## Calculating work and power

Calculate the missing numbers in the table below.

|  | Distance (m) | Force (N) | Time (s) | Work (J) | Power (W) |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 6 | 10 | 4 |  |  |
| 2 | 4 |  | 5 |  | 50 |
| 3 |  | 30 |  | 600 | 300 |
| 4 | 10 | 500 |  |  | 100 |
| 5 | 16 |  | 8 | 64 |  |
| 6 | 0.5 | 100 |  |  | 25 |
| 7 |  | 200 | 2 | 100 |  |
| 8 | 50 |  | 30 | 1500 |  |
| 9 | 100 | 800 |  |  | 4000 |
| 10 | 8 | 25 | 75 |  |  |
| 11 | 12 |  | 15 |  | 350 |
| 12 |  | 125 |  | 1000 | 7000 |
| 13 | 75 | 15 |  |  | 750 |
| 14 | 10.5 |  | 7 | 85 |  |
| 15 |  | 175 | 150 | 12000 |  |

Fill in the missing word.

1. A 100 W light bulb has more $\qquad$ than a 60 W light bulb.
2. Power is the amount of $\qquad$ per unit of time.
3. The unit of power is equal to one $\qquad$ per second.
4. $\qquad$ is the rate at which work is done.
5. Electrical appliances are rated in $\qquad$ .
6. Power can be calculates by multiplying force $x$ distance and dividing by $\qquad$ .
7. When the $\qquad$ needed to do work increase, the power decreases.
8. A 150 W light bulb does 150 $\qquad$ of work in 1 s .
9. A 15 hp lawn mower can do more $\qquad$ in the same amount of time than a 12 hp lawn mower can.
10. If time and force do not change, the only way for power to increase is if $\qquad$ increases.
