| | Shedding Light on Heat Episode 5: Heat Transfer Name: |
|------------------|---|
| Fart P 1. 2. | If a hot object and a cold object are placed next to each other, heat energy will flow from the object to the object. Heat energy can transfer from one object to another by,, or |
| Fart B 3. | What is conduction? Give an example of where it occurs. |
| | |
| 4. | Why are the handles of the BBQ grill made of wood? |
| 5. | Describe the basic process of how conduction works at the atomic level. |
| 6. | Give three examples of good conductors. |
| 7. | Give three examples of poor conductors. |
| 8. | The recipe for a cake states that it should be baked at 170°C for 45 minutes, but, feeling hungry, a student decides to set the oven to 250°C so that it can bake faster. The student removes the cake after 20 minutes when it has browned on top. What is the problem with this approach? |
| 9. | Why do surfers often wear wet suits? |
| | 10. People who are feeling cold will sometimes say "I need a nice warm blanket", but blankets don't produce heat. How, then, do they keep us warm? |
| 11 | . Why are solids better at conducting heat than liquids or gases? |
|) 12 E | 2. What is convection? |
| 13 | Fan heaters and central heating units both heat up air that passes through them, but how does the warm air then get to the occupants of the room? |
| 14 | Even without being forced to, warm water rises (as does warm air), while cool water (as does cool air). |



| 15. Write the equation for density | • |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Tel Wille the equation for delibre | , |

(working out space)

| | | | _ | | | | |
|----|------|----|-----|-----|-----|-------|--|
| 16 | Fill | in | the | tab | le. | below | |

| Temp (°C) | Mass (grams) | Volume (cm ³) | Density (g/cm³) |
|--------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 0 (solid) | 1 | 1.0929 | |
| 0 (liquid) | 1 | 1.0001 | |
| 4 | 1 | 1.0000 | 1.0000 |
| 20 | 1 | 1.0018 | 0.9982 |
| 40 | 1 | 1.0078 | |
| 60 | 1 | 1.0171 | |
| 80 | 1 | 1.0290 | |
| 100 (liquid) | 1 | 1.0434 | 0.9584 |

| 40 | 1 | 1.0078 | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|---|
| 60 | 1 | 1.0171 | | |
| 80 | 1 | 1.0290 | | |
| 100 (liquid) | 1 | 1.0434 | 0.9584 | |
| | | | | |
| 19. What is a c | convection curr | ent? Describe w | here you might find on | e |
| 20. Good insul | ation in a hous | e is especially in | mportant above the ceil | ing. Why? |
| | | | | |
| | | | | |
| surprised to | o find 30 minut | tes later that the | muffins near the top ha | ne top and one near the middle, and is really ave browned more than the ones near the |
| 22. Why can't | the sun's heat | energy reach Ea | rth by conduction or co | onvection? |
| 23. How does | the sun's heat r | reach the Earth? | | |
| 24. What is an | electromagneti | | | |
| 25. The electro | omagnetic speci | trum consists of | radio waves, | ,,,, and |
| 26. A 2400 W | radiant heater of | does not appear | very bright compared t | o a 10 W light globe. What is happening to all |
| | | | _ | diation) is absorbed by an object, what |
| | | | | |