ENERGY

Energy resources provide us with energy. There are different types of energy resources, including fossil fuels such as coal or oil, and stores of energy such as batteries or the wind. We can divide energy resources into two categories, non-renewable and renewable.

 Non-renewable energy resources cannot be replaced once they are all used up. That means they cannot be renewed or replenished. Once they are gone they cannot be used again.

 Renewable energy resources can be replaced, and will not run out (finish).

1.Complete these sentences using the most suitable word:

a) Coal, natural gas and oil are all _____ (renewable / non-renewable) energy resources. They release _____ (energy / electricity) when they are burned.

b) Wind and solar energy are _____ (renewable / non-renewable) because they _____ (can / cannot) be replaced.

c) Coal, natural gas and oil are called _____ (nuclear fuels / fossil fuels).

d) Two more examples of renewable energies are _____ and _____.

2***. Match each kind of energy with the correct sentence. Underline the key words***

Wave power	is generated from running water. Dams are built across a lake or river in a valley to trap water. The water flows through tunnels and turns the turbines which make electricity.
Geothermal power	are used to convert the Sun's energy into electricity.
Fossil fuels	comes from the movement of water in the sea by the tides. These tides happen twice a day.
Hydroelectricity	uses the energy of the waves to turn turbines that make electricity.
Nuclear energy	uses the energy from plants and waste materials to make electricity.
Wind energy	is made from radioactive uranium ore which occurs naturally in the ground.
Tidal energy	uses the heat that comes from deep rocks under the surface of the Earth.
Biomass	were formed in the Carboniferous period millions of years ago (before the dinosaurs!)
Solar panels	is used to turn wind turbines and make electricity.

3. **Fill in the gaps with the words in the box below.**

a) Is nuclear power renewable? _____.

b) Nuclear power stations use_____ as fuel. They need very little, compared to a "fossil" power station because there is much more _____ in nuclear fuel.

c) The _____ reaction inside the _____ creates heat, which turns _____ into steam to drive _____, which drive generators to make electricity.

d) _____ power stations do not create atmospheric pollution, because they do not _____anything. However, the small amount of _____ that they do produce is very _____.

Nuclear - burn - chain - dangerous - energy - reactor - turbines - uranium - waste - water

HELPFUL VOCABULARY		
Global warming	Risk of acid rain	Renewable/ non renewable
CO2 emission (greenhouse effect)	Noisy	Cheap / expensive to build
Remote locations	Floods a large area	Reliable /unreliable
Depends on the weather	Waste	High / low cost per unit of electricity
Risk of big accident	Unsightly	Free energy resource
Small amount of fuel produces a lot of electricity	Popular / unpopular	Safe /unsafe