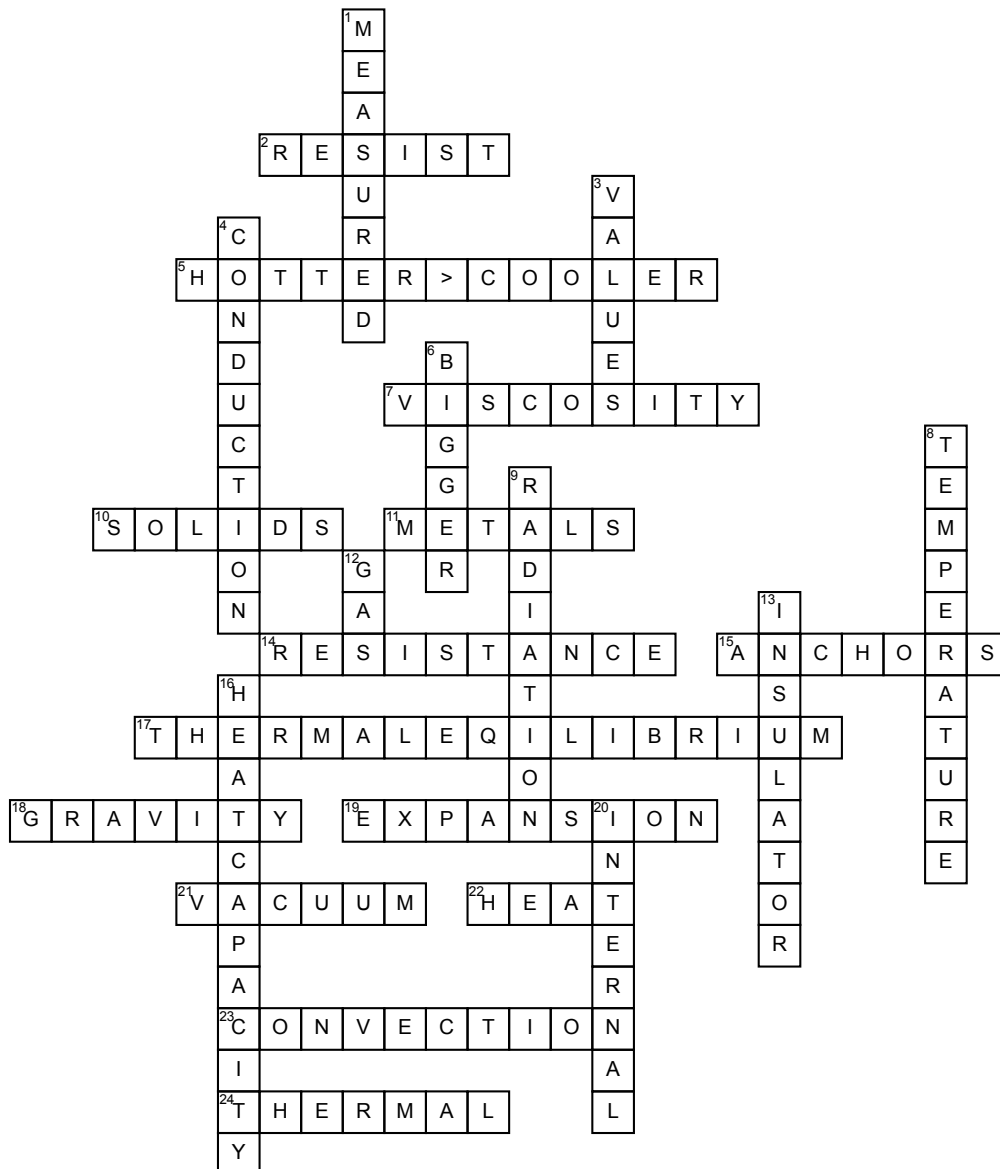


Physical Science Ch. 9 Test Review



Across

2. Insulators ___ the flow of thermal energy.
5. Heat always transfers from ___ to ___.
7. a fluid's resistance to flow; thickness
10. Conduction is the main source of heat transfer in ___.
11. 2nd best conductors of thermal energy (the best is too expensive to be practical)
14. When power lines sag in the hot weather, the electrons become more disorganized and do not allow electricity to flow as easily, this is known as electrical ___.
15. term for the common points used on the Fahrenheit and Celsius scales
17. point reached from the continual transfer of thermal energy between objects until they are the same temperature
18. force needed for convection to occur (it pulls the dense fluids back down)

19. When an object increases in length or volume as temperature increases, it is experiencing thermal ___.

21. Convection is the only type of heat transfer that can travel through a ___ because it does not need matter to transfer.
22. the flow of thermal energy from one object to another
23. heat transfer where thermal energy is carried from one location to another by a fluid
24. energy that is the sum of all kinetic energies in an object

Down

1. Neither internal nor thermal energy can be directly ___; only changes in them can be.
3. The anchor points for the Fahrenheit and Celsius scales are the same but their ___ are different.
4. heat transfer where two objects of different temperatures come in direct contact with each other

6. In containers holding fluids at the same temperature, the ___ container will have more thermal energy.

8. a measure of the kinetic energy in a substance
9. heat transfer where electromagnetic energy moves directly away from the source
12. basic state of matter where particles have the most energy, making them good insulators because the particles spread far apart
13. A vacuum is the best ___ because there are no particles that can transfer energy.
16. amount of thermal energy that must be gained or lost to change the temperature of an object by 1°C
20. energy that is the sum of all kinetic and potential energies in an object