Test 2 review

Student:	

- 1. Molecules in a solid
- A. are harder than molecules in liquids or gases.
- B. transfer heat to their neighbors by a process called convection.
- C. have no internal energy because they are not moving around.
- D. are held in nearly fixed positions by strong attractive forces.
- 2. The process by which solids vaporize without first becoming a liquid is called
- A. sublimation.
- B. condensation.
- C. evaporation.
- D. boiling.
- 3. When water vapor condenses to a liquid
- A. it absorbs energy from the surroundings.
- B. its temperature drops sharply.
- C. it transfers heat to the surroundings.
- D. its temperature rises slightly.
- 4. In the equation: $Q = mc\Delta t$, the c stands for the
- A. heat of vaporization.
- B. number of calories gained or lost.
- C. convection coefficient.
- D. specific heat.
- 5. The heat needed to warm one gram of water one Celsius degree is called a
- A. joule.
- B. calorie.
- C. Btu.
- D. kilocalorie.

B. conduction. C. radiation. D. phase change. 7. Adding heat to a substance A. always results in a temperature increase. B. sometimes does not result in a temperature change. C. sometimes results in a temperature decrease. D. None of the above. 8. Which thermodynamic law says that you cannot convert 100 percent of a heat source into mechanical energy? A. first law of thermodynamics B. second law of thermodynamics C. third law of thermodynamics D. law of increasing entropy 9. Sound waves in air A. are longitudinal waves. B. are produced by something vibrating. C. undergo refraction when they pass through warm and cold air. D. All of the above.

10. The time that is required for a vibrating object to complete one full cycle is called

6. The transfer of heat that occurs when energy moves from molecule to molecule is called

- 11. If $v = \lambda f$, then how are λ and f related?
- A. λ is directly proportional to f
- B. λ is inversely proportional to f
- C. λ is a factor of f

A. frequency.B. wavelength.C. amplitude.D. period.

A. convection.

D. λ and f are unrelated

- 12. In longitudinal waves, the medium
- A. vibrates in a direction perpendicular to the direction of motion of the wave.
- B. vibrates in the same direction the wave is moving.
- C. moves in sort of a circular motion.
- D. doesn't vibrate; the disturbance just moves through the medium.
- 13. The characteristic of a sound wave that you interpret as loudness is related to
- A. frequency.
- B. wavelength.
- C. amplitude.
- D. velocity.
- 14. The bending of a wave at the boundary between two media is called
- A. reflection.
- B. resonance.
- C. reverberation.
- D. refraction.
- 15. The lowest frequency possible in a vibrating string undergoing resonance
- A. is the fundamental frequency.
- B. determines the pitch of the musical note sounded.
- C. has one antinode.
- D. All of the above.
- 16. When the trough of one wave arrives at the same time and place as the crest of an otherwise identical wave,
- A. constructive interference occurs.
- B. destructive interference occurs.
- C. resonance occurs.
- D. they don't interact with each other.
- 17. What is the range of normal human hearing?
- A. 200 to 120,000 Hz
- B. 20 to 2,000 Hz
- C. 50 to 10,000 Hz
- D. 20 to 20,000 Hz

- 18. Condensation in a longitudinal wave corresponds to what part of a transverse wave?
 A. crest
 B. trough
 C. wavelength
 D. amplitude
 - 19. You are able to hear sounds from farther away on a cool night because sound waves are refracted toward A. cooler air near the ground.
 - B. warmer air above the ground.
 - C. cooler air above the ground.
 - D. warmer air near the ground.
 - 20. The temperature of 100 g of water is to be raised from 10°C to 60°C. The energy needed to do this is about
 - A. 1×10^3 cal.
 - B. 5×10^3 cal.
 - C. 6×10^{3} cal.
 - D. 8×10^3 cal.
 - E. 5.4×10^4 cal.
- 21. If the speed of sound is 1100 feet per second and a tuning fork oscillates at 440 cycles per second, what is the wavelength λ of the sound produced?
- A. 11 feet.
- B. 4.4 feet.
- C. 0.4 foot.
- D. 2.5 feet.