

## حل الاختبار المقترح للدرس الأول منتصف الفصل منهج انسباير



### تم تحميل هذا الملف من موقع المناهج الإماراتية

موقع المناهج ← المناهج الإماراتية ← الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم ← فيزياء ← الفصل الثاني ← ملفات متنوعة ← الملف

تاريخ إضافة الملف على موقع المناهج: 2026-02-05 12:39:15

ملفات اكتب للمعلم اكتب للطالب | اختبارات الكترونية | اختبارات | حلول | عروض بوربوينت | أوراق عمل  
منهج انجليزي | ملخصات وتقارير | مذكرات وبنوك | الامتحان النهائي | للمدرس

المزيد من مادة  
فيزياء:

### التواصل الاجتماعي بحسب الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم



صفحة المناهج  
الإماراتية على  
فيسبوك

الرياضيات

اللغة الانجليزية

اللغة العربية

التربية الاسلامية

المواد على تلغرام

### المزيد من الملفات بحسب الصف الثاني عشر المتقدم والمادة فيزياء في الفصل الثاني

مراجعة الدرس الثاني thermodynamics and state of Changes تغيرات الحالة والديناميكا الحرارية

1

بنك أسئلة شامل الوجدتين 11-12 منهج انسباير

2

حل أوراق عمل وحدة الجهد الكهربائي منهج بريدج مع أسئلة امتحانات سابقة

3

حل مراجعة نهائية وحدة الجهد الكهربائي منهج بريدج

4

مقرر الوحدات والدروس المطلوبة منهج انسباير

5



@physixsper

Teacher

|              |                |
|--------------|----------------|
| model Answer | Student Number |
|              | Student Name   |
|              | School         |
|              | Class          |
|              | Stream         |
| physics      | Subject        |

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| Marker    |      |    |       |
|-----------|------|----|-------|
| Signature | Name | 20 | Total |

Telegram @physixsper

الرفقة : تعليم حكومي مبتكر وريادي يمثل نموذج يحتذى به

عالم

Part 1 : Multiple choice questions ( 10 marks ) ( 1 each )

Q1. The total energy of the molecule is called ?

- a. Heat b. Temperature  
c. Thermal energy d. Thermal equilibrium

Q2. Which of the following statements about thermal equilibrium is false?

- a. When two objects are at equilibrium, they have the same temperature.  
b. The total energy flow equal to zero.  
c. the rate of energy flow between the two objects is equal.  
d. Heat transfer continues after reaching thermal equilibrium state.

Q3. the boiling point of water in kelvin scale is?

- a. 100 k b. 212 k  
c. 373 k d. -173 k

Q4. which of the following is true about converting 34 kelvin to degree Celsius ?

- a. -239 °C  
b. 307 °C  
c. 93.2 °C  
d. 1.11 °C

$$TK = T^{\circ}C + 273$$

$$T^{\circ}C = TK - 273$$

$$= 34 - 273 = -239^{\circ}C$$

Q5. which of the following conversions is false?

- a. 0 °C = 273 k  
b. 273 k = 32 °F  
c. 316 k = 109.4 °F  
d. 240 F = -33 °C

$$TF = (T^{\circ}C \times \frac{9}{5}) + 32$$

$$T^{\circ}C = (TF - 32) \times \frac{5}{9}$$

1. c  
2. d  
3. a  
4. b  
5. d

Q6. according to the specific heat of the following substances which substance will be heated up more quickly?  
(aluminum =897 j/kg.k) (brass=376 j/kg.k) (silver=235 j/kg.k)  
(zinc=388 j/kg.k)

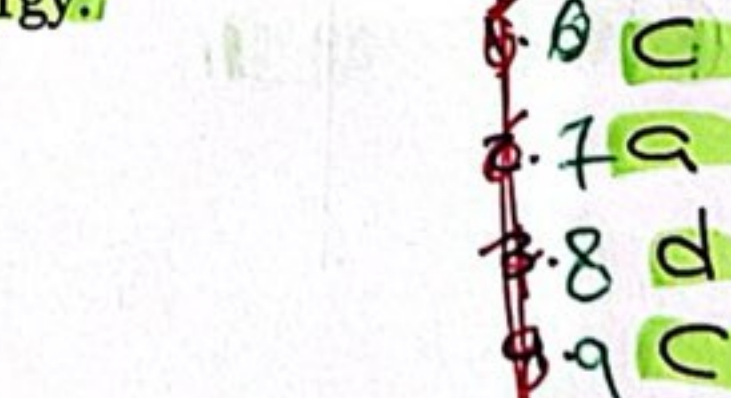
- a. aluminum b. brass  
c. silver d. zinc

Q7. How much heat is needed to warm 363 g of water in a baby bottle from 24°C to 38°C? (specific heat of water=4180)

- a. 21 kj b. 121 kj  
c. 36 kj d. 820 kj

Q8. which of the following is correct about two cubes of iron at the same temperature but with different masses?

- a. The larger cube has less thermal energy.  
b. The smaller cube has more thermal energy.  
c. The two cubes have the same thermal energy.  
d. The larger cube has more thermal energy.



1. a  
2. b  
3. c  
4. d  
5. d

Q9. what will happen to the specific heat of water if the mass increased two times ?

- a. The specific heat increased two times .  
b. The specific heat decreased to half.  
c. The specific heat remains constant.  
d. The specific heat increased four times.

Q10. which of the following is considered as a way of thermal energy transfer ?

- a. Conduction b. radiation  
c. Convection d. all of the above.

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6. c  
7. a  
8. d  
9. c  
10. d

Part 2 : Written questions (10 marks)

Q1. (2.5 marks)  $m_w = 0.1 \text{ kg}$

A  $1.50 \times 10^2 \text{ g}$  piece of glass at a temperature of  $70.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  is placed in a container with  $1.00 \times 10^2 \text{ g}$  of water initially at a temperature of  $16.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ .

What is the equilibrium temperature of the water?  $C_g = 840 \text{ J/kg.k}$

$$m_g = \frac{1.5 \times 10^2}{1000} = 0.15 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_g = 70^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$C_g = 840 \text{ J/kg.k}$$

$$m_w = 0.1 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_w = 16^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$C_w = 4180 \text{ J/kg.k}$$

$$m_g C_g \Delta T_g = -m_w C_w \Delta T_w$$

$$0.15 \times 840 \times (T_f - 70) = -0.1 \times (4180) (T_f - 16)$$

$$T_f = 28^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Q2. (5 marks)

A  $4.00 \times 10^2 \text{ g}$  sample of water at  $15.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  is mixed with  $4.00 \times 10^2 \text{ g}$  of water at  $85.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ . After the system reaches thermal equilibrium,  $4.00 \times 10^2 \text{ g}$  of methanol at  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$  is added. Assume there is no thermal energy lost to the surroundings. What is the final temperature of the mixture?

$$Q_1 = -Q_2$$

$$m_1 C_1 \Delta T_1 = -m_2 C_2 \Delta T_2$$

$$0.4 \times 4180 \times (T_f - 15) = -0.4 \times 4180 \times (T_f - 85)$$

$$T_f = 50^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$m_w C_w \Delta T_w = -m_m C_m \Delta T_m$$

$$0.8 \times 4180 \times (T_f - 50) = -0.4 \times 2450 \times (T_f - 15)$$

$$T_f = 42^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$C_m = 2450 \text{ J/kg.k}$$

$$m_m = 0.4 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_m = 15^{\circ}\text{C}$$

Q3. (5 marks)

Conduction! The hard tile floor of a bathroom always feels cold to bare feet even though the rest of the room is warm. Is the floor colder than the rest of the room? Explain.

No, but the bathroom floor has a lower specific heat, that's why the thermal heat transfer from bare feet to the bathroom floor. that's why you feel it is colder.

Q4. (5 marks)

A calorimeter contains  $0.50 \text{ kg}$  of water at  $15^{\circ}\text{C}$ . A  $0.10 \text{ kg}$  block of an unknown substance at  $62^{\circ}\text{C}$  is placed in the water. The final temperature of the system is  $16^{\circ}\text{C}$ . What is the substance?

$$C = ?$$

$$m_w = 0.5 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_i = 15^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$m_s = 0.1 \text{ kg}$$

$$T_i = 62^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$T_f = 16^{\circ}\text{C}$$

$$Q_w = -Q_s$$

$$m_w C_w \Delta T_w = -m_s C_s \Delta T_s$$

$$0.5 \times 4180 \times (16 - 15) = -0.1 C_s (16 - 62)$$

$$2090 = -0.1 (16 - 62) C_s$$

$$C_s = 454.3 \text{ J/kg.k}$$