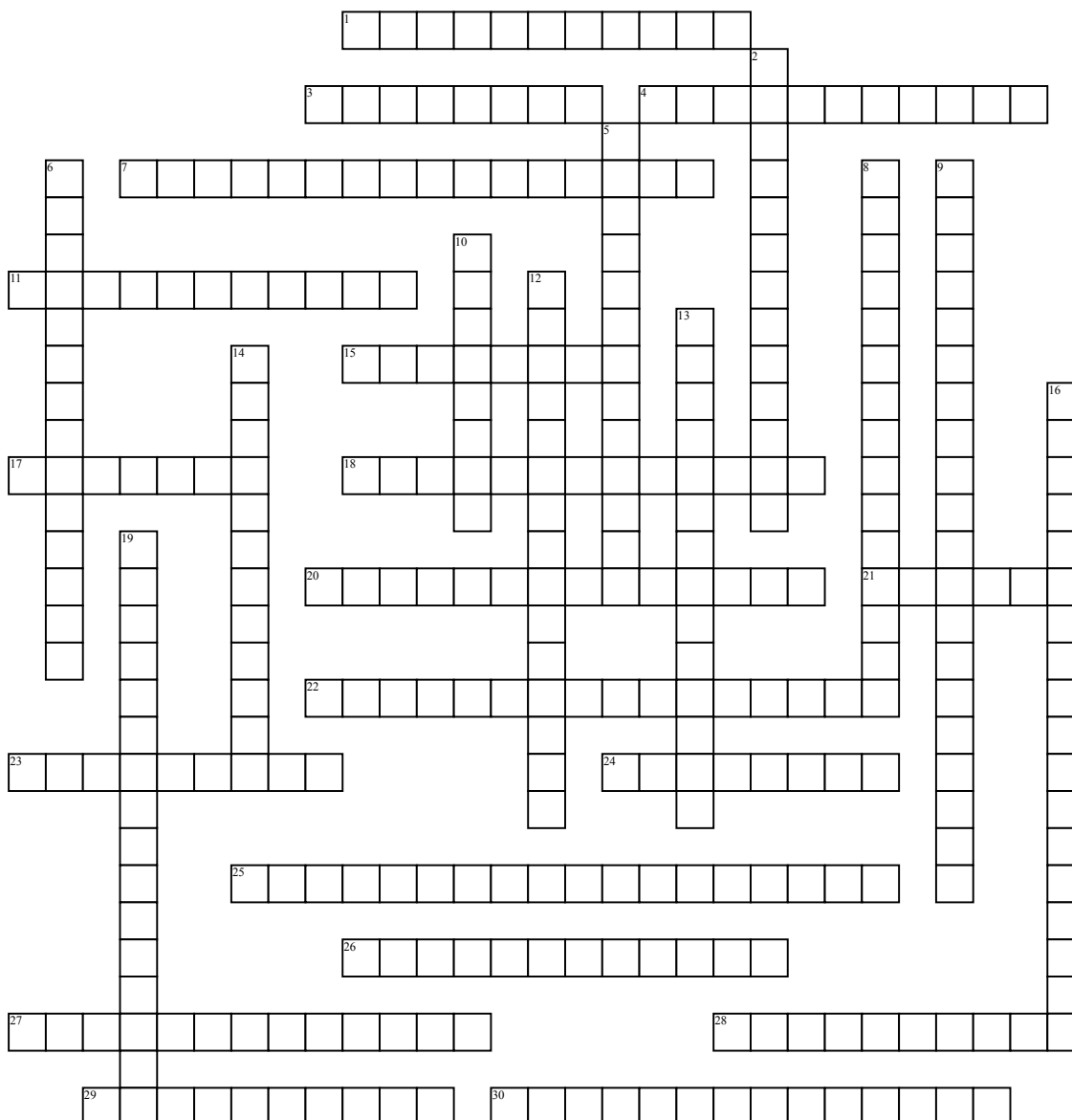


Vocabulary Assignment



Across

1. is a form of hydropower that converts the energy of tides into useful forms of power – mainly electricity.
3. an accident in a nuclear reactor in which the fuel overheats and melts the reactor core or shielding.
4. mine that is worked from the earth's surface
7. extraction of minerals and ores from underground.
11. a form of energy resulting from the existence of charged particles (
15. deposit of loose sand or partially consolidated sandstone containing petroleum or other hydrocarbons.
17. fuel derived directly from living matter.
18. the energy released during nuclear fission or fusion, especially when used to generate electricity.
20. methane ice or methane clathrate, consists of methane, which is enclosed in frozen water.
21. strength and vitality required for sustained physical or mental activity.
22. the goal to reduce the amount of energy required to provide products and services.
23. a liquid mixture of hydrocarbons that is present in certain rock strata and can be extracted and refined to produce fuels including gasoline, kerosene, and diesel oil
24. having power over bodies

25. resource of economic value that cannot be readily replaced by natural means on a level equal to its consumption.
26. outflow of acidic water from metal mines or coal mines.
27. relating to or denoting substances obtained by the refining and processing of petroleum or natural gas.
28. process of burning something.
29. power derived from the energy of falling water or fast running water
30. nuclear reaction in which atomic nuclei of low atomic number fuse to form a heavier nucleus with the release of energy.

Down

2. energy that a body possesses by virtue of being in motion.
5. biomass is a renewable energy source from living or recently living plant and animal materials which can be used as fuel.
6. nuclear reaction in which a heavy nucleus splits spontaneously or on impact with another particle, with the release of energy.
8. energy possessed by a body by virtue of its position relative to others, stresses within itself, electric charge, and other factors.
9. electricity and the earth's thermal energy for a heat

10. fine-grained sedimentary rock from which oil can be extracted.
12. energy from a source that is not depleted when used, such as wind or solar power.
13. an apparatus or structure in which fissile material can be made to undergo a controlled, self-sustaining nuclear reaction with the consequent release of energy.
14. radioactive waste material, for example from the use or reprocessing of nuclear fuel.
16. the total energy of an isolated system remains constant irrespective of whatever internal changes may take place with energy disappearing in one form reappearing in another.
19. heat energy generated and stored in the Earth.