

<u>Energy Transfer by heating Questions</u>	<u>Energy Transfer by heating Answers</u>
1. What does "emit" mean?	To give off
2. What determines whether a body will emit or absorb IR radiation?	Temperature difference between the body and surroundings
3. Give an advantage and a disadvantage of the Greenhouse effect.	It keeps living things warm but it also will cause melting of the polar ice caps
4. Why doesn't conducted or convected heat come from the Sun?	Conduction and convection does not occur in a vacuum
5. What factors affect the <u>rate</u> at which IR heat can be emitted or absorbed?	Size, surface area, temperature difference, volume
6. What are the three states of matter and the names of the processes which cause changes from one form into another?	Solid, liquid, gas; freezing and melting, boiling and condensing, sublimation
7. Describe what determines a good and bad conductor.	Particles close together and if there are free electrons
8. Give FOUR examples of where convection currents occur.	Sea, River, Wind, smoke rising
9. What factors determine the rates of evaporation and condensation?	Surface area, temperature, creating a draught across the surface
10. Describe how and explain why a desert fox survives in the desert.	They have big ears to cool their blood as there is a large surface area in contact with the air
11. Explain why it is necessary for	They have a large specific heat capacity

Electrical Energy Questions

1. Why is electrical energy so useful?
2. Name 5 appliances that transfer electrical energy into something useful.
3. What is the equation for power?
4. What is meant by power and what are the two distinctive units for power?
5. Why Kilowatt-hours used as units of electrical energy rather than Joules?
6. What is the equation for working out the cost of an electrical bill knowing the number of Units used and the cost per unit?
7. What is meant by "cost-effectiveness" and therefore "Payback" time?
8. Give 5 ways of reducing heat lost in the home.

Electrical Energy Answers

It can be transferred into a useful energy form at the flick of a button

Kettle, oven, fridge, tv, hairdryer

$\text{Power} = \text{Energy} / \text{time}$

How quickly energy is transferred and it is measured in J/s OR W

They are a larger unit of energy

$\text{Cost} = \text{cost per unit} \times \text{number of units used}$

It's how long it takes for you to get your money back.

Loft insulation, cavity wall insulation, draught excluders, carpet, double glazing

Waves Questions

1. What is the definition of a wave?
2. What is the difference between a longitudinal and transverse wave?
3. What is a rarefaction?
4. Draw a wave and label the amplitude and wavelength.
5. What is the wave equation?
6. Define amplitude and wavelength.
7. What is the law of reflection?
8. What is the difference between a virtual and real image?
9. Define refraction and describe what happens to the waves speed, frequency and wavelength as it passes

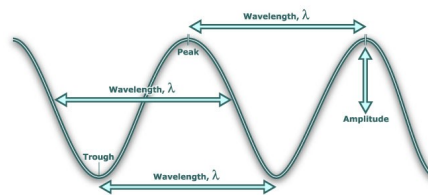
Waves Answers

Waves transfer energy

Transverse vibrate at right angles to the direction they're moving:

Longitudinal vibrate in parallel to the direction they're moving

An expanded part of the wave (opposite to compression)



Wave speed = frequency \times wavelength

Amplitude: maximum distance from midpoint to peak; wavelength: distance between peak and next peak

Angle of reflection = Angle of Incidence

Virtual is imaginary, Real is Real

When a wave changes direction as it passes from one medium to another.

Wave speed decreases, wavelength