Read page 205 - 210.

Show your work on all math problems.

- 1. What is the temperature of a substance directly related to?
- 2. What causes the liquid in a thermometer to expand?
- 3. What were the first two fiducial points for Gabriel Fahrenheit's thermometer?
- 4. How many Fahrenheit degrees are there between water's freezing point and boiling point?
- 5. How was Anders Celsius' temperature scale changed after his death?
- 6. How many Celsius degrees are there between water's freezing point and boiling point?
- 7. Which is bigger: a Fahrenheit degree or a Celsius degree?

Use these formulas or the ones on pages 207-208 to convert temperature scales.

$$C = \frac{5}{9}(F - 32)$$
 $F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$

$$F = \frac{9}{5}C + 32$$

$$K = C + 273$$

$$C = K - 273$$

8. Change:

- d. 300K to °C
- e. 98°F to K
- 9. Why do most materials expand when they get hotter?
- 10. Which conducts electricity better: a hot wire or a cold wire?
- 11. What is viscosity?
- 12. List one material you want to have a low viscosity when you use it.
- 13. List one material you want to have a high viscosity when you use it.



Read page 210 - 216.

- 1. What is the difference between thermal energy and heat?
- 2. How does conduction transfer thermal energy?
- 3. What is thermal equilibrium?
- 4. Why does thermal energy move quickly through solids?
- 5. Which materials listed below would be good thermal conductors?
 - a. Plastic
 - b. Aluminum
 - c. Cardboard
 - d. Iron
- 6. How does convection transfer thermal energy?
- 7. Can convection occur in solid materials?
- 8. What is needed for natural convection to occur?
- 9. What does convection affect in the earth's atmosphere?
- 10. What would happen in the earth's atmosphere without convection?
- 11. How does electromagnetic energy move through space?
- 12. Which materials listed below would be good thermal insulators?
 - a. Copper
 - b. Oxygen gas
 - c. Wood
 - d. Gold
 - e. Argon gas
 - f. Styrofoam
- 13. How does a down-filled jacket keep you warm in the winter?