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| the temperature scale on which water freezes at 0 degrees and boils at 100 degrees | the temperature scale on which water freezes at 32 degrees and boils at 212 degrees |
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| the temperature scale in which zero is the temperature at which no more energy can be removed from matter; has no negative numbers | the temperature at which no more energy can be removed from matter |
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| vaporization that takes place inside a liquid as well as on the surface | the change from a gas to a liquid |
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| the process that takes place when vaporization takes place only on the surface | the change from the liquid to the solid state |
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| the change from the solid to the liquid state of matter | a measure of the average energy of motion of the particles of a substance |
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| the change of state from a liquid to a gas |  |
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| the transfer of heat from one particle of matter to another | a material that conducts heat well |
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| the transfer of heat by the movement of currents within a fluid | a material that does not conduct heat well |
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| the transfer of energy by electromagnetic waves | substance that absorbs and releases heat in a cooling system |
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| the amount of heat required to raise the temperature of one kilogram of a material by 1 Kelvin | process of expansion of a substance caused by an increase in thermal  energy |
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| an engine powered by fuel burned outside the engine | thermal energy that is transformed from matter at a higher temperature to matter at a lower temperature |
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| device that converts thermal energy in to mechanical energy | an engine that burns fuel inside the cylinders within the engines |

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| a form of potential energy that is stored in chemical bonds between atoms | the energy of moving charges |
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| the form of energy that travels through space as waves | energy that an object has due to its motion |
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| the total energy of motion and position of an object | the energy stored in the nucleus of an atom |
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| stored energy that results from the position or shape of the object | the energy caused by an object’s vibrations |
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| the total energy of the particles that make up an object |  |
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| the ability to do work or cause change | the transfer of energy between two objects that are at different temperatures |
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| the rate at which one form of energy is transformed into another | force exerted on an object that causes it to move |
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| the rule that energy cannot be created or destroyed | the energy of stretched or compressed objects |
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| the process of changing one form of energy into another | potential energy that depends on the height of an object |
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| the process in which a large nucleus splits into two smaller nuclei | the process in which two or more nuclei with small masses join together, or fuse, to form a larger nucleus |
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