Conservation Of Energy Worksheet Answer Key PDF

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Part 1: Building a Foundation

What is the principle of conservation of energy?

undefined. Energy can be created and destroyed.

undefined. Energy can only be transformed from one form to another. ✓

undefined. Energy is always increasing in the universe.

undefined. Energy is always decreasing in the universe.

The principle states that energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transformed.

Which of the following are forms of energy? (Select all that apply)

undefined. Kinetic Energy ✓

undefined. Potential Energy ✓

undefined. Frictional Energy

undefined. Thermal Energy ✓

Kinetic energy, potential energy, and thermal energy are forms of energy.

Explain in your own words what is meant by 'energy transformation.'

Energy transformation refers to the process of changing energy from one form to another, such as from potential to kinetic energy.

List two examples of energy transfer mechanisms.

1. Example 1

Conduction

2. Example 2

Convection

Examples include conduction and convection.

Which equation represents kinetic energy?

undefined. KE = mgh
undefined. KE = 1/2 mv^2 ✓
undefined. KE = mc^2
undefined. KE = mv

The correct equation for kinetic energy is KE = 1/2 mv^2.

Part 2: Application and Analysis

A roller coaster at the top of a hill has 5000 J of potential energy. Assuming no energy loss, what is its kinetic energy at the bottom of the hill?

undefined. 0 J
undefined. 2500 J
undefined. 5000 J ✓
undefined. 10000 J

The kinetic energy at the bottom of the hill would be 5000 J, as energy is conserved.

In which of the following scenarios is energy being transformed? (Select all that apply)

undefined. A battery powering a flashlight. ✓
undefined. A book resting on a table.
undefined. A wind turbine generating electricity. ✓
undefined. A parked car.

Energy is transformed in scenarios involving batteries and wind turbines.

Explain how the conservation of energy principle applies to a pendulum in motion.

As the pendulum swings, potential energy is converted to kinetic energy and vice versa, demonstrating energy conservation.

Which of the following best describes the relationship between potential and kinetic energy in a free-falling object?

undefined. Both increase.
undefined. Both decrease.
undefined. Potential energy decreases while kinetic energy increases. ✓
undefined. Potential energy increases while kinetic energy decreases.

Potential energy decreases while kinetic energy increases as the object falls.

Analyze the following situations and identify where energy is conserved. (Select all that apply)

undefined. A car braking to a stop.
undefined. A satellite orbitin Earth. ✓
undefined. A swinging pendulum in a vacuum. ✓
undefined. A light bulb heating up.

Energy is conserved in a satellite orbit and a swinging pendulum in a vacuum.

Part 3: Evaluation and Creation

Which of the following scenarios would most likely result in a violation of the conservation of energy principle?

undefined. A perpetual motion machine. ✓
undefined. A solar panel generating electricity.
undefined. A windmill turning in the wind.
undefined. A battery discharging.

A perpetual motion machine would violate the conservation of energy principle.

Evaluate the following statements and select those that correctly apply to energy conservation in real-world applications. (Select all that apply)

undefined. Energy can be completely converted into useful work without any loss.

undefined. Energy efficiency is a measure of how much input energy is converted to useful output. ✓

undefined. In all real-world processes, some energy is lost as heat. ✓

undefined. Energy conservation laws apply only to mechanical systems.

Energy efficiency is a measure of useful output, and energy is often lost as heat.

Propose a real-world scenario where energy conservation can be optimized and describe the steps you would take to achieve this.

Consider scenarios like improving insulation in buildings or using energy-efficient appliances.