Renewable Energy

This is an example: Where does renewable energy come from?

a. *It is made of other energy sources that are cumulative and never die out.*
b. *It is generated from alternative sources that are continuously changing and never disappear.*
c. ***It is produced by self-replenishing sources that never run out.***

1. **What do we know about renewable energy?**
    a. That its use is increasing and it can be crucial to combat climate change.
    b. That it is little used although it can help combat climate change.
    c. That, along with other alternative energy sources, it may be able to combat climate change.
2. **Which of the following is NOT among the most common sources of renewable energy, according to the narrator?**
    a. Biomass
    b. Tidal
    c. Wind
3. **According to the narrator, renewable energy _____.**
    a. is as fast-paced as fossil fuels
    b. has a greater rate of expansion than other energy sources
    c. accounts for 80% of the total energy consumed by humans
4. **How is renewable energy beneficial to fight climate change?**
    a. It only creates harmless gas emissions during different processes.
    b. It creates fewer gas emissions than fossil fuels.
    c. It doesn't create direct greenhouse gas emissions.
5. **Which of the following is NOT a generator of indirect emissions?**
    a. Manufacturing parts.
    b. Maintenance.
    c. Replication.
6. **Which of these energy systems emissions are lower than those of non-renewable energy?**
    a. Wind power.
    b. Biomass energy systems.
    c. Hydroelectric systems.

7. **Because renewable facilities do not cost much to operate (among other reasons), prices _____.**
    a. do not vary much over time
    b. tend to be low as long as fuel is free
    c. are much more stable than those of fossil fuels

8. **A disadvantage of renewable energy is that _____.**
    a. it can't keep up with fossil fuels' high rate of power production
    b. it can only operate at a very low scale
    c. reaching high levels of production is too cost-demanding

9. **What kind of problem do intermittent solar and wind energies pose?**
    a. The power can be stored in batteries, but these are quite expensive.
    b. They take too long to produce excess power for later use.
    c. They don't generate enough excess power to be stored in batteries.

10. **Which of the following reasons best summarizes why renewable energy can help us stop climate change?**
    a. It provides us with an everlasting alternative to other disadvantageous energy sources.
    b. Its challenges can be easily met by the advances in technology.
    c. It is less harmful for the environment and open to promising perspectives with the help of technology.

***Source**: Renewable Energy 101 | National Geographic - YouTube*