

NATURAL SCIENCE UNIT 4

NAME:

1) *Identify the form of energy:*

It comes from a source that produces vibrations.

Kinetic Chemical **Mechanical** Electrical **Thermal** Potential **Sound** Light

It is released during a chemical reaction.

Kinetic Chemical **Mechanical** Electrical **Thermal** Potential **Sound** Light

It is energy stored in objects.

Kinetic Chemical **Mechanical** Electrical **Thermal** Potential **Sound** Light

Most of it comes from the Sun.

Kinetic Chemical **Mechanical** Electrical **Thermal** Potential **Sound** Light

It comes from motion.

Kinetic Chemical **Mechanical** Electrical **Thermal** Potential **Sound** Light

The sum of the potential and kinetic energy in an object.

Kinetic Chemical **Mechanical** Electrical **Thermal** Potential **Sound** Light

It takes the form of heat.

Kinetic Chemical **Mechanical** Electrical **Thermal** Potential **Sound** Light

It can be converted into light, heat, sound and movement.

Kinetic Chemical **Mechanical** Electrical **Thermal** Potential **Sound** Light

2) Decide if these statements are true or false. Correct the false ones.

When we eat a sandwich, our bodies use electrical energy.

True False

Your hands getting cold when you touch snow is an example of thermal energy flowing from warmer object to cooler ones.

True False

Roller skating is an example of potential energy.

True False

All light energy is natural.

True False

Sound energy can travel through liquids, solids and vacuum.

True False

3) Choose the correct definition:

Renewable energy:

Come from organic materials that have been underground for millions of years. We can take them out of the ground, but we cannot replace them.

This source is limited and it is almost impossible to replace it.

It is unlimited so it does not run out.

Non-renewable energy source:

Come from organic materials that have been underground for millions of years. We can take them out of the ground, but we cannot replace them.

This source is limited and it is almost impossible to replace it.

It is unlimited so it does not run out.

Fossil fuels:

Come from organic materials that have been underground for millions of years. We can take them out of the ground, but we cannot replace them.

This source is limited and it is almost impossible to replace it.

It is unlimited so it does not run out.

- 4) *Look the photos and decide if they refer to renewable or non-renewable energy sources.*



- 5) *Select the correct words to complete the sentences.*

- a) Water flowing in a river is an example of **potential** / **kinetic** energy.
- b) **Potential** / **Mechanical** energy is energy that is stored in objects.
- c) Thermal energy flows from warmer objects to **hotter** / **cooler** objects.
- d) The energy that is used to do work is called **mechanical** / **chemical** energy.
- e) Our bodies use chemical / thermal reaction to change food into energy.

6) **Select the correct word and fill the gap with the word you select.**

a) Geothermal energy creates _____

- ☐ Pollution
- ☐ Crude oil
- ☐ Volcanoes

b) Wind turbines are usually found _____

- ☐ On hills and coastlines.
- ☐ Near cities
- ☐ In forest

c) Biomass is organic matter such as _____

- ☐ Coal
- ☐ Wood
- ☐ Animals

7) **Complete the table with renewable energy sources**

Complete the table with renewable energy sources.

advantages	energy source	disadvantages
doesn't pollute the environment	a. _____	is limited to certain geographic areas
doesn't cause pollution	b. _____	dam building damages wildlife habitats
doesn't cause pollution	c. _____	is only practical in sunny climates
is renewable	d. _____	causes air pollution
is clean	e. _____	threatens bird populations

8) Complete the table with the words from the box.

FORM OF ENERGY:	SOURCE
Sound	
Light	
Kinetic	
Chemical	

9) Select the correct half of the sentence.

Mechanical energy is the sum of.....

- a) we digest the food that we eat.
- b) different types of power stations.
- c) potential and kinetic energy.
- d) though gases, liquids, and solids.
- e) natural and artificial sources
- f) warmer to cooler objects.

Thermal energy always flows from.....

- a) we digest the food that we eat.
- b) different types of power stations.
- c) potential and kinetic energy.
- d) though gases, liquids, and solids.
- e) natural and artificial sources
- f) warmer to cooler objects.

Chemical energy is released when.....

- a) we digest the food that we eat.
- b) different types of power stations.
- c) potential and kinetic energy.
- d) though gases, liquids, and solids.
- e) natural and artificial sources
- f) warmer to cooler objects.

Light energy can come from both.....

- a) we digest the food that we eat.
- b) different types of power stations.
- c) potential and kinetic energy.
- d) though gases, liquids, and solids.
- e) natural and artificial sources
- f) warmer to cooler objects.

Electrical energy is generated at.....

- a) we digest the food that we eat.
- b) different types of power stations.
- c) potential and kinetic energy.
- d) though gases, liquids, and solids.
- e) natural and artificial sources
- f) warmer to cooler objects.

Sound energy can be transmitted...

- a) we digest the food that we eat.
- b) different types of power stations.
- c) potential and kinetic energy.
- d) though gases, liquids, and solids.
- e) natural and artificial sources
- f) warmer to cooler objects.

10) Where does most of our natural light come from?
