

Unit 3 Lesson 3 Vocabulary

1. **Temperature (p. 170)** – measure of the average kinetic energy of particles. The faster a particle moves, the more kinetic energy it has. The more kinetic energy it has, the higher the temperature.
2. **Heat (p. 172)** – the energy that is transferred between objects that re different temperatures. The direction that heat transfers is always from a higher temperature to a lower temperature.
3. **Radiation (p. 174)** – transfer of energy through electromagnetic waves or rays. (example: the sun transferring energy to Earth, hot burner on a stove, and a campfire)
4. **Convection (p. 176)** – transfer of energy due to the movement of matter. (Example: Water boiling in a pot. The hot water rises to the top and the cooler water sinks to the bottom and replaces the hot water. The water is warmed and the “cycle” continues. Other examples include the movement of air, convection currents in the ocean and in the Earth’s core.
5. **Conduction (p. 178)** – transfer of energy from one object to another object through direct contact. (Example: touching an ice cube, touching a hot pan, between ground and air, between air and water.)