

- 1 Define **nuclear energy store**
- 2 What part of the the atom stores nuclear energy?
- 3 Which atom stores more energy in it's nucleus? **Uranium-238** or a **Helium atom**.
- 4 Which of the above atoms would you use in a nuclear fission reactor?
- 5 Define **magnetic energy store**
- 6 In which part of a magnetic field will a magnetic object have a larger magnetic energy store?
- 7 Define **kinetic energy store**
- 8 Is there energy in a stationary object?
- 9 What happens to the kinetic energy stored in an object when it's speed increases
- 10 What happens to the kinetic energy stored in an object when it's speed decreases
- 11 Define **gravitational potential energy (GPE) store**
- 12 When an object is at ground level is there energy in it's GPE store?
- 13 What happens to the GPE stored in an object when it's height increases above ground level?
- 14 What happens to the GPE stored in an object when it's height above the ground decreases?
- 15 Define **elastic potential energy store**
- 16 When an elastic band is relaxed is there energy in it's elastic potential energy store?
- 17 Describe the energy transfers when someone stretches an elastic band
- 18 Describe the energy transfers when someone lets go of a stretched elastic band
- 19 Describe the energy transfers when someone compresses a sponge
- 20 Describe the energy transfers when someone lets go of a compressed sponge
- 21 Define a **chemical energy store**
- 22 Which object stores more chemical energy: 1kg of water or 1kg of crude oil?
- 23 Define **thermal energy store**
- 24 Describe the energy transfers in a kettle
- 25 Define dissipated energy
- 26 Define an **electrical energy store**
- 27 Describe the energy transfers from a mains power supply to a kettle heating water