Chapter 6: Thermal Energy

Name _____ Date _____

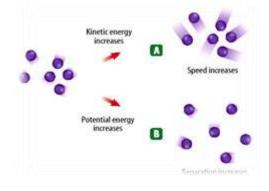
Directions: Beginning on page 158, <u>read</u> and complete the following questions.

Section 1: Temperature and Heat

- 1. What is meant by "matter in motion"?
- 2. Refer to Figure 1 on page 158. Which object would have particles with more kinetic energy, the horseshoe that has just been pulled from the fire or the horseshoe that has cooled?



- 3. Define temperature.
- 4. What is the standard SI unit for temperature? Is the standard unit the most common unit used?
- 5. What happens to the speed of the particles in an object as the temperature increases?
- 6. Define thermal energy.
- 7. Refer to Figure 2 on page 159. Why does increasing the temperature of an object increase its thermal energy?
- 8. A large bowl holds twice as much water as a small bowl. The temperature of the water in both bowls is the same. Is the thermal energy the same or different? Explain.



9. Define heat.

Chapter 6: Thermal Energy

10. What is the unit of measurement for heat?

11. Define specific heat.

12. Refer to Table 1 on page 161. Which substance has a higher specific heat, water or iron?

13. Based on its specific heat which substance would get hot faster, water or iron?

14. What is a coolant?

15. Why does water make a good coolant?

Check you understanding.

Directions: Identify each of the statements as true or false. If identified as false, change the statement to make it true.

- _____1. As the object's temperature decreases, the movement of the particles also decreases.
- _____2. As thermal energy of an object increases, temperature also increases.
- _____3. Materials with a high specific heat can absorb heat

without a large change in temperature.

- _____4. As thermal energy is transferred to an object, the particles will absorb energy and drop in temperature.
- 5. If two substances have the same temperature, they must have the same thermal energy.
- _____6. Heat always flows from warmer to cooler objects



