

<b>Key word</b>	<b>Definition</b>
chemical store	Energy stored in food and fuels.
conduction	A way in which energy is transferred through solids, and to a much lesser extent in liquids and gases.
conductor	A material that conducts charge or energy well, such as a metal or graphite.
convection	The transfer of energy by the movement of gases or liquids.
convection current	The movement of heated liquids or gasses.
dissipated	Energy that has become spread out or 'wasted' by heating the environment.
elastic store	Energy stored when objects change shape
energy	Associated with changes in temperature or with work.
energy resources	Materials or mechanisms for heating or generating electricity.
energy store	Something such as a food or hot object that enables you to account for the energy at the start and end of a transfer.
equilibrium	Objects are at thermal equilibrium when they are at the same temperature.
fossil fuel	Coal, oil, and gas made from the remains of trees and sea creatures over millions of years.
gear	A rotating lever that reduces the force required to do work.
gravitational potential store	Energy due to the position of an object in a gravitational field.
infrared radiation	Radiation given off by the Sun and other objects that brings about energy transfer.
insulator	A material that does not conduct electricity or transfer energy well.
joules	The unit of energy, symbol J.
kilojoules	1 kilojoule = 1000 J, symbol kJ.
kilowatt hours	The unit of energy used by electricity companies, symbol kWh.
kilowatts	1 kilowatt = 1000 W, symbol kW.
kinetic store	Energy of moving objects.

law of conservation of energy	Energy cannot be created or destroyed, only transferred.
lever	A simple machine that multiplies the force.
non-renewable	Energy resources that have a limited supply.
power rating	The number in watts or kilowatts that tells you the rate at which an appliance transfers energy.
radiation	The transfer of energy as a wave.
renewable	Energy resources whose supply will not run out.
simple machine	Lever or gear that reduces the force required to do something, but increases the distance.
temperature	A measure of how hot or cold something is, measured in degrees Celsius.
thermal imaging camera	A camera that absorbs infrared and produces a (false-colour) image.
thermal power station	A power station that uses fossil fuels to generate electricity.
thermal store	Energy in objects as a result of the motion of their particles.
thermometer	Instrument used to measure temperature.
watt	The unit of power, symbol W.
work	A way of transferring energy that does not involve heating.