| | She | dding Light on H | eat Episode 1: Te | mperature | Name: | | | | | |
|--------------|------------|---|---|----------------------------|---|--|----------------|--|--|--|
| + | | Heat is a form of List three things (or processes) that produce heat | | | | | | | | |
| Part B | | On the Celsius scale, ice melts at and water boils at The difference in temperature between these two points is °C. On the Fahrenheit scale, ice melts at and water boils at The difference in temperature between these two points is °F. 5. Using the diagram on the left, convert the following temperatures from one scale. | | | | | | | | |
| | | Fahrenh 00°C — 212°F 80°C — 176°F 60°C — 140°F 40°C — 104°F | to the other. (i) $20^{\circ}\text{C} = \frac{1}{2}$ Skill-Builde | °F (ii) 80°C = | °F (iii) | $^{\circ}$ C = 140 $^{\circ}$ F (iv) $^{\circ}$ as a <i>change</i> in temper | C = 0°F | | | |
| | : | 20°C — 68°F 0°C — 32°F 18°C — 0°F | F. 7. Using the scale to ano (i) -9°C = | ne scale on the left, | and some mathem $10^{\circ}\text{C} = \underline{\qquad}^{\circ}$ | natics, convert the following (iii) 120°C = | owing from one | | | |
| 7 | | Pure iron is made entirely of atoms. Water is made of water molecules. Briefly describe a water molecule and state its chemical formula | | | | | | | | |
| | 10. | What is temperature a measure of? | | | | | | | | |
| | 11. | . Describe the difference between the movement of the atoms in a cold iron bar and in a hot iron bar | | | | | | | | |
| | 12. | . Briefly describe what the Kinetic Theory of Matter says | | | | | | | | |
| | 13. | 3. Why does food dye diffuse more quickly into hot water than it does in cold water? | | | | | | | | |
| | 14. | Why does it take time for you to smell a deodorant when someone sprays it a few metres away? | | | | | | | | |
| 1 Par | 16. 17. | All energy (including heat energy) is measured in Heat energy will always transfer from a hotter/colder object to a hotter/colder object. (Circle the correct words.) If 1 kg of water absorbs 4,200 Joules of energy, the temperature of the water will increase by°C. Fill in the table below. | | | | | | | | |
| | | Initial Temperature (°C) | Final Temperature (°C) | Temperature Change (°C) | Mass of Water (kg) | Energy Absorbed (J) | | | | |
| | | 20 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 4200 | | | | |

| Temperature (°C) | Temperature (°C) | Change (°C) | (kg) | (J) |
|------------------|------------------|-------------|------|------|
| 20 | 21 | 1 | 1 | 4200 |
| 20 | 22 | | 1 | |
| 20 | | 10 | 1 | |
| 20 | 21 | | 2 | |
| | • | • | • | |

