# CONSERVATION OF ENERGY



## TEACHER'S REMINDER

Remember to have the following tools ready before starting your lesson:

- 1. YoTeach chatroom
  - 2. Realtimeboard
  - 3. Badaboom quiz

(see lesson plan for details)

# CONSERVATION OF ENERGY



# **LESSON OBJECTIVES**

Recognize and demonstrate that energy can be converted between different forms

Recognize that energy is conserved following the law of the conservation of energy



### WHAT IS ENERGY?



# **REVIEW: ENERGY**

• Energy is the capacity for doing work

• Work is done whenever a force moves something





# **REVIEW: ENERGY**

• Energy allows us to move everyday, for plants to grow, and even for a fire to burn.

Energy is measured in Joules
(J) or kilocalories (kcal)





# CLASS ACTIVITY: YOTEACH!

• Q1: Name a form of energy with an example.





### **ENERGY FORMS**



PALMS

# CONSERVATION OF ENERGY





# **CONSERVATION OF ENERGY**

• The law of the conservation of energy states:

Energy can neither be created nor destroyed – it can only be transformed to other forms.

• All forms of energy can be converted into other forms. This is called **energy conversion**.



## **ENERGY CONVERSION**



- We see and use energy conversions everyday!
- The sun's energy through solar cells can be converted directly into electricity.

• Green plants convert the sun's energy (electromagnetic) into starches and sugars (chemical energy).



# PRACTICAL APPLICATIONS

• Chemical energy in gasoline converts to mechanical energy which moves the car

• A battery converts stored chemical energy to electrical energy

• Dams convert the kinetic energy of falling water into electrical energy





#### **EXAMPLE: CARS**





#### **EXAMPLE: CARS**



#### Chemical energy → Heat energy → Mechanical energy



#### **EXAMPLE: RUBBING HANDS TOGETHER**





#### **EXAMPLE: RUBBING HANDS TOGETHER**



#### Kinetic energy $\rightarrow$ Heat energy



# ENERGY 'LOSS'

- Even though energy cannot be destroyed, there can be energy loss.
- Often energy is converted into multiple different forms, some of which are not 'useful'.

• E.g. In lighting a lamp, a lot of heat energy is lost to the surroundings.





# SANKEY DIAGRAMS

• We can use Sankey diagrams to show how energy is dispersed.

• The width of the arrow reflect how much energy is converted to each form.

• Note we always start and end with the same amount of energy!



# CLASS ACTIVITY: REALTIMEBOARD

• Discuss the energy conversion processes of different machines/tools





# CLASS ACTIVITY: BADABOOM

• Energy Quiz





# CLASS ACTIVITY: YOTEACH!

• Reflection: What have you learnt today?





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