

6. Energy Resources and Consumption

Starter Quiz · 课前小测

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.

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.