secure, with measures in place to protect user data and privacy. However, it's important to be aware of potential security risks, such as data leaks and account hijacking, which can still occur. Is

Snapchat 100% safe? Snapchat isn't 100% safe, as no online platform can guarantee absolute security.

**Can Snapchat see your snaps?** This means we don't know what you're Chatting or Snapping except in limited, safety-related circumstances (for example, if we receive a report of content that is flagged for violating our Community Guidelines, or to help keep spammers from sending you malware or other harmful content) or unless you ask us to (for ...

**Can Snapchat see my eyes only?** Without the password, no one can view the things you saved on My Eyes Only - not even us! Be careful, though, because if you forget your password, there's no way to recover those encrypted Snaps.

**Can Snapchat steal your info?** Sometimes, we may also collect additional information, with your permission. When you use our Services, such as Snapchat, we collect information you provide to us, generate information when you use our Services, and in some cases receive data from others.

**What information did Snapchat leak?** Did Snapchat Have a Data Leak? Yes, the Snapchat app has had major data leaks that compromise user data: In December 2013, hackers leaked the usernames and phone numbers of 4.6 million Snapchat users. They claim they wanted to raise awareness about the app's security flaws.

**Does Snapchat leak pictures?** “We can confirm that Snapchat's servers were never breached and were not the source of these leaks. Snapchatters were victimized by their use of third-party apps to send and receive Snaps, a practice that we expressly prohibit in our Terms of Use precisely because they compromise our users' security.

**How to recover a Snapchat account?** To reactivate your account, just log in to the Snapchat app with the username of the account that you want to bring back. You have 30 days to reactivate a Snapchat account that has been deactivated before it is scheduled for permanent deletion.

**Does Snapchat alert you when someone logs in?** So to answer your question yes, you get a notification if someone logs into your Snapchat and you see what device they used to get on. If you have linked your account with your email and

someone signed into your account you will get a notification via email.

**What is the calibration order in SAP PM?** Calibration Order (SAP Library - Plant Maintenance (PM)) Calibration Order. Definition. Special order that tests whether a specified piece of test equipment fulfills the performance criteria defined. In the standard system, the order type for calibration orders is PM05.

**What is calibration in SAP QM?** The Objective of a calibration inspection is to determine whether each piece of equipment specified in the maintenance order meets the predefined performance specifications. Inspect the equipment specified in a maintenance order. Record inspection results for each piece of equipment.

**What is QM and PM in SAP?** SAP PM integrates with other ECC components such as Materials Management (MM), Quality Management (QM), Production Planning (PP), Sales and Distribution ... ... The integration of SAP PM with other ECC modules keeps the data in the module up to date and automatically triggers processes in other functions, if necessary.

**What is the proper sequence of the calibration process?** A calibration process starts with the basic step of comparing a known with an unknown to determine the error or value of the unknown quantity. However, in practice, a calibration process may consist of "as found" verification, adjustment, and "as left" verification.

**What is PM calibration?** Preventive maintenance and calibration are the first step in performance control and the baseline for reproducible sample test results. Without a reliable preventative maintenance and calibration process, the risk of misinterpretation of the test result increases.

**What is calibration guidelines?** Calibration standards are a documented set of requirements and guidelines that are used to guide calibration and ensure instruments are fit for purpose. Requirements for calibration are often part of much larger standards for quality management (e.g. ISO 9001).

**What are the three types of calibration?**

**What is a calibration process?** Calibration is the process of configuring an instrument to provide a result for a sample within an acceptable range. Eliminating or

minimizing factors that cause inaccurate measurements is a fundamental aspect of instrumentation design.

**What is the purpose of SAP QM?** Quality Management enables you to ensure the quality of your products, processes, and services right from the start. It helps you to plan, execute, and monitor different types of quality inspections, for example, in procurement, production, or sales scenarios.

**How to activate QM in SAP?**

**What is the QM process?** A Quality Management Process is a workflow mechanism in an organization for ensuring that a team's deliverables are "fit for purpose".

**What is the 4 to 1 rule in calibration?** A 4:1 TUR is the point to which most high-quality calibration labs strive. It is the point at which the level of in-tolerance probability stays at 100% the longest, with the best economies of scale. The technology of the respective T&ME is approaching the intrinsic level of the specific discipline.

**What is calibration order in SAP PM?** The objective of a calibration inspection is to determine whether each piece of equipment specified in the maintenance order meets the predefined performance specifications. Process Steps: Step 1: Create Quality Instrument as Equipment in SAP System. Step 2: Create Catalog Code groups & corresponding codes.

**What are the 5 points of calibration?** A common example of this is the so-called five-point calibration where the instrument is checked at 0% (LRV), 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% (URV) of range. A variation on this theme is to check at the five points of 10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 90%, while still making zero and span adjustments at 0% and 100%.

**What is calibration in QM?** Overall, quality management calibration is a critical component of a successful call center quality management program. By ensuring consistency and accuracy in the evaluation of customer interactions, organizations can improve the customer experience, increase agent performance and drive business success.

**What is preventive maintenance in SAP PM?** Preventive maintenance, also known as planned maintenance, is a process that consists in intervening on a machine at at regular intervals or according to predefined criteria. This business process is opposed to corrective maintenance, which consists in solving a problem when the breakdown occurs.

**What is PM in TPM?** What is Planned Maintenance? Planned Maintenance is the third pillar of TPM and aims to achieve zero breakdowns. It follows a structured approach to establish a management system that extends the equipment reliability at optimum cost.

**What are the 5 requirements for calibration standard?**

**What is calibration in quality management?** Calibration is a quality management activity that helps ensure all evaluators are on the same page as to how they are evaluating interactions. Regardless of how well a form is crafted, there may still be differences in interpretation.

**What is proper calibration?** Calibration is a comparison between a known measurement (the standard) and the measurement using your instrument. Typically, the accuracy of the standard should be ten times the accuracy of the measuring device being tested. However, an accuracy ratio of 3:1 is acceptable by most standards organizations.

**What are the two procedures in calibration?**

**What are calibration methods?** Calibration methods are related in particular to quantitative analysis. Such approaches as the external standard method (known also as the calibration curve method), the standard addition method or the internal standard method are well known and widely used in analytical practice.

**What is standard calibration method?** DEFINITION. Internal standard calibration involves the comparison of the instrument responses from the target compounds in the sample to the responses of reference standards added to the sample or sample extract before injection.

**What is calibration sequence?** Isolating the Data Error. Determining If a Data Error is Due to the Write or Read. Analyzing Read and Write Margin. Analyzing Calibration Results. Calibration Times.

**What is calibration in PMS?** The calibration process ensures that managers: Appraise past work within a set period fairly—this period must be the same for everyone (e.g., a year, six months, etc.) Appraise employees in similar roles or job levels against similar standards and competencies.

**What is meant by calibration?** Calibration is the process of configuring an instrument to provide a result for a sample within an acceptable range. Eliminating or minimizing factors that cause inaccurate measurements is a fundamental aspect of instrumentation design.

**What is a calibration schedule?** A calibration schedule is an imperative part of any quality or safety program. It helps employees and managers ensure that equipment is functioning properly and safely. By creating and enforcing a calibration plan, users can rest assured that the measurements produced by the equipment are accurate.

**What are the steps for calibration?**

**What are the 5 points of calibration?** A common example of this is the so-called five-point calibration where the instrument is checked at 0% (LRV), 25%, 50%, 75%, and 100% (URV) of range. A variation on this theme is to check at the five points of 10%, 25%, 50%, 75%, and 90%, while still making zero and span adjustments at 0% and 100%.

**What are 2 methods of calibration?** There are direct calibration, standard addition and internal standard addition methods, among others. Each calibration method is used in different scenarios but always help to identify the concentration of the analyte. Calibration is an integral part of quality control and quality assurance.

**What is calibration in SAP PM?** The objective of a calibration inspection is to determine whether each piece of equipment specified in the maintenance order meets the predefined performance specifications. Process Steps: Step 1: Create Quality Instrument as Equipment in SAP System. Step 2: Create Catalog Code groups & corresponding codes.

**What is calibration in quality management?** Calibration is a quality management activity that helps ensure all evaluators are on the same page as to how they are evaluating interactions. Regardless of how well a form is crafted, there may still be differences in interpretation.

**What is the purpose of the calibration process?** The purpose of calibration is to help assure precise measurements. The benefits of calibration include improving safety as well as saving money and increasing profitability by avoiding the costs of false acceptance and rejection of products, increasing production efficiency, and extending the life of equipment.

**What is QA calibration?** Quality assurance calibration empowers customer service with the capabilities to achieve consistency across the entire department. Calibration ensures your QA analysts are all on the same page and that everyone's goals are in line.

**What is the basic principle of calibration?** Calibration Principles: Calibration is the activity of checking, by comparison with a standard, the accuracy of a measuring instrument of any type. It may also include adjustment of the instrument to bring it into alignment with the standard.

**What is the first stage of calibration?** The formal definition of calibration by the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM) is the following: "Operation that, under specified conditions, in a first step, establishes a relation between the quantity values with measurement uncertainties provided by measurement standards and corresponding ...

**What is calibration guidelines?** Calibration standards are a documented set of requirements and guidelines that are used to guide calibration and ensure instruments are fit for purpose. Requirements for calibration are often part of much larger standards for quality management (e.g. ISO 9001).

**What are the four types of calibration?**

**How often should calibration be done?** Annually – If you carry out a mix of critical and non-critical measurements, annual calibration tends to be a good option with the right balance between prudence and cost.

> *wiskundige geletterdheid vraestelle graad 11*, *snapchat hacked the snappening*, *guideline to map calibration process in sap pm and qm module*

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