

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Period: \_\_\_\_\_

# Energy - Chapter 15 & 16

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| 1. the lowest temperature that is theoretically possible, at which the motion of particles that constitutes heat would be minimal.  | A. Electromagnetic Energy   |
| 2. the potential of a chemical substance to undergo a Chemical transformation through a chemical reaction to transform other chemical substances. Examples include batteries, food, gasoline, and more.                               | B. Electrical Energy        |
| 3. the process by which heat or electricity is directly transmitted through a substance when there is a difference of temperature or of electrical potential between adjoining regions, without movement of the material.             | C. conduction               |
| 4. the movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat. Origin | D. Thermal conductor        |
| 5. a current in a fluid that results from convection.   | E. Heat                     |
| 6. is Potential energy stored as a result of deformation of an elastic object, such as the stretching of a spring.  | F. chemical energy          |
| 7. can be used to move charged particles through a wire from a power plant to our homes and businesses  | G. Thermal Expansion        |
| 8. a form of energy that is reflected or emitted from objects in the form of electrical and magnetic waves that can travel through space.   | H. Energy                   |
| 9. power derived from the utilization of physical or chemical resources, especially to provide light and heat or to work machines.  | I. Radiation                |
| 10. termed as energy conversion, is the process of changing energy from one of its forms into another.  | J. Thermal energy           |
| 11. the quality of being hot; high temperature.   | K. Energy conversion        |
| 12. energy that a body possesses by virtue of being in motion.  | L. Absolute zero            |
| 13. is the sum of potential energy and kinetic energy   | M. convection current       |
| 14. facility, the heat from fission is used to produce steam, which spins a turbine to generate electricity.  | N. Elastic potential Energy |
| 15. the energy possessed by a body by virtue of its position relative to others, stresses within itself, electric charge, and other factors.  | O. Potential energy         |

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| 16. the emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles, especially high-energy particles that cause ionization.                                    | P. Nuclear Energy    |
| 17. is the amount of heat per unit mass required to raise the temperature by one degree Celsius  | Q. Specific heat     |
| 18. the degree or intensity of heat present in a substance or object, especially as expressed according to a comparative scale and shown by a thermometer or perceived by touch. | R. Mechanical Energy |
| 19. is the property of a material to conduct heat  | S. Kinetic Energy    |
| 20. is the internal energy of an object due to the kinetic energy of its atoms and/or molecules.   | T. convection        |
| 21. is the tendency of matter to change in shape, area, and volume in response to a change in temperature  | U. Thermal INSulator |
| 22. is something that prevents heat from moving from one place to another. There are 3 main ways that heat can travel: convection, conduction, and radiation                     | V. Temperature       |