Unit 2: Heat and Energy in the Earth's Systems

L2: Icy Tiles

Guiding Question: Develop a model to explain why substances transfer energy (heat) differently.

• **Do Now:** Why do you think a puffy jacket keeps you warmer than a raincoat?

Notes

- Heat: a form of energy associated with the movement of atoms and molecules in any material.
- Thermal Energy: energy that is generated and measured by heat
- Temperature: a macroscopic measure of the average kinetic energy of the particles in a substance; a numerical measure of how hot or cold something is.

Notes

- Kinetic Energy: the energy an object (or particle) possesses due to its motion.
- Chemical Potential Energy: energy that can be absorbed or released during a chemical reaction or phase transition like melting, freezing, boiling or condensing.

Notes

After the experiment:

- A <u>conductor</u> is a material that allows energy in the form of heat, to be transferred within the material, without any movement of the material itself. These substances have low specific heat capacities.
- An <u>insulator</u> is something that prevents heat from moving from one place to another. These substances have high specific heat capacities.

Closure

- Homework 4 Due Friday
- Socratic Seminar Writing Assignment Due Friday
 - See "Written Reflection" portion of rubric (back page of Workbook 1.2)
- Achieve 3000: High Power, Low Cost due Friday at 11:59pm
 - Only activity and thought question