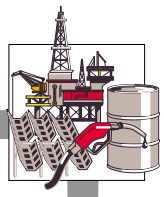


Practice

Answer the following using complete sentences.

1. What is energy? _____

   _____

2. Where do we get most of our energy? _____

   _____

3. Name eight major sources of energy. _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

   _____

4. How is electricity produced from other energy sources?

   _____

   _____

   _____

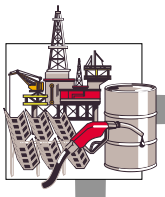
   _____

5. List three renewable natural resources from which we can get energy.

   _____

   _____

   _____



6. List three nonrenewable natural resources from which we can get energy.

_____

_____

7. List two advantages of solar energy. _____

_____

_____

8. List three disadvantages of solar energy. _____

_____

_____

_____

9. How is nuclear energy released to create electricity? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

10. How can geothermal energy be used to produce electricity?

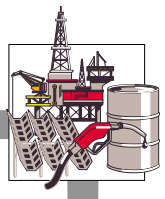
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____



11. What is electricity produced from water called? _____

_____

12. Name three advantages of water power. _____

_____

_____

_____

13. What is one disadvantage of hydroelectric power? _____

_____

_____

14. For what purpose are windmills used? _____

_____

_____

15. What is the main disadvantage of wind power? _____

_____

_____

_____

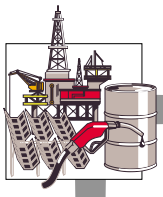
16. Why is tidal power not a widely used resource? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____



17. What is biomass fuel? _____

_____

_____

_____

_____

18. Name two ways biomass fuel can be used as energy sources.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

19. What is our most important source of energy? _____

_____

_____

_____

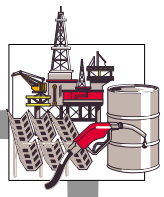
20. Name four types of fossil fuels. _____

_____

_____

_____

_____



Practice

Place an **R** *on the line if the natural resource listed is* **renewable**. *Place an* **N** *on the line if it is* **nonrenewable**.

_____ 1. fossil fuels

_____ 2. forests

_____ 3. gold and silver

_____ 4. cotton

_____ 5. nylon

_____ 6. diamonds, rubies, and emeralds

_____ 7. aluminum

_____ 8. paper

_____ 9. hydroelectricity

_____ 10. farmland used for grazing animals

_____ 11. plastic

_____ 12. minerals from Earth

_____ 13. plants

_____ 14. wind power

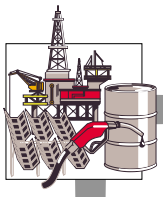
_____ 15. iron and steel

Name three **natural resources** *that can be* **recycled**, *or used over and over again.*

16. _____

17. _____

18. _____



Practice

Complete each statement below with the correct answer.

1. Fossil fuels come from _____

   _____ .

2. Petroleum is formed from _____

   _____ .

3. Six uses of petroleum are _____

   _____

   _____

   _____ .

4. Coal comes from _____

   _____

   _____ .

5. The first stage in the development of coal is _____

   _____

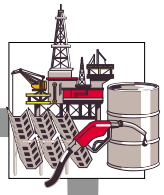
   _____ .

6. The second stage in the production of coal is the formation of

   _____ , which does not burn well.

7. The type of coal that produces a lot of heat and is very abundant is

   called _____ .



8. The hardest type of coal is called _____ .

9. Two uses of coal are _____

_____

_____

_____

_____ .

10. Natural gas is usually found _____

_____

_____ .

11. The type of natural gas we use in stoves and to heat our homes is

_____ .

12. The type of fossil fuel that is the most difficult and expensive to remove from Earth is _____ .

13. Shale is _____ .

14. Three disadvantages of fossil fuels are _____

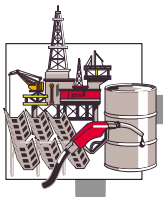
_____

_____

_____

_____

_____ .



Practice

Use the list below to write the correct term for each definition on the line provided.

anthracite	**fossil fuel**	**natural resources**
biomass fuel	**hydroelectricity**	**nonrenewable**
bituminous	**lignite**	**petroleum or oil**
conserve	**methane**	**renewable**

_____ 1. liquid fossil fuel

_____ 2. electricity produced by falling water

_____ 3. natural gas used in gas stoves

_____ 4. the second stage in the formation of coal; it is moist and still has bits of woody tissue in it

_____ 5. resources found in Earth

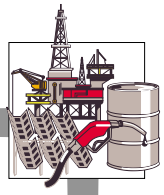
_____ 6. fuel made from decayed plants and animals preserved below Earth's crust

_____ 7. materials that can be replaced in nature at a rate close to their rate of use or used over again

_____ 8. materials that are used up faster than they can be replaced in nature or can be used only once

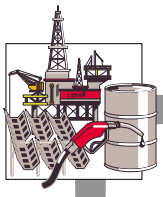
_____ 9. soft coal that gives off a lot of heat when burned

_____ 10. a burnable fuel made from plant and animal material



_____ 11. the final stage in the formation of coal; it is very hard and burns cleanly

_____ 12. to protect or preserve natural resources for the future



Practice

Use the list below to write the correct term for each definition on the line provided.

coal	**nuclear energy**	**solar collectors**
electricity	**oil shale**	**solar energy**
energy	**peat**	**tidal power**
geothermal energy	**solar cell**	**wind power**
natural gas		

_____ 1. energy produced by splitting the nucleus of the uranium atom

_____ 2. energy from the sun

_____ 3. energy produced by the heat from inside Earth's crust

_____ 4. fossil fuel that comes from plants that lived millions of years ago

_____ 5. the ability to do work or move objects

_____ 6. the type of energy produced by using natural resources such as water, wind, and fossil fuels to power a generator

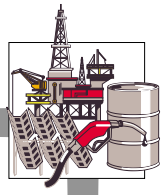
_____ 7. a fossil fuel in its gaseous state found along with oil deposits

_____ 8. sedimentary rock with oil trapped between its layers

_____ 9. the first stage of the formation of coal; formed from decomposed plants

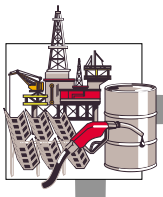
_____ 10. large panels that collect solar energy that will be used to heat water, etc.

_____ 11. a device used to collect energy from the sun and transform it into electricity



_____ 12. the energy from the two-way flow of the tides used to produce electricity

_____ 13. energy of the wind used to create electricity



Practice

Circle the letter of the correct answer.

1. Materials found on or inside Earth's crust that people can use are called _____ .

   a. renewable resources
   b. nonrenewable resources
   c. fossil fuels
   d. natural resources

2. Fuel made from decayed plants and animals that lived millions of years ago preserved below Earth's crust are _____ .

   a. fossil fuels
   b. nuclear energy
   c. renewable
   d. petroleums

3. _____ materials can be replaced or used again.

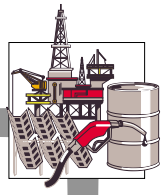
   a. Renewable
   b. Petroleum
   c. Methane
   d. Nonrenewable

4. _____ materials can be used up faster than they can be replaced in nature or used only once.

   a. Petroleum
   b. Methane
   c. Renewable
   d. Nonrenewable

5. A liquid fossil fuel formed from plants and animals that lived in shallow coastal waters is called _____ .

   a. methane
   b. hydrocarbon
   c. petroleum
   d. renewable



6. _____ is a fossil fuel in its gaseous state found along with oil deposits.

   a. Peat
   b. Bituminous
   c. Petroleum
   d. Natural gas

7. _____ is a natural gas used in home heating and gas stoves.

   a. Anthracite
   b. Bituminous
   c. Petroleum
   d. Methane

8. _____ is a fossil fuel that comes from plants that lived millions of years ago.

   a. Uranium
   b. Biomass fuel
   c. Coal
   d. Natural gas

9. _____ is the second stage in the formation of coal. It is moist and still has bits of woody tissue in it.

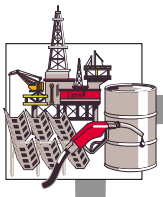
   a. Biomass fuel
   b. Methane
   c. Bituminous
   d. Lignite

10. _____ is soft coal that gives off a lot of heat when burned.

    a. Natural gas
    b. Oil shale
    c. Anthracite
    d. Bituminous

11. _____ is the final stage in the formation of coal. It is very hard and burns cleanly.

    a. Anthracite
    b. Methane
    c. Bituminous
    d. Lignite



12. To _____ is to preserve natural resources for the future.

    a. renew
    b. energize
    c. conserve
    d. anthracite

13. _____ is energy from the sun.

    a. Geothermal energy
    b. Nuclear energy
    c. Wind power
    d. Solar energy

14. _____ is energy produced by splitting the nucleus of the uranium atom.

    a. Geothermal energy
    b. Nuclear energy
    c. Wind power
    d. Solar energy

15. _____ is energy produced by the heat from inside Earth's crust.

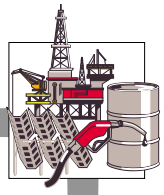
    a. Solar energy
    b. Nuclear energy
    c. Wind power
    d. Geothermal energy

16. _____ is an energy source made from plant and animal material.

    a. Anthracite
    b. Lignite
    c. Coal
    d. Biomass fuel

17. _____ is the type of energy produced from natural resources such as water, wind, and fossil fuels by using a generator.

    a. Solar energy
    b. Hydroelectricity
    c. Electricity
    d. Nuclear energy



18. _____ is the ability to do work or move objects.

    a. Energy
    b. Geothermal energy
    c. Solar energy
    d. Nuclear energy

19. Electricity produced by falling water is called _____ .

    a. geothermal energy
    b. nuclear energy
    c. hydroelectricity
    d. methane

20. _____ is sedimentary rock with oil trapped between its layers.

    a. Oil shale
    b. Methane
    c. Bituminous
    d. Lignite

21. _____ is the first stage of the formation of coal and is formed from decomposed plants.

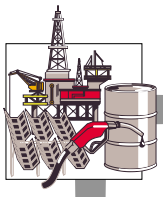
    a. Peat
    b. Lignite
    c. Anthracite
    d. Bituminous

22. Devices used to collect energy from the sun and transform it into electricity are _____ .

    a. solar collectors
    b. oil shale
    c. peat
    d. solar cells

23. Large panels that collect solar energy that will be used to heat water are _____ .

    a. nuclear energy
    b. solar collectors
    c. tidal power
    d. solar cells



24. The energy from the two-way flow of the tides used to produce electricity is _____ .

    a. solar cells
    b. nuclear energy
    c. wind power
    d. tidal power

25. The energy of the wind used to create electricity is _____ .

    a. tidal power
    b. wind power
    c. geothermal energy
    d. nuclear energy