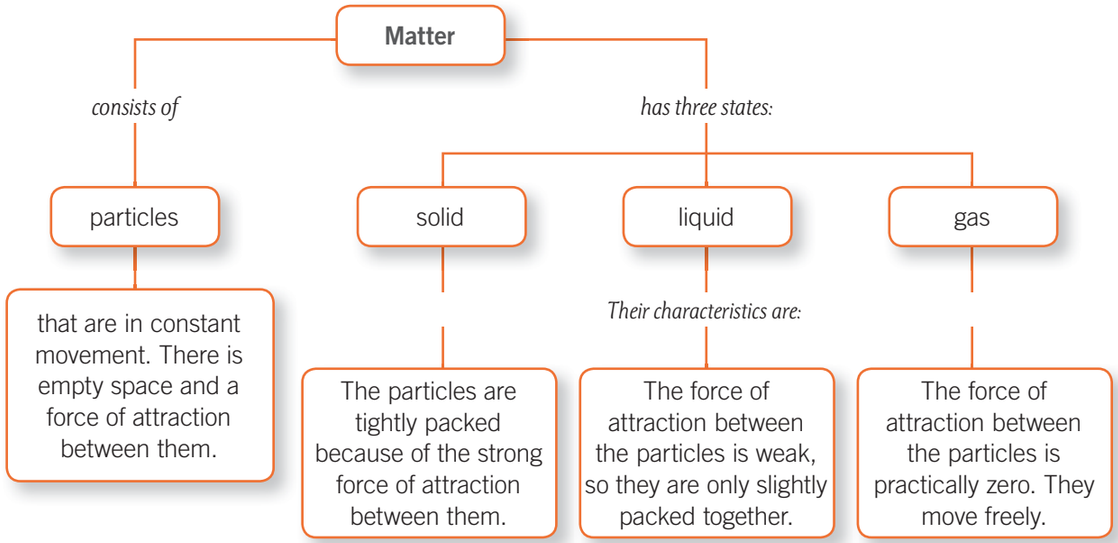
Test 3 Study Page • Summary

Name: _____ Grade: _____



Temperature is a measurement of how much kinetic energy the particles of a body have. **Thermometers** are used to measure temperature. The most used scales are:

the Celsius scale (ºC) the Fahrenheit scale (ºF) the Kelvin scale (K)

Heat is the energy that is transmitted from a body with a higher temperature to a body with a lower temperature. When both bodies reach the same temperature, this is called **thermal equilibrium**.

There are three forms of heat transfer from one body to another:

conduction convection radiation

Some materials are **thermal conductors**, which means heat passes through them more easily, as with metals. Other materials are **thermal insulators** because heat passes through them with more difficulty, as with wood and plastic.

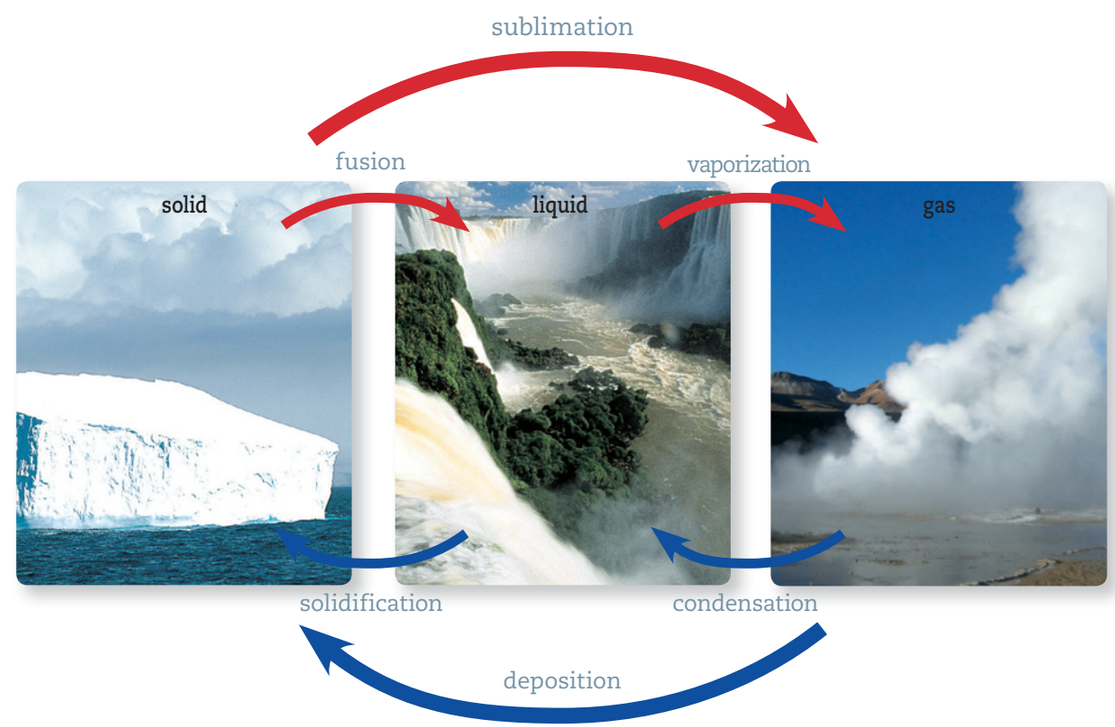
Changes in State of Matter

The changes in state of matter are produced by **absorption or release of energy in the form of heat. They can be explained using the corpuscular theory of matter**.

There are two types of changes in state:

- **Progressive**, like fusion, sublimation and vaporization.
- **Regressive**, like solidification, deposition and condensation.

Changes in State of Water



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Test 3 Study Page • Review

Remove, answer, and glue in your notebook.

Section 1

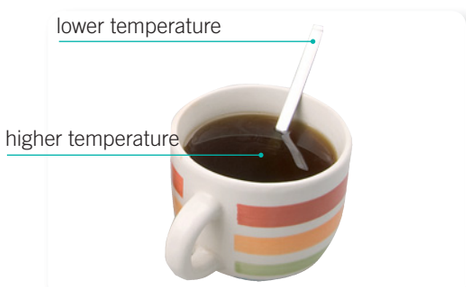
1. Draw and compare particles in solid, liquid and gas states.

Section 2

2. Define the following concepts.

- Temperature: _____
- Heat: _____
- Thermal equilibrium: _____

3. Look at the image and explain how energy is transferred between the spoon and the coffee.



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Section 3

4. Write the change in state produced in each image. Then explain what happens to the particles in each state.

Section 4

5. Draw diagrams to explain the variation in temperature in the following cases.

a. Watering Cooling Down	**b.** Water Heating Up

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