

AP Environmental Science

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. A **renewable** resource is one that...

- ☐ is always cheap
- ☐ nature replaces as fast as we use it
- ☐ runs out and cannot be replaced
- ☐ is always dirty

2. Most of the world's energy today comes from...

- ☐ solar panels
- ☐ fossil fuels
- ☐ wind turbines
- ☐ geothermal

3. Which fuel powers most cars?

- ☐ Uranium
- ☐ Coal
- ☐ Gasoline (petrol), made from oil
- ☐ Firewood

4. Fossil fuels formed from...

- ☐ the buried remains of ancient living things
- ☐ ocean salt
- ☐ falling meteorites
- ☐ melted rock from volcanoes

5. Nuclear power releases energy by...

- ☐ splitting uranium atoms (fission)
- ☐ burning coal
- ☐ spinning in the wind
- ☐ catching sunlight

6. Corn and sugarcane can be turned into a liquid biofuel called _____.

7. The lake of water held behind a dam is called a _____.

8. Because Earth's heat keeps flowing, geothermal is a _____ energy source.

9. Whether hydrogen is truly clean depends on how the _____ used to make it was produced.

10. Adding _____ to walls and roofs keeps heat from leaking out, saving energy.

1. **nature replaces as fast as we use it**

A **renewable** resource is refilled by nature on a human timescale – sunlight, wind, and flowing water keep coming.

2. **fossil fuels**

Coal, oil, and natural gas together supply about 80% of world energy. Renewables are growing but still a smaller share.

3. **Gasoline (petrol), made from oil**

Gasoline, refined from oil, is the main transport fuel. Coal and uranium make electricity, not car fuel.

4. **the buried remains of ancient living things**

Fossil fuels are the remains of plants and plankton, cooked by heat and pressure over millions of years.

5. **splitting uranium atoms (fission)**

Nuclear **fission** splits uranium atoms, releasing huge heat with no burning and no CO₂.

6. **ethanol**

Ethanol is a biofuel made from crops, often blended into gasoline.

7. **reservoir**

The **reservoir** stores water – and energy – until it is released through the turbines.

8. **renewable**

Earth's internal heat is effectively endless, so geothermal is **renewable**.

9. **energy**

Making hydrogen takes energy; if that comes from fossil fuels, the CO₂ just moves upstream.

10. **insulation**

Insulation slows heat loss, so a building needs far less energy to stay warm.