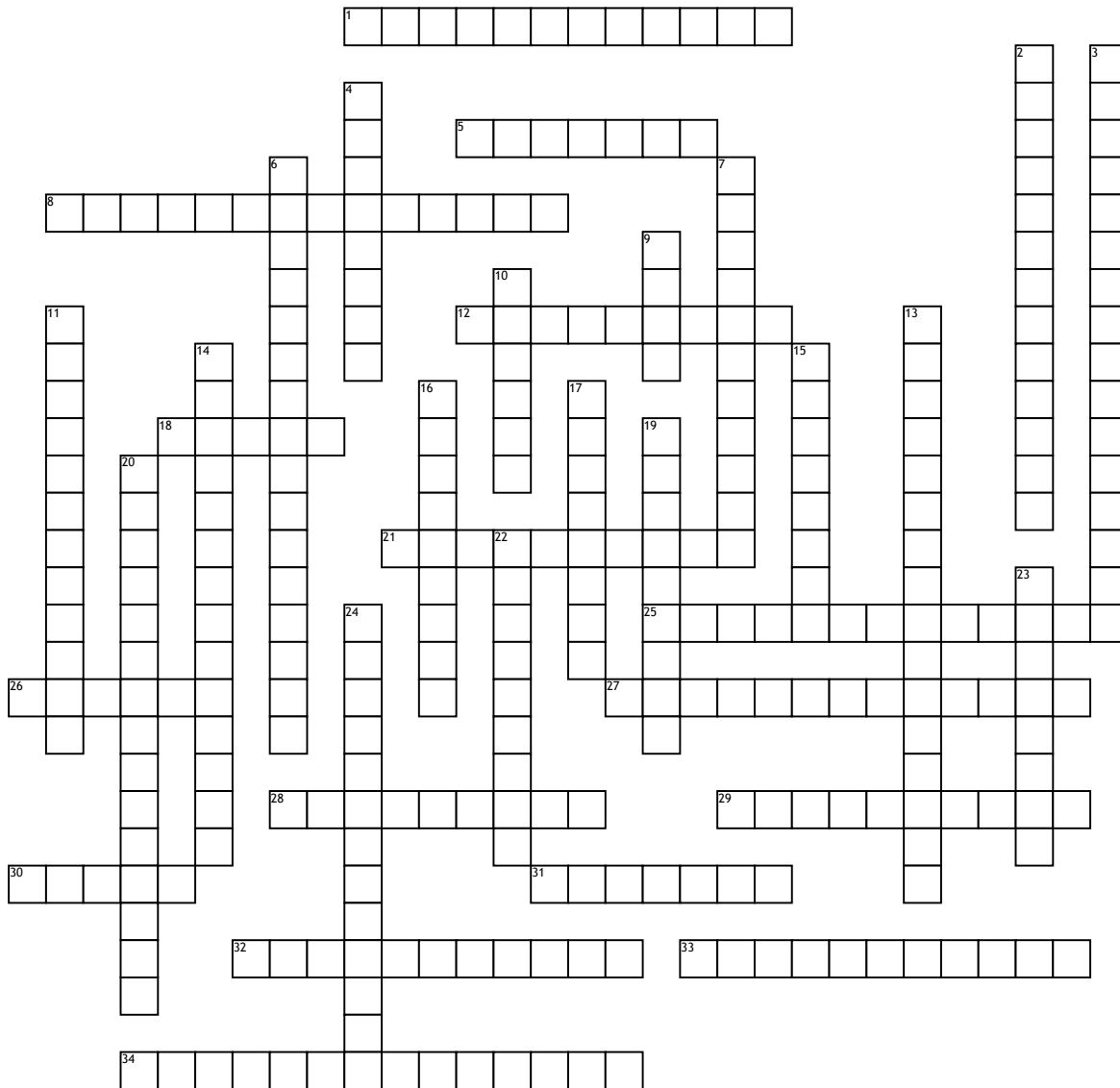


Name: _____

Date: _____

Energy



Across

1. The ability of a substance, usually a metal, to be deformed or molded into a different shape.
5. A tendency to do nothing or to remain unchanged.
8. Two or more forces acting in opposite directions on an object, and equal in size.
12. A substance or device that does not readily conduct electricity.
18. A simple machine consisting of a bar that pivots on a fixed support, or fulcrum, and is used to transmit torque.
21. The process by which heat or electricity is directly transmitted through a substance when there is a difference of temperature or of electrical potential between adjoining regions, without movement of the material.
25. The energy possessed by an object or system due to the movement of particles within the object or the system.
26. A continuous change in the position of an object.
27. An increase (or decrease) in the frequency of sound, light, or other waves as the source and observer move toward (or away from) each other.
28. A material or device that conducts or transmits heat, electricity, or sound, especially when regarded in terms of its capacity to do this.
29. The movement caused within a fluid by the tendency of hotter and therefore less dense material to rise, and colder, denser material to sink under the influence of gravity, which consequently results in transfer of heat.

30. A way of measuring how quickly something is moving or being done, or something moving fast.
 31. A complete and closed path around which a circulating electric current can flow.
 32. A chemical process where a solid turns into a gas without going through a liquid stage.
 33. The average energy of motion of particles in a substance.
 34. The tension of the surface film of a liquid caused by the attraction of the particles in the surface layer by the bulk of the liquid, which tends to minimize surface area.
- ## Down
2. Energy that a body possesses by virtue of being in motion.
 3. Can be used to move charged particles through a wire from a power plant to our homes and businesses.
 4. The sum of all the forces acting on an object.
 6. The force on an object on a circular path that keeps the object moving on the path.
 7. The process of a substance in a liquid state changing to a gaseous state due to an increase in temperature and/or pressure.
 9. A form of energy arising from the random motion of the molecules of bodies, which may be transferred by conduction, convection, or radiation.
 10. The ability to do work.
 11. The rate of change of velocity per unit of time.

13. Forces that cause a change in the motion of an object.
14. Energy stored in the bonds of chemical compounds.
15. The quantity of motion of a moving body, measured as a product of its mass and velocity.
16. A fluid's internal resistance to flow and may be thought of as a measure of fluid friction.
17. A physical vector quantity; both magnitude and direction are needed to define it.
19. The emission of energy as electromagnetic waves or as moving subatomic particles, especially high-energy particles that cause ionization.
20. The energy possessed by a body by virtue of its position relative to others, stresses within itself, electric charge, and other factors.
22. A solid material's ability to deform under tensile stress; this is often characterized by the material's ability to be stretched into a wire.
23. The resistance to motion of one object moving relative to another.
24. A plane inclined at an angle to the horizontal.