



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

AFTER THIS WORKSHEET YOU CAN

- ✓ Understand: What Temperature Measures
- ✓ Understand: Common Temperature Scales
- ✓ Understand: Absolute Zero
- ✓ Understand: Converting Between Scales



Section A · Concept Check

• BEGINNER

4 × 1 = 4

- 1 Convert 50°C to Kelvin.

- 2 Convert 300 K to Celsius.

- 3 Convert 20°C to Fahrenheit.

- 4 Convert 104°F to Celsius.



Section B · Problem Solving

• INTERMEDIATE

4 × 3 = 12

- 5 What does a higher temperature indicate about a substance's particles?

- 6 Why can absolute zero never actually be reached in practice?

- 7 Convert -10°C to Fahrenheit.

- 8 Convert 212°F to Kelvin (find Celsius first).



Section C · Challenge

• CHALLENGE

2 × 2 = 4

- 9 Why is Kelvin considered the 'absolute' temperature scale?

- 10 Two objects are placed in contact and no heat flows between them. What can you conclude?

Reflection — the most useful thing I learned: _____

⌘ ANSWER KEY – FOLD OR CUT BEFORE HANDING OUT

1 = 323.15 K 2 = 26.85°C 3 = 68°F 4 = 40°C | 5 = They have greater average kinetic energy (moving faster on average) 6 = It would require removing all thermal energy, which becomes progressively harder as temperature approaches that limit (a consequence of the third law of thermodynamics) 7 = 14°F 8 = 100°C = 373.15 K | 9 = It starts at absolute zero, the true minimum possible temperature, with no negative values 10 = They are already at the same temperature (thermal equilibrium)