Energy Fact Cards

Biomass	In the 1800's this provided 90% of energy in the US.
Coal	Mostly used to make electricity in the US.
Geothermal	Is found around the Ring of Fire most often
Hydropower	Used by the Greeks over 2,000 years ago
Natural Gas	We get most of ours from Texas and Alaska
Petroleum	Is used to make deodorant, aspirin, shampoo, DVD's, and toothpaste
Propane	Can be pressurized and stored as a liquid
Solar energy	One day's worth is enough to power the USA for a year.
Uranium (Nuclear)	A big concern is storage of waste
Wind energy	It is only available about 18 hours a day.

Note to teacher: Type of energy and fact are correctly matched here. Save one copy to use as answer key before cutting apart for students.

Information adapted from *Intermediate Energy Infobook* by The Need Project (2010).

Rubric for Multimedia presentation

	Exceeds Expectations 3	**Meets Expectations 2**	**Below Expectations 1**
Content	Questions answered correctly with significant detail	Questions answered correctly	Some information is missing or incorrect.
Visuals	Two relative and appropriate pictures, plus video and/or sound clips	Two relative and appropriate pictures	Less than two pictures and or pictures are not related or are inappropriate.
Presentation	Visually appealing. No grammatical or spelling errors.	Visually appealing. 1-2 grammatical or spelling errors.	Lacks visual appeal. Greater than 2 spelling or grammatical errors.

Type of Energy	Major Use (s)	Advantages	Disadvantages	Renewable or Nonrenewable?
Biomass				
Coal				
Geothermal				
Hydropower				
Natural Gas				
Petroleum				
Propane				
Solar				
Uranium (Nuclear)				
Wind energy				

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Types of Energy Answer Key

Type of Energy	Major Use (s)	Advantages	Disadvantages	Renewable or Nonrenewable?
Biomass	Manufacturing products Transportation	Can reduce greenhouse gases,	Pollution when burned Some forms of biomass are not very energy rich	Renewable
Coal	Electricity	Energy rich, reserves will last 250 more years	Creates pollution	Nonrenewable
Geothermal	Heating, electricity	No emissions	Not widely available	Renewable
Hydropower	Electricity	Dams allow storage of energy	Dependent on large rivers, alters environment to build dams	Renewable
Natural Gas	Industrial use	Easily shipped by pipelines, cleaner than gasoline	Releases carbon dioxide when burned, hard to find and mine	Nonrenewable
Petroleum	Transportation	Energy rich and cost effective	Limited amounts, pollution	Nonrenewable
Propane	Industry, transportation	Clean burning, easily stored as a liquid	Not as widely available as petroleum	Nonrenewable
Solar	Space heating and electricity	Enormous amounts available	Expensive to convert to electricity, available only during daylight hours	Renewable
Uranium (Nuclear)	Electricity	No air pollution	Storage of radioactive waste	Nonrenewable
Wind energy	Electricity	No air pollution, low cost	Noise, threat to birds and bats, must have the correct wind speed	Renewable

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