Chapter 5.2

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| Renewable Resource | a resource that can be replaced at the same rate it is used |
| Non-Renewable Resource | a resource that forms at a rate that is much slower than the rate at which it is consumed |
| Fossil Fuels | coal, oil and natural gas |
| Recycling  | reusing waste or scrap materials |
| Peat  | it’s like dry, crumbly grass – it eventually turns into coal |
| Lignite | peat that has been heated and pressed on – the first stage of coal |
| Bituminous | the softest coal – eventually forms anthracite |
| Anthracite | the most pure coal – it is the hardest and burns very well 90% carbon |
| Coal | a solid fossil fuel that is formed from ancient decomposed plants |
| Natural Gas | a fossil fuel that is made from ancient organisms – a gaseous mixture of hydrocarbons |
| Petroleum | a liquid mixture of hydrocarbons used a fuel - formed from the remains of ancient, microscopic, sea organisms |
| Smog | the main air pollution – caused by burning petroleum (from cars) |

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Chapter 5.3

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| Nuclear Fission | splitting the nuclei of a radioactive atom to create electricity – used in nuclear power plants |
| Nuclear Fusion | forcing two nuclei of helium atoms to become one atom – releases energy for electricity  |
| Biomass | organic (plant) matter that is used as fuel (like gasoline) |
| Geothermal Energy | Energy created from the heat that exists inside the earth – like using a geyser to spin a mill |
| Hydroelectric Energy | energy for electricity that is created from falling water – uses a water mill |
| Solar Energy | the energy that is produced from the sun |
| Chemical Energy | energy released when a compound reacts forming a new compound |
| Nuclear Energy | energy released by a fission reaction |
| Gasohol | a mixture of gasoline and alcohol that is used for fuel |
| Geyser | a natural vent that discharges steam from the earth (used to turn a mill) |

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