## Augusta Canal National Heritage Area Grade 8 Science Scientific Laws at Work in Hydro Electricity Vocabulary

| Acceleration             | when something speeds up, slows down, or changes direction   |
|--------------------------|--|
| Axle                     | A bar or shaft on which a wheel turns.   |
| Energy<br>Transformation | The conversion of one form of energy into another.   |
| Force                    | A push or pull; all forces have both size and direction.   |
| Gravity                  | A force of attraction between objects that is due to their masses.                                 |
| Motion                   | An object's change in position over time when compared with a reference point                      |
| Rest                     | put something in a resting position, as for support or steadying                                   |
| Mass                     | the amount of matter in an object  |
| Weight                   | A measure of the gravitational force exerted on an object, usually by the Earth.                   |
| Work                     | The action that results when a force causes an object to move in the direction of the force.       |
| Electricity              | The flow of electrons  |
| Electrons                | A tiny negatively charged particle that orbits the core of an atom                                 |
| Magnet                   | object that attracts certain materials   |
| Turbine                  | A device that converts the kinetic energy of a moving fluid (gas or liquid) into electrical energy |
| Generator                | machine that changes mechanical energy into electrical energy                                      |
| Pulley                   | a grooved wheel around which is wrapped a rope, chain, or cable                                    |

| Velocity          | the speed of an object in a particular direction  |
|-------------------|---|
| Potential Energy  | the capacity for doing work that a body possesses because of its position or condition.   |
| Kinetic Energy    | the energy a body possesses because it is in motion, is equal to $(1/2 \text{ mv}^2)$ where $m$ is its mass and $v$ is its velocity |
| Mechanical Energy | energy associated with the motion of an object  |
| Electrical Energy | Moving electrical charges that produce electricity and energy   |