

Name: _____ Date: _____

WORK, POWER & ENERGY

Energy Basics

Part 1: Forms of Energy. Drag and drop the energy form on the line next to its definition or description.

Chemical potential energy	Gravitational potential energy	Rotational kinetic energy
Elastic potential energy	Mechanical kinetic energy	Thermal energy
Electricity	Nuclear energy	Translational kinetic energy
Friction	Radiant energy	Vibrational kinetic Energy

1. _____ Photons move through space and carry the energy. Light energy.
2. _____ Objects moving with a velocity from one place to another.
3. _____ Energy that is stored in foods, fuels, and plant materials.
4. _____ Objects are spinning or moving in a circle.
5. _____ The sprocket, gears, chains, and pedals of a bicycle all move together.
6. _____ Movement of energy from hotter matter to colder matter
7. _____ Stretch a spring, the spring will restore itself if you let go.
8. _____ The energy that holds protons and neutrons together in the nuclei of atoms. This energy is released as heat and light when the atom breaks.

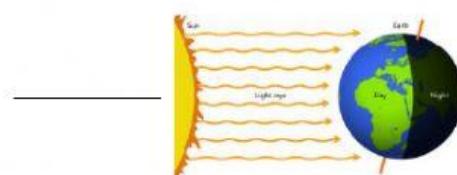
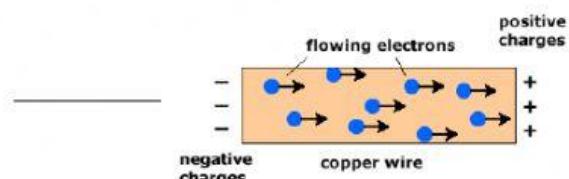
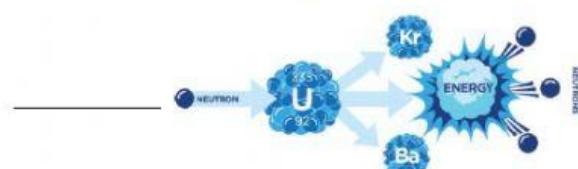
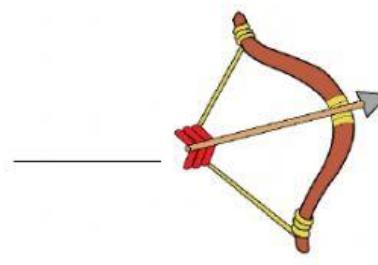
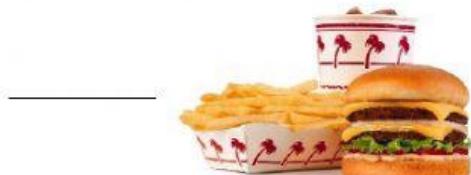
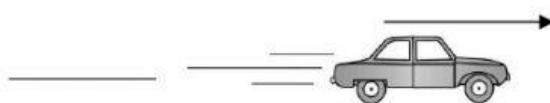
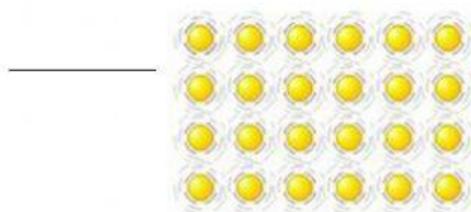
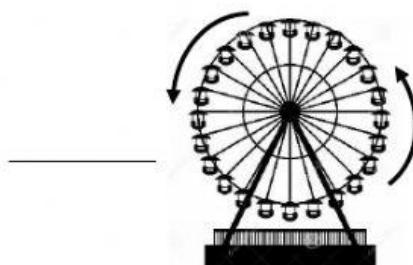
9. _____ The string on a piano moves back-and-forth very fast and produces sound.

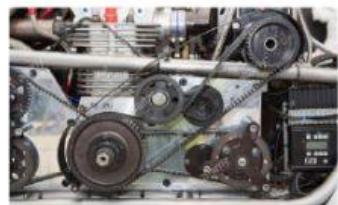
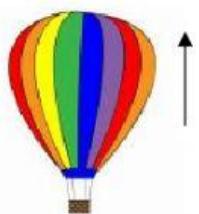
10. _____ Electrons moving through a metal wire.

11. _____ A person lifts a book and puts it on a shelf 2 meters above the floor. The energy in the book.

12. _____ This force reduces kinetic energy and increases heat.

Part 2: Match the forms of energy to the pictures. Write the letter of the form of energy on the line next to the correct picture.





- A. Translational KE
- B. Rotational KE
- C. Vibrational KE
- D. Mechanical KE
- E. Elastic PE
- F. Gravitational PE
- G. Chemical PE
- H. Thermal energy
- I. Electricity
- J. Radiant energy
- K. Nuclear energy

(PE = potential energy; KE = Kinetic energy)