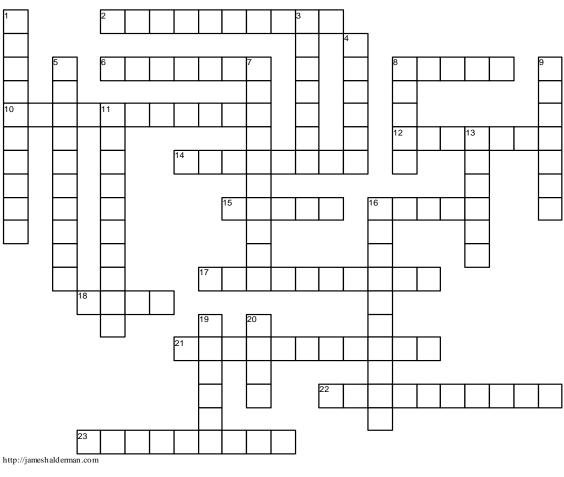
Scientific Principles And Materials

Chapter 12



ACROSS

2 Another name for the explanation is the 6 Heat is measured in units called _____ Thermal Units. 8 The load holds the engine speed, so it is called a 10 The actual horsepower produced by an engine is measured with a 12 Energy in the form of a moving object is called ____ energy. 14 The primary mechanical principle used to increase application force in every brake system is _____. 15 Torque is measured as the amount of _____ multiplied by the length of the lever

through which it acts.

16 The term ____ means the

17	A lever	
	increases the force applied	
	to it and also changes the	
	direction of the force.	
18	is the amount of	
	matter in an object.	
21	A lever	
	increases the force applied	
	to it and passes it along in	
	the same direction.	
22	The method is	
	a series of steps taken to	
	solve a problem.	
23	Energy is called	
	energy if it is	
	capable of being changed	
	to useful energy, such as	
	the potential energy stored	
	in a battery or a vehicle at	
	the top of a hill.	
DOWN		
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1		
	actually reduces the force	

rate of doing work.

	resulting force moves
	farther and faster.
3	is defined by
	Isaac Newton's first law of
	motion, which states that a
	body at rest tends to
	remain at rest,a nd a body
	in motion tends to remain
	in motion in a straight line
	unless acted upon by an
	outside force.
4	is the term used to
	describe a rotating force
	that may or may not result
	in motion.
5	is the process
	of the heat traveling from a
	hotter part to a colder part
	of the same object or by
	direct contact.
7	One is the
	power required to move
	550 pounds one foot in one
	second, or 33,000 pounds
	one foot in one minute.
3	The horsepower derived
	from a dynamometer is

	called horsepower.
9	In the science of
	mechanics, a lever is a
	simple machine that
	consists of a rigid object,
	typically a metal bar that
	pivots about a fixed point
	called a
11	Leverage creates a
	advantage
	that, at the brake pedal, is
	called the pedal ratio.
13	is the ability or the
	capacity to do work.
16	Leverage creates a
	mechanical advantage that
	at the break pedal is called
	the
19	The of an object is
	the force of gravity on the
	object and may be defined
	as the mass times the
	acceleration of gravity.
20	The cause is the true
	cause of a failure, which
	may not be noticed at first

