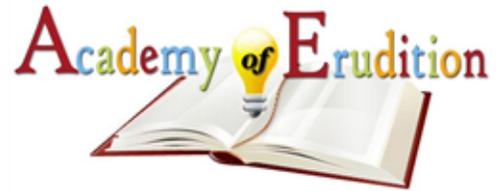


Name: _____

Date: _____

Energy (Basic) Study Sheet



Providing support for homeschooling parents & those who seek extra help with their school work

I, even I, am YHWH; and BESIDE ME there is NO SAVIOUR. - Isaiah 43:11

Listed below are the definitions. Use this study sheet to complete the other worksheets and to study for your test on these terms.

1. Activation Energy – Activation energy of a reaction is the amount of energy needed to start the reaction.
2. Appliance – A piece of equipment, commonly powered by electricity, used to perform a particular energy-driven function
3. Battery – An energy storage device made up of one or more electrolyte cells.
4. Biodiesel – An alternative fuel that can be made from any fat or vegetable oil. It can be used in any diesel engine with few or no modifications.
5. Calorie – A unit for measuring heat energy.
6. Carbon Dioxide – A colorless, odorless noncombustible gas with the formula CO₂ that is present in the atmosphere.
7. Chemical Energy – Energy stored in a substance and released during a chemical reaction such as burning wood, coal, or oil.
8. Circuit – A conductor or a system of conductors through which electric current flows.
9. Coal – A fossil fuel formed by the breakdown of vegetable material trapped underground without access to air.
10. Collector Field – The area where many solar collectors are situated in a solar power plant.
11. Diesel Fuel – A fuel composed of distillates obtained in petroleum refining operation or blends of such distillates with residual oil used in motor vehicles.
12. Direct Current – An electric current that flows in only one direction through a circuit, as from a battery.
13. Electricity – A form of energy characterized by the presence and motion of elementary charged particles generated by friction, induction, or chemical change.
14. Electromagnetic – Having to do with magnetism produced by an electric current.
15. Electromagnetic Energy – Energy that travels in waves, such as ultra-violet radiation. It can be thought of as a combination of electric and magnetic energy
16. Energy – The ability to do work or the ability to move an object

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17. Force – Something which changes the state of rest or motion of something.
 18. Fuel – Any material that can be burned to make energy.
 19. Gas – (1) A non-solid, non-liquid (as hydrogen or air) substance that has no fixed shape and tends to expand without limit.
 20. Grid – The layout of an electrical distribution system.
 21. Horsepower – A unit for measuring the rate of work (or power) equivalent to 33,000 foot-pounds per minute or 746 watts.
 22. Incandescent Light Bulb – An incandescent bulb is a type of electric light in which light is produced by a filament heated by electric current. The most common example is the type you find in most table and floor lamps.
 23. Inertia – A property of matter by which it remains at rest or in uniform motion in the same straight line unless acted upon by some outside force.
 24. Joule – A metric unit for measuring work and energy, named after James Joule. It is equal to the work done when a one ampere current is passed through a resistance of one ohm for one second.
 25. Kinetic – The energy of a body which results from its motion.
 26. Light – Radiant electromagnetic energy that an observer can see.
 27. Load – The power and energy requirements of users on the electric power system in a certain area or the amount of power delivered to a certain point.
 28. Magnet – Any piece of iron, steel, etc., that has the property of attracting iron or steel.
 29. Oil – The raw material that petroleum products are made from. A black liquid fossil fuel found deep in the Earth.
 30. Power – The rate at which energy is transferred.
 31. Power Plant – A facility where power, especially electricity, is generated.
 32. Radiation – Any high-speed transmission of energy in the form of particles or electromagnetic waves.
 33. Solar Energy – The radiant energy of the sun, which can be converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity.
 34. Watt – A metric unit of power, usually used in electric measurements, which gives the rate at which work is done or energy used.