- 1. Which property is a measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in a sample of matter?
 - A) mass B) density
 - C) pressure D) temperature
- 2. Which statement defines the temperature of a sample of matter?
 - A) Temperature is a measure of the total electromagnetic energy of the particles.
 - B) Temperature is a measure of the total thermal energy of the particles.
 - C) Temperature is a measure of the average potential energy of the particles.
 - D) Temperature is a measure of the average kinetic energy of a particles.
- 3. Which sample of water contains particles having the highest average kinetic energy?
 - A) 25 mL of water at 95°C
 - B) 45 mL of water at 75°C
 - C) 75 mL of water at 75°C
 - D) 95 mL of water at 25°C
- The particles in which sample of LiCl(s) have the same average kinetic energy as the particles in a 2.0-mole sample of H₂O(ℓ) at 25°C?
 - A) 1.0 mol at 75°C B) 2.0 mol at 50.°C
 - C) 3.0 mol at 25°C D) 4.0 mol at 0°C
- 5. An iron bar at 325 K is placed in a sample of water. The iron bar gains energy from the water if the temperature of the water is
 - A) 65 K B) 45 K C) 65°C D) 45°C
- 6. At which temperature would atoms of a He(g) sample have the greatest average kinetic energy?
 - A) 25°C B) 37°C C) 273 K D) 298 K
- 7. As the temperature of a substance decreases, the average kinetic energy of its particles
 - A) decreases B) increases
 - C) remains the same

- 8. An increase in the average kinetic energy of a sample of copper atoms occurs with an increase in
 - A) concentration B) temperature
 - C) pressure D) volume
- 9. Which change in the temperature of a 1-gram sample of water would cause the greatest increase in the average kinetic energy of its molecules?
 - A) 1°C to 10°C
 B) 10°C to 1°C

 C) 50°C to 60°C
 D) 60°C to 50°C
- 10. Which graph best shows the relationship between Kelvin temperature and average kinetic energy?



- 11. The average kinetic energy of water molecules increases when
 - A) H₂O(s) changes to H₂O(ℓ) at 0°C
 - B) $H_2O(\ell)$ changes to $H_2O(s)$ at 0°C
 - C) H₂O(ℓ) at 10°C changes to H₂O(ℓ) at 20°C
 - D) H₂O(ℓ) at 20°C changes to H₂O(ℓ) at 10°C

12. Which sample of Fe contains particles having the highest average kinetic energy?

A) 5 g at 10°C	B) 10 g at 25°C
C) 5 g at 400 K	D) 10 g at 300 K

13. At which temperature does an aqueous solution of LiCl have the highest average kinetic energy?

A) 100°C	B) 200°C
C) 273 K	D) 373 K

14. In which beaker would the particles have the highest average kinetic energy?



15. Base your answer to the following question on the diagrams below of four sealed flasks, each of which contains $H_2O(\ell)$ at the temperature shown.



In which flask do the molecules of H₂O have the greatest average kinetic energy?

A) 1 B) 2 C) 3 D) 4

16. At which conditions of temperature and pressure would the molecules of a gas have the greatest average kinetic energy?

A) 0°C and 3 atm	B) 10°C and 2 atm
C) 50°C and 4 atm	D) 100°C and 1 atm

- 17. Which temperature is equal to 120. K?
 - A) -153°C C) +293°C B) -120.°C D) +393°C
- 18. The temperature of a sample of a substance changes from 10.°C to 20.°C. How many Kelvin does the temperature change?
 - A) 10. B) 20. C) 283 D) 293
- 19. At 1 atmosphere of pressure, the fixed temperature points on a Celsius thermometer are located on the basis of
 - A) the ice/water equilibrium temperature, only
 - B) the water/steam equilibrium temperature, only
 - C) both the ice/water and the water/steam equilibrium temperatures
 - D) neither the ice/water nor the water/steam equilibrium temperatures
- 20. Energy is being added to a given sample. Compared to the Celsius temperature of the sample, the Kelvin temperature
 - A) will always be 273° greater
 - B) will always be 273° lower
 - C) will have the same reading at 0°
 - D) will have the same reading at 273°