

### 7.3 Test Review

1. Which object has greater thermal energy? (circle the best choice in each pair for letters a-c)
  - a. **Hot** object or **cold** object (of the same mass)
  - b. **Large** object or **small** object (of the same temperature)
  - c. Molecules moving **more** or molecules moving **less** (of the same mass)
2. The variable you change is called the (**independent variable / dependent variable / constant**)
3. The variables you do not change and keep the same in each trial are called (**independent variable / dependent variable / constants**)
4. The variable you measure is called the (**independent variable / dependent variable / constant**)
5. Molecules travel (**faster / slower**) in hotter liquids.
6. Molecules are (**more / less**) spaced out in cold liquids, compared to hot liquids.
7. Two objects will have a greater change in temperature when the two objects start with a (**greater / less**) difference in temperature.
8. When two objects of different temperature come together the hotter object will (**increase / decrease**) in temperature while the colder object will (**increase / decrease**).
9. Energy always transfers from (**cold to hot / hot to cold**).
10. To increase energy transfer in cooling down an object you could
  - a. Use a fan
  - b. Wrap the object in a wet cloth
  - c. Both
11. Which of the following statements about energy transfer between two objects is **incorrect**?
  - a. The initial temperature of only one of the objects
  - b. The initial temperature of the object and the temperature of the surroundings
  - c. The mass of the object
  - d. What the object is made of

*poorly worded*
12. Energy transfer between a hotter object and a colder object will continue until they reach equilibrium
13. For a cup of hot coffee put in a seal tight thermos, the total amount of energy in the system, the thermos, (**increases / decreases / stays the same**)