

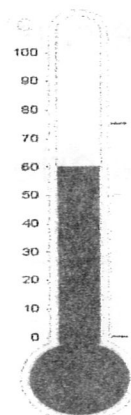
Heat Words

Heat	Kelvin Scale
Conduction	Absolute Zero
Conductor	Thermometer
Insulator	Thermostat
Convection	Change of State
Convection Current	Melting Point
Radiation	Freezing Point
Temperature	Boiling Point
Degree	Condensation
Fahrenheit Scale	Vaporization
Celsius Scale	Evaporation
Calorie	Thermal Expansion

Name _____

Heat Review

- Which of the following is caused by heat energy?
 - Kids running down the street
 - Egg cooking on a frying pan
 - Ball rolling down a hill
 - All of the above
- Which of the following is true about heat energy?
 - As things lose heat energy they get warmer.
 - As things gain heat energy they get cooler.
 - Heat moves from warm things to cool things.
 - Heat moves from cool things to warm things.
- What does the word **temperature** mean?
 - Location
 - Heat
 - Measurement of hot and cold
 - Measurement of speed
- When you fry bacon in a pan, it is heated by:
 - Convection
 - Friction
 - Conduction
 - Evaporation
- When a heater warms your home, the air is heated by:
 - Convection
 - Friction
 - Conduction
 - Evaporation
- How does the sun provide heat to the Earth?
 - The sun's radiant energy reaches the earth and changes into heat.
 - The sun's heat reaches the Earth by conduction.
 - The Earth gets closer to the sun during the daytime.
 - The sun's heat reaches the Earth by convection.
- Which of these is not an example of a natural heat source?
 - The sun
 - Electric oven
 - Burning wood
 - A geyser
- Convection is related to gases and liquids in the same way that conduction is related to _____.
 - Liquids
 - Gases
 - Solids
 - Heat
- If **C** means a material that is a good **conductor** of heat, and **I** means a material that is a good **insulator** of heat, which list is correct?
 - rubber – I metal – I wood – I
 - rubber – C metal – I wood – C
 - rubber – I metal – C wood – C
 - rubber – C metal – C wood – C
- Which idea could keep you warm in a cold forest using insulation?
 - Sitting near a lake
 - Finding shelter in a cave
 - Climbing a tree
 - Running around
- Which of the following correctly states how air moves?
 - Cool air moves left, hot air moves right
 - Cool air moves right, hot air moves left
 - Cool air moves up, hot air moves down
 - Cool air moves down, hot air moves up
- Which type of heat transfer is referred to in question 11?
 - Conduction
 - Convection
 - Radiation
 - Friction
- What is the temperature in the thermometer to the right?
 - 80°C
 - 40°C
 - 60°C
 - 20°C



Light Words

Light	Reflection
Radiant Energy Spectrum	Angle of Incident
Visible Light Spectrum	Angle of Reflection
Wavelength	Refractions
Crest (Peak)	Transparent
Trough	Translucent
Frequency	Opaque
Pigment	Parts of the Eye:
Dye	Iris
Primary Colors of Pigment	Pupil
Primary Colors of Light	Lens
White Light	Retina
Prism	Optic Nerve
	Convex Lens
	Concave Lens
	Speed of Light

Name _____

Light Review

1. Light is _____.
 - a. Reflected radiation
 - b. Radiant energy
 - c. Moving matter
 - d. Invisible colors
2. Which is not true about how light moves?
 - a. It moves at the same speed as sound
 - b. It moves in waves
 - c. It can move through the nothingness of space
 - d. It moves in packets of energy called photons
3. If some light is allowed through an object that object is _____.
 - a. Transparent
 - b. Translucent
 - c. Opaque
 - d. Solid
4. Which of these is not a natural light source?
 - a. The sun
 - b. Fire
 - c. Light bulb
 - d. Firefly
5. How does light behave when it hits an opaque surface?
 - a. It refracts and bends
 - b. Some light passes through
 - c. It passes through in a straight line
 - d. It is absorbed or reflected
6. Which of the following would affect the shadow an object will make?
 - a. What color the object is
 - b. Whether the object is opaque, translucent or transparent
 - c. The day of the week
 - d. The time of year
7. A pencil in a bowl of water looks bent because of _____.
 - a. Reflection
 - b. Refection
 - c. Radiation
 - d. Focal Point
8. The substance a light passes through is called it's _____.
 - a. Spectrum
 - b. Radiant
 - c. Medium
 - d. Location
9. Which of the following is not a reason we see color?
 - a. Objects reflect the colors we see
 - b. Objects absorb the color we see
 - c. Objects absorb the color we don't see
 - d. Objects with color have pigment
10. Which part of the eye converts the light signal to the electrical signal the brain can understand?
 - a. The lens
 - b. The pupil
 - c. The iris
 - d. The retina
11. In the color spectrum (ROYGBIV) colors closer to the start of the spectrum, like red, have which of the following qualities?
 - a. High frequency, long wavelength, and low energy
 - b. Low frequency. Long wavelength, and low energy
 - c. Low frequency, short wavelength, and high energy
 - d. High frequency, short wavelength, and high energy
12. Why do radiologists use x-rays instead of visible light to see inside our bodies?
 - a. X-rays travel in a straight line
 - b. Nothing is known that travels faster than X-rays
 - c. X-rays are not as colorful as visible light
 - d. X-rays have more energy than visible light

Sound Words

Sound	Echolocation
Medium	Parts of the Ear:
Speed of Sound	Outer Ear
Sonic Boom	Ear Canal
Frequency	Ear Drum
Wavelength	Middle Ear Bones
Pitch	Cochlea
Amplitude	Cochlear Nerve
Volume	
Decibels	
Compress and Expand	
Echo	

Name _____

Sound Review

1. Sound occurs because particles in the air _____
 - a. Heat up
 - b. Slow down
 - c. Vibrate
 - d. Change their shape
2. Can a trumpet make noise by itself?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
3. When referencing sound, which of the following sentences uses the correct definition for **pitch**?
 - a. He had to pitch the tent for camping.
 - b. The trumpet blared at a high pitch.
 - c. She wanted to pitch in and do her part.
 - d. How fast did he pitch the ball?
4. Which word do we use to describe how loud sound is?
 - a. Volume
 - b. Pitch
 - c. Echo
 - d. Cochlea
5. Which is not true about sound waves?
 - a. They have parts where particles are spread out
 - b. They have parts where particles are compressed
 - c. They can only travel through the air
 - d. They travel in every direction
6. Why do sounds get quieter then die out?
 - a. The source of the sound moves further away
 - b. The sound waves get too big and fall apart
 - c. The sound waves bounce off an object
 - d. The sound waves lose their energy
7. Which of the following is not a part of the ear?
 - a. Cochlea
 - b. Follicle
 - c. Drum
 - d. Bones
8. Louder sounds will _____
 - a. Not travel as far as softer sounds
 - b. Move more particles than softer sounds
 - c. Dissipate quickly
 - d. Not compress at all
9. The groups of particles in higher frequencies or pitches will be _____
 - a. Closer together
 - b. Further apart
10. A person who is deaf can tell what other people are saying by _____
 - a. Sign language
 - b. Reading their lips
 - c. Both a and b
 - d. Neither a or b
11. Which of the following is not a way to prevent hearing damage?
 - a. Keep the volume lower on the TV
 - b. Wear ear protection
 - c. Wear ear bud headphones
 - d. Turn down loud music