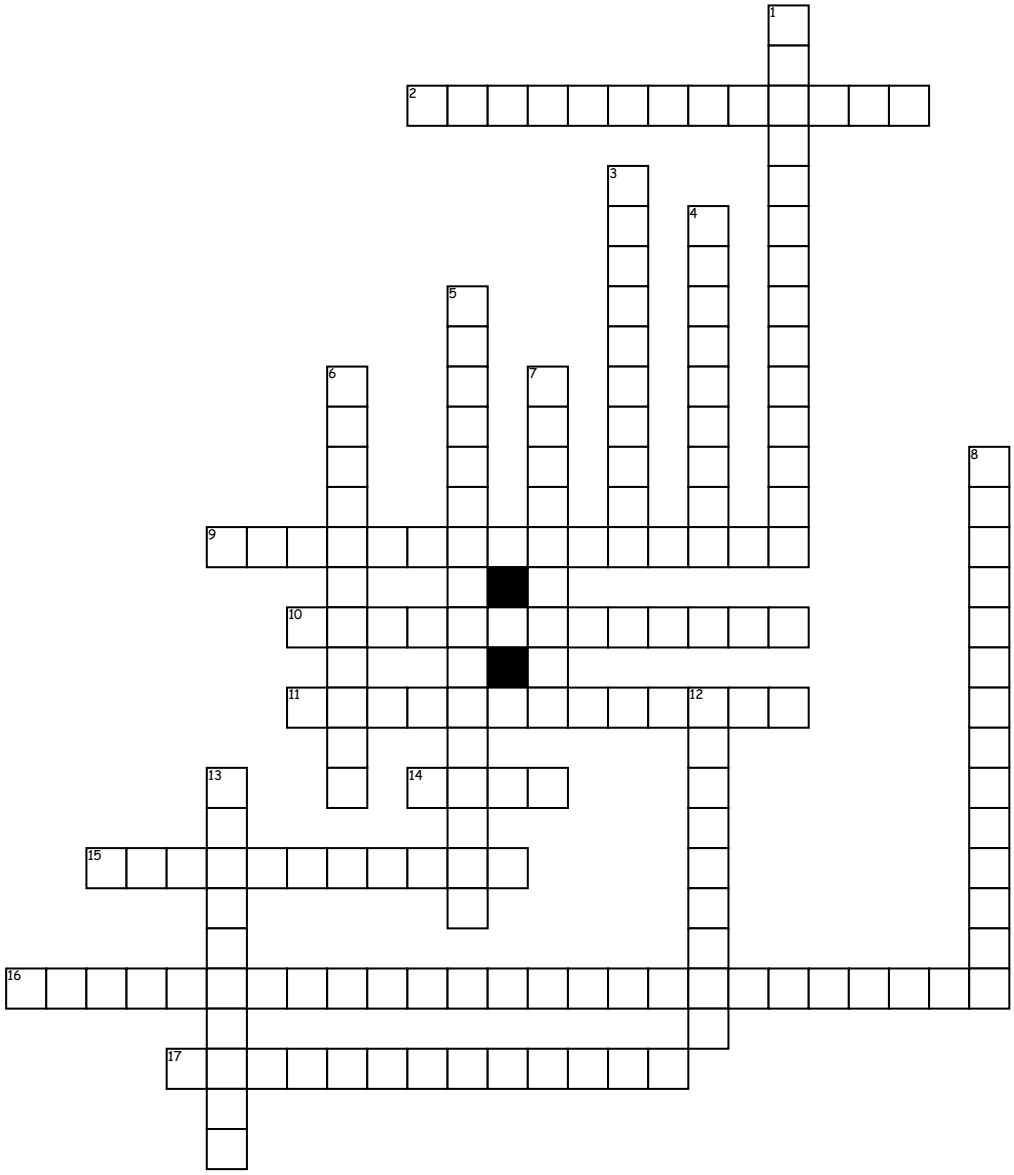
Name: _____ Date: _____ Period: _____

Physical Science



Across

2. internal energy of an object due to the kinetic energy of its atoms and/or molecules.

9. the energy possessed by a body by virtue of its position relative to others, stresses within itself, electric charge, and other factors.

10. energy of electromagnetic waves

11. the use of nuclear reactions that release nuclear energy to generate heat, which most frequently is then used in steam turbines to produce electricity in a nuclear power plant

14. the quality of being hot; high temperature

15. a form of energy that is associated with vibrations of matter

16. Energy can neither be created nor destroyed; rather, it transforms from one form to another.

17. energy that a body possesses by virtue of being in motion.

Down

1. is energy stored in the bonds of chemical compounds (atoms and molecules). It is released in a chemical reaction, often producing heat

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.

4. a substance, body, or device that readily conducts heat, electricity, sound, etc.:

5. is the sum of potential energy and kinetic energy. It is the energy associated with the motion and position of an object.

6. 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.

7. a substance that does not readily allow the passage of heat or sound.

8. the energy created by electrons moving through an electrical conductor

12. the emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles

13. 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.