Name_____ **Date**_____ **Period**_____

Chapter 9 Review

1. _____ is the stored energy resulting from the relative positions of objects in a system.

2. _____ is the energy of a moving object due to its motion.

3. The sum of the kinetic and potential energy of large-scale objects in a system is called _____.

4. The source of the energy when dynamite explodes is _____energy.

5. Energy is transferred as _____ when mechanical energy decreases and temperature increases.

6. _____ can be defined as the ability to do work.

7. The formula for calculating kinetic energy can be written as _____.

8. The formula for calculating GPE can be written as _____.

9. The process that transforms light energy into chemical energy in plants is called_____.

10. The source of the sun's energy is _____.

11. _____ is the energy transfer as heat between particles as they collide within a substance or between two objects in contact.

12. _____ is the transfer of energy by the movement of fluids with different temperatures.

13. The movement of a gas or liquid due to expansion and contraction caused by temperature differences within the fluid is called a _____.

14. List the 8 forms of energy, describe each, and list one example of each.
    1._____

    2._____

    3. _____

    4. _____

    5. _____

    6._____

    7._____

    8._____

15. Draw a child swinging, label the following: Maximum Potential, Minimum Potential, Maximum Kinetic and Minimum Kinetic.

16. Describe what the law of conservation of energy is and how it implies to an energy transfer.

17. The by-product ("lost") of most energy transfers in _____ energy.

18. What is the kinetic energy of a 5 kg ball rolling at a speed of 10 m/s? (SHOW YOUR WORK)

19. What is the G.P.E. of a 10 kg rock setting on a cliff that is 20m high? (SHOW YOUR WORK)

20. Heat energy will flow from _____ temperature objects to _____ temperature objects. (Use lower and higher).