

Unit 10 – Vocabulary

1. Energy which comes from natural gas, oil, and coal is called _____ energy.
A. non-renewable B. non-reusable C. non-recyclable D. non-refillable
2. We can save our energy at home by switching off electrical _____ when not in use.
a. tools B. appliances C. instruments D. facilities
3. In some places, people use _____ to turn water energy into electricity.
a. waterfall B. waterproof C. waterwheels D. waterpower
4. Some households in the region installed _____ panels to convert sunlight into usable electricity.
A. Sun B. solar C. sunny D. sun-dried
5. A large number of people mistakenly believe that natural resources will never _____.
A. use up B. run out of C run out D. take up
6. The burning of oil, coal and natural gas can produce carbon dioxide, which contributes to _____.
A. pollutant B. polluter C. pollute D. pollution
7. We cannot conserve natural resources by using _____ energy resources such as hydro energy, wind energy, solar energy, and so on.
A. alternative B. non-renewable C. scarce D. reusable
8. Everyone can help _____ the environment by reducing their carbon footprint.
A. save B. rescue C. protest D. assist
9. _____, which is produced by the breakdown of organic matter such as dead plants and animals, is an environmentally-friendly energy source.
A. Solar energy B. Wind energy C. Biogas D. Hydro energy
10. Solar energy, one of the most _____ renewable energy resources, will never run out.
A. full B. plenty C. cheap D. abundant
11. Non-renewable energy sources will not be restored, once they are _____.
A. run out B. used up C. run out of D. used
12. A new hydroelectric power plant will be built to _____ electricity for the people in the region.
A. create B. have C. produce D. save

13. Sunlight is one of our planet's most abundant and _____ energy resources.

- A. available B. scarce C. plenty D. expensive

14. Renewable energy sources are more _____ than non-renewable energy sources.

- A. friendly-environmentally B. environmental-friendly
C. environmentally-friendly D. friendly-environmentally

15. Fossil fuels are by far the most widely-used energy sources in our society, but they are _____ to the environment.

- A. harm B. harmful C. harmless D. unharmed

16. Non-renewable energy sources are _____ because they can't be replaced.

- A. unlimited B. abundant C. limited D. economical

17. In some areas, _____ is a big problem due to high temperatures.

- A. overcool B. overheat C. hot D. overheating

18. Once non-renewable energy sources are used _____ they are gone forever.

- a. out b. up c. for d. off

19. Many chemicals have a damaging effect _____ effect environment.

- a. on b. in c. to d. for

20. Renewable energy is also called "_____ energy" because it doesn't pollute the air.

- a. inexhaustible b. available c. clean d. dangerous

21. _____ the pollution it cause, coal still plays an important role in the production of electricity around the world .

- a. Despite b. Due to c. Even though d. However

22. What _____ if carbon dioxide levels continue to increase?

- a. happen b. will happen c. will be happened d. will be happening

23. The use of wind energy is growing rapidly because it is widely available and _____ .

- a. environmental friendly b. environmental friendly
c. environment friendly d. friendly environmental

24. Using solar panels at home can help _____ your electric bill and your carbon footprint.

- a. reduce b. increase c. provide d. convert

25. Wind power is the most promising _____ source of energy.

- a. non-renewable b. natural c. limited d. alternative

26. You can save much water by _____ .

- a. using energy saving light bulbs b. using biogas for cooking
c. taking showers instead of baths d. walking or riding a bike to school

27. 'Is it difficult to reduce our carbon footprints?' ' _____ '
- a. It depends on the way you think. b. Not at all. Just practicing the 3R's.
- c. It's not if we still rely on fossil fuels. d. I'm not sure. What will happen?
28. Emissions from vehicles have negativeon the environment.
- A. tasks B. effects C. benefits D. problems
29. Using non-renewable energy sources like coal, oila lot of carbon dioxide.
- A. makes B. does C. uses D. produces
30. Theysolar panels on the roof of the house to catch the energy from the sun.
- A. have B. get C. install D. put
31. Wind is one type ofsource of energy.
- A. renewable B. expensive C. dangerous D. exhaustible
32. What things do they think mighta big carbon footprint?
- A. take B. put C. carry D. create
33. I think that using biogas is abundant and
- A. limited B. polluting C. cheap D. exhaustible
34. Solar energy is plentiful and it can beeasily.
- A. recycled B. replaced C. reduced D. reused
35. We install solar panels on our roof for the heating andwater.
- A. hot B. cold C. dirty D. clean
36. His brother iscracks in the water pipes.
- A. having B. checking C. taking D. producing
37. The teacher isa talk about how to save energy.
- A. doing B. taking C. giving D. making
38. Coal will be _____ by another renewable source of energy in the future.
- A. replaced B. replacement C. replacing D. replaceable
39. Natural gas is _____ and it is harmful to the environment.
- A. limitation B. limited C. limitable D. limiting
40. I like solar energy because it is _____.
- A. plenty B. plentiful C. plently D. plentiness
41. Using public transport can reduce _____.
- A. pollute B. polluted C. pollution D. polluting
42. These types of energy do not cause pollution or waste _____ resources.
- A. natural B. nature C. naturalist D. naturally
43. We hope that by using solar energy, the problem of energy _____ will be solved.
- A. shortness B. shortage C. shortly D. shorten
44. This new plant is being built to provide _____ for the population of the local area.
- A. electric B. electrically C. electricity D. electrician

45. Remember to turn off the lights when _____ to bed, boy!
A. go B. going C. goes D. gone
46. She wears a sweater to keep her body _____ in the early winter.
A. warming B. warmth C. warm D. warmly
47. What are the advantages and _____ of using public transport?
A. disadvantage B. unadvantage C. disadvantaging D. disadvantageness
48. What should we do to _____ electricity?
A. cut B. take C. save D. waste
49. Someone's carbon _____ is a measurement of the amount of carbon dioxide that their activities produce.
A. effect B. amount C. footprint D. energy
50. _____ source of energy is the source that can't be replaced after use.
A. Renewable B. Natural C. Effective D. Non-renewable
51. In my opinion, nuclear power is not only expensive but also _____ to our environment.
A. danger B. dangerous C. rick D. disaster
52. Several governments try to _____ the use of fossil fuels.
A. reduce B. increase C. waste D. save
53. It is a good idea to use _____ when travelling long distances.
A. cars B. taxis C. private cars D. public transport
54. Wave energy is a source of _____ energy.
A. environment friendly B. environmentally friendly
C. environmental friendly D. environmentally friendliness
55. Biogas is _____ and cheap for cooking and heating.
A. plenty B. abundant C. serious D. expensive
56. Alternative sources of energy _____ developed in the near future.
A. is B. was C. has been D. will be
57. We should use them _____ and try to find out alternative sources of power.
A. economy B. economical C. economic D. economically