Name: Class:



Student worksheet

3.4 Energy can be transformed

Pages 48-49 and 171

Energy transformations

		rgy transformations
1	Nar	ne a device that will convert:
	а	chemical to electrical energy:
	b	chemical into heat energy:
	С	electricity to light:
	d	chemical energy into sound:
	е	electricity to heat:
	f	potential to kinetic energy:
	g	chemical energy to light:
	h	kinetic energy to sound:
2	Dra	w a flow diagram that shows all of the energy changes when:
	а	a light turns on
	b	a toaster cooks your toast
	С	a church bell is struck by a bell-ringer
	C	a charch bell is struck by a bell-filliger

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	d a firework explodes
	e an iPhone is charged using energy from a coal power station
3	Why does a mug of hot chocolate eventually cool down? Where does the heat energy go?
4	What will happen to a glass of ice-cold water if left at room temperature?
5	Why does the ice-cold water form condensation on the side of the glass?
6	Does hot chocolate or cool lemonade have more thermal energy? Explain your answer
7	Which of the drinks in question 6 will have more thermal energy if they are left on the same bench overnight? Explain your answer.

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Extend your understanding

Name:

In exothermic chemical reactions, reactants have more energy than products. Therefore, when the products form, the extra energy is released to the surroundings as heat.

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In endothermic reactions, products have more energy than reactants. Therefore, heat must be absorbed from the surroundings for the reaction to occur.

8	If an exothermic reaction occurred in a beaker, what would the beaker feel like if you picked it up?
9	If an endothermic reaction occurred in a beaker, what would the beaker feel like if you picked it up?
10	Show the energy conversion of these two processes by drawing energy chain flow charts: a Exothermic
	b Endothermic
11	Is the burning of coal an exothermic or an endothermic reaction? Explain your answer.