

# Thank you!

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Thank you so much for buying my "Identifying Types of Energy" worksheet. You will find that all my work is always aligned to objectives and those objectives correlate to state standards as best as I can.

I hope this listing helps you and your students! ☺

Please check out my other resources at

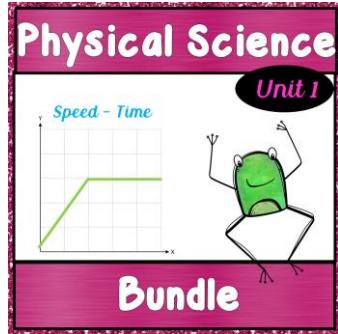
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free to email me at:  
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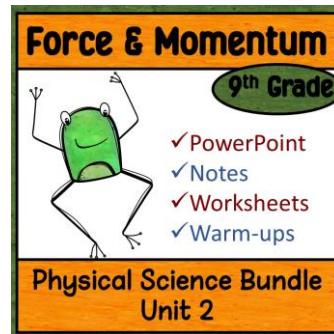
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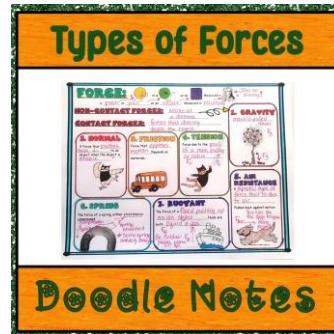
**Force & Momentum**  
*9th Grade*



✓ PowerPoint  
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✓ Worksheets  
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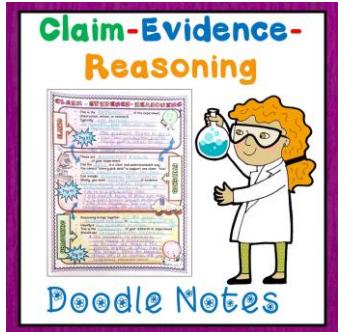
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**Types of Forces**



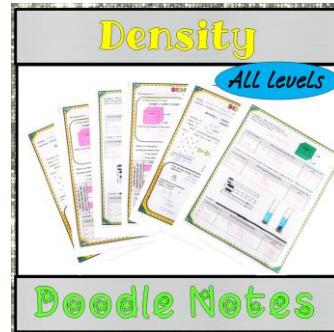
**Doodle Notes**

**Claim-Evidence-Reasoning**



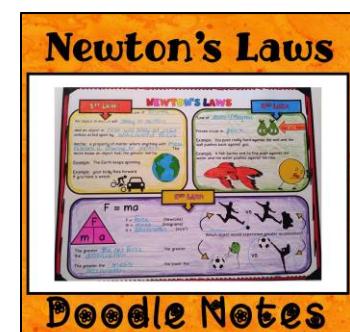
**Doodle Notes**

**Density**  
*All Levels*



**Doodle Notes**

**Newton's Laws**



**Doodle Notes**

# Thank You for Respecting My Work!

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## CLIP ART CREDITS:



Just Us Teachers

# Work, Energy, and Power Unit

## Objectives

Estimated Time: 10 days

- 1) I can identify 9 types of energy.
- 2) I can describe and calculate potential energy.
- 3) I can describe and calculate kinetic energy.
- 4) I can describe the conservation of energy and I can describe energy transfers between any of the 9 energy types.
- 5) I can describe and calculate the transformation of potential and kinetic energy (total mechanical energy) in a frictionless system.
- 6) I can describe and calculate work.
- 7) I can describe and calculate power.

This worksheet is written to  
match the pink objective.

## NGSS

### HS-PS3-2 Energy

Develop and use models to illustrate that energy at the macroscopic scale can be accounted for as a combination of energy associated with the motions of particles (objects) and energy associated with the relative positions of particles (objects).

## Texas TEKS

(5) Science concepts. The student recognizes multiple forms of energy and knows the impact of energy transfer and energy conservation in everyday life. The student is expected to:

A) recognize and demonstrate that objects and substances in motion have kinetic energy such as vibration of atoms, water flowing down a stream moving pebbles, and bowling balls knocking down pins;

(B) recognize and demonstrate common forms of potential energy, including gravitational, elastic, and chemical, such as a ball on an inclined plane, springs, and batteries;

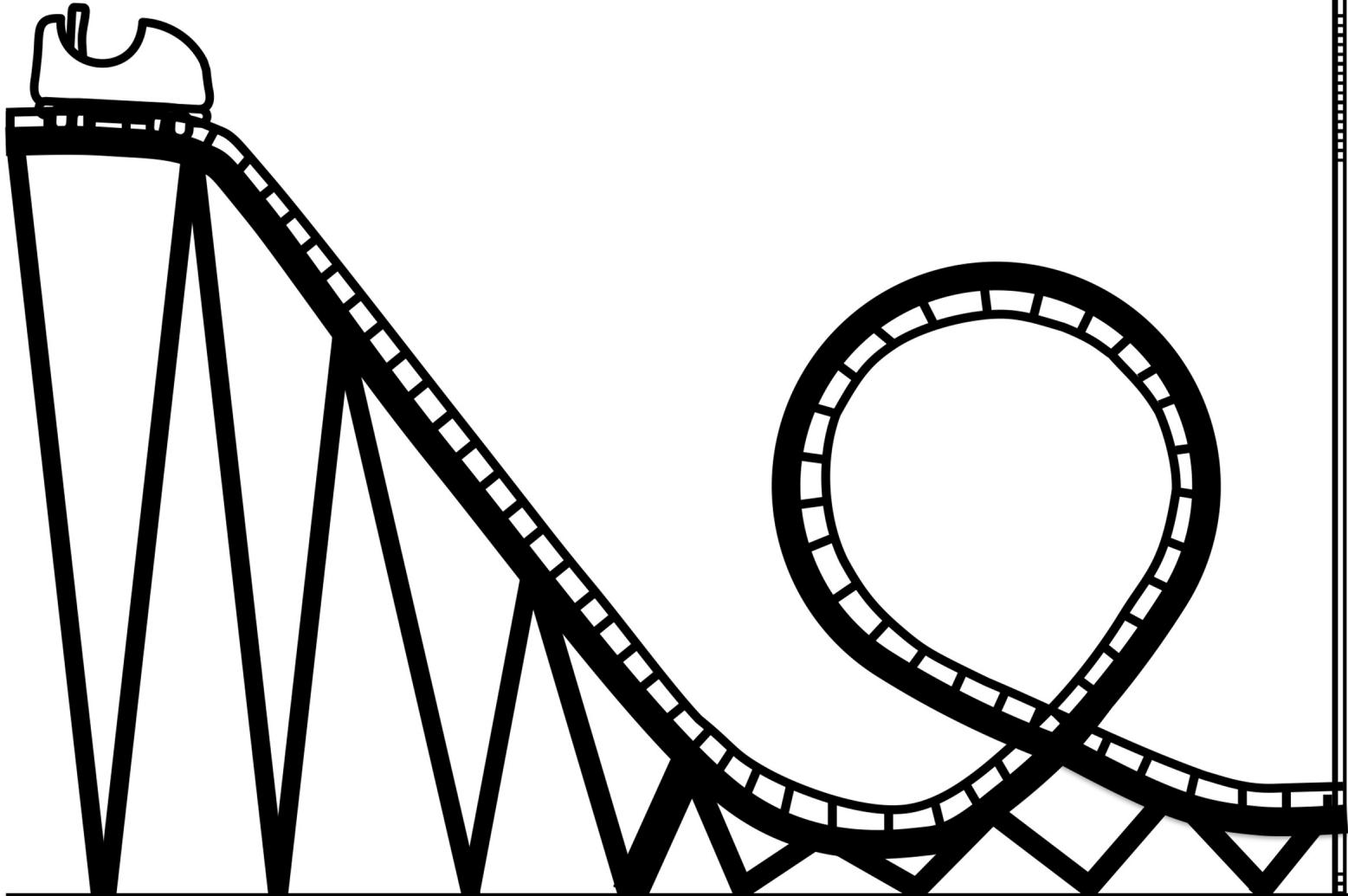
(D) investigate the law of conservation of energy;

## Virginia SOL

PS.6 The student will investigate and understand forms of energy and how energy is transferred and transformed. Key concepts include potential and kinetic energy; and mechanical, chemical, electrical, thermal, radiant, and nuclear energy.

PS.5 The student will investigate and understand changes in matter and the relationship of these changes to the Law of Conservation of Matter and Energy. Key concepts include physical changes; chemical changes; and nuclear reactions.

# Student Worksheet



Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Identifying Forms of Energy

Directions: Answer the following in complete sentences. ☺

1) What is the definition of energy?

2) What unit is energy measured in?

Directions: Match the following types of energy to their definition.

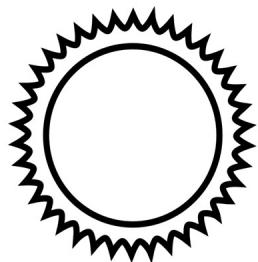
- |                               |  |
|-------------------------------|--|
| _____ 1) Elastic energy       | A) Energy from movement of electrons.  |
| _____ 2) Sound energy         | B) Energy that comes from a vibrating source and travels through solids, liquids, and gases. Cannot travel through space.                  |
| _____ 3) Electrical Energy    | C) Energy that comes from vibrating atoms and molecules. All atoms and molecules are always moving and vibrating, except at Absolute Zero. |
| _____ 4) Thermal Energy       | D) Energy due to position. Based on height and mass  |
| _____ 5) Chemical Energy      | E) Any kind of potential or kinetic energy   |
| _____ 6) Radiant Energy       | F) Energy from atoms combining or splitting  |
| _____ 7) Mechanical Energy    | G) Energy from the entire electromagnetic spectrum, including visible light. Can travel through space.                                     |
| _____ 8) Gravitational Energy | H) Energy stored in bonds and released or absorbed during reactions  |
| _____ 9) Nuclear Energy       | I) Energy from compressing or stretching an object   |

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

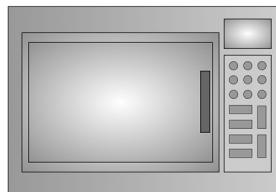
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Identifying Forms of Energy

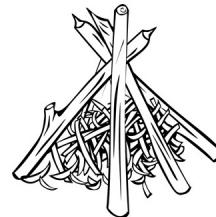
- 1) The sun creates energy



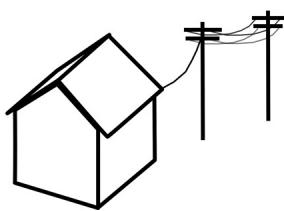
- 2) A microwave uses this type of energy to heat your food.



- 3) The energy that this pile of wood contains



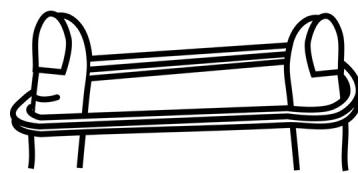
- 4) The kind of energy transmitted in these wires.



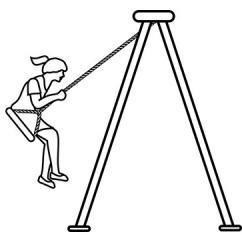
- 5) A monkey high up in a tree.



- 6) Stretching a rubber band.



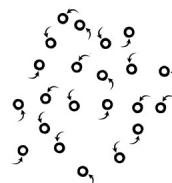
- 7) A swinging child.



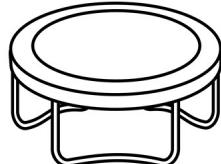
- 8) The energy from these.



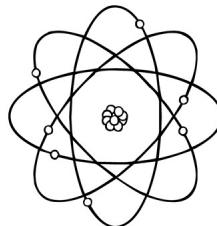
- 9) Gas molecules are very hot and moving quickly



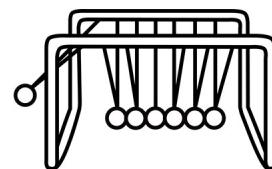
- 10) A trampoline bends when you jump on it.



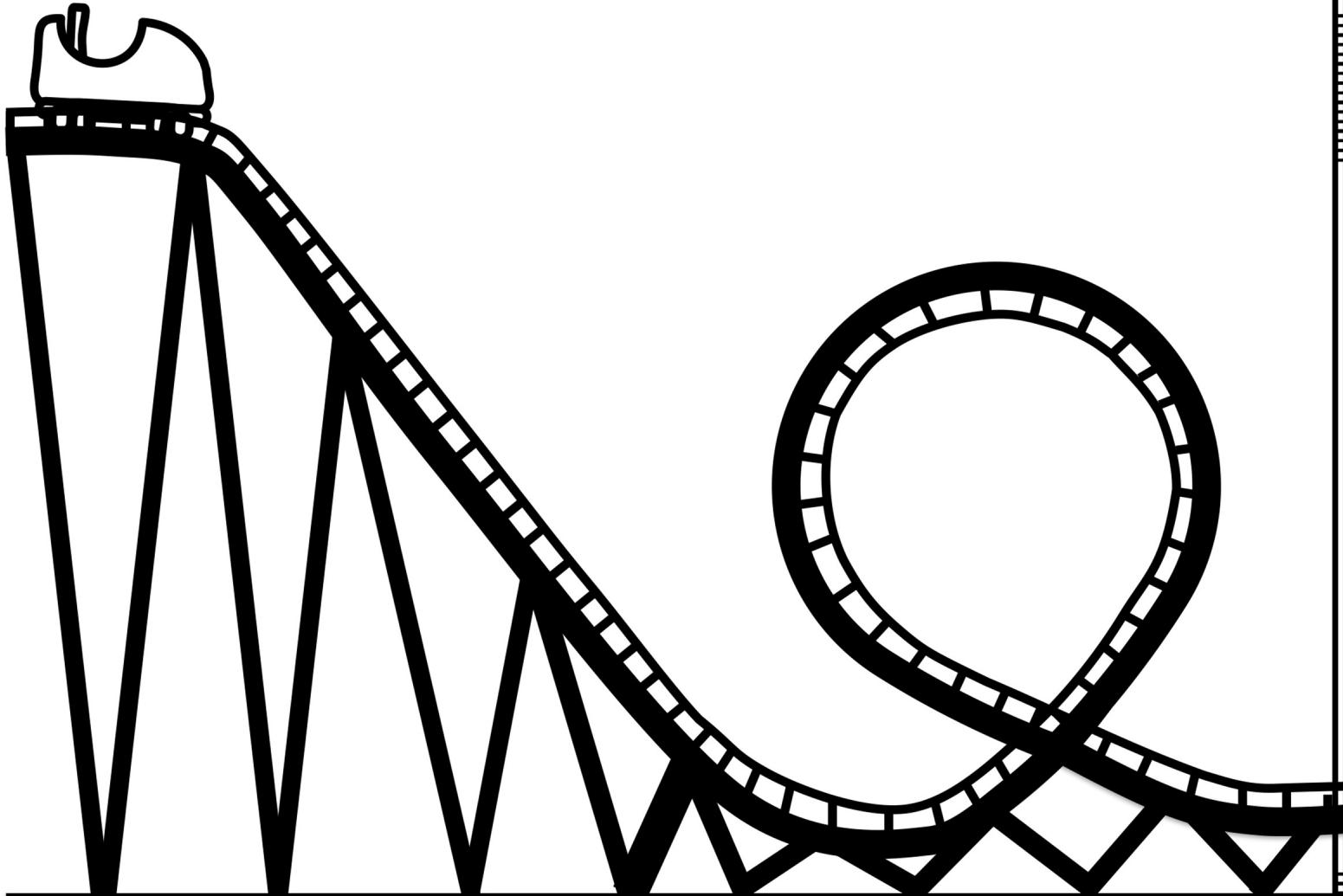
- 11) Splitting atoms.



- 12) The ball bounces in the Newton's Cradle.



# Answer Key



Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Identifying Forms of Energy

Directions: Answer the following in complete sentences. ☺

1) What is the definition of energy?

Energy is the ability to create forces and cause motion, or stop motion.

2) What unit is energy measured in?

The unit of energy is Joules.

Directions: Match the following types of energy to their definition.

I 1) Elastic energy

B 2) Sound energy

A 3) Electrical Energy

C 4) Thermal Energy

H 5) Chemical Energy

G 6) Radiant Energy

E 7) Mechanical Energy

D 8) Gravitational Energy

F 9) Nuclear Energy

A) Energy from movement of electrons.

B) Energy that comes from a vibrating source and travels through solids, liquids, and gases. Cannot travel through space.

C) Energy that comes from vibrating atoms and molecules. All atoms and molecules are always moving and vibrating, except at Absolute Zero.

D) Energy due to position. Based on height and mass

E) Any kind of potential or kinetic energy

F) Energy from atoms combining or splitting

G) Energy from the entire electromagnetic spectrum, including visible light. Can travel through space.

H) Energy stored in bonds and released or absorbed during reactions

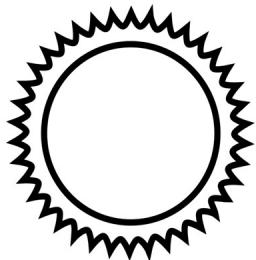
I) Energy from compressing or stretching an object

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Period: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

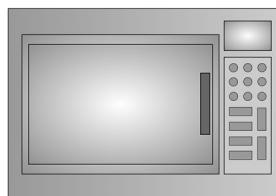
## Identifying Forms of Energy

- 1) The sun creates energy



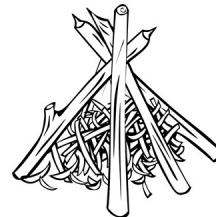
Nuclear

- 2) A microwave uses this type of energy to heat your food.



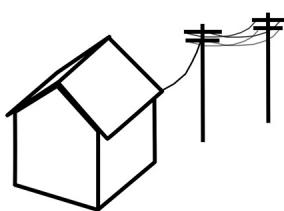
Radiant

- 3) The energy that this pile of wood contains



Chemical

- 4) The kind of energy transmitted in these wires.



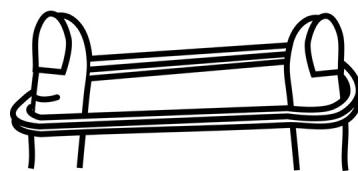
Electric

- 5) A monkey high up in a tree.



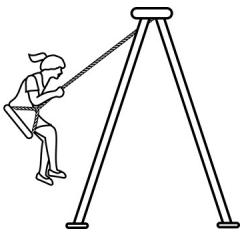
Gravitational

- 6) Stretching a rubber band.



Elastic

- 7) A swinging child.



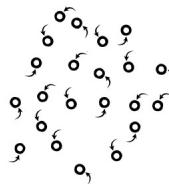
Mechanical

- 8) The energy from these.



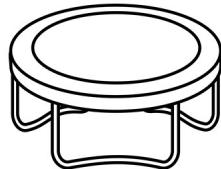
Sound

- 9) Gas molecules are very hot and moving quickly



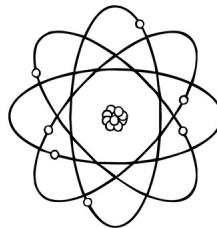
Thermal

- 10) A trampoline bends when you jump on it.



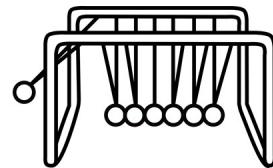
Elastic

- 11) Splitting atoms.



Nuclear

- 12) The ball bounces in the Newton's Cradle.



Mechanical