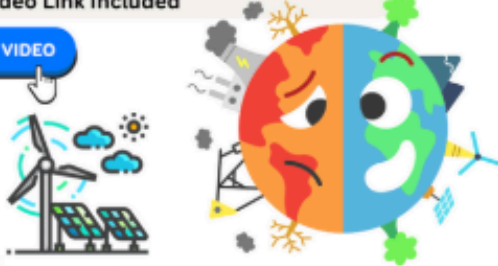


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Crash Course CLIMATE AND ENERGY #3: Can We Make Electricity without Fossil Fuels

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1. The process of reducing carbon emissions from electricity generation is known as _____ the electricity supply.
2. Power plants that run on _____ fuels emit carbon dioxide and contribute to the greenhouse effect.
3. Solar power captures _____ from the sun and converts it into electricity.
4. Photovoltaic panels absorb particles of light called _____.
5. Wind power generates electricity using the movement of _____ to spin turbines.
6. The supply from solar and wind is not constant, meaning it is _____.
7. The minimum constant level of electricity demand is called the _____.
8. The increased demand for electricity at specific times is referred to as the _____.
9. Hydroelectric power works by releasing water from a _____ at elevation to turn turbines.
10. In nuclear power, atoms of uranium undergo nuclear _____ to release heat.
11. The extra cost associated with low-carbon energy sources compared to fossil fuels is known as the _____.
12. Fossil fuels often appear cheaper because governments provide _____ and subsidies.
13. Electrifying _____, like tractors and watering systems, can help reduce emissions in agriculture.
14. The biggest challenge to widespread use of carbon-free electricity is _____ and _____.
15. Carbon that cannot be avoided can be captured and stored through a process called carbon _____.

Crash Course CLIMATE AND ENERGY #3: Can We Make Electricity without Fossil Fuels KEY

1. The process of reducing carbon emissions from electricity generation is known as **decarbonizing** the electricity supply.
2. Power plants that run on **fossil** fuels emit carbon dioxide and contribute to the greenhouse effect.
3. Solar power captures **radiation** from the sun and converts it into electricity.
4. Photovoltaic panels absorb particles of light called **photons**.
5. Wind power generates electricity using the movement of **air** to spin turbines.
6. The supply from solar and wind is not constant, meaning it is **intermittent**.
7. The minimum constant level of electricity demand is called the **baseload**.
8. The increased demand for electricity at specific times is referred to as the **peak load**.
9. Hydroelectric power works by releasing water from a **reservoir** at elevation to turn turbines.
10. In nuclear power, atoms of uranium undergo nuclear **fission** to release heat.
11. The extra cost associated with low-carbon energy sources compared to fossil fuels is known as the **Green Premium**.
12. Fossil fuels often appear cheaper because governments provide **tax cuts** and subsidies.
13. Electrifying **agriculture**, like tractors and watering systems, can help reduce emissions in agriculture.
14. The biggest challenge to widespread use of carbon-free electricity is **storing** and **transmitting** it.
15. Carbon that cannot be avoided can be captured and stored through a process called carbon **sequestration**.

15 Questions

Answer Key Included

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