

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class: _____

1. What is potential energy?

- a. The energy an object has due to its position or condition
- b. The energy an object has due to its motion
- c. The energy an object has due to its chemical composition
- d. The energy an object has due to its atomic structure

2. What is kinetic energy?

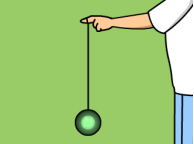
- a. The energy an object has due to its position or condition
- b. The energy an object has due to its motion
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3. When does an object have no kinetic energy?

- a. When it's at rest
- b. When it's moving very slowly
- c. When the only force that's acting on it is gravity
- d. When it has no electrical charge

4. Which object has the most potential energy?

- a. A ball resting on the ground
- b. A ball being thrown at 100 miles per hour
- c. A ball on top of a refrigerator
- d. A ball resting on the edge of a cliff

5.  When does a yo-yo have the most potential energy?

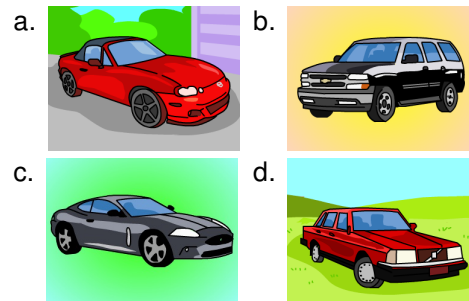
- a. When it's at its highest point
- b. When it's at its lowest point
- c. When it's moving between its highest and lowest points
- d. When it's moving at its top speed

6. When is potential energy transformed into kinetic energy?

- a. When an object at rest is lifted to a higher elevation
- b. When an object at rest remains at rest
- c. When an object at rest is put into motion
- d. When an object in motion is stopped and put at rest

7. What do potential and kinetic energy have in common?

- a. They're both related to density
- b. They're both unrelated to mass
- c. They're both related to volume
- d. They're both related to motion

8. Four cars are positioned at the top of a hill. Which car has the most potential energy?**9. Which is the best synonym for potential energy?**

- a. Stored energy
- b. Energy of motion
- c. Energy due to gravity
- d. Mechanical energy

10. Why do objects at high elevations have more potential energy than objects at low elevations?

- a. Because the thinner air at higher elevations means objects have a greater potential to move very fast
- b. Because objects at high elevations are closer to the sun, which is the source of all energy on earth
- c. Because objects at high elevations tend to move slower than objects at low elevations
- d. Because gravity gives objects at high elevations the potential to fall much further