

# 2ND GRADE SCIENCE



52 <b>Te</b> Tellurium	89 <b>Ac</b> Actinium	1 <b>H</b> Hydrogen	68 <b>Er</b> Erbium
------------------------------	-----------------------------	---------------------------	---------------------------

## newsletter

Week of: January 6th - January 10th



### WHAT ARE WE LEARNING?

- Standard SC.2.P.10.1 - Forms of energy
- Elevate science book - Topic 4

Students will explore the concept of energy, including its various forms: heat, light, sound, and motion.



### HOMEWORK

- Forms of energy book
- Kinetic and Potential energy worksheets

Due Wednesday, January 15th.



### UPCOMING TEST



Students will be tested on the "Forms of Energy" topic on 01/15.

### ENERGY QUIZLET



### CONTACT ME

Mrs. Maldonado

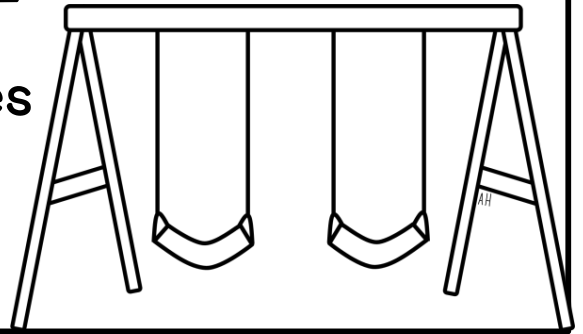
 [virginia.maldonado@archimedean.org](mailto:virginia.maldonado@archimedean.org)



Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Potential Energy

Objects that are still in motion may not appear to have energy. However, they are full of energy. The energy that is in these still objects is just sitting there. This is called potential energy. Objects need something to happen in order to use the energy, such as force or heat. A swing-set has potential energy. It does not move unless wind or human force pushes the swings.



1. What is potential energy?

---

---

2. How does a swing-set have potential energy?

---

---

3. Do objects at rest have energy? Explain.

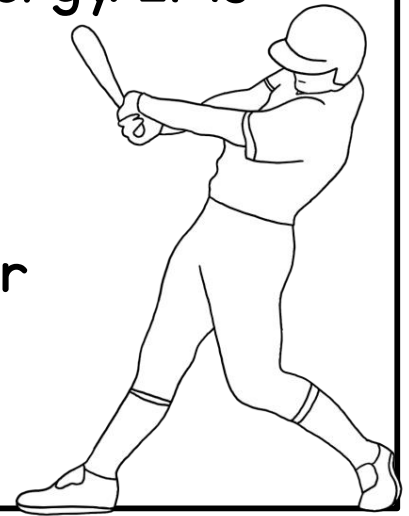
---

---

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

# Kinetic Energy

All objects have energy. When objects are in motion, this is called kinetic energy. When objects are still, they have potential energy, but once force is applied to it, it has kinetic energy. It is energy in motion. A ball that was hit and is flying through the air is an example of kinetic energy. The heavier an object is and the faster it moves, the more kinetic energy it has.



1. What is kinetic energy?

\_\_\_\_\_

2. What is one example of kinetic energy?

\_\_\_\_\_

3. How is kinetic energy different from potential energy?

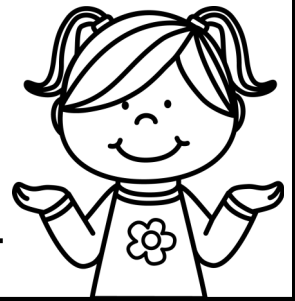
\_\_\_\_\_

# FORMS OF ENERGY

{Heat, Light, and Sound}



Name: \_\_\_\_\_



© Busy Me Plus Three

Energy is all around us. Energy is the ability to do \_\_\_\_\_ . We need energy for almost everything we do. Animals and plants also need energy. \_\_\_\_\_ is needed to listen to the radio, watch television, and roast a marshmallow. We will learn about \_\_\_\_\_ forms of energy.

### Three forms of

★e★n★e★r★g★y★:

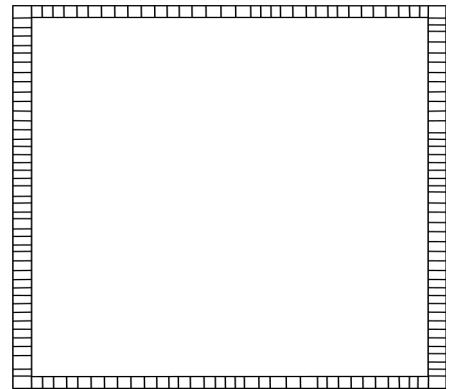
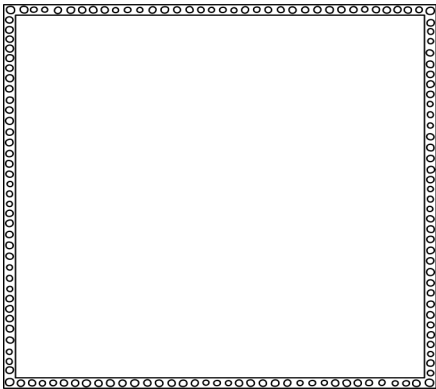
1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_

3. \_\_\_\_\_

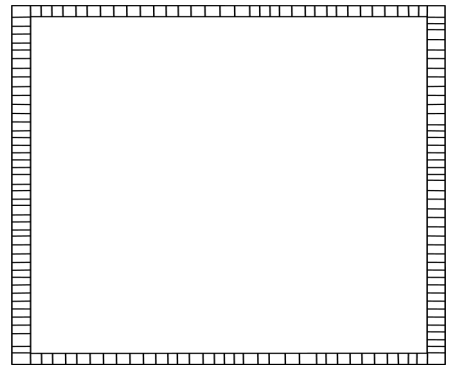
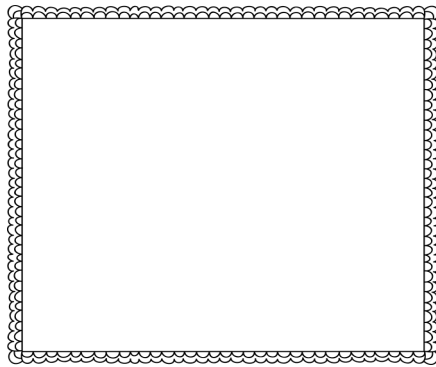
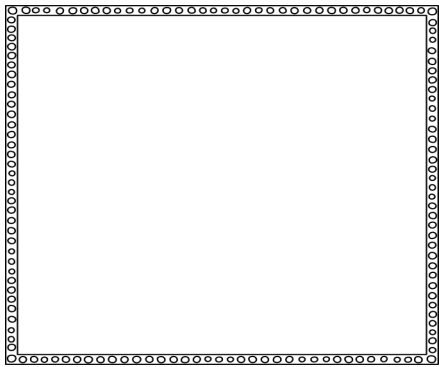
# Energy

\_\_\_\_\_ is a form of energy. Heat energy can change things. It can make things warmer, cook the \_\_\_\_\_ we eat, and even melt an ice cream treat on a hot day. The largest heat source is the \_\_\_\_\_. We use a \_\_\_\_\_ to measure how hot or cold something is. Here are three examples of objects that produce heat:



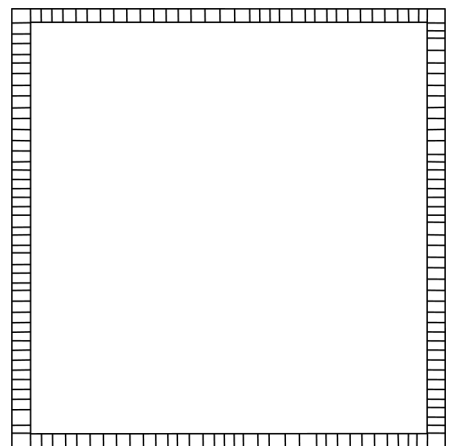
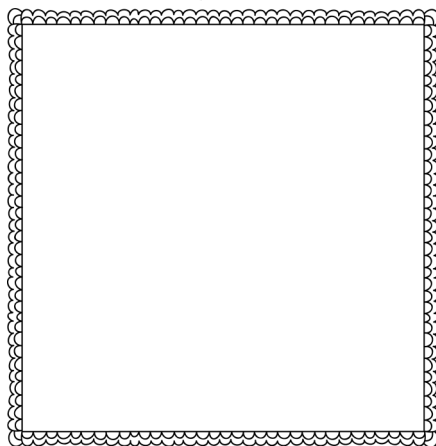
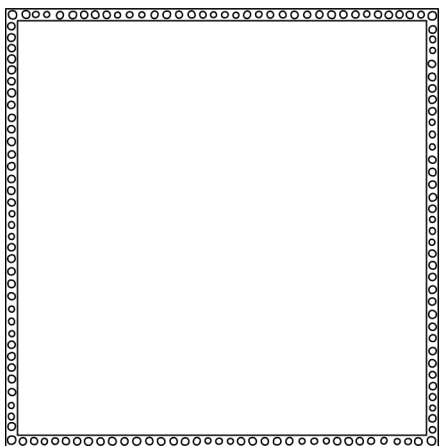
# Heat

\_\_\_\_\_ is a form of energy. Light helps us \_\_\_\_\_ objects. We see light with our \_\_\_\_\_. Light travels in a \_\_\_\_\_ line and can make things more visible. The \_\_\_\_\_ is our major light source. The sun's light helps plants \_\_\_\_\_. There are other sources of light. These sources can be \_\_\_\_\_ or artificial. Here are three examples of objects that produce light:



# Light

\_\_\_\_\_ is a form of energy. Sound energy helps us \_\_\_\_\_ noise. We hear sound with our \_\_\_\_\_. Sound is produced when something \_\_\_\_\_, or moves back and forth quickly. Sound travels in \_\_\_\_\_. We can't see sound waves because they are invisible. Sound waves can bend and go around corners. For example, you can hear the TV even if you are in another room. \_\_\_\_\_ is how loud or quiet a sound is. \_\_\_\_\_ is how high or low a sound is. Here are three examples of objects that produce sound:



# Sound