

Identify all the forms of energy you see in the picture below.



# Essential Question: How are forms of energy alike and different?

## Standards:

S8P2c. Compare and contrast the different forms of energy (heat, light, electricity, mechanical motion, sound) and their characteristics.

S8P2a. Explain that energy transformation in terms of the Law of Conservation of Energy.

In our previous lesson, we learned that there are two types of energy:  
Potential Energy & Kinetic Energy

There are also many forms of energy. This lesson will provide an overview of some forms of energy. These forms of energy will be taught more indepth in later lessons.


There are many forms of energy, but we are going to focus on just a few.


- Heat energy (Thermal)
- Mechanical energy
- Light (Radiant) energy
- Electrical energy
- Sound energy
- Chemical energy





# Use Your Graphic Organizer to Record Important Information


**Forms of Energy**


 Heat (Thermal) Energy

 Mechanical Energy

 Electrical Energy

 Light (Radiant) Energy

 Sound Energy

 Chemical Energy

This graphic organizer is a 3x3 grid. The top-center cell contains the title 'Forms of Energy'. The other six cells each contain an icon, a label for a form of energy, and a large empty rounded rectangle for notes. The forms of energy are: Heat (Thermal) Energy (flame icon), Mechanical Energy (gears icon), Electrical Energy (electrical plug icon), Light (Radiant) Energy (sun icon), Sound Energy (speaker icon), and Chemical Energy (coins icon).

# Heat (Thermal) Energy

- Energy that is created in the movement of particles (atoms) that produces heat.
- Heat (thermal) energy increases as temperature increases
- The faster the particles (atoms) move, the greater the kinetic energy and the greater the object's thermal energy. The opposite is also true.
- Thermal energy also depends on the number of particles. If there are more particles, there is more thermal energy.

# Heat (Thermal) Energy

A hot object is one whose atoms and molecules are excited and show rapid movement.

(More heat energy)

A cooler object's molecules and atoms will show less movement.

(Less heat energy)



EXCITED  
"HOT"  
ATOM



LAID BACK  
"COOL"  
ATOM

# Which has more thermal energy? Why?



Hot Chocolate



Ice Water

# Mechanical Energy



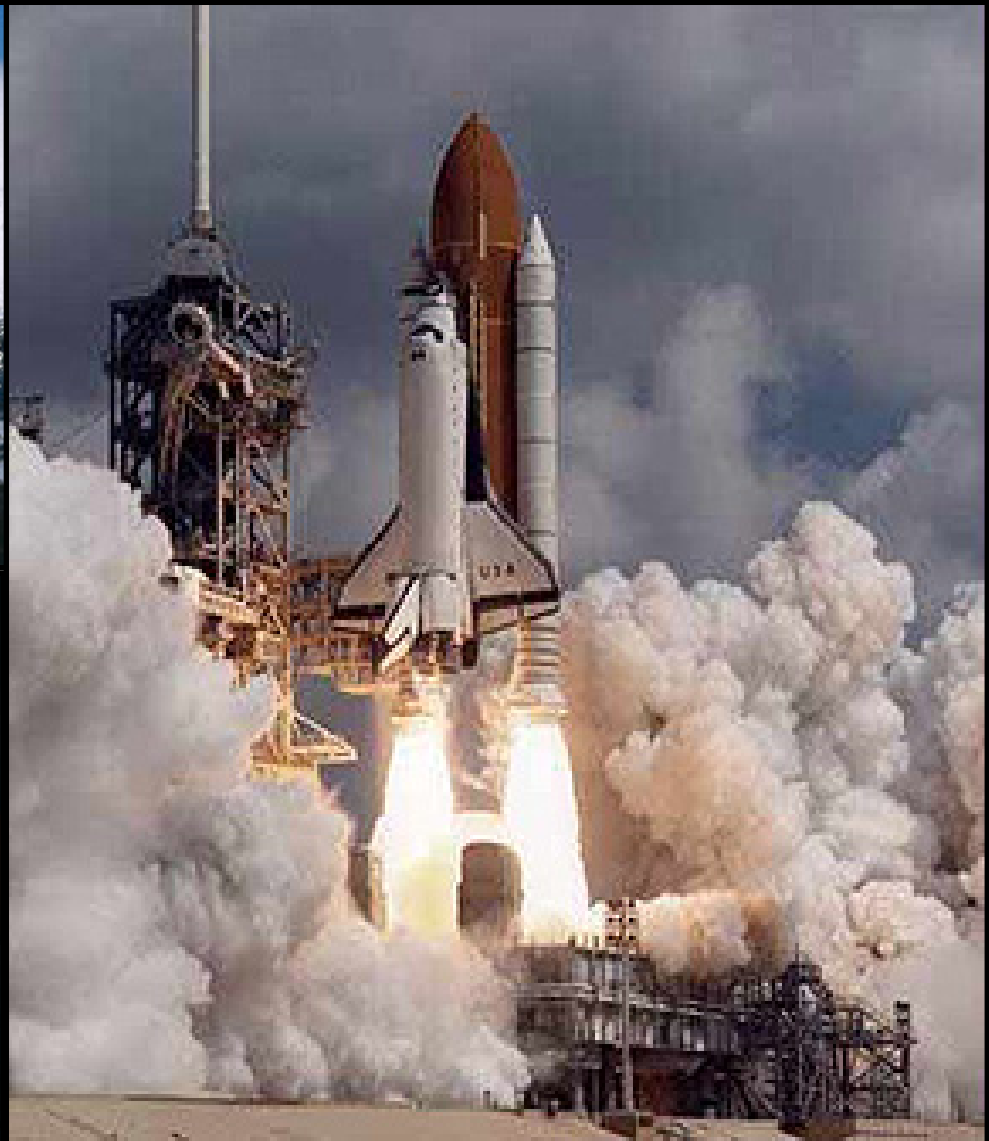
- Energy of motion
- The total energy of motion and position of an object (potential energy + kinetic energy)
- Mechanical energy can be all potential energy, all kinetic energy, or some of each.

# Mechanical Energy



- The mechanical energy of an object stays the same, but the potential and kinetic energy of an object can increase or decrease.
- Think of juggling. The kinetic energy decreases until all of the pin's kinetic energy turns into potential energy, and it stops moving upward.
- As the pin falls back down again, its potential energy starts changing back into kinetic energy.

# Examples of Mechanical Energy

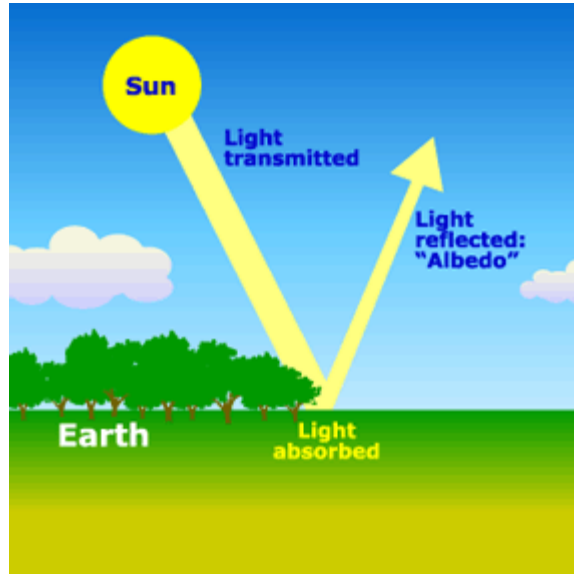




# Light (Radiant) Energy

- Energy created by vibrating particles that create waves that travel through space and time. [These waves are called electromagnetic waves.]
- Light (Radiant) energy can be absorbed, transmitted, or reflected.
- Includes energy from gamma rays, x-rays, ultraviolet rays, visible light, infrared rays, microwave and radio bands

# Examples of Light (Radiant) Energy



Radio waves



Micro-waves



Infrared radiation



Visible light



Ultraviolet



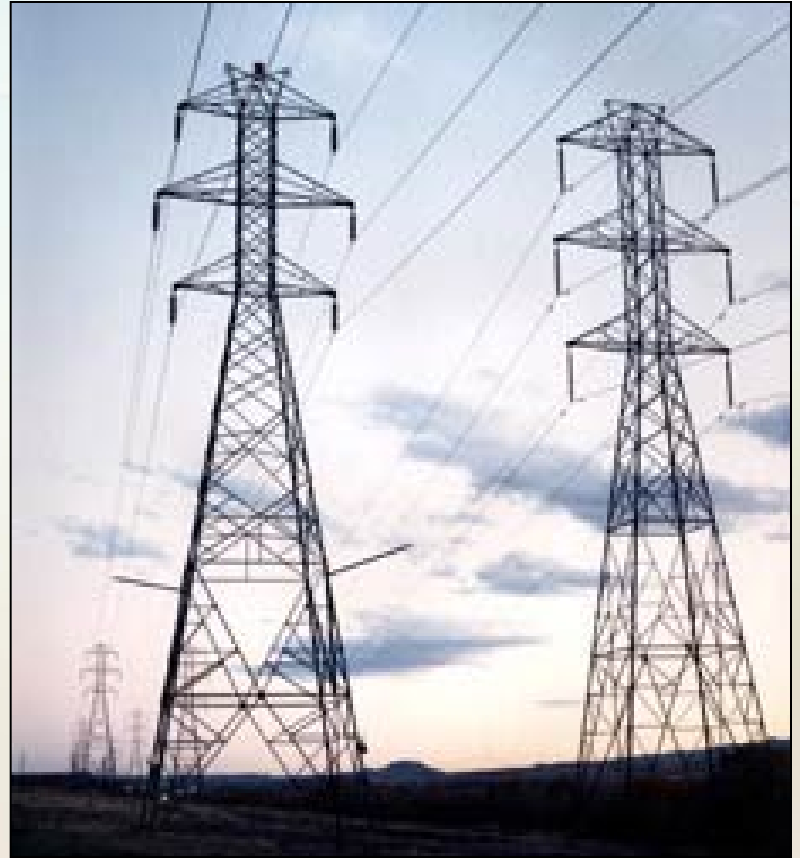
X-rays



Gamma-rays

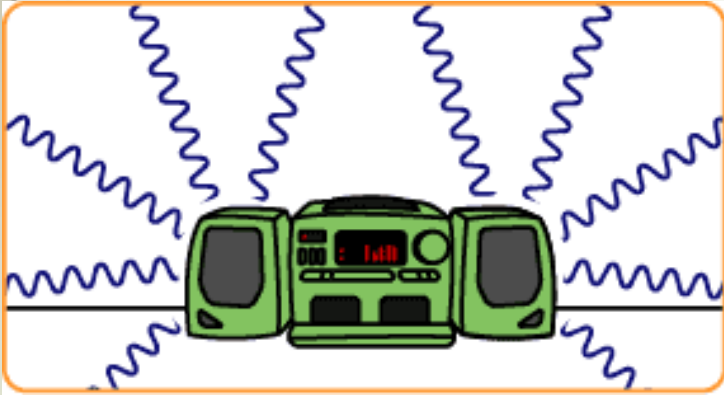
# Electrical Energy

- **Energy that is carried by an electrical current** (the movement of electrons, the negatively charged particles of atoms)
- **The electrical energy used in your home** can be thought of as potential energy that is used when you plug in an electrical appliance and use it.



# Sound Energy

- Sound energy is caused by an object's vibrations
- A vibrating object transmits energy through the air around it in waves (longitudinal waves)



# Chemical Energy

- Energy stored in chemical bonds
- When chemical bonds are broken, new chemicals are formed and some of it is released energy
- Examples: Food, Battery, Burning candle or Wood, Fireworks, Fossil Fuels, Gasoline



# Examples of Chemical Energy





What type of energy cooks food in a microwave oven?

**RADIANT ENERGY**



What type of energy is the spinning plate inside of a microwave oven?

**MECHANICAL ENERGY**







Electrical energy is transported to your house through power lines.



When you plug an electric fan to a power outlet, electrical energy is transformed into what type of energy?

**MECHANICAL ENERGY**

What type of energy is shown below?



Chemical Energy

What types of energy are shown below?



Chemical, Mechanical and  
Radiant Energy

What type of energy is shown below?



Thermal Energy



What type of energy is shown below?



Chemical Energy (yummy)

# What types of energy are shown below?



**Mechanical and Thermal Energy  
(Friction causes thermal energy)**

In the world around you, energy is transforming continually between one form and another.

Often, one form of energy changes into more than one form.



According to the Law of Conservation of Energy, energy is never created or destroyed, it just changes its form.

Demonstration of the Law of Conservation of Energy: [Exploratorium: Science of Baseball – “Baseketball a Physicist Party Trick”](#)

# Examples of Transforming Heat (Thermal) Energy

- When an object is heated to a high temperature, it glows and gives off heat. Therefore, some thermal energy is converted to light (radiant) energy
- A fire or a flame converts heat (thermal) energy to light (radiant) energy
- Energy in the form of heat is almost always one of the products of an energy transformation.
- For example, when people exercise, when cars run, when a light is turned on, heat is produced.

# Examples of Transforming Chemical Energy

- Inside your body, chemical energy is transformed into mechanical energy (kinetic energy)
- Batteries, wood, matches, fireworks, fossil fuels, etc. are forms of chemical energy that are converted into other forms once used or burned
- The matter contained in living organisms has chemical energy. When organisms die, this chemical energy is broken down and converted to other chemical compounds. In this process, thermal energy is released.

# Examples of Transforming Light (Radiant) Energy

- Plants use light (radiant) energy to make chemical energy. [remember Photosynthesis]
- The chemical energy in food is then changed into another kind of chemical energy that your body can use. [remember cellular respiration]
- Your body then uses that energy to give you mechanical energy [kinetic and potential energy]
- Also, the light (radiant) energy converted into chemical energy in say a tree can then be changed into thermal energy when you burn the tree's wood.

# Examples of Transforming Electrical Energy

Every time you plug something into a wall outlet, you are using electrical energy and that electrical energy is transformed into other forms of energy



Hairdryer:

electrical energy  $\Rightarrow$  mechanical energy, thermal energy, and sound energy

Blender:  
electrical energy  $\Rightarrow$  mechanical energy  
and sound energy



Alarm Clock: electrical energy  $\Rightarrow$  light energy  
and sound energy

# Let's examine the Energy Transformation in riding a bike.



- As the rider pedals, her leg muscles transform chemical energy (potential energy stored from the food she ate) into mechanical (kinetic) energy
- The mechanical (kinetic) energy of her leg muscles transforms into mechanical (kinetic energy) of the bicycle as she pedals
- Some of this energy transforms into potential energy as she moves up the hill
- Some energy is transformed into thermal energy (her body is warmer because chemical energy is released and because of friction, the mechanical parts of the bicycle are warmer too)

# Energy Transformations in a Car



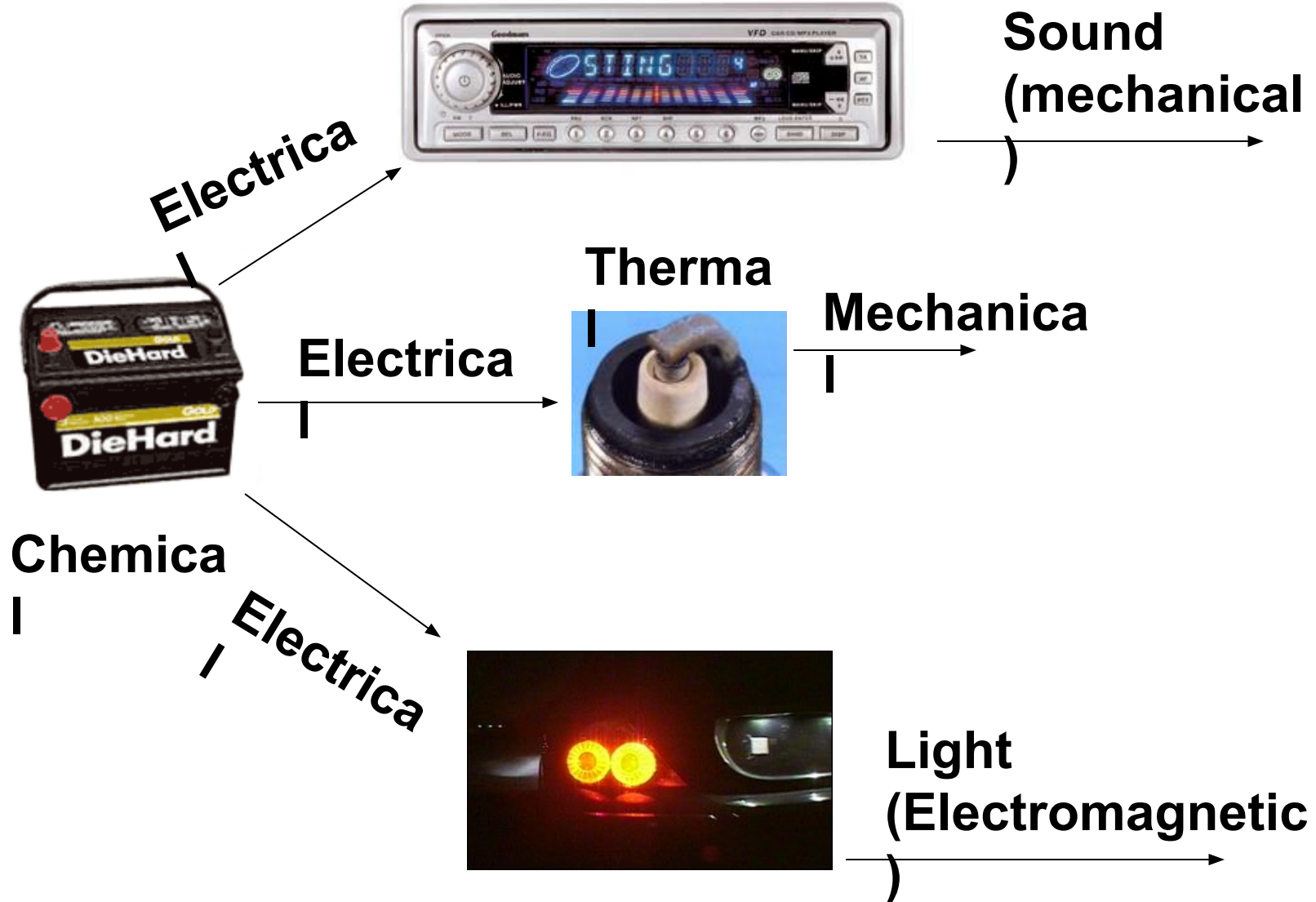
- A car engine transforms the chemical energy in gasoline into mechanical energy (kinetic and potential energy)
- Not all of the chemical energy is converted into mechanical energy. Some is converted into thermal energy, and the engine becomes hot.
- The chemical energy in the car battery is also transformed into other forms of energy



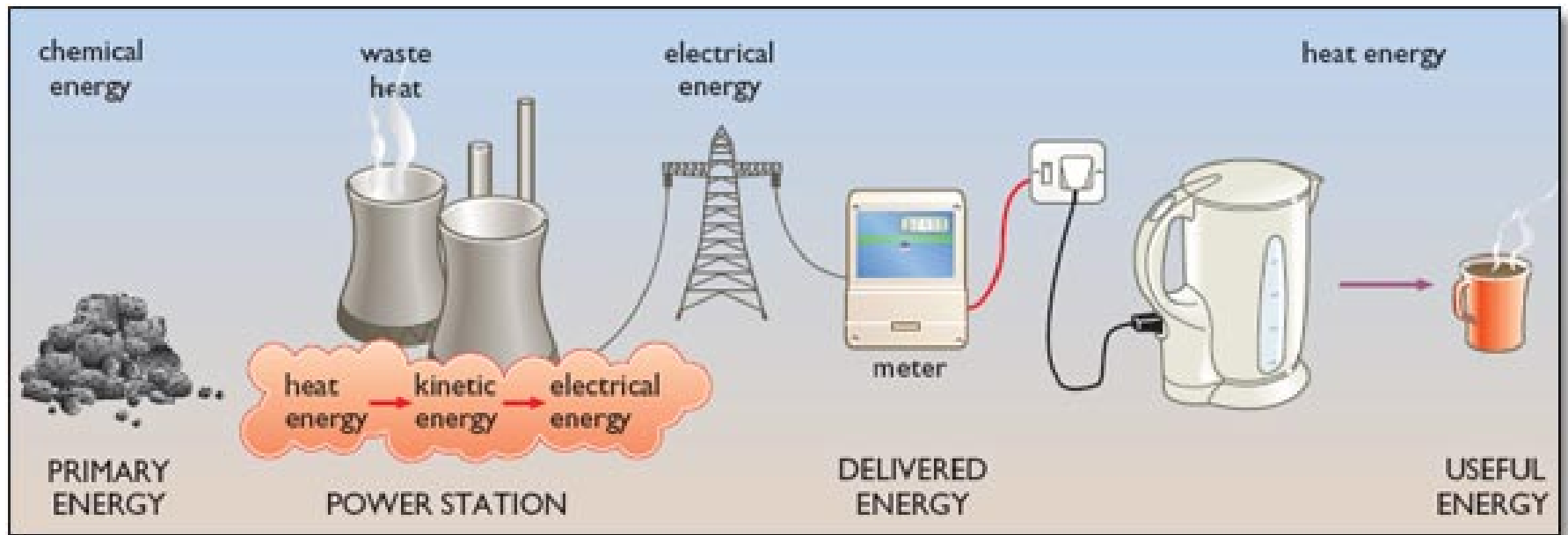
Identify other energy transformations that you can observe in a car.



# Energy Transfer



# Energy Transformations





**BLAM**

**BLAHH**

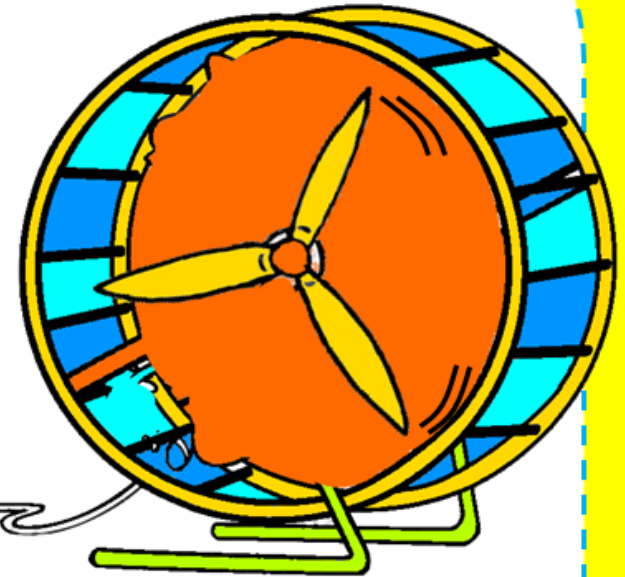
**BLAHH**

**AAAGH!**

grrrrr  
grrrrr



White House



Isn't it cool.. It converts sound waves to electricity!

A small, handwritten signature or mark in the bottom right corner of the illustration.

Watch the short video clip. Identify the energy transformations that occur.

<http://www.discovery.com/tv-shows/other-shows/videos/time-warp-lighting-a-match.htm>

In the video, chemical energy in the match changes to heat (thermal) energy and light (radiant) energy.

While the match is burning, is the amount of chemical energy in the match the same? Why or Why not?

As the match is burning, the chemical energy is decreasing while the thermal energy and the radiant energy are increasing.

# How is Energy Like Money? Handout

As you discovered in the handout, energy is like money in that it doesn't go away, it just changes form.

Additionally, the starting twenty dollars was reduced, but all of it was still there just in different places. The same is true for energy.

# Study Jams Video: Energy and Matter

<http://studyjams.scholastic.com/studyjams/jams/science/matter/energy-and-matter.htm>



Let's see what you know about energy transformations.

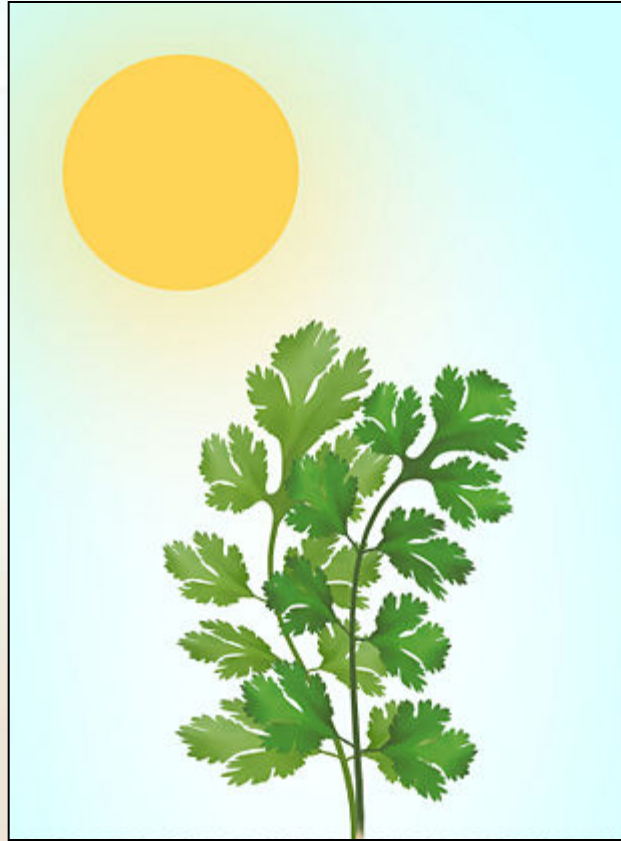
The following slides will show an image. Guess the type of energy transformation that occurs in the image.

# Identify the Energy Transformation



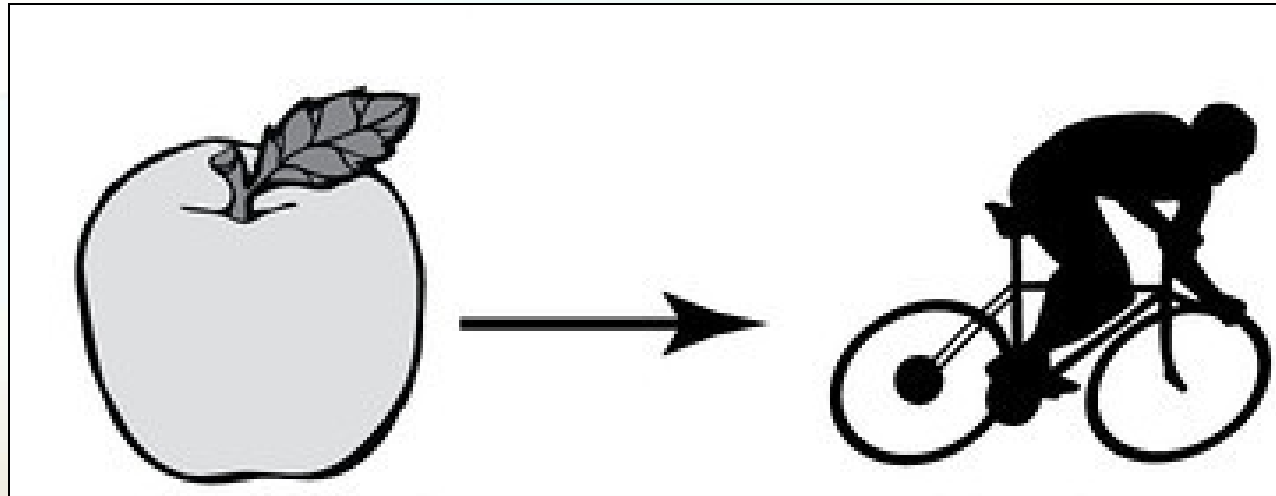
Electrical → Sound

# Identify the Energy Transformation



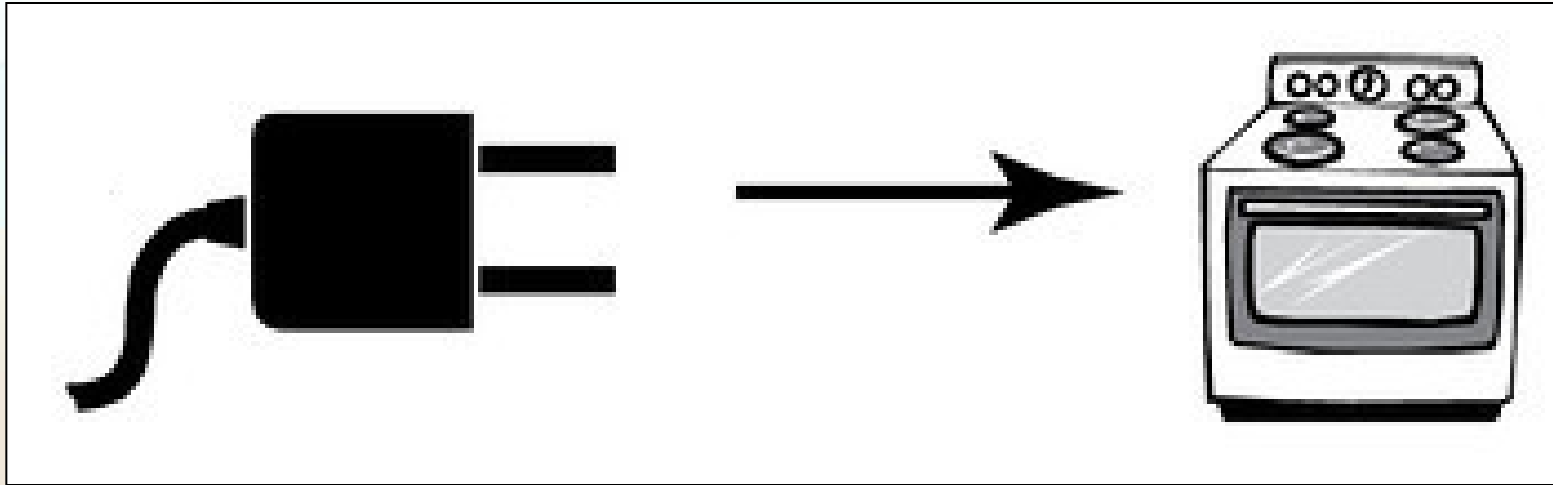
Light  $\rightarrow$  Chemical

# Identify the Energy Transformation



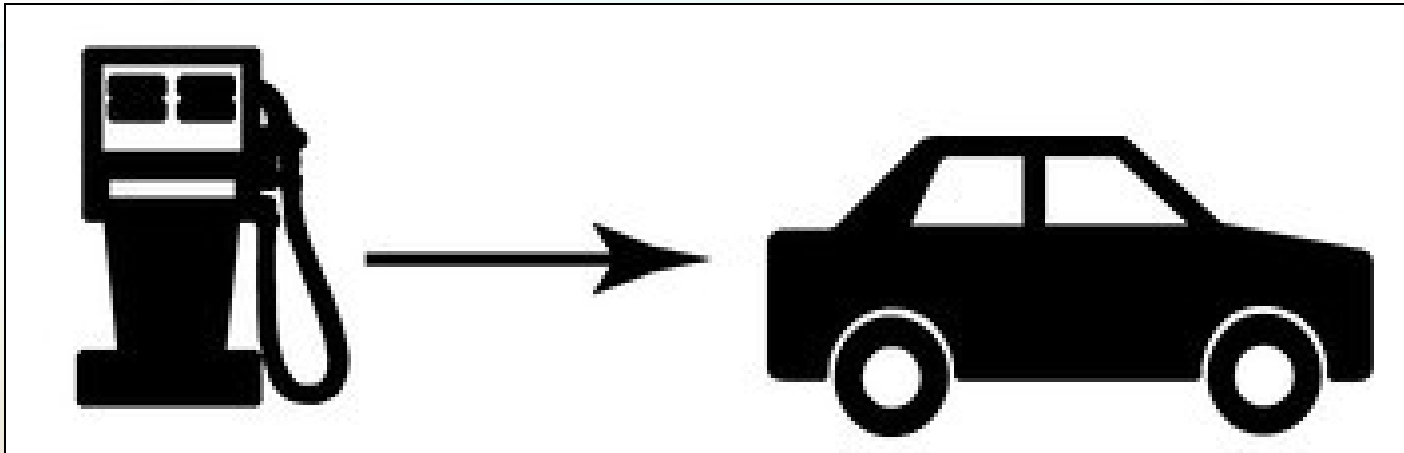
Chemical  $\Rightarrow$  Mechanical

# Identify the Energy Transformation



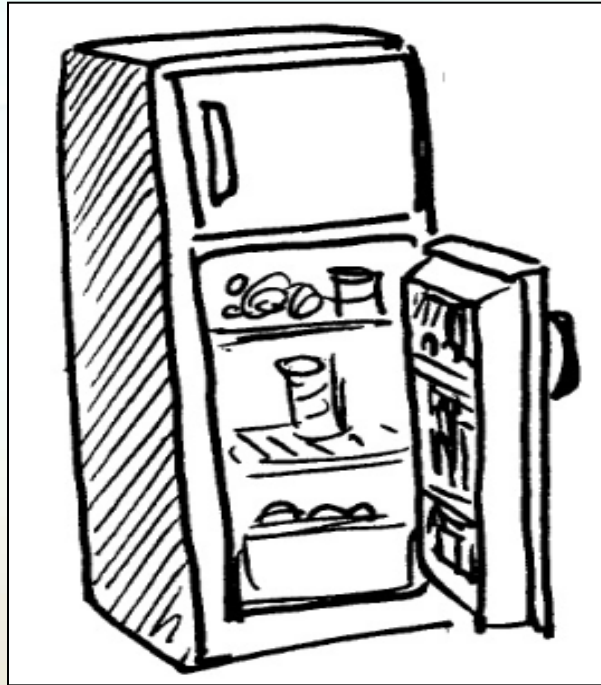
Electrical → Heat (Thermal)

# Identify the Energy Transformation



Chemical  $\Rightarrow$  Mechanical

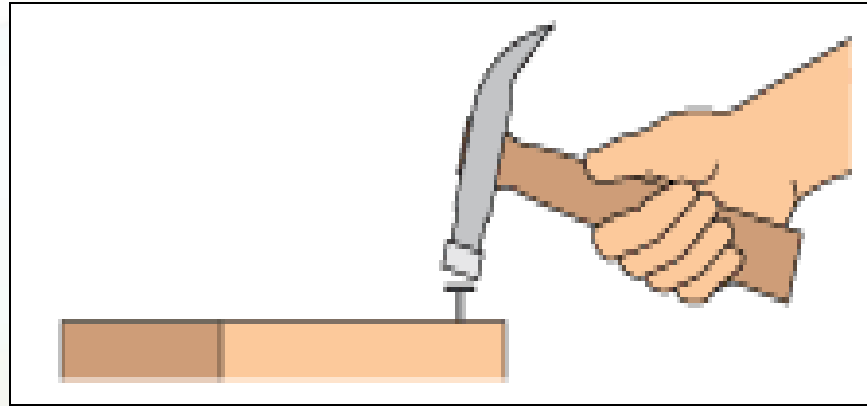
# Identify the Energy Transformation



Electrical  $\Rightarrow$  Mechanical and  
Heat (Thermal)

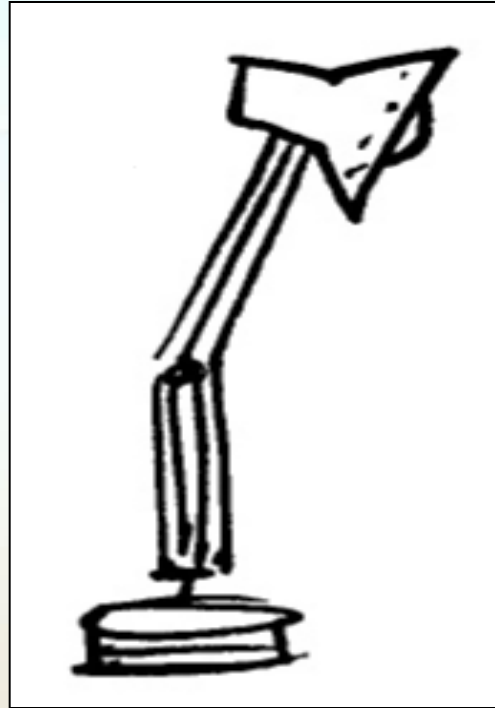


# Identify the Energy Transformation



Mechanical  $\rightarrow$  Heat  
(Thermal)

# Identify the Energy Transformation



Electrical  $\rightarrow$  Light and Heat  
(Thermal)

# Identify the Energy Transformation



Chemical  $\rightarrow$  Light and Heat  
(Thermal)

# Identify the Energy Transformation



Light → Electrical and Heat  
(Thermal)

# Identify the Energy Transformation



Sound  $\Rightarrow$  Electrical  $\Rightarrow$  Sound

# Activities to Reinforce Energy Transformation

- Energy Forms and Conversion Worksheet
- Energy Transformations [2] Worksheet – see resources for notes
- Energy Transformations [3] Worksheet – see resources for notes
- Energy Cube Review
- How is Energy like Money? Handout
- Energy Transformations in a Car constructed response
- Station Activities to demonstrate energy transformation



Identify energy transformations in the illustration below. Include the following: Heat, Light, Mechanical, Electrical, Sound, & Chemical

