

WORD DEFINITION STRIPS	
<p>Natural gas: A combustible gas found in the earth used to heat homes, water, and cook food.</p>	<p>Coal: A black combustible solid formed from plants. Often used to generate electricity.</p>
<p>Crude oil: Formed from marine animal and plant material at the bottom of ancient seas. Usually a black liquid.</p>	<p>Nuclear energy: Energy produced by changes in the nucleus of atoms.</p>
<p>Propane: A combustible gas found in natural gas. It contains 3 carbon and 8 hydrogen atoms (C_3H_8).</p>	<p>Solar energy: Radiation energy from the sun. The primary source of all energy.</p>
<p>Methane: The most common combustible gas found in natural gas. It contains 1 carbon and 4 hydrogen atoms (CH_4).</p>	<p>Gasoline: Produced from refined crude oil.</p>
<p>Energy: The ability to do work, derived from the conversion of an energy source.</p>	<p>Uranium: The fuel used in a nuclear reactor to generate electricity.</p>
<p>BTU: A measure of heat energy (British thermal unit).</p>	<p>Chemical energy: A form of energy contained in coal, natural gas, and oil.</p>
<p>Hydrocarbon: A molecule made of hydrogen and carbon atoms: coal, oil, natural gas.</p>	<p>Heat energy: A form of energy produced from the combustion (burning) of coal, oil, or natural gas, or the fission of uranium.</p>
<p>Hydroelectricity: Electrical energy produced by a water-powered turbine generator located inside a dam.</p>	<p>Wood: Formed from the conversion of the sun's energy through photosynthesis.</p>
	<p>Refuse: Useless, unwanted or discarded materials (garbage). Can be used to generate electricity or produce natural gas.</p>

<p>Wind: A form of kinetic (moving) energy produced in part by the sun's heating of Earth.</p>	<p>Synthetic fuel: Gaseous or liquid hydrocarbon fuel produced from a solid hydrocarbon fuel, such as coal.</p>
<p>Geothermal: Heat energy from within the earth.</p>	<p>Lignite: A brownish, peat-like coal.</p>
<p>Fossil fuels: Formed from ancient plants and animals—coal, oil, natural gas.</p>	<p>Tidal power: Power obtained from falling and rising ocean tides.</p>
<p>Fuel: Something which burns to produce heat energy.</p>	<p>Primary energy: Energy in its naturally occurring form—coal, oil, natural gas.</p>
<p>Food: Stored chemical energy produced by the conversion of solar energy through photosynthesis. A source of energy for animals.</p>	<p>Fission: A splitting of atoms to release energy.</p>
<p>Renewable energy: A nondepletable source of energy such as the sun.</p>	<p>Oil shale: A sedimentary rock containing kerogen. The kerogen when heated yields crude oil.</p>
<p>Fusion: The combining of atoms to release energy.</p>	<p>Charcoal: A carbon containing material produced by the heating of wood. Often used as a fuel.</p>
<p>Petroleum: A naturally occurring material (gaseous, liquid, or solid) composed mainly of chemical compounds of carbon and hydrogen.</p>	<p>Electricity: Energy in transit, kinetic energy, obtained when electric charges are set in motion by an electromotive force.</p>