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Question 1. The PV=constant implies that

- A. d(PV) = 0
- B. dT = 0
- C. dE = 0
- D. All of the above

Question 2. The ideal gas law describes

- A. The momentum exchange from collisions between molecules as a function of temperature
- B. The force exerted by collisions between molecules and the walls where the gas is contained
- C. How fast gas molecules move and collide under different temperatures
- D. All of the above

Question 3. The term P·V in the ideal gas law has units of

- A. Newton
- B. Joule
- C. Pascal
- $D. m^3$

Question 4. An adiabatic process process exchanges

- A. zero pressure with the environment
- B. zero temperature with the environment
- C. zero volume with the environment
- D. zero heat with the environment

Question 5. The Joule's law describes

- A. how fast the pressure increases when temperature decreases
- B. how fast the temperature increases when pressure decreases
- C. the relationships between power of the source providing the heat, time and temperature
- D. none of these on the list

Question 6. The specific heat of two different liquids at the same temperature and pressure are

- A. likely different
- B. likely the same
- Question 7. Two beakers contain two liquids of the same mass. We heat them up to the same final temperature, without any phase changes occurring. The liquid that <u>overall</u> heats up faster has
 - A. greater specific heat than the other
 - B. smaller specific heat than the other
 - C. this has nothing to do with specific heat

Question 8. Heat is a form of energy that relates to the

- A. the energy flow from hot to cold
- B. the energy flow from cold to hot
- C. the energy flow between same temperatures
- Question 9. When a body of water is evaporating then its temperature is
 - A. rising
 - B. dropping
 - C. no change

Question 10. A very fast gas decompression under a constant volume results in a sudden temperature

A. drop

B. rise

C. no effect on temperature