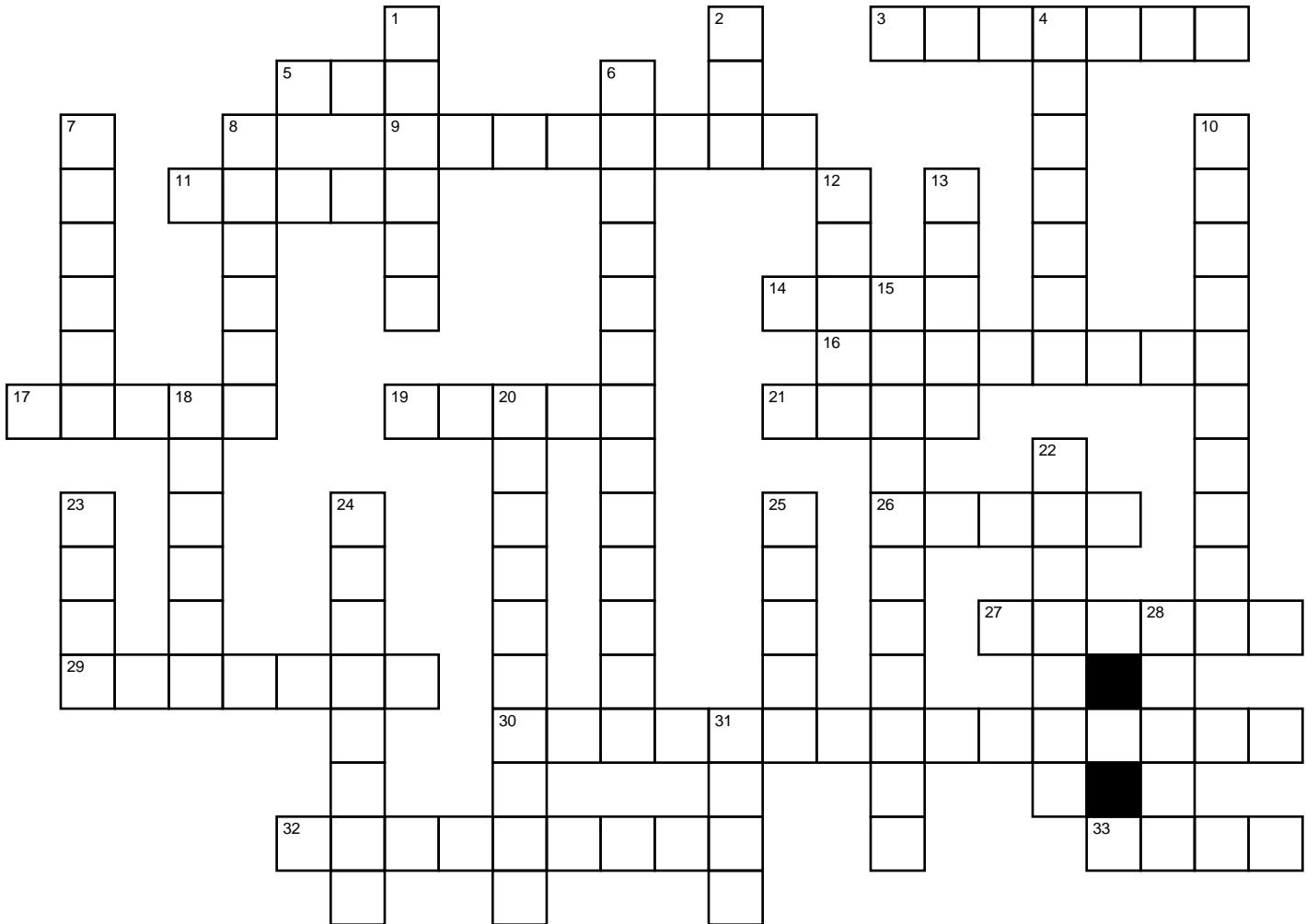


Chapter 7: Work and Energy

Physical Science: Energy

Name _____ Period _____



Across

3. A lever is a stiff structure that rotates around a fixed point called a ____.
5. The flow of energy from the ____ supports all living things on Earth.
9. Gravitational potential energy describes the energy of an ____ object.
11. Input is any forces, energy or ____ supplied to make a machine accomplish a task.
14. One joule per second is one ____.
16. ____ in gases and liquids is also a form of energy.
17. Nuclear energy is a form of energy that is stored in the nuclei of ____.
19. Kinetic energy depends on mass and ____.
21. A rotating wheel with teeth that transfers motion and forces to other objects is a ____.
26. Earth absorbs ____ energy with an average efficiency of 78%.

Down

1. The ____ output of a process or machine can never exceed the input.
2. A simple machine is an unpowered mechanical device that accomplishes a task with only ____ movement.
4. Energy is a quantity that describes the ability of an object to cause ____.
6. Adding ____ to the atmosphere increases solar energy absorption efficiency.
7. Gravitational potential energy is calculated by multiplying mass, gravity acceleration and ____.
8. Work and energy are both measured in ____ because work is a form of energy.
10. When you "use" energy by turning on an electric light, you are really ____ energy from one form into another.
12. Elastic energy is energy that is stored or released when an object changes ____.

Across

27. Electrical energy comes from electric ____.
29. ____ energy is the energy of motion.
30. Radiant energy is a form of energy that is represented by the ____ spectrum.
32. Chemical energy is energy stored in ____.
33. If the output force of a lever is 12N, and the input force is 3 N, the mechanical advantage of the lever is ____.

Down

13. One joule is the amount of energy needed to push with a force of one newton for a distance of one ____.
15. The Law of Conservation of Energy states that energy can never be created or destroyed, only ____ from one form into another.
18. Mechanical energy is energy related to ____.
20. The ratio of usable output work divided by the total input work is ____.
22. Output is any forces, energy or power provided by a ____.
23. When force is applied over a distance, ____ has been done.
24. Potential energy is energy due to ____.
25. Rate of doing work
28. Mechanical advantage is the ____ of output force to input force for a simple machine
31. A machine is a device with moving parts that work together to accomplish a ____.