

1. What are the 3 methods of heat transfer? \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. For conduction to occur materials must be in direct \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Materials that conduct heat well are known as good \_\_\_\_\_, and example is: \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The movement of which subatomic particle (protons, neutrons or electrons) is responsible for conduction?
5. Poor conductors of heat are called \_\_\_\_\_, and an example is: \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Liquids, gases (including air) are good \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Cold is simply the absence of \_\_\_\_\_
8. Convection occurs by the c \_\_\_\_\_ in a f \_\_\_\_\_.
9. When a fluid is heated it e \_\_\_\_\_, becomes less d \_\_\_\_\_ and rises (p327).
10. What are winds produced by?
11. What process is responsible for the transmission of the sun's heat? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Radiant energy is in the form of \_\_\_\_\_ . List examples of other types of radiant energy besides heat ( give 3):
13. Low temperatures emit \_\_\_\_\_ waves (long or short). If an object is hot enough it can emit \_\_\_\_\_ (such as white or red).
14. Absorption and reflection are \_\_\_\_\_ processes. Meaning a good absorber of radiant energy will reflect very \_\_\_\_\_ radiant energy.
15. Good absorbers are also good \_\_\_\_\_, and vice versa. (p 332).
16. The rate of cooling of an object depends on how much \_\_\_\_\_ the object is that it's surroundings? So which should cool faster --- a cup of boiling water or a cup of lukewarm water in the room?
17. According to Newton's law of cooling, the rate of cooling (and heating) is proportional to what?
18. Write a paragraph summary (from p 335-336) on the greenhouse effect. Explain what it is and if we should be concerned about it. (You won't get your stamp without this!).