

# HEATO Definition Strips

Instrument that measures the temperature of a sample of matter	(Thermometer)
Temperature when a liquid changes to a solid - 32 <sup>o</sup> F or 0 <sup>o</sup> C for water	(freezing point)
Temperature when a liquid changes to a gas - 212 <sup>o</sup> F or 100 <sup>o</sup> C for water	(boiling point)
Thermal energy transferred from an area of high temp. to an area of lower temp.	(Heat)
About 70 <sup>o</sup> F or 21 <sup>o</sup> C - a comfortable temperature	(Room Temperature)
98.6 <sup>o</sup> F or 37 <sup>o</sup> C - the average temperature of a healthy human	(Body Temperature)
Material that prevents the transfer of heat from one object to another	(Insulator)
Material that easily transfers heat from one object to another	(Conductor)
Potential energy stored in the nucleus of an atom	(Nuclear Energy)
Amount of heat needed to raise the temperature of 1 g. of a substance by 1 <sup>o</sup> C	(Specific Heat)
Temperature at which a substance changes from a solid to a liquid	(Melting Point)
Energy that an object has due to its motion	(Kinetic Energy)
Measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in a substance	(Temperature)
Energy that is stored and held in readiness	(Potential Energy)
Transfer of heat by the movement of currents within a fluid (air and liquids)	(Convection)
Transfer of energy by electromagnetic waves	(Radiation)
Increase in the space between the particles in an object, making it larger	(Expansion)
Decrease in the space between the particles in an object, making it smaller	(Contraction)
State of matter that has definite shape and takes up a definite volume	(Solid)
State of matter that has definite volume, but not a definite shape	(Liquid)
State of matter that does not have a definite shape or definite volume	(Gas)
Total energy of all the particles in an object	(Thermal Energy)
Energy of light and other forms of radiation	(Electromagnetic Energy)
Transfer of heat by direct contact between particles within a substance	(Conduction)