

https://www.kerboodle.com/users/login

kerboodle

Lessons, Resources, Assessment,
and Kerboodle Books

[What is Kerboodle?](#)

Username/Email
khancock

Password
.....

Institution Code
fru6

Remember me

Log in

[Trouble logging in?](#)

Go to www.kerboodle.com

Sign in – your username is your own name first initial followed by surname, password is whatever you have changed it to, if you need it resetting – ask your teacher! The institution code is always the same - fru6

Find the Activate 9-1 App

https://www.kerboodle.com/app/

My Home My Courses

kerboodle Miss K Hancock Messages 19 Help Log out

Administrator
Your school's Administrator is Kerboodle Admin. Contact them by email about adding students to your Kerboodle school.

Students
There are 1284 students in your Kerboodle school. You can now add students to teaching groups. Find out more.

Your Favourites

AQA GCSE Sciences
9-1
0 Due this week
0 For manual marking

Science GCSE for AQA 2014
0 Due this week
0 For manual marking

Scroll across to the 'separate science' books - choose the Physics, Biology or Chemistry book for example

The screenshot shows the Kerboodle website interface for AQA GCSE Sciences (9-1). The top navigation bar includes 'My Home', 'My Courses', 'kerboodle', 'Messages 19', 'Help', and 'Log out'. Below this is a secondary navigation bar with 'HOME', 'LESSONS', 'RESOURCES', 'ASSESSMENT', 'MARKBOOK', 'DIGITAL BOOK', and 'USER MANAGEMENT'. The main content area features three book covers with the following details:

- Book 1:** AQA GCSE Chemistry Student Book. Authors: Lawrie Ryan, Gary Coker, Leanne Ryan. Availability: Teacher, Student.
- Book 2:** AQA GCSE Physics for Combined Sciences: Trilogy. Authors: Jim Breithaupt, Gary Coker, Leanne Ryan. Availability: Teacher, Student.
- Book 3:** AQA GCSE Physics Student Book. Authors: Jim Breithaupt, Gary Coker, Leanne Ryan. Availability: Teacher, Student.

Type in the page you need / scroll through using the arrows, you can add notes, bookmarks, highlight etc. If you click resources, you might also find interactives you can complete

The screenshot shows the digital book page for '1 Conservation and dissipation of energy' in the AQA GCSE Physics for Combined Sciences: Trilogy. The page is titled '1.1 Changes in energy stores' and includes the following content:

- Learning objectives:** After this topic, you should know:
 - the ways in which energy can be stored
 - the changes in energy stores that happen when an object falls
 - the energy transfers that happen when a falling object hits the ground without bouncing back.
- On the move:** Cars, buses, planes, and ships all use fuels as chemical energy stores. They carry their own fuel. Electric trains use energy transferred from fuel in power stations. Electricity transfers energy from the power station to the train.
- Figure 1:** The French Train a Grande Vitesse electric train can reach speeds of more than 500 km/hour.
- Energy stores:** Energy can be stored in different ways and is transferred by heating, waves, electric current, or when a force moves an object. There are some examples:
 - Chemical energy stores include fuels, foods, or the chemicals stored in batteries. The energy is transferred during chemical reactions.
 - Kinetic energy stores describe the energy an object has because it is moving.
 - Gravitational potential energy stores are used to describe the energy stored in an object because of its position, such as an object above the ground.
 - Elastic potential energy stores describe the energy stored in a springy object when you stretch or squash it.
 - Thermal energy stores describe the energy a substance has because of its temperature.
- Energy transfer:** Energy can be transferred from one store to another. In a torch, the torch's battery pushes a current through the bulb. This makes the torch bulb emit light, and also get hot (Figure 2).
- Figure 2:** Changes in energy stores in a torch lamp. A flow diagram shows: chemical energy store in the battery → electrical energy transferred to the surroundings → light waves → increase in the thermal energy store of the surroundings.
- Figure 3:** An energetic drop. On impact, energy is transferred to the thermal energy store of the surroundings by heating and by sound waves. A flow diagram shows: gravitational potential energy decreasing → kinetic energy increasing → heating and sound on impact.
- Figure 4:** An energy transfer diagram for an object which falls and when it hits the ground. A flow diagram shows: gravitational potential energy store → kinetic energy store → energy transfer to the surroundings → increase in the thermal energy store of the surroundings.
- Key points:**
 - Energy can be stored in a variety of different energy stores.
 - Energy is transferred by heating, by waves, by an electric current, or by a force when it moves an object.
 - When an object falls and gains speed, its store of gravitational potential energy decreases and its kinetic energy store increases.
 - When a falling object hits the ground without bouncing back, its kinetic energy store decreases. Some or all of its energy is transferred to the surroundings – the thermal energy store of the surroundings increases. Energy is also transferred by sound waves.