ENERGY TRANSFORMATIONS Review

Be sure to review the following:

- 1. Understand radioactivity and describe the half-lives of elements
- 2. Examine the phases of matter and the related atomic and molecular motion
- 3. Analyze energy transformations and the flow of energy in systems
 - Understand molecular motion involved in thermal energy changes due to conduction, convection, and radiation.

Assessment will focus on the following:

- Describing the process of radioactive decay in which the unstable nucleus of a radioactive isotope spontaneously decays.
- 2. Calculating the amount of a radioactive substance that will remain after one half-life.
- 3. Analyzing graphs, tables, and other displays of data to determine the length of half-life or the amount of materials remaining after one half-life.
- 4. Understanding that as temperature increases, the motions of molecules increases.
- Describing a solid as a composition of particles closely situated in position giving a definite shape and definite volume and that little motion occurs between particles as compared to other phases of matter.
- Describing a liquid as a composition of particles free to move, giving a definite volume but not a definite shape and that particles have a greater range of motion as compared to solids.
- 7. Describing gases as a composition of particles that move more that particles of either a solid or a liquid, giving no definite volume or shape, and colliding more randomly than particles of solids or liquids
- particles of solids or liquids.

 8. Understanding that a phase change requires a gain or loss in energy.
- 9. Describing the two forms of energy encountered during a single energy transformation, including chemical, heat, light, electrical, and mechanical.
- 10. Identifying the processes of conduction, convection, and radiation that occur during thermal energy changes.

Become Familiar with the following terms:

Alpha radiation
Beta radiation
Gamma radiation
Half-life
Solid
Liquid
Gas
Phase change

Melting Freezing Sublimation Vaporization Condensation Conduction Convection Radiation