Physical Science Chapter 6 Reading Quiz

Name:

- 1. Something is hot when its ______ is high.
- 2. The ______ of an object is a measure of the average kinetic energy.
- of a substance is the sum of the kinetic 3. The _____ and potential energy of its molecules.
- 4. ______ always flows from something at a higher temperature to something at a lower temperature.
- 5. What do you call the heat heeded to raise the temperature of a 1kg object by 1° C?
- 6. What is the specific heat of water? Don't forget the units!
- 7. The temperature change in coastal areas tends to be less _____ than they are further inland.
- 8. A ________ is used to measure specific heat.
 9. _______ energy is transferred by the collisions between particles, not by movement of matter.
- 10. ______ energy is transferred when particles collide with neighboring particles.
- 11. Liquids and gases can flow and are classified as ______.
- 12. When ______ occurs more energetic particles move from one place to another.
- 13. As particles move ______ they tend to be further apart.
- 14. A fluid ______ as its temperature increases.
- 15. The ______ zone forms a belt that encircles the globe on either side of the equator.
- 16. When you stand near a fire and warm your hands, much of the warmth you feel has been transferred from the fire to your hands by _____
- 17. The Antarctic ______ grows a coat that can be as much as 10 cm thick.
- 18. The tiny pockets of air in fleece make it a good _____
- 19. Thermal energy, heat, and work are related, and study of the relationship is called
- 20. According to the law of ______ of _____ the increase in thermal energy of a cool object is equal to the decrease in thermal energy of the warm object.
- use heat from warm ocean water to produce 21. Because strong winds, they are sometimes called nature's heat engines.
- 22. How efficient is an internal combustion engine?
- 23. A ______ is a special substance that evaporates at low temperatures.
- 24. A ______ is a two way heat mover. 25. Your body uses ______ to keep its internal temperature constant.