

Name: _____

Date: _____

Notes: Heat and the Law of Conservation of Energy

Define **internal energy**: _____

What measurement is related to the motion of particles? _____

Define **temperature**: _____

How is the kinetic energy of particles increased? _____

What temperature scales do we use in class? _____

How do you convert from Celsius to Kelvin? _____

What part of a compound stores potential energy? _____

Define **chemical energy**: _____

Transmitting Heat THROUGH Objects:

How does heat travel *through* a **solid**? _____

What happens during this process? _____

What states of matter are considered **fluids**? _____

How does heat travel *through* a **fluid**? _____

Transferring Heat BETWEEN Objects:

How does heat travel between objects that are **touching**? _____

What happens during this process? _____

How does heat travel between objects that are **not touching**? _____

What kind of wave is radiation? _____

What kind of EM radiation is often referred to as *heat waves*? _____

Define the **Law of Conservation of Energy**: _____

What is an *energy conversion*? _____

What happens during all reactions? _____

What types of energy are usually absorbed or released? _____

Why would energy be absorbed during a reaction? _____

Where is this energy stored after the bond is made? _____

When is this energy released? _____

What are the **units** are used to measure the amount of energy? _____

What are some examples of types of energies? _____

What happened if energy was lost? _____

What happened if energy was gained? _____

Define **endothermic reaction**: _____

Why would energy be absorbed in these reactions? _____

Do the reactants or products have more chemical energy? _____



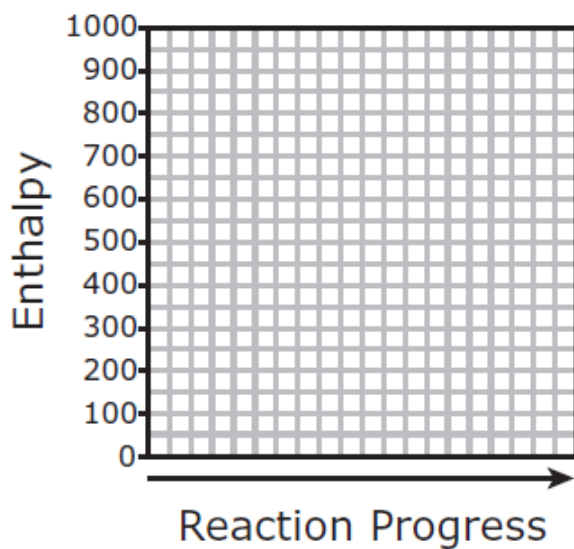
Define **exothermic reaction**: _____

Why would energy be released in these reactions? _____

Do the reactants or products have more chemical energy? _____



Endothermic Reaction



Exothermic Reaction

