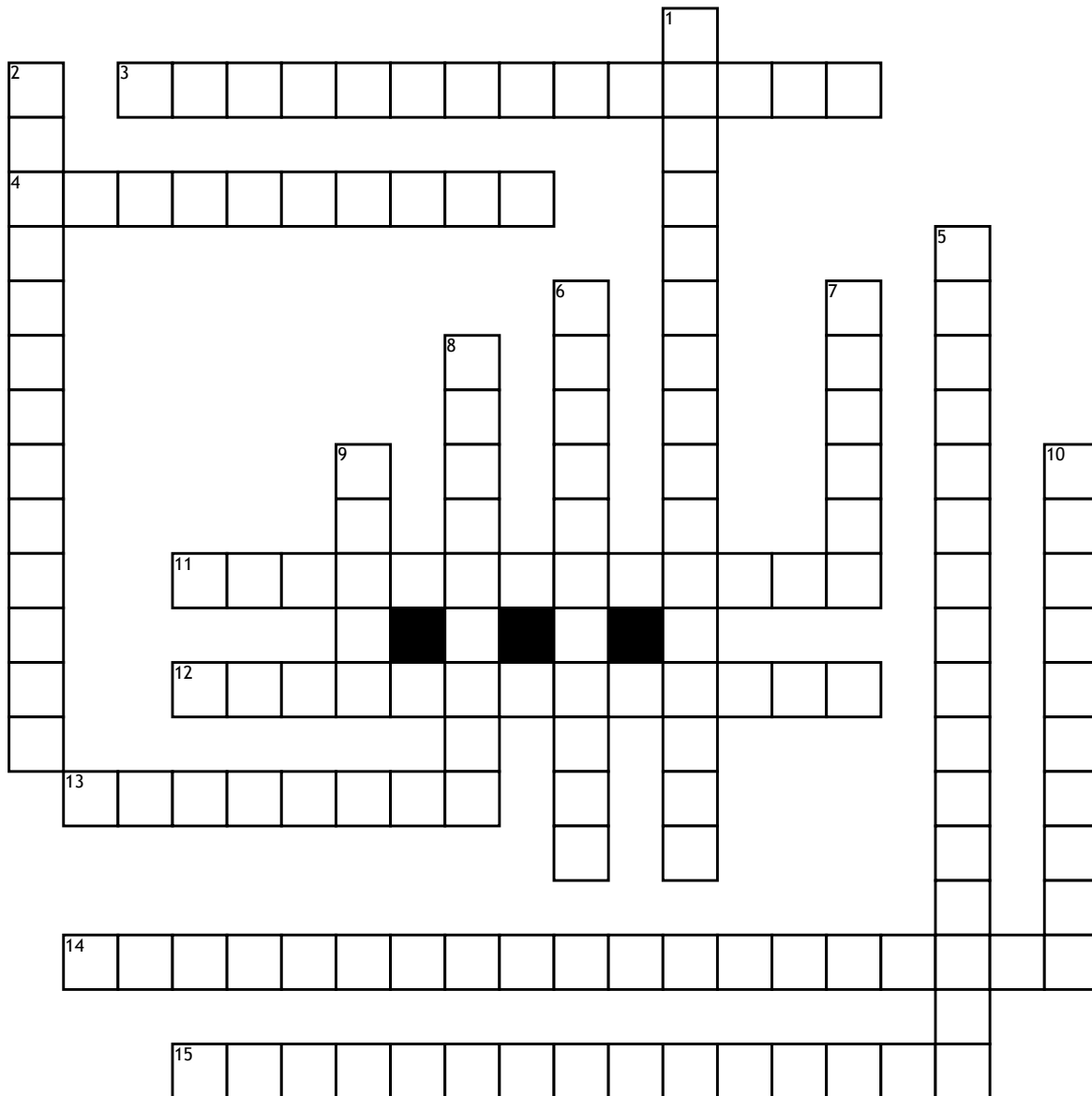


Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

# Energy Vocabulary



## Across

**3.** Chemical energy is what holds the atoms in molecules together. It can be released by chemical reactions like burning wood.

**4.** Process where energy is transferred by flow and circulation.

**11.** is the internal energy of an object due to the kinetic energy of its atoms and/or molecules. The atoms and/or molecules of a hotter object have greater kinetic energy than those of a colder one, in the form of vibrational, rotational, or, in the case of a gas, translational motion

**12.** is the energy an object has due to its motion. If an object isn't moving, it doesn't have kinetic energy.

**13.** The force that resists movement between 2 objects that are touching.

**14.** is the potential energy held by an object because of its high position compared to a lower position. In other words, it is energy associated with gravity or gravitational force.

**15.** is the energy stored in an object because of its position.

## Down

**1.** is the energy of moving things.

**2.** holds protons and neutrons together in the nucleus of atoms. This energy powers the sun and nuclear power plants.

**5.** is the movement of electrons through matter. Electricity is a form of electrical energy.

**6.** vibrates air molecules. The vibrating molecules move tiny bones in your ear. The message of sound then moves to your brain. This is how you hear. Sound energy vibrates all forms of matter.

**7.** is the ability to cause change.

**8.** transfer of thermal energy as waves

**9.** Push or pull

**10.** is the vibration of particles within matter. The faster the particles vibrate, the more heat energy they have.