Name: _____

Date: _____ Grade: _____

SECTION QUIZ 12-2



Remember:
Score an average of 85% or higher on all three quizzes and you may be exempt from the chapter test!



Congratulations! You have completed this section!
Answer the following questions to test your understanding of the material. When you are finished, hand in your quiz to your teacher. Each answer is worth 2.5 points.

Fill in the blank or circle True or False

1. The times of a geyser's eruptions can be changed by: _____.
   (a) cattle grazing nearby (c) earthquakes and volcano eruptions
   (b) cosmic rays (d) weather

2. Water boils at a cooler temperature at _____ elevations.

3. In Death Valley, air pressure is _____ than on top of a mountain.

4. Water has a density of: _____.
   (a) 1 gram per cubic centimeter (c) 1 pound per square inch
   (b) 1 gram per liter (d) 1 wave per second

5. The upward force of a fluid acting on a submerged body is known as: _____.
   (a) buoyancy (b) compensation (c) density (d) pressure

6. Pressure is the _____ per unit area.
   (a) energy (b) force (c) power (d) work

7. When air is heated it _____.

8. Sound and light are both types of: _____.
   (a) electromagnetic disturbances (c) slow speed Doppler shifts
   (b) gravitational reactions (d) wave motions

9. Sound travels faster in: _____.
   (a) steel (b) air (c) a vacuum (d) a closed container

10. The frequency of a sound wave is the same as its: _____.
    (a) loudness (b) pitch (c) speed (d) wavelength

11. Sound waves with short wavelengths have _____ frequencies.

12. Sound waves with _____ wavelengths will reflect when they encounter differences in density.

13. A sonogram is an image produced by: _____.
    (a) light waves (b) radar (c) sound waves (d) X–rays

14. An example of heating by radiation is: _____.
    (a) a microwave oven
    (b) conduction of heat from one side of a rock wall to the other
    (c) currents in the ocean
    (d) thermal currents in the air

15. The number of waves per second is a measure of: _____.
    (a) amplitude (b) brightness (c) frequency (d) wavelength

16. In the electromagnetic spectrum, the waves with the lowest frequency and longest wavelength are: _____.
    (a) gamma rays (b) microwaves (c) radio waves (d) visible light

17. In the electromagnetic spectrum, the waves with the highest frequency and shortest wavelength are: _____.
    (a) gamma rays (b) microwaves (c) radio waves (d) visible light

18. The observation that frequency changes because the observer or source of the waves is in motion is known as: _____.
    (a) Bernoulli's Principle (b) the Doppler effect (c) Hubble's Law (d) Ohm's Law

19. Isomers are molecules with the same elements in the same proportion and identical structures.
    (a) True or (b) False

20. The human body _____ (can/cannot) digest all isomers equally well.

21. A body has a negative charge because the number of electrons is _____ than the number of positive charges.

22. Two bodies, each with a positive static charge, will _____ one another.

23. Electrical insulators are usually _____.

24. Electrostatic copiers use semiconductors that conduct electricity when: _____.
    (a) coated with ink
    (b) exposed to light
    (c) heated red hot
    (d) immersed in cold water

25. Solar cells generate electricity because sunlight: _____.
    (a) causes a thermonuclear reaction
    (b) generates steam to drive an turbine
    (c) is changed to liquid energy
    (d) puts electrons in motion

26. In the future, the use of solar cells for generating electricity is likely to: _____.
    (a) increase (b) decrease (c) equalize (d) be a bad investment

27. The coulomb is the metric unit for measuring: _____.
    (a) charge (b) distance (c) mass (d) time

28. The ampere is the metric unit for measuring: _____.
    (a) brightness of light (b) distance (c) electric current (d) temperature

SECTION QUIZ 12-2

29. A series circuit has: _____.
    (a) a single path (b) two or more paths (c) two batteries (d) three resistors

30. To increase the voltage, batteries should be connected in: _____.
    (a) circuits (b) series (c) parallel (d) generators

31. The total voltage of batteries connected in series is the _____ of the individual voltages
    (a) difference (b) product (c) reciprocal (d) sum

32. _____ states: "The current in a conductor is directly proportional to the voltage and inversely proportional to the resistance."
    (a) Newton's First Law of Motion (c) Ohm's Law
    (b) Boyle's Law (d) Bernoulli's Principle

33. To double the amount of current that flows in a series circuit, one should: _____.
    _____
    (a) double the resistance (c) reduce the voltage to one half
    (b) double the voltage (d) none of these

34. Doubling the resistance in a series circuit will _____ the current that flows.
    (a) eliminate (b) double (c) make no change in (d) reduce by half

35. Total resistance in a series circuit is equal to the _____ of the individual resistances.
    (a) difference (b) product (c) reciprocal (d) sum

36. *"The man who doesn't read good books has no _____ over the man who can't read them."*

37. *"Listen to _____ and accept instruction, and in the end you will be _____."*

38. *"There is always room at the _____."*

39. *"True science supports _____."*

40. *"Fear of failure is the father of _____."*