



EVERYBODY NEEDS POWER. But some of the ways we generate and use power can have a dramatic effect on the environment. This *Energy Awareness Activity Book* provides a number of clues and tips on how to make smart energy choices, save money, and reduce our impact on the environment. Before you begin, here are a few concepts to keep in mind.

Energy Efficiency: More than 90% of the energy we use comes from fossil fuels that are nonrenewable and cause pollution. One of the greatest energy resources we have at our fingertips is energy efficiency, or the energy that would otherwise be wasted. Choose the most energy-efficient equipment. Look for the ENERGY STAR® label.

Renewable Energy: Renewable energy does not pollute the environment and can be continually replenished. Here are some of the major renewable resources being used today:



Biomass is any organic material that can be burned or converted to ethanol or methane. Ethanol is used as a vehicle fuel, and methane is captured from decaying garbage and waste to produce energy.



Wind energy is used to turn the blades connected to a turbine to produce electricity. Many places have wind resources powerful and steady enough to harness.

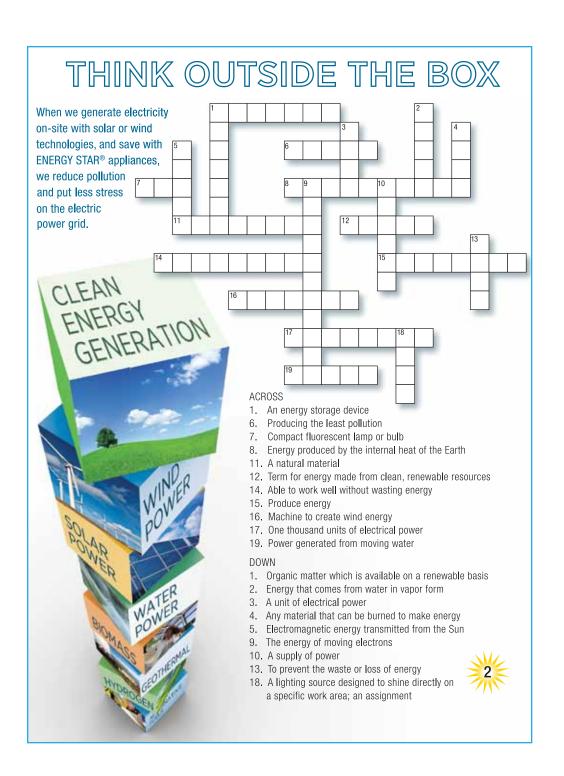


Solar energy is the Sun's radiant energy that can be absorbed, stored, and released by substances or converted directly into electricity using photovoltaic (PV) cells.



Geothermal energy is produced in the Earth's core. Low-temperature geothermal can be used to heat and cool building interior spaces. High-temperature geothermal resources are recovered with wells or pipes deep underground and can be used to heat buildings or produce electricity.







JOIN THE SEARCH FOR RENEWABLE AND EFFICIENT ENERGY!

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GREEN

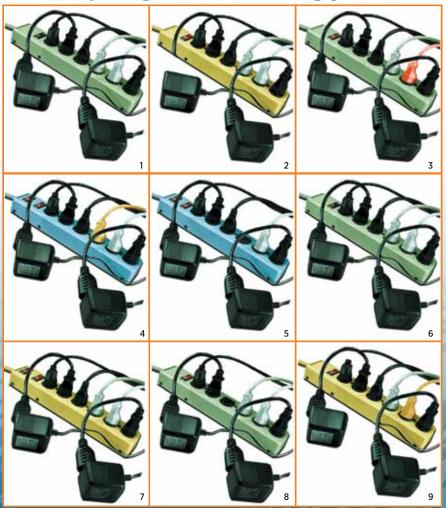
HYBRID HYDRO HYDROGEN KILOWATT PHOTOVOLTAIC POWER RENEWABLE RESOURCE SAVE SCIENCE SOLAR STAR

SUSTAINABLE TURBINE WATT WEATHERIZE WIND

ENERGY FACT: Wind turbines are available in a variety of sizes. The largest machine has propellers that span more than the length of a football field, stands 20 building stories high, and produces enough electricity to power 1,400 homes.



nplug that energy drain!



ENERGY FACT: Use power strips to switch off TVs, game systems, home theater equipment, and stereos when you're not using them. Even when you think these products are turned off, together, their "standby" consumption can be equivalent to that of a 75 or 100 watt light bulb running continuously.

Do the Math!

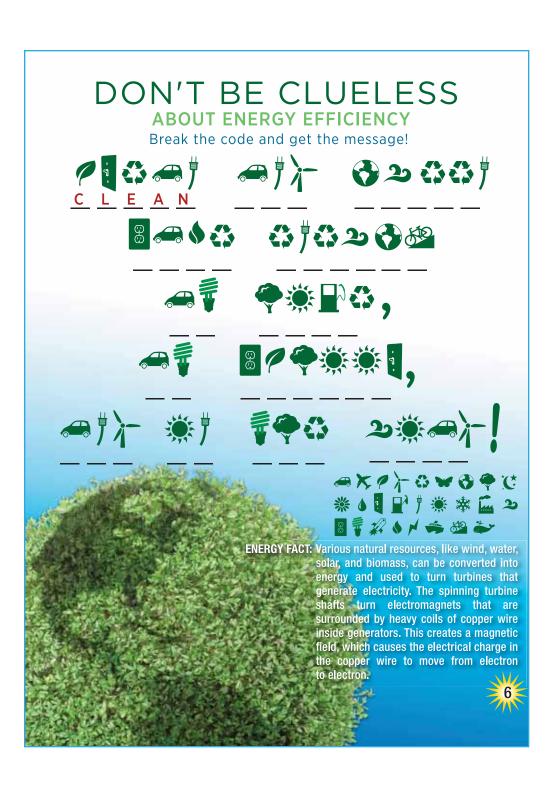
If every American home replaced just one light bulb with an ENERGY STAR® qualified bulb, we would save enough energy to light more than 3 million homes for a year.

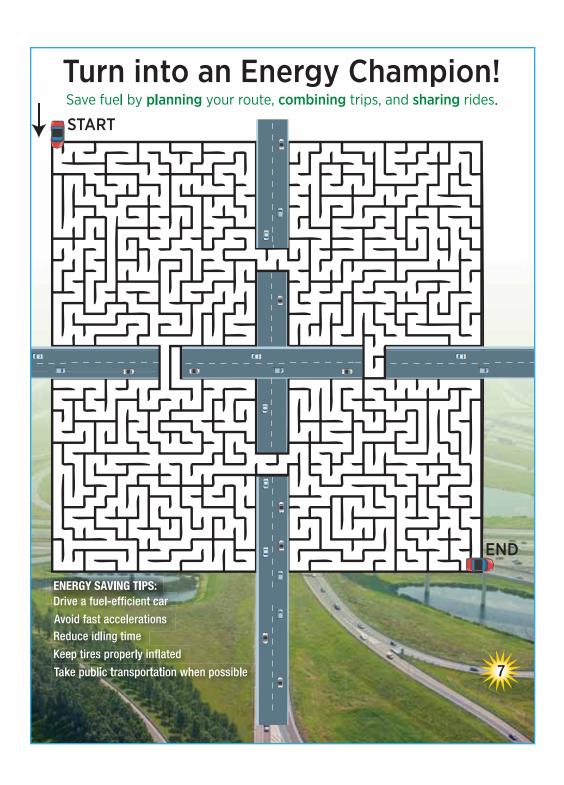


Fit the numbers 1 - 9 in each 3 x 3 square, row and column. No repeats!

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ENERGY FACT: Compact flourescent bulbs use about 1/4 the energy and can last 10 times longer than incandescent bulbs. Remember – turn off unnecessary lighting! When buying bulbs, look for a CFL bulb with wattage that is one-quarter of the incandescent you're replacing.





MAKE THE CONNECTION!

Efficiency = Savings!



CLEAN 1

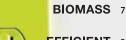
GREEN 2

RESOURCE 3

OFF-PEAK 4

GENERATE 5

ALTERNATIVE FUEL 6



EFFICIENT 8

WEATHERIZE 9

FOSSIL FUEL 10

INCANDESCENT 11

RETROFIT 12



WATT 14

SLEEP 15

a Monitor setting

ь Update with efficient equipment

c Produce power

d Healthy, efficient, sustainable

e Insulate and prevent air leaks

f Produce more work with less energy

Renewable energy resources

h Organic matter to produce energy

i Inefficient light bulb

j Efficient vehicle with advanced technology

k Hydrogen and Ethanol

A natural material

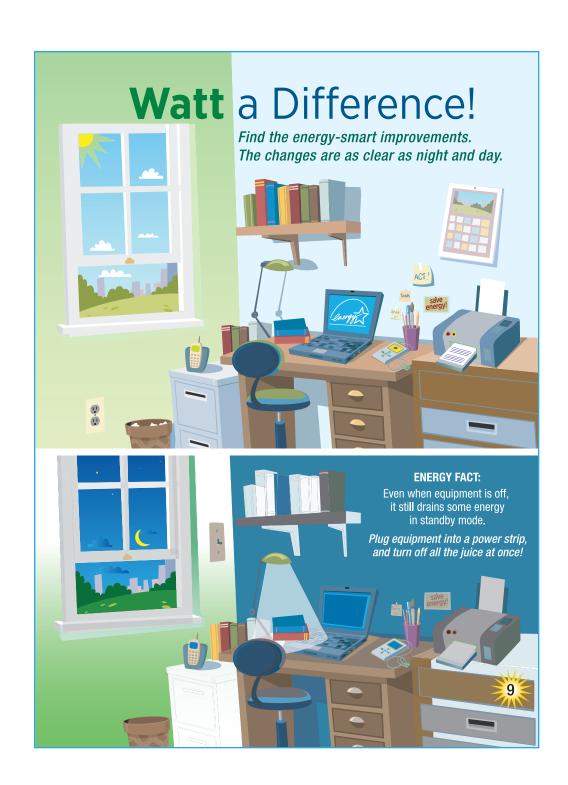
m A unit of electrical power

n Coal, oil, and gas

o Time of lower energy demand

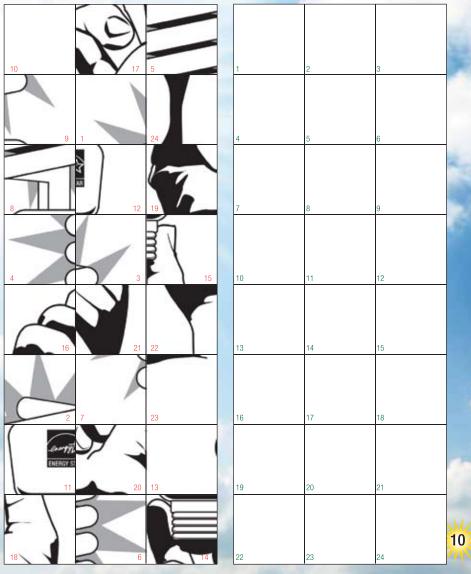
ENERGY FACT: Replacing one incandescent light bulb with an energy-saving compact fluorescent bulb prevents 1,000 pounds of carbon dioxide from being emitted into the atmosphere from power plants.





A Bright IDEA!

Redraw the squares and REVEAL THE ENERGY SAVINGS!



Puzzle Solutions

Page 2: Think Outside the Box



Page 3: Clean & Green



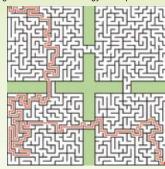
Page 4: Unplug That Energy Drain: #1 & #6 match

Page 5: Do The Math!

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Page 6: Don't Be Clueless About Energy Efficiency: Clean and Green Save Energy At Home, At School, And On The Road.

Page 7: Turn Into an Energy Champion!



Page 8: Make the Connection!

Page 9: WATT a Difference!



Page 10: A Bright Idea!





What You Need to Know

Alternative-Fuel Vehicle (AFV) - A vehicle designed to operate on an alternative fuel (e.g., compressed natural gas, methane blend, electricity).

Biomass - Any organic (plant or animal) material which is available on a renewable basis.

Energy - The ability to do work or the ability to move an object. Electrical energy is usually measured in kilowatt hours (kWh), while heat energy is usually measured in British thermal units (Btu).

Energy Efficiency - Activities aimed at reducing the energy used by substituting technically more advanced equipment, typically without affecting the services provided.

Ethanol - A colorless liquid that burns to produce water and carbon dioxide. The vapor forms an explosive mixture with air and may be used as a fuel in internal combustion engines.

Fossil Fuels - Fuels (coal, oil, natural gas, etc.) that result from the compression of ancient plant and animal life formed underground over millions of years.

Generator - A device that turns mechanical energy into electrical energy. The mechanical energy is sometimes provided by an engine or turbine.

Geothermal Energy - Heat energy that is produced by natural processes inside the Earth. It can be taken from hot springs, and reservoirs of hot water deep below the surface of the Earth.

Hydrogen - A colorless, odorless, highly flammable gaseous element. The lightest of all gases and the most abundant element in the universe.

Hydropower - Energy that comes from moving water.

Kilowatt - A unit of power, usually used for electric power or energy consumption (use). A kilowatt equals 1000 watts.

Nonrenewable - Fuels that cannot be easily made or "renewed"; oil, natural gas, and coal.

Nuclear Energy - Energy that comes from splitting atoms of radioactive materials, such as uranium.

Petroleum - Refers to crude oil or the refined products obtained from the processing of crude oil (gasoline, diesel fuel, heating oil, etc.).

Photovoltaic Cells - A device, usually made from silicon, which converts some of the energy from light (radiant energy) into electrical energy.

Power - The rate at which energy is transferred. Electrical energy is usually measured in watts.

Radioactive Waste - Materials left over from making nuclear energy. Radioactive waste can harm people and the environment if it is not stored safely.

Solar Energy - Radiant energy of the Sun that is converted into other forms of energy, such as heat or electricity.

Turbine - A device whose blades, turned by a force like wind, water, or high pressure steam, has its mechanical energy converted into electricity by a generator.

Waste Energy - Municipal solid waste, landfill gas, methane, digester gas, paper pellets, sludge waste, solid byproducts, tires, agricultural byproducts, and straw used as fuel.

Wind - The term given to any natural movement of air in the atmosphere; a renewable source of energy used to turn turbines to generate electricity.

Cool Web Sites!

DOE Lose Your Excuse http://www.loseyourexcuse.gov

EERE Kids Campaign

http://www.eere.energy.gov/kids/

Energy Information Administration "Energy Kids"

http://www.eia.doe.gov/kids

Energy Star® Kids http://www.energystar.gov/kids



Switching on clean energy technologies means strengthening the economy while protecting the environment.



1000 Independence Ave. S.W., (EE-12) Washington, DC 20585

STAY CURRENT ON CLEAN ENERGY! Check out www.energy.gov/kids

For more information contact: EERE Information Center 1-877-EERE-INF (1-877-337-3463) www.eere.energy.gov Printed on recycled paper with soy-based ink.