

mass density $\rho_m = \frac{m}{Vol}$; specific $y = \frac{y}{m}$; $0^\circ\text{C} = 32^\circ\text{F} = 273\text{ K}$; $1\text{ C}^\circ = 1.8\text{ F}^\circ$; $\Delta E: \mathcal{P}\Delta t, mc\Delta T, mL$
 water: $c(\text{solid}) = .50 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{gC}^\circ}$; $L(\text{melt}) = 80 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g}}$; $c(\text{liq}) = 1.0 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{gC}^\circ}$; $L(\text{vap}) = 540 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g}}$; $c(\text{gas}) = .47 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{gC}^\circ}$

1. Those snowflakes drifting down from the dark clouds were formed there by
 { ^{1/2}condensation | deposition | evaporation | ^{1/2}freezing | melting | none of these }.

Once they hit the sidewalk, (about 34°F now), they will melt.

4 Explain briefly what happens to Thermal Energy down here at the sidewalk:

TE from sidewalk enters snowflake, molecules there start rotating to melt leaves, so sidewalk cools then warm to sidewalk temp.

2. A thermometer displays the temperature of its { surroundings | self | observer | holder };

4 b) plunged into hot water, the display changes { immediately | slowly } because the
 { water | glass tube | bulb liquid } must first { absorb | release } Thermal Energy.

3. Add 50 ml water at 20°C into 150 ml water at 80°C , and the final temperature becomes about

2 { -60°C | 0°C | 20°C | 35°C | 50°C | 60°C | 65°C | 75°C | 80°C | 100°C | 260°C }.

$(50 \times 20 + 150 \times 80) = \frac{1}{2} \quad 1 \quad 2 \quad 1$
 $\frac{2000 + 12000}{200} = 70$

4. What happens when 60 grams ice at -20°C is added to 120 grams tea-water at 75°C ?

4 a) the ice { gives energy to the tea | receives energy from the tea }.

b) That tea-water used to be what temperature, in $^\circ\text{F}$? 167°F $75^\circ\text{C} \times \frac{1.8^\circ\text{F}}{1^\circ\text{C}} = 135^\circ\text{F} + 32^\circ\text{F}$

c) That tea-water used to be what temperature, in K? 348K $75^\circ\text{C} + 273\text{K}$

d) show how much energy would melt all the ice:

2 $\Delta E_{\text{melt}} = mL_{\text{melt}} = 60\text{g} (80 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{g}}) = 4800\text{ cal}$ + } 5400 cal
 $\Delta E_{\text{warm}} = mc_{\text{solid}}\Delta T = 60\text{g} (.5 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{gC}^\circ})(+20\text{C}^\circ) = 600\text{ cal}$

e) show how much energy would change the tea-water to 0°C :

5 $\Delta E_{\text{cool}} = mc_{\text{tea liq}}\Delta T = 120\text{g} (1 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{gC}^\circ})(-75\text{C}^\circ) = -9000\text{ cal}$

f) Does all the ice melt? { Y | N } Does some of the tea-water freeze? { Y | N }

{ not asked: final Temp = $\frac{\Delta E_{\text{remaining}}}{m_{\text{total}} c_{\text{liq}}} = \frac{(9000 - 5400)\text{ cal}}{(60\text{g} + 120\text{g})(1 \frac{\text{cal}}{\text{gC}^\circ})} = 20.0^\circ\text{C}$ }

avg 11 ± 3.2 $\xrightarrow{5 \times 2}$ 8×4 7.5 ± 1.33
 $\frac{21}{8 \times 8} \quad 10$