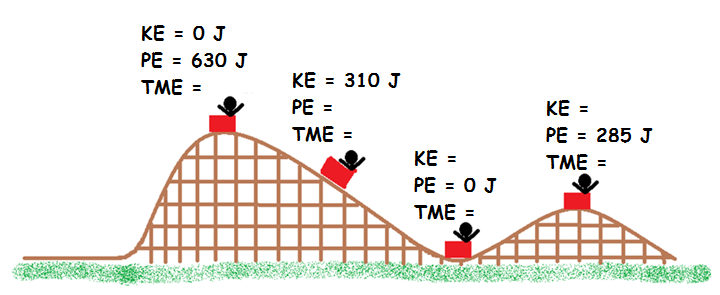
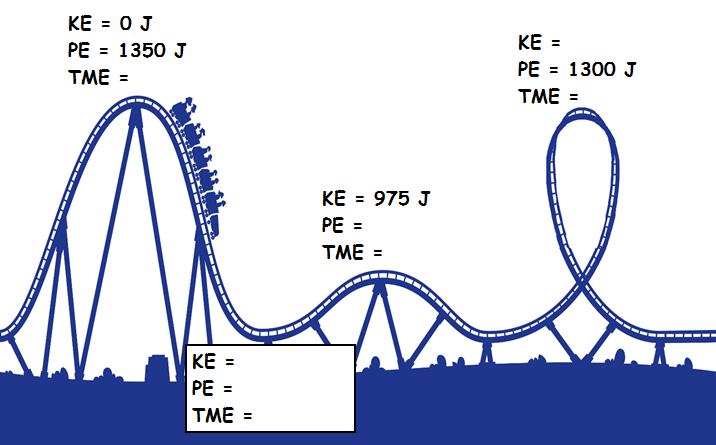
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**Diagrams: KE, PE, TME, and the Conservation of Energy**

1. Kinetic energy is the energy of motion, and objects have more KE when they are moving.
2. Potential energy is the energy of storage, and objects have more PE when they are stationary.
3. Total mechanical energy is conserved in a closed system, which means that it is neither created nor destroyed, it just changes from one form to another.
4. On the diagram below:
   1. Find the point with the most potential energy and label it “most PE.”
   2. Find the point with zero potential energy and label it “zero PE.”
   3. Find the point with the most kinetic energy and label it “most KE.”
   4. Find a part of the track where PE turns into KE and label it.
   5. Find a part of the track where KE turns into PE and label it.
   6. Finish labeling all the KE, PE, and TME values for the whole track.



1. On the diagram below:
   1. Find the point with the most potential energy and label it “most PE.”
   2. Find the point with zero potential energy and label it “zero PE.”
   3. Find the point with the most kinetic energy and label it “most KE.”
   4. Find a part of the track where PE turns into KE and label it.
   5. Find a part of the track where KE turns into PE and label it.
   6. Finish labeling all the KE, PE, and TME values for the whole track.



1. Write TWO sentences to summarize KE, PE, TME, and the conservation of energy: