

AP Environmental Science

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. A **renewable** resource is one that...
 - ☐ nature replaces as fast as we use it
 - ☐ runs out and cannot be replaced
 - ☐ is always cheap
 - ☐ is always dirty
2. Most of the world's energy today comes from...
 - ☐ fossil fuels
 - ☐ solar panels
 - ☐ wind turbines
 - ☐ geothermal
3. Which fuel powers most cars?
 - ☐ Gasoline (petrol), made from oil
 - ☐ Coal
 - ☐ Uranium
 - ☐ Firewood
4. Energy resources around the world are...
 - ☐ spread unevenly - some places have lots, others little
 - ☐ shared equally by every country
 - ☐ all found in one country
 - ☐ the same everywhere
5. Fossil fuels formed from...
 - ☐ the buried remains of ancient living things
 - ☐ melted rock from volcanoes
 - ☐ ocean salt
 - ☐ falling meteorites
6. Coal, oil, and natural gas are the three _____ fuels.

7. As populations and economies grow, total world energy demand is _____ (rising / falling).

8. Many homes burn natural _____ to heat rooms and cook food.

9. Because resources are unevenly spread, countries _____ energy with each other (buy and sell).

10. Burning fossil fuels releases carbon _____, the main greenhouse gas.

AP Environmental Science

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. **spread unevenly - some places have lots, others little**

Nature places resources unevenly — a country may be rich in oil but have little sunshine, or the reverse.

5. **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.

6. **fossil**

Fossil fuels formed from ancient buried life; they are nonrenewable.

7. **rising**

More people and richer lifestyles push global energy demand steadily upward.

8. **gas**

Natural gas is a common heating and cooking fuel, and also generates electricity.

9. **trade**

Uneven distribution drives global energy **trade** — oil-rich nations sell to sun-poor, oil-poor ones.

10. **dioxide**

Combustion releases **carbon dioxide** (CO₂), which traps heat and warms the climate.