Year 5 Unit 6 - Heat . Choose the correct answers.

1. Heat is a form of energy that is transferred due to the _____ in temperature.
2. A material becomes hotter when it _____ heat and becomes colder when it _____ heat.
3. _____ is the degree of hotness or coldness of a material.
4. _____ is used to measure the temperature. The standard unit for temperature is degree _____ (°C).
5. When the temperature of a material decreases, the level of liquid in the thermometer falls as the liquid _____.
6. When the temperature of a material increases, the level of liquid in the thermometer rises as the liquid _____.
7. The meniscus level is the _____ level of the liquid in the glass tube of a thermometer.
8. _____ point of water is 0°C.
9. _____ point of water is 100°C.
10. When hot water is left unattended, the temperature of the water will _____ until it is equal to the temperature of the surrounding and remains _____.
11. The expansion of a material occurs when materials such as solids, liquids, and gases _____ heat from the surrounding.
12. The contraction of a material occurs when materials such as solids, liquids, and gases _____ heat to the surrounding.
13. The application of the expansion or contraction of materials is important in daily life. For example:
    - the gaps between the metal connectors on the bridge allow the bridge to expand when the surrounding temperature _____. This prevents damages to the surface of the bridge when it gains heat.
    - the gaps between the connectors on the railway track allow the track to expand when the surrounding temperature increases. This prevents the track from _____ when it gains heat.
    - the electric cables are hung loosely between the electric poles to enable them to contract when the surrounding temperature decreases. This prevents the electric cables from _____ when they lose heat.

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