

1. How much of the matter in the universe is comprised of atoms?

- A. 1 percent
- B. 100 percent
- C. 30 percent
- D. 99 percent

2. How does the air on a hot day compare with the air on a cold day?

- A. On a hot day, air molecules have more energy
- B. On a cold day, air molecules move faster
- C. On a hot day, the air contains more nitrogen
- D. On a cold day, air molecules don't move at all

3. From what Tim explains in the movie, what can you infer about the temperature inside a refrigerator?

- A. It's closest to 3 degrees Kelvin
- B. It's closest to 3 degrees Fahrenheit
- C. It's closest to 3 degrees Celsius
- D. It's closest to 3 degrees Rankine

4. What happens inside a thermometer when the temperature goes up?

- A. The heat causes the liquid to become denser
- B. The heat causes the liquid to expand
- C. The heat causes the liquid to float
- D. The heat boils the liquid into a gas

5. Which device measures temperature?



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What is the temperature of the liquid in this pot?

- A. 212 degrees Fahrenheit
- B. 273 kelvin
- C. 99 degrees Celsius
- D. 120 degrees Fahrenheit

7. In France, the air temperature is often 30 degrees in summertime. In the northern U.S., it's often 30 degrees in winter. What's the most likely reason for this?

A. Winters in the northern U.S. are extremely warm B. France uses the Celsius scale; the U.S. uses the Fahrenheit scale

C. Summers in France are extremely cold

D. France uses the Celsius scale; the U.S. uses the Kelvin scale

8. How is the Kelvin scale different from the Fahrenheit and Celsius scales?

A. The Kelvin scale is used in the U.S.; the Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are used in Europe

B. The Kelvin scale measures a wider range of temperatures than the other scales

C. The Kelvin scale has no negative numbers D. The Kelvin scale does not exist outside of science labs

9. Where might you find a temperature of 2 kelvin?

- A. The North Pole
- B. The equator
- C. Earth's core
- D. The coldest regions of outer space

10. Why does warm air rise?

- A. Because it's less dense than cold air
- B. Because it's more massive than cold air
- C. Because it has a smaller volume than cold air
- D. Because it has more energy than cold air