Forms of Energy Graphic Organizer

E.Q. "How do the different forms of energy compare?" S8P2(c)

- What is Energy? The ability to do work and/or cause change.
- Unit: Joules
- Energy moves in waves. Waves are caused by vibrations.
- Energy can change from one form to another without losing or gaining mass (Law of Conservation of Mass).
- Heat is a byproduct of almost all changes in forms of energy.

Types of Energy: There are two (2) types of energy.

Potential Energy: Stored energy	Kinetic Energy: Energy in motion.
There are 7 Forms of Energy	
Chemical energy is stored in the bonds of molecules.	Mechanical energy is the total energy object. It is the combined potential and kinetic of an object.
Examples: food, fuel, battery	Examples: Anything in motion has Mechanical energy.
Nuclear energy is stored in the nucleus of atoms. Two ways to release nuclear energy: Fission – split atom (nuclear power plant) Fusion – icining atoms (hydrogen in the	Electrical Energy: caused by movement of electrons. A battery creates electrical energy by releasing it's stored chemical energy.
Fusion – joining atoms (hydrogen in the sun) Examples: sun, nuclear bomb	Examples: Any object with a plug, Wiring, or circuit board uses electrical energy.

Forms of Energy	Forms of Energy
	Electromagnetic Energy: (visible Light) is caused by the movement Of electrically charged particles. Light is a wave that can move through Space. Examples: light bulb, computer Screen
When you pull back a guitar string, you give the string the potential to make a sound.	Sound Energy: is caused by vibrations of air. Sound cannot exist in space. It must have a medium to vibrate through. Both potential and kinetic Examples: radio, vocal cords, guitar string
	Thermal Energy (heat): caused by Movement of particles. Heat moves from warmer to cooler Object. Example: heater, stove, light bulb Heat is a byproduct.