

Heat Test *(continued)*

- _____ 9. Transfer of heat through a solid is called
a. convection. b. conduction. c. radiation. d. solar heating.
- _____ 10. The amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1 g of water 1°C is called a
a. unit. b. calorie. c. conduction. d. degree.
- _____ 11. Moving particles of matter have
a. potential energy. b. kinetic energy. c. no energy. d. electrical energy.
- _____ 12. The temperature at which a liquid changes to a solid is
a. 0°C. b. 100°C. c. its freezing point. d. its boiling point.
- _____ 13. The specific heat of water is
a. higher than most other materials. b. lower than most other materials.
c. measured in foot-meters. d. a measure of its conducting capacity.
- _____ 14. Absolute zero is
a. about -273°C. b. about 0°C. c. about 100°C. d. about 273°C.
- _____ 15. Heat from the Sun reaches Earth by the process of
a. convection. b. conduction. c. radiation. d. insulation.

Written Response Answer the following questions in complete sentences.

16. **INFER:** Why might it be especially difficult for scientists to cool a substance all the way down to absolute zero? _____

17. **EXPLAIN:** Why might it be important to know the specific heat of a substance? _____
