# STORES OF ENERGY

## Key Revision Facts: GCSE Science

There are many ways to store energy.

### Chemical Energy Store

A chemical store is anything that contains energy that can be released by a chemical reaction. For example, batteries and food have chemical energy.

### Gravitational Potential Energy Store

Any object falling in a gravitational field has potential energy. Potential energy increases with height. For example, a rock on top of a mountain has more potential energy than a rock at the bottom of a mountain.

### Kinetic Energy Store

Any object that moves has kinetic energy. For example, a rock rolling down a mountain's side has kinetic energy. For example, cars and runners.

### Elastic Potential Energy Store

Any object that is stretched or squashed has elastic potential energy. For example, springs, rubber bands have elastic potential energy.

### Magnetic Energy Store

Any magnetic objects that attract or repel have magnetic energy. For example, magnets and compasses.

### Electrostatic Energy Store

When repelling charges have been moved closer together or when attracting charges have been pulled further apart, the energy is stored. For example, Thunderclouds and Van De Graaff generators.

### Thermal Energy Store

Every object has some thermal energy. In hotter objects, the particles have more thermal energy and vibrate faster. For example, Human bodies, hot coffee.

### Nuclear Energy Store

The energy stored in the nucleus of an atom. For example, Uranium nuclear power and nuclear reactors.