**Definition**

**Vocabulary Word**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| conductor | **CHAPTER 11** |
| Work (W) | a measure of the amount of energy transformed from one form of energy(such as electrical energy) into another form of energy (such as light energy);measured in joules; the symbol is *W* |
| Energy (E) | the ability of an object to do work; it exists in many forms includingelectrical energy, light energy, and nuclear energy; measured in joules; thesymbol is *E* |
| Potential energy (PE) | energy stored by an object as a result of its position relative tothe ground (gravitational potential energy), its shape (elastic potential energy), or its condition (chemical potential energy) rather than its motion; measured injoules |
| Kinetic energy (KE) | energy that an object has because of its motion; measured injoules; its symbol is *KE* |
| Law of conservation of energy | the law that states that when energy changes from one form to another, no energy is lost |
| Power (P) | the rate of doing work or transforming energy; measured in watts; thesymbol is *P* |
| Watt (W) | the SI unit for measuring power |
| Kilowatt\*hour (k\*W\*h) | the SI unit for measuring energy usage; the use of onekilowatt of power for one hour |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |
|  |  |