



Name _____ Class _____ Date _____

1 Which of the following is **not** a **fossil fuel**?

- A oil
- B natural gas
- C coal
- D electricity



2 What form of energy does a **microwave oven** produce?

- A electrical
- B electromagnetic
- C mechanical
- D chemical



3 What **energy conversion** takes place when a **microwave oven** is being used?

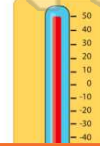
- A mechanical to electromagnetic
- B electromagnetic to electrical



4 Using the formula for converting Celsius degrees to Fahrenheit degrees below convert **50°C** to **°F**.

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = \left(\frac{9}{5} \times ^{\circ}\text{C}\right) + 32$$

A 122°F C 32°F



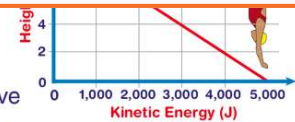
PREVIEW

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7 Which form of energy is **not** produced by a hair dryer?
A mechanical energy
B thermal and electrical energy
C electromagnetic and mechanical energy

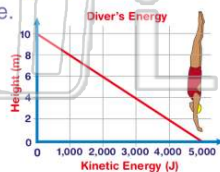


- A not moving
- B Olympic diver making a complete dive
- C battery in use
- D sled going uphill



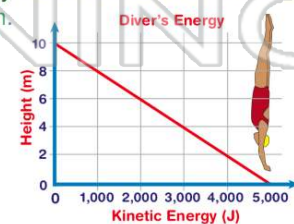
9 Using the graph below, interpret what has happened **during** the dive.

- A the diver has gained potential energy
- B the diver has gained kinetic energy
- C the diver has lost kinetic energy
- D the diver's kinetic energy transferred into potential energy



10 Using the graph below, determine how much **kinetic energy** the diver has when she has **dropped 6 m**.

- A 1,000 J
- B 2,000 J
- C 3,000 J
- D 4,000 J





ANSWER KEY

Which of the following is **not** a fossil fuel?

- A oil
- B natural gas
- C coal
- D electricity



(d)

What form of energy does a **microwave oven** produce?

- A electrical
- B electromagnetic
- C mechanical
- D chemical



(b)

What **energy conversion** takes place when a **microwave oven** is being used?

- A mechanical to electromagnetic
- B electromagnetic to electrical
- C electrical to electromagnetic
- D electrical to mechanical



(c)

Using the formula for converting Celsius degrees to Fahrenheit degrees below convert **50°C** to °F.

$$^{\circ}\text{F} = \left(\frac{9}{5} \times ^{\circ}\text{C}\right) + 32$$

- A 122°F
- B 102°F
- C 32°F
- D 0°F



(a)



PREVIEW

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- C thermal and electrical energy
- D electromagnetic and mechanical energy

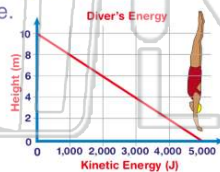


- A Olympic diver making a complete dive
- C battery in use
- D sled going uphill



Using the graph below, interpret what has happened **during** the dive.

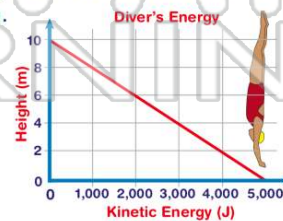
- A the diver has gained potential energy
- B the diver has gained kinetic energy
- C the diver has lost kinetic energy
- D the diver's kinetic energy transferred into potential energy



(b)

Using the graph below, determine how much **kinetic energy** the diver has when she has **dropped 6 m.**

- A 1,000 J
- B 2,000 J
- C 3,000 J
- D 4,000 J



(c)