

麦上

PHYSICS

物态、能量与热量

MATTER, ENERGY, AND HEAT 双语版

[英] Graham Bateman

李学博 译

王龙 审

爱上科学 Science

爱上郑学

INTRODUCING • 物理系列 PHYSICS

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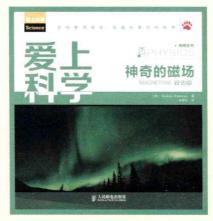
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Science PHYSICS











爱上科学

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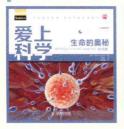






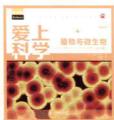


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内容提要

《爱上科学》系列科普丛书为读者全面地讲述了科学知识和原理,以通俗的文字、生动的图表为特色,每本书介绍一个或几个主题。从日常生活中有趣的现象出发,引导和培养读者学习的兴趣,扩宽读者的视野,同时还可以帮助读者学习英语词汇、练习英语阅读。丛书涵盖物理、化学、生物、科技与发明这4个系列。适合对科学知识感兴趣的广大科普爱好者阅读。

本书是物理系列中的一本。物理系列解释和说明了物理学知识及其发展史,包含物理学发展史许多重大的物理发现以及著名的物理学家。用通俗生动的语言展示物理学的魅力,引发读者对物理学的兴趣和探索。同时包含丰富有趣的物理小实验。

本书展示了物质的形态(气态、液态、固态)及其性质和特点,同时介绍这三种形态转换过程中伴随的热量和能量变化。书中含有"科学词汇"栏目,提取每章重点知识词汇。同时还有"试一试"栏目,包含丰富有趣的家庭小实验,有助于提高大家的动手能力。

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丛书序

这是一个科技新时代,我们曾经认为遥不可及的科学,时刻围绕在我们身边。你是否曾经怀疑过所谓的"2012,世界末日",或者好奇过在地下高速飞驰的地铁,抑或每天都在关注着PM2.5……这说明科学已然走进了你的生活。学习科学,分享科学,爱上科学,让我们共同聆听来自科学的声音。

《爱上科学》系列科普丛书是一套引进版系列科普丛书,译自英国大型出版商 棕熊图书(BROWN BEAR BOOKS)有限公司出版的著名系列科普图书《Facts At Your Fingertips》,其独特的科学解读视角、生动的科普画面、优美的图文设计, 得到了欧洲读者的青睐,尤其是得到了欧洲青少年的极大欢迎。本丛书为读者全面地 讲述了各个领域的基础科学知识和基本事实,以精彩的主题、通俗的文字、生动的画 面为特色,从我们身边的素材和现象出发,激发和培养读者学习的兴趣。

丛书涵盖物理、化学、生物、科技与发明四大系列。物理系列阐释和说明了物理学知识及其发展史,包含对物理学发展史许多重大的物理发现以及著名的物理学家的介绍。化学系列主要阐释现代化学的基本概念,涵盖化学反应、有机化学、生物化学、金属、非金属、分子、原子、物态等多方面内容。生物系列主要阐释生命科学的基本概念,并探讨有关生物学的各个方面,包括植物学、微生物学、动物和人类、遗传学、细胞生物学以及生命形式等。科技与发明系列主要介绍各种科技成果以及相关发明,覆盖多个领域,包括建筑、交通、医学、军事、能源以及航空航天等,指导读者认知和学习各种科学技术,拓宽视野,引发思考,提升创新能力以及发明意识。

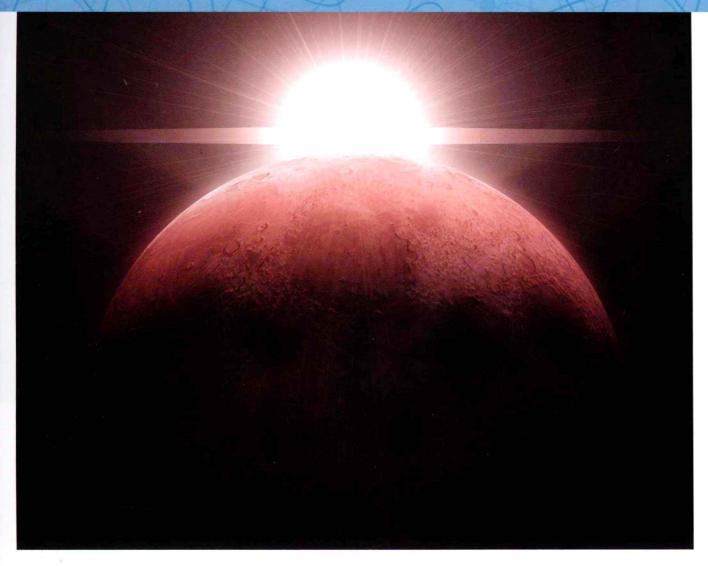
本丛书还具有中英双语的独特设计,让读者在阅读中文时,能对照性地阅读英语原文,为他们提高科学领域的英文阅读能力以及扩展科学类英语词汇量提供了很好的帮助。

丛书中还有"试一试"栏目,该栏目包含了丰富有趣的家庭小实验,为大家在 生活实践中验证科学知识提供了更多的选择。

学无止境,让我们一起爱上科学!

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《爱上科学》系列丛书的主要内容是在物理学的基础研究当中所发生的过程和一些实际效果。《物质、能量和热能》这本书介绍的是存在于我们身边的、不同形态的物质(固体、液体,或者气体),以及它们彼此之间的联系,并讨论不同的物理因素对它们的影响(如压力会产生哪些效果)。热能是一种能量形式,它用温度来描述一个事物的冷热程度,本书将介绍物质在固体、液体、气体形态下受到热能影响时产生的效果,以及物质从一种物态转化为另一种物态时的过程。其中有3种方式可以实现热能从一个地方传递到另一个地方,这3种方法分别是传导、对流和辐射,其中既涉及性能良好的导体也包括不良的导体。

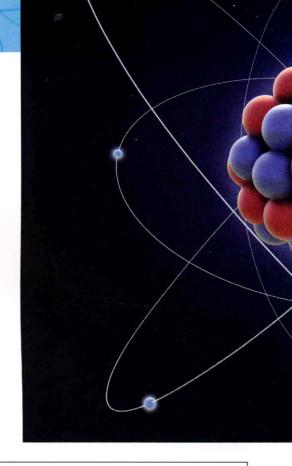
本书还介绍了物理学发展过程中的主要科学家。全书内容丰富,形式多样,采用大量直观图表以及生动的插图。本书含有2个特色栏目,"科学词汇"通过提取并解释每章节重点词汇,帮助读者更好的理解本章的内容,"试一试"主要介绍一些实验,通过这些实验,提高读者的动手能力。

ATOMS AND MOLECULES

Everything in the world is made up of tiny particles. The smallest particles that can exist on their own are called atoms. Often, atoms join together to form larger particles called molecules. All chemical compounds are made up of molecules.

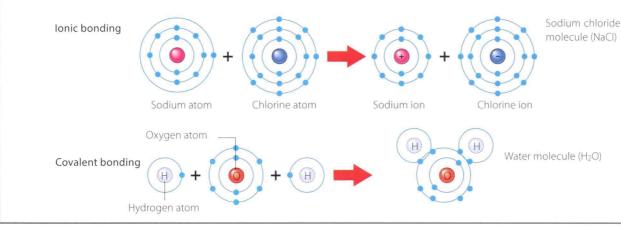
There are just over 100 different chemical elements, each with its own kinds of atom. Most elements are metals, such as iron, copper, and aluminum. A piece of iron is made up of millions and millions of iron atoms. Some elements are gases, such as oxygen and hydrogen. Only two elements are liquid at ordinary temperatures. They are the silvery liquid metal mercury and a poisonous reddish brown liquid that is called bromine.

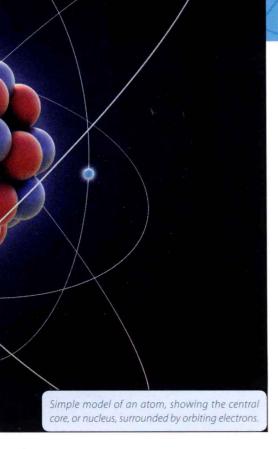
The characteristics of substances formed when atoms of different elements combine are often very different from those of the individual elements. For instance, when the metal copper combines with the gas oxygen, it forms molecules of



CHEMICAL BONDING

In ionic bonding, one atom gives one or more electrons to another atom to form a chemical compound that consists of ions. Here sodium and chlorine combine to make sodium chloride. In covalent bonding, the atoms share electrons. Here an oxygen atom shares electrons with two hydrogen atoms to form a molecule of water.





the nonmetal copper oxide. And the two gases hydrogen and oxygen combine to form the liquid we know as water.

Atoms have structure

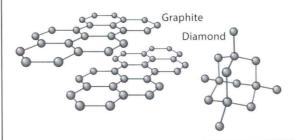
Atoms are not solid balls of matter. They consist of a central core, or nucleus, surrounded by one or more electrons.

Electrons are therefore even smaller than the smallest atom—about one two-thousandth the size. Also, each electron carries a single negative electrical charge. The nucleus of the atom is also charged. Nuclei have a positive charge that balances the negative charges of the electrons. The electrons in an atom are arranged around the nucleus in layers called shells, like the layers inside an onion.

The joining of atoms to form molecules involves the electrons. There are two main ways this can happen. Some kinds of atom—chiefly metals—can lose one or more electrons. This

DIFFERENT KINDS OF CARBON

The element carbon exists in two different forms. In graphite, which is black and very soft, the atoms are linked in layers that slide easily over one another. But in diamond, the rigid structure forms the hardest crystals known.



leaves them with a positive charge, and charged atoms are called ions. Other kinds of atom—mainly nonmetals—can gain one or more electrons. This gives them a negative charge, and they become negative ions. If a metal such as sodium reacts with a nonmetal such as chlorine, each sodium atom gives an electron to a chlorine atom. They combine to form a molecule of sodium chloride, or table salt.

In another way of joining atoms, the electrons do not move from one atom to the other. Instead, atoms share electrons. When hydrogen reacts with oxygen, they share electrons to form a molecule of water.

SCIENCE WORDS

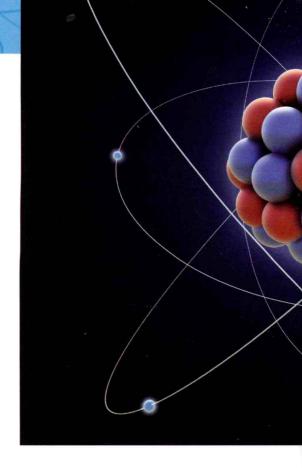
- Atom: The smallest part of a chemical element that can exist on its own. It has a central nucleus (made up of protons and neutrons), surrounded by electrons.
- Molecule: A combination of at least two atoms that forms the smallest unit of a chemical element or compound.

原子和分子

世界上的所有物体都是由细小的微粒构成的,能够稳定存在的最小微粒被称为原子。通常情况下,多个原子会组合在一起形成大一些的微粒——分子,所有的化合物都是由分子组成的。

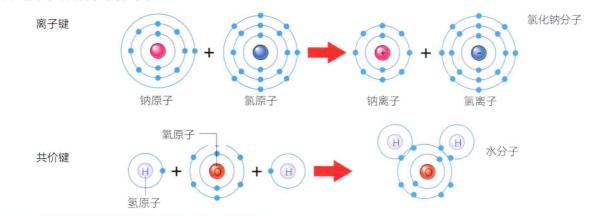
世界上只有一百多种化学元素,这一百多种化学元素都有它们各自种类的原子。大多数元素是金属,比如铜、铁、铝,一个小铁块就是由数百万的铁原子构成的;有些元素是气态的,如氧气和氢气;只有两种元素在常温下是液态的,它们分别是银色的液体金属——汞和有毒的棕红色液体——溴。

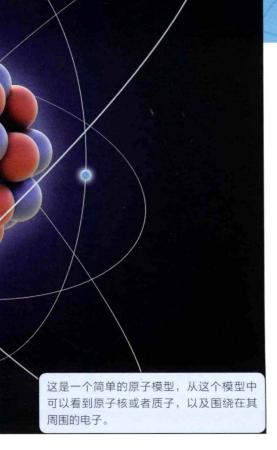
当不同的元素原子相结合生成新的物质时,新生物质的特点往往与形成该物质的单独元素不同。举例来说,当金属元素铜与气态元素氧相结合时,便形成了非金属的氧化铜分子,而当两种气态元素——氢和氧结合时就产生了我们所熟悉的液态物质——水。



化学键

在离子键中,一个原子会将自身的一个或多个电子提供给另一个原子,形成由离子构成的化合物,下图中的钠元素与氯元素结合形成了氯化钠。在共价键中,原子之间共享电子,下图中一个氧原子与两个氢原子共享电子,形成了水分子。





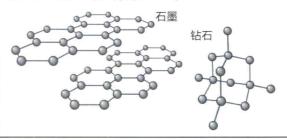
原子结构

原子并不是实心的球形物质,原子是由原子核,以及围绕在其周围的电子构成。电子比最小的原子还要小很多——电子的大小几乎只相当于最小原子大小的1/2 000。每一个电子携带一个单位的负电荷,原子核也带有电荷,只不过原子核所带的是正电荷,恰好可以平衡电子携带的负电荷。电子在原子内围绕原子核运转时是分层的,这一结构形态有些类似于洋葱。

原子之所以能结合形成分子,是与电子有着密切关系的。这其中有两种主要方式促使这一情况发生。有些元素的原子——主要是金属——可以失去一个或多个电子,这就使其原子携带了正电荷,这样就形成正离子。其他元素的原子——主要是非金属——可以获得一个或多个电子,这就使它们自身携带了负电荷,它们就形成了负离子。如果一种像

不同形式的碳

碳元素会以两种完全不同的形态存在,石墨是其中之一。石墨是一种黑色并且质地很软的物质,其内部的原子分层排列,彼此之间可以很容易地滑动;另一种是钻石,在钻石内,原子有严格的排列结构,这使钻石成了目前我们已知的最坚硬的物质之一。



钠这样的金属元素和一个像氯这样的非金属元素发生反应,那么每个钠原子都会为每个氯原子提供一个电子,它们就结合成了氯化钠分子,也就是我们在餐桌上经常见到的盐。

在另外一种原子结合的方式中,电子并不会从 一个原子移向另一个原子,而是多个原子之间共享 电子。当氢元素与氧元素发生反应时,它们就会共 享电子,从而形成水分子。

科学词汇

- ♠ 原子: 化学元素中能稳定存在的最小组成部分,原子由原子核(由质子和中子构成)和围绕在原子核周围的电子构成。
- ◆ 分子: 分子最少是由两个原子构成的,是组成单质或化合物的最小单位。

BEHAVIOR OF GASES

Like all kinds of matter, a gas is made up of atoms or molecules. But these particles do not stand still. They rush around, hitting one another and the walls of their container. As they collide with the container, gas pressure arises.

Gases make up one of the three states of matter—the other two are liquids and solids. We are surrounded by gas all the time because the air we breathe is a gas. In fact, air is a mixture of gases, mostly nitrogen and oxygen. You cannot see air, yet it has mass, and it exerts a pressure on everything in contact with it.

The weight of air

The air in an average room weighs about 175 lb (about 80 kg). The weight of all the air in the atmosphere totals many millions of tons, and it presses on everything in it. At sea level this atmospheric pressure is about 14 lb per square inch of surface (about 1 kg per sq. cm).

The pressure of the atmosphere can be measured using a barometer. There are various kinds. The Italian scientist Evangelista Torricelli (1608–1647) invented the first barometer in 1644. He took a long glass tube closed at one end and filled it with mercury. He then turned the tube upside down and lowered the open end into a bowl of mercury. The mercury did not all flow out of the tube. Its level fell slightly but then stopped, and the rest of the mercury remained in the tube. Torricelli reasoned that it was the atmosphere pressing on the surface of the mercury in the bowl that held up the column of mercury. The space above the mercury in the closed end of the tube contained no air at all.



Predicting the weather

Normal atmospheric pressure will hold up a column of mercury about 30 in (76 cm) tall. Because atmospheric pressure varies from day to day (because of the weather), the height of the mercury column also varies. People soon learned how to forecast the weather by watching the changes in pressure as revealed by a barometer. Clear, dry weather, for example, can usually be expected when the atmospheric pressure is on the increase. When the atmospheric pressure is falling, on the other hand, this generally indicates rainy weather.

Atmospheric pressure also decreases with height above the ground. It falls about 0.4 in (about 1 cm) for every 328-ft (100-meter) increase in height. Barometers can therefore be used for measuring altitude. Many of the altimeters carried by

Helium is one of the two gases that are less dense than air—the other is hydrogen. But unlike hydrogen, helium does not burn. It is used to fill weather balloons and airships.



SCIENCE WORDS

- Atmospheric pressure: The pressure of the Earth's atmosphere at any point on its surface (caused by the weight of the column of air above it). Atmospheric pressure decreases with altitude (height above ground).
- ♣ Boyle's law: At constant temperature the pressure of a gas is inversely proportional to its volume. For example, if the pressure increases, then the volume decreases.
- Gas: A state of matter in which the molecules move at random. A gas in a container takes on the size and shape of the container.
- Pressure: The amount of force pressing on a particular area.

aircraft are sensitive barometers. They are usually the aneroid type ("aneroid" comes from Greek words meaning "no liquid"). An aneroid barometer does not contain mercury. The heart of the instrument is a closed chamber containing no air. As the external air pressure varies, the small vacuum chamber changes shape, operating a system of levers to move a pointer that indicates the value of the pressure on a dial. In an altimeter, the dial is calibrated in height, not in pressure.

Other kinds of gas

Not all gases are as dense as air. Two light gases are hydrogen and helium. Hydrogen is dangerously flammable. It was once used for filling balloons and airships, but it stopped being used after there were several disastrous fires. The most famous accident was the explosion of the German airship *Hindenburg* in 1937. Modern airships are filled with helium. This gas is less dense than air, which is why a helium-filled balloon or airship floats upward in the air.

Other gases are used as fuels. Methane occurs underground in natural gas. The similar gases ethane and butane are obtained

气体特性

与其他所有的物质一样, 气体也是由原子或分子构成的, 但是这些颗粒并不是保持静止不动的, 它们四处运动, 撞击彼此, 也会撞击承载他们的容器壁。正因他们会与容器壁发生碰撞, 气压也就随之产生了。

气体是三大物态之一,另外两大物态分别是固体和液体。我们每时每刻都被气体环绕着,因为我们呼吸的空气就是气体。事实上,空气是多种气体的混合物,其中主要的组成部分是氮气和氧气。空气是看不见的,但空气有质量,而且空气会对它所接触的每一样东西都产生压强。

空气的重力

一个常规大小房间里的空气质量大约是175磅(约

80千克),整个大气层的空气总质量则要以数百万吨来 计算,这样的质量会压在大气层内的每样东西上。在海 平面附近,每平方英寸的平面上所承受的大气压力约为 14磅(大约是每平方厘米上承受1千克的物体的重力)。

通过气压表,我们可以测量大气层产生的压力。 气压表有很多种类。1644年,意大利物理学家托里拆利(1608—1647)发明了第一支气压计。他将一只一端封闭的长玻璃管注满了水银,然后将这只玻璃管倒置过来,下侧开口的一端置于装有水银的器皿中。在这样的情况下,水银并没有全部从玻璃管中流出,玻璃管中的水银下降了一些之后就停止下降了,其余的水银还停留在玻璃管中。对于这一情况,托里拆利这样解释:这是因为大气压压在器皿中的水银上,这才使玻璃管中的水银保持了一定的高度,而在玻璃管中水银上方的封闭一段所保留的空间里则出现了真空。

