

## Vocabulary: Unit 7: Earth's Energy Resources

<b>energy</b>	The ability to do work or produce change.
<b>non-renewable resource</b>	A resource that is used quicker than it can be replenished.
<b>renewable resource</b>	A resource that can be replenished quicker than it is used.
<b>fossil fuel</b>	A natural fuel such as coal or gas, formed in the geological past from the remains of living organisms.
<b>coal</b>	A solid fossil fuel formed from the partially decomposed remains of ancient forests.
<b>peat</b>	A brown, soil-like material characteristic of boggy, acid ground, consisting of partly decomposed vegetable matter.
<b>lignite</b>	A soft brownish coal showing traces of plant structure, intermediate between bituminous coal and peat.
<b>bituminous coal</b>	A sedimentary rock that contains impurities such as sulfur.
<b>anthracite coal</b>	Coal that has been metamorphosed and is nearly all carbon, which makes it more pure and cleaner burning.
<b>fracking</b>	Short for hydraulic fracturing; fluids are pumped into a reservoir rock to create fractures that liberate natural gas.
<b>hydroelectric power</b>	Electricity generated by hydropower; the production of electrical power through the use of the gravitational force of falling or flowing water.
<b>geothermal power</b>	Power generated using steam produced by heat emanating from the molten core of the Earth.
<b>biomass</b>	The material that comes from plants and animals that were recently living.
<b>biofuel</b>	Fuel generated from biomass.