

1. <b>fuel</b>	material such as wood, peat, or coal that is burned to produce energy	16. <b>sustainable energy</b>	involves global management of Earth's natural resources to ensure that current and future energy needs will be met without harming the environment
2. <b>biomass fuel</b>	fuel derived from living things (plant stalks, corn hulls, fecal material, field crops, peat, wood); renewable sources	17. <b>conservation</b>	using less, perhaps by using locally-available resources
3. <b>hydrocarbon</b>	molecules with hydrogen and carbon bonds only; The result of the combination of carbon dioxide and water during photosynthesis	18. <b>biofuels</b>	fuels similar to gasoline--biodiesel and ethanol--made from crops like corn and soybeans (renewable resources)
4. <b>peat</b>	light, spongy, organic biomass fuel derived from moss and other bog plants		
5. <b>fossil fuel</b>	non-renewable energy resource formed over geologic time from the compression and partial decomposition of organisms that lived many years ago (bitumen, coal, kerogen, natural gas, petroleum)		
6. <b>ground to deep underground order one would find fossil fuels</b>	impermeable rock, gas, oil, water		
7. <b>nonrenewable resources</b>	resources that take much time to replenish such as coal; used by the majority of industrialized countries		
8. <b>coal</b>	most abundant nonrenewable fossil fuel. Bituminous coal is most common in U.S.		
9. <b>sun</b>	ultimate source of energy for most energy sources, but NOT for geothermal or nuclear energy		
10. <b>photovoltaic cell</b>	thin, transparent wafer that convert sunlight into electrical energy and is made up of two layers of two types of silicon		
11. <b>hydroelectric power</b>	power generated by converting the energy of free-falling water to electricity		
12. <b>geothermal energy</b>	energy produced by Earth's naturally occurring heat, steam, and hot water (not from the sun)		
13. <b>nuclear fission</b>	process in which a heavy nucleus divides to form smaller nuclei and one or two neutrons and produces a large amount of energy		
14. <b>energy efficiency</b>	type of conservation in which the amount of work produced is compared to the amount of energy used; using energy resources in productive ways		
15. <b>cogeneration</b>	production of two usable forms of energy at the same time from the same process, which can conserve resources and generate income		