Energy Types

1. Lithosphere (dig or mine for them)

Fossil fuels (thermal power plant)	Nuclear power plant	Geothermal
Coal, oil and natural gas are burned in power plants	Radioactive element (uranium) is mined and when the atom is split a tremendous amount of energy is created	From the internal heat of the Earth where hot magma lies, a fluid is circulated deep underground, heated, and then returned to surface.
Non-renewable	Non-renewable	Renewable
-reliable -abundant now -natural gas is methane (biogas) - burning methane for energy is less harmful than releasing it into the atmosphere.	- 1 kg of uranium produces as much energy as 2 500 000 kg of coal abundant - reliable	- Reliable - can heat and cool - extremely efficient - no alternate source of energy needed
 *only one to cause GW. Emits a lot of CO₂ into air Will run out one day 	 waste water put in soil meltdown releases huge amounts of radiation 	 initially very expensive need space to build cannot be used everywhere.

2. Hydrosphere (water)

Hyrdoelectricity	Wave and ocean current	Tidal
Derived from movement of falling water causing turbines to spin.	Energy obtained from the flow of ocean tides when underwater turbines spin.	Electricity can be generated from tides when energy from a high tide is collected
Renewable	Renewable	Renewable
- reliable - no alternate	does not takea lot of space inwater/landwaves arepredictable	- waves are
source of		predictable - saves land space
energy neededmain source		
of energy in Quebec		- quiet
damagesecosystemcausesfloods	need alternate energy sourcecan hurt aquatic species and migrations	needsalternateenergy sourcetakes up a lot of water space
kills wildlifeor causesthem tomigrate		- can hurt aquatic species and migrations

3. Atmosphere (air)

Wind turbines	Sun	
As blades turn, they activate an electric generator	The sun's energy is captured causing electrons to flow creating current electricity.	
Renewable	Renewable	
Can be built on	-easy to use and	
existing farms	maintain	
noise pollution		
 takes up land can't be built everywhere needs alternate source of energy kills birds 	 takes up land expensive initially for private use needs alternate source of energy 	

Recap:

- Fossil fuels is the only one which contributes to global warming.
- Fossil fuels are coal, oil and natural gas.
- Nuclear power plants does not contribute to fossil fuels, but a nuclear meltdown can have devastating effects.
- Geothermal, hydro, wave, tidal, solar and wind are all renewable.

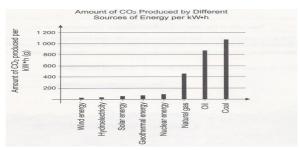
Past exam questions

- 1. Which of the following technologies uses an energy source derived from the lithosphere?
- A) Tidal barrage
- B) Wind turbine
- C) Photovoltaic cell
- (D) Coal-fired plant
- 2. A community in Gaspé is researching the environmental impacts of different energy sources. Below is a list of possible environmental impacts
 - 1. Tidal barrages can disrupt marine life.
 - 2. Tidal power plants and coal power plants release greenhouse gases.
 - 3. Nuclear power plants create no greenhouse gases.
 - 4. Flooding is a concern in the building of hydroelectric dams.

Which of the above statements are true?

- A) 1, 2 and 3
- (C)1, 3 and 4
- B) 1 and 4
- D) 2 and 3

3. The use of energy sources generates greenhouse gas emissions. The graph below shows the amount of greenhouse gas, CO₂, produced by different sources of energy per kilowatt-hour.



According to this graph, which of the following statements is true?

- A) Coal produces less greenhouse gas than all the other fossil fuels combined.
- B) Only renewable energy sources produce less than 200 g of CO₂ per kilowatt-hour.
- C) Each energy source from the lithosphere produces more than 400 g of CO₂ per kilowatt-hour.
- D) Solar energy produces less greenhouse gas than the main energy source from the atmosphere.