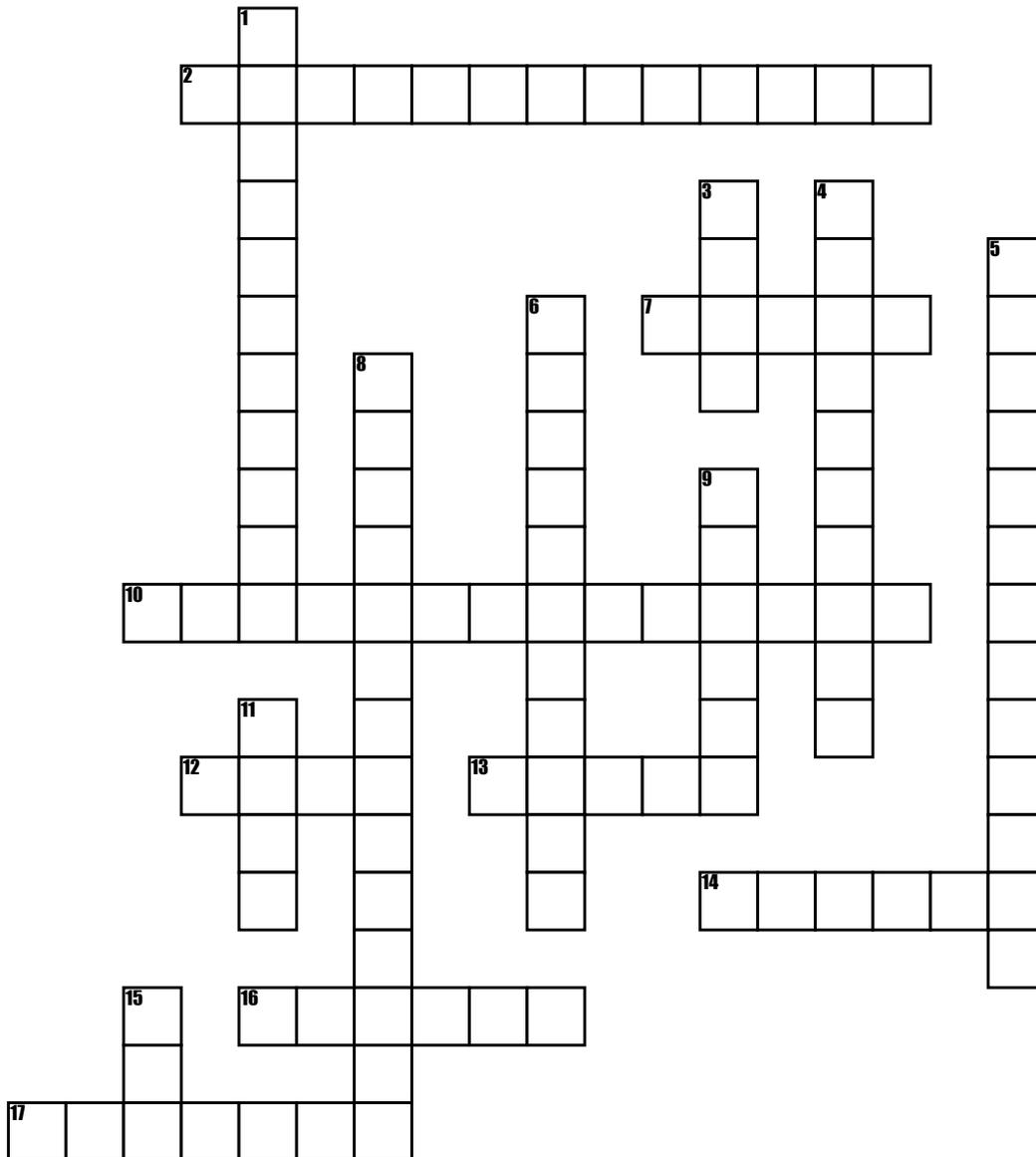


# Fossil Fuels



## Across

**2.** A colorless, odorless gas produced by burning carbon.

**7.** The planet third in order from the sun.

**10.** Energy liberated by a chemical reaction or absorbed in the formation of a chemical compound.

**12.** Material such as coal, gas, or oil that is burned to produce heat or power.

**13.** (of organic matter) rot or decompose through the action of bacteria and fungi.

**14.** The chemical element of atomic number 6.

**16.** The process or industry of obtaining coal or other minerals from a mine.

**17.** Contaminate (water, air, or a place) with harmful or poisonous substances.

## Down

**1.** The series of processes by which carbon compounds are interconverted in the environment, chiefly involving the incorporation of carbon dioxide into living tissue by photosynthesis and its return to the atmosphere through respiration, the decay of dead organisms, and the burning of fossil fuels.

**3.** A combustible black or dark brown rock consisting mainly of carbonized plant matter, found mainly in underground deposits and widely used as fuel.

**4.** Flammable gas, consisting largely of methane and other hydrocarbons, occurring naturally underground (often in association with petroleum) and used as fuel.

**5.** A gradual increase in the overall temperature of the earth's atmosphere generally attributed to the greenhouse effect caused by increased levels of carbon dioxide, chlorofluorocarbons, and other pollutants.

**6.** A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.

**8.** Any change that results in the formation of new chemical substance.

**9.** The capacity of a physical system to perform work.

**11.** (of a fire) flame or glow while consuming a material such as coal or wood.

**15.** A viscous liquid derived from petroleum, especially for use as a fuel or lubricant.