Welcome to online learning with Mrs Dower

Share your work with me on Seesaw

Term 3 Week 2

Wednesday

Today's Focus

Part 1: You have been or will be learning about heat and energy in science. We are going to be reading a text titled 'heat'. Whilst reading You may come across some words that you don't know. Your task is write these words down. Please use a dictionary or the internet to search for the meanings of these words and write them down too.

Let's grow our vocabulary!

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Heat

Heat is a form of energy. It can be found in natural and artificial forms. The greatest natural source of heat on Earth is the Sun. Without it, no animal or plant life would be able to survive. Artificial forms of heat, also known as man-made forms of heat, include items such as microwave ovens and kettles.

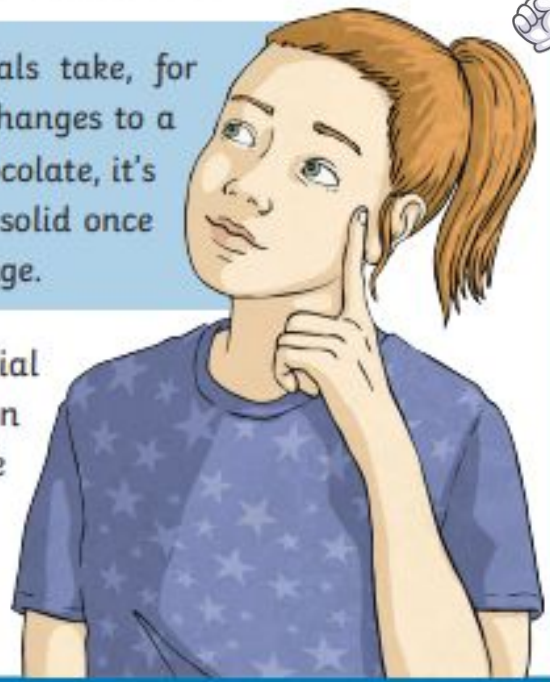
Temperature is a measure of how hot or cold something is. Temperature can be measured in degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit. Thermometers are used to measure temperature. At 100°C water will boil and it will begin to change from a liquid to a gas. At 0°C water will begin to freeze and will start to change from a liquid to a solid.

The temperature beneath the surface of the Earth is extremely hot. It is here that you will find magma, which is melted rock. When a volcano erupts, it is the magma that makes its way to the surface of the Earth and flows out of the volcano. The heat that is in the Earth can be used in some heating systems, particularly in modern homes. This type of heating is known as geothermal.

Conduction is the name for the movement of heat between objects. Heat likes to move from hot objects to cooler objects. Some materials allow heat to move through them easily and these materials are called conductors. Metal is an example of a good conductor of heat. However, there are also materials that stop heat moving through them and these materials are known as insulators. Wood is an example of a good insulator.

Heat can change the form that some materials take, for example, when we heat chocolate it melts and changes to a liquid. When we take the heat away from the chocolate, it's temperature will decrease, and it will become a solid once again. This is sometimes called a reversible change.

Sometimes heat changes the form of a material irreversibly. For example, heating an egg on a frying pan will cause the egg to change completely. This change cannot be reversed by cooling the egg. This change, created by the heat, is a permanent change.

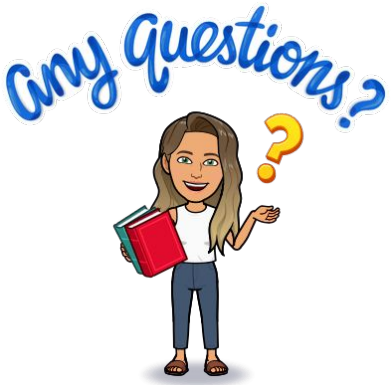


Term 3 Week 2

Thursday

Today's Focus

Part 2: Re-read the text 'Heat; and Answer the comprehension questions. Please write and number your answers.
Share your work with me when you have finished!



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Questions

1. What is heat?

2. Explain the difference between artificial and natural heat sources?

3. Why is the sun important?

4. Give three sources of heat in your home or school and state whether they are artificial or natural sources of heat.

_____

_____

_____

5. Where does geothermal heat come from?

_____

_____

6. What is conduction?

_____

_____

7. Can heat travel through all types of materials?

_____

_____

8. What can be used to measure temperature?

_____

_____

Term 3 Week 2

Friday

Today's Focus

Today you will be completing a Cloze Passage.

Using your knowledge and the information found in the text select the correct words from the table to complete each sentence. Each empty space is numbered, please write your answers down and share them with me. Don't forget to number your answers :)

Heat

Heat is a form of 1. _____. It can be found in natural and 2. _____ forms. The greatest natural source of heat on Earth is the 3. _____. Without it, no animal or plant life would be able to survive.

4. _____ is a measure of how hot or cold something is. Temperature can be measured in degrees Celsius or degrees Fahrenheit. Thermometers are used to measure temperature. At 100°C water will 5. _____ and it will begin to change from a liquid to a gas. At 0°C water will begin to freeze and will start to change from a liquid to a 6. _____.

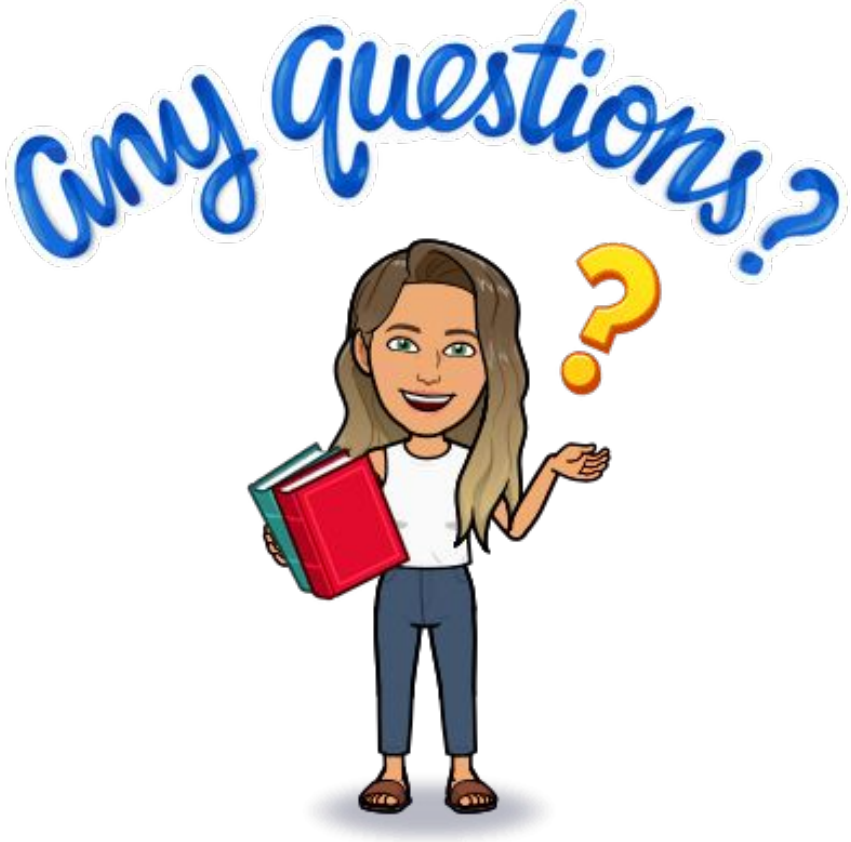
The temperature beneath the surface of the earth is extremely hot. It is here that you will find 7. _____, which is melted rock. The heat that is in the Earth can be used in some heating systems, particularly in modern homes. This type of heating is known as 8. _____.

Conduction is the name for the 9. _____ of heat between objects. Heat likes to move from hot objects to cooler objects. Some materials allow heat to move through them 10. _____ and these materials are called conductors. 11. _____ is an example of a good conductor of heat. However, there are also materials that stop heat moving through them and these materials are known as 12. _____. Wood is an example of a good insulator.

Heat can change the 13. _____ that some materials take, for example, when we heat chocolate it melts and changes to a liquid. When we take the heat away from the chocolate, its temperature will decrease, and it will become a solid once again. This is sometimes called a 14. _____ change.

However, sometimes heat changes the form of a material 15. _____. For example, heating an egg on a frying pan will cause the egg to change completely. This change cannot be reversed

movement	irreversibly	artificial	easily
insulators	geothermal	metal	reversible
permanent	boil	energy	form
magma	solid	Sun	temperature



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