Energy Grade 7 Quiz

Teacher's Answer Key

1. Temperature is measuring _____energy, which is how fast the _____ in something are vibrating and moving.(thermal, molecules or particles)
2. _____ energy is the energy of motion. (kinetic)
3. Jar lids, spiral staircases, key rings and light bulb bases are all examples of _____ that wind around themselves. (inclined planes)
4. A lever has three parts: the load, the effort and the _____ (fulcrum)
5. Potential energy is the _____ that something has that can be released. (energy)
6. Hydraulic systems use _____ under pressure to move, lift, and support loads.(fluid)
7. A _____ is a wheel with a grooved rim around which a cord passes, and it acts to change the direction of a force applied to the cord, and us used to raise heavy loads. (pulley)
8. Springs and rubber bands can store elastic _____ energy.(potential)
9. A _____ is the metric unit of work or energy, and is found using the equation: **F· d**.(Joule)
10. Power is the _____that work is done over _____.(rate, time)
11. _____ is a measure of how much kinetic energy the particles in a substance has. (temperature)
12. Energy can be transferred, but never _____ or destroyed.(created)
13. Heat flows from an object of _____ temperature to an object of _____ temperature. (higher, lower)
14. Gravitational potential energy is the amount of energy something has due to its _____ above the ground.(height)
15. When a ball is released from a height, it has a lot of _____ but not very much _____. (potential, kinetic).
16. Just before a ball hits the ground, it has more _____ energy than _____ energy. (kinetic, potential)
17. Heat _____ is how much heat an object can absorb before its temperature increases.(capacity)
18. _____ is the transfer of thermal energy.(heat)
19. Pendulums have high _____ energy at the base of the arc of its swing. (kinetic)
20. Water droplets _____ on the outside of a cold glass of lemonade on a hot day.(condense)
21. _____ is the transfer of heat caused by the movement in a fluid when a hotter and less dense material rises, and colder, denser material sinks due to gravity.(convection)
22. A pan on the stove heats up by _____ when in direct contact with an electric burner.(conduction)
23. The energy from the sun reaches us through the vacuum of space by travelling through electromagnetic waves, called _____.(radiation)
24. A force is a _____ or pull. (push)
25. The first law of thermodynamics is:
    _____.(Energy is conserved).
26. The second law of thermodynamics is:
    _____.(Heat flows from hot to cold)

BONUS QUSETION:

The six different kinds of simple machines are: _____, _____, _____, _____, _____, _____.(inclined plane, lever, wedge, wheel & axle, screw, pulley)

Energy Grade 7 Quiz

Student Quiz Sheet

Name_____

Fill in the blank:

1. Temperature is measuring _____energy, which is how fast the _____ in something are vibrating and moving.

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3. Jar lids, spiral staircases, key rings and light bulb bases are all examples of _____ that wind around themselves.

4. A lever has three parts: the load, the effort and the _____.

5. Potential energy is the _____ that something has that can be released.

6. Hydraulic systems use _____ under pressure to move, lift, and support loads.

7. A _____ is a wheel with a grooved rim around which a cord passes, and it acts to change the direction of a force applied to the cord, and us used to raise heavy loads.

8. Springs and rubber bands can store elastic _____ energy.

9. A _____ is the metric unit of work or energy, and is found using the equation: **F· d**

10. Power is the _____that work is done over _____.

11. _____ is a measure of how much kinetic energy the particles in a substance has.

12. Energy can be transferred, but never _____ or destroyed.

13. Heat flows from an object of _____ temperature to an object of _____ temperature.

14. Gravitational potential energy is the amount of energy something has due to its _____ above the ground.

15. When a ball is released from a height, it has a lot of _____ but not very much _____.

16. Just before a ball hits the ground, it has more _____ energy than _____ energy.

17. Heat _____ is how much heat an object can absorb before its temperature increases.

18. _____ is the transfer of thermal energy.

19. Pendulums have high _____ energy at the base of the arc of its swing.

20. Water droplets _____ on the outside of a cold glass of lemonade on a hot day.

21. _____ is the transfer of heat caused by the movement in a fluid when a hotter and less dense material rises, and colder, denser material sinks due to gravity.

22. A pan on the stove heats up by _____ when in direct contact with an electric burner.

23. The energy from the sun reaches us through the vacuum of space by travelling through electromagnetic waves, called _____.

24. A force is a _____ or pull.

25. The first law of thermodynamics is:

_____

_____

26. The second law of thermodynamics is:

_____

_____

BONUS QUSETION:

The six different kinds of simple machines are:

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____