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)

   ☐ 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 _____.

   _____

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   _____

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)**

   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.

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