

I.L 4.1d Different forms of energy include heat, light, electrical, mechanical, sound, nuclear, and chemical energy.

EIA-LITERACY SL6.1B Follow rules for collegial discussions, set specific goals and deadlines, and define individual roles.

Energy Lesson 2

Topic: Energy

Goal: I will be able to identify the different forms of energy by analyzing text and photos.

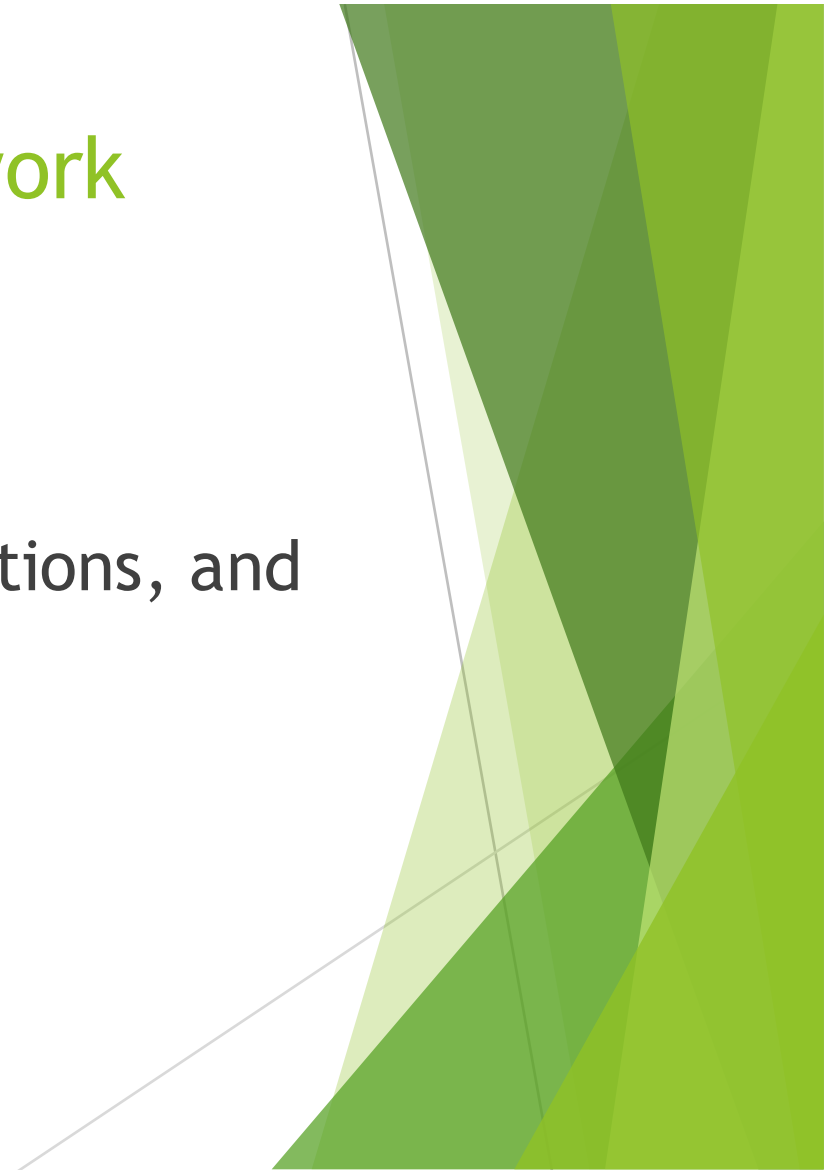
Homework: Read and Annotate Packet

Do Now: List two ways you know something uses or gives off energy.

Please take out your group contract

Reading- example for homework

- ▶ Annotating skills
- ▶ Me, Us, You
- ▶ Using note section, in text annotations, and definitions.



Seven Forms of Energy

- ▶ Mechanical (potential and kinetic)
- ▶ Thermal (heat)
- ▶ Nuclear
- ▶ Sound
- ▶ Radiant (light)
- ▶ Electrical
- ▶ Chemical



Exit Ticket

- ▶ Define one form of energy and give an example we **HAVE** NOT spoken about in class.

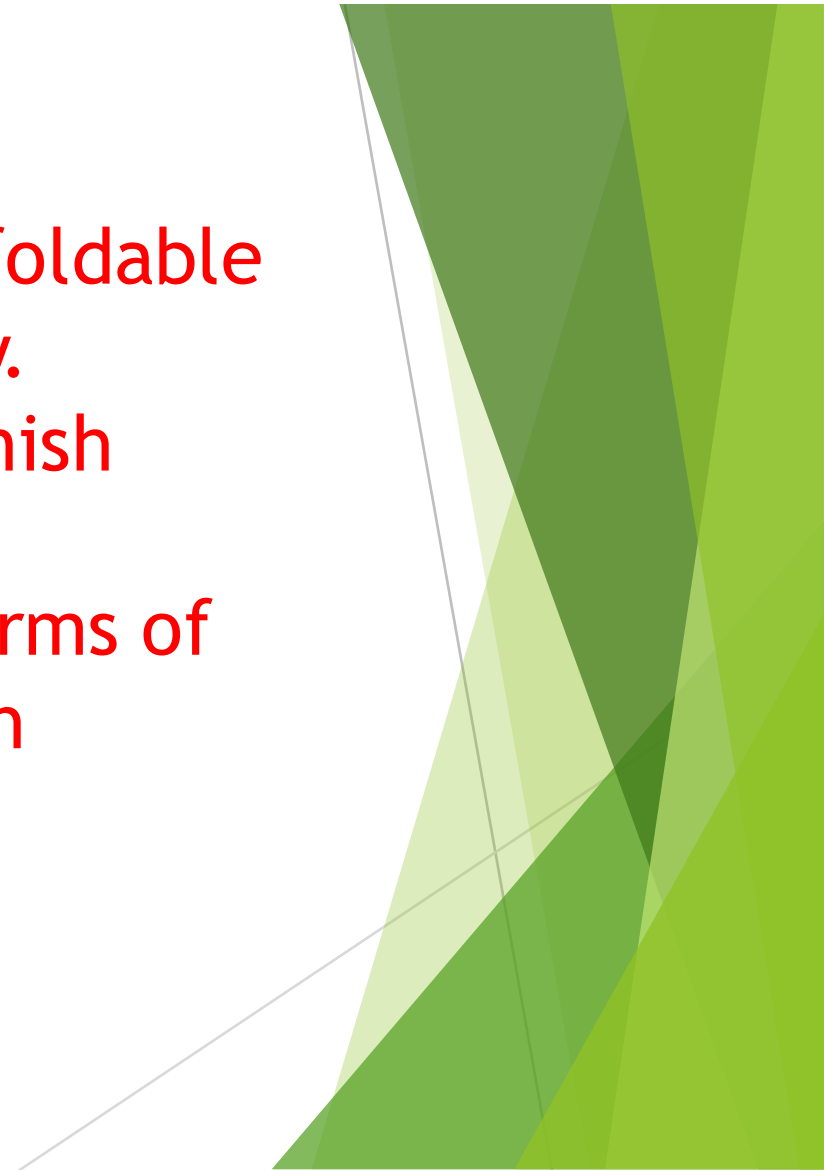


Topic: Energy

Goal: I will be able to create a foldable about the seven forms of energy.

Homework: Check Skedula & finish foldable

Do Now: What are two of the forms of energy? Give an example of each



Forms of Energy Foldable

- ▶ Create a foldable that has
 - ▶ Drawings
 - ▶ Descriptions
 - ▶ Examples



Electrical Energy- energy carried by an electrical current



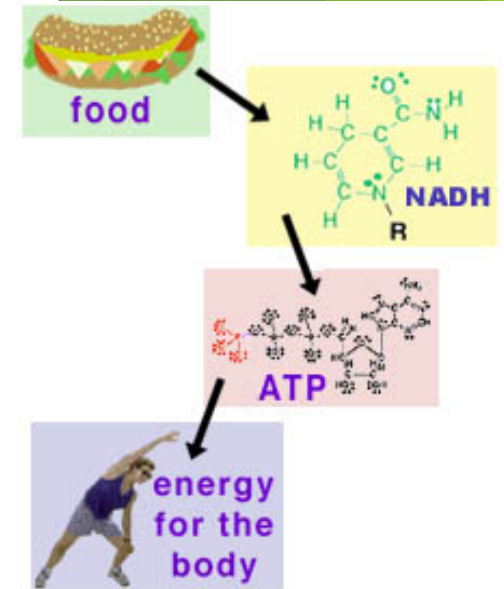
Sound energy-energy carried by the vibration of a matter

Sound Energy



When someone plays the guitar, the strings vibrate and transmit energy.

Chemical Energy-the energy stored in chemical bonds



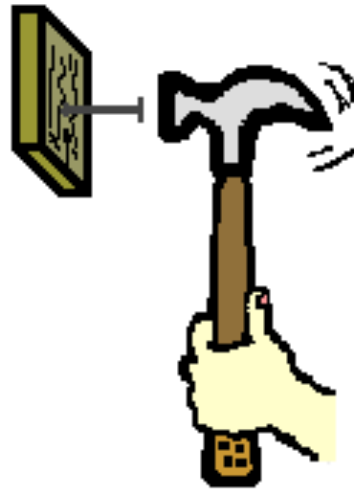
Nuclear energy: stored in the nucleus of an atom



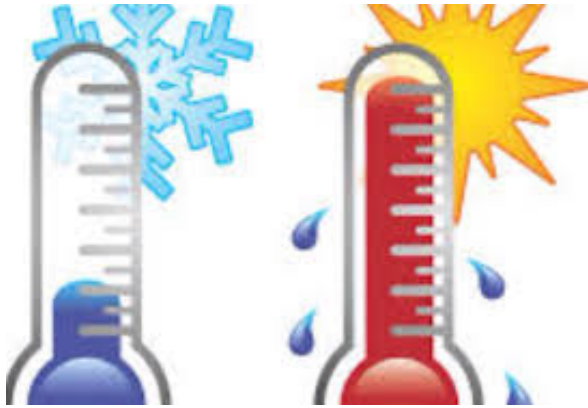
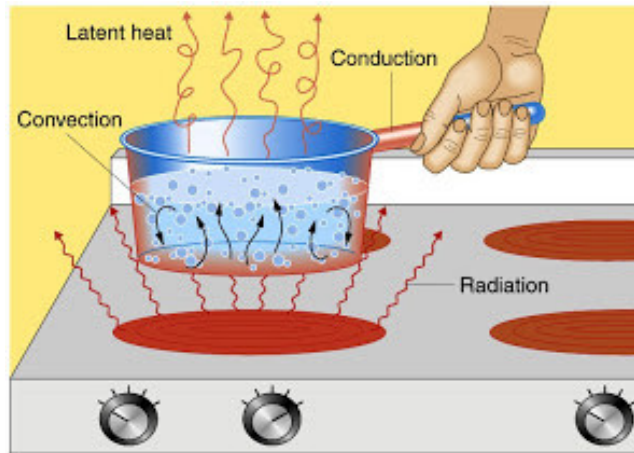
Radiant energy- (same as light energy)
energy carried by light



Mechanical Energy: the energy of motion or position



Thermal Energy: (same as heat energy) energy of the particles in an object which create heat



Forms of energy

- ▶ Electrical Energy: energy carried by an electrical current
- ▶ Sound Energy: energy carried by the vibration of a matter
- ▶ Chemical Energy: the energy stored in chemical bonds
- ▶ Nuclear Energy: energy stored in the nucleus of an atom
- ▶ Radiant Energy: (same as light energy) energy carried by light
- ▶ Mechanical Energy: the energy of motion or position
- ▶ Thermal Energy: (same as heat energy) energy of the particles in an object which create heat



Exit Ticket

- ▶ 1) A lamp converts electrical energy to light energy. In addition to the light energy, much of this electrical energy is also converted to (PS4.1c)
- ▶ (a) mechanical energy (c) heat energy
- ▶ (b) chemical energy (d) nuclear energy

