WAVE ENERGY

1. Fill in the gaps with words provided. Beware of the spelling or it will be marked as a mistake.

air	airflow	chamber	changes	coast	compressed
decompressed		direction	energy	falls	flow
low	motion	oceans	opening	power	rises
sea	turbine	waves	Wells		

The water of the ---------- of the world is almost always in ---------. Hardly ever interrupted, waves break at the -------- lines. A wave power station can generate energy day and night, all year round.
An enclosed ---------- has an opening beneath ------ level which allows water to --------- from the sea to the chamber and back. As water level -------- in the chamber, ----- is forced forward and backwards through a -------- connected to an upper ---------- in the chamber. As it is ---------- and ----------, the air flow has sufficient -------- to drive the ------- turbine. It is a feature of the Wells turbine that it is driven in the same --------- by forward *and* reverse --------- through the turbine. Even relatively ------- wave motion can generate enough airflow to keep the turbine moving and to generate ---------.

2. Classify the following statements into advantages (A) or disadvantages (D) of WAVE ENERGY:

- Long-lasting
- Currently not very efficient, so large amount of resources needed
- It does not contribute to global warming, ozone depletion and does not cause acid rain
- It does not produce carbon dioxide
- Limited to specific areas
- Renewable (Unlimited supply)
- It is reliable
- Cost-effective to maintain