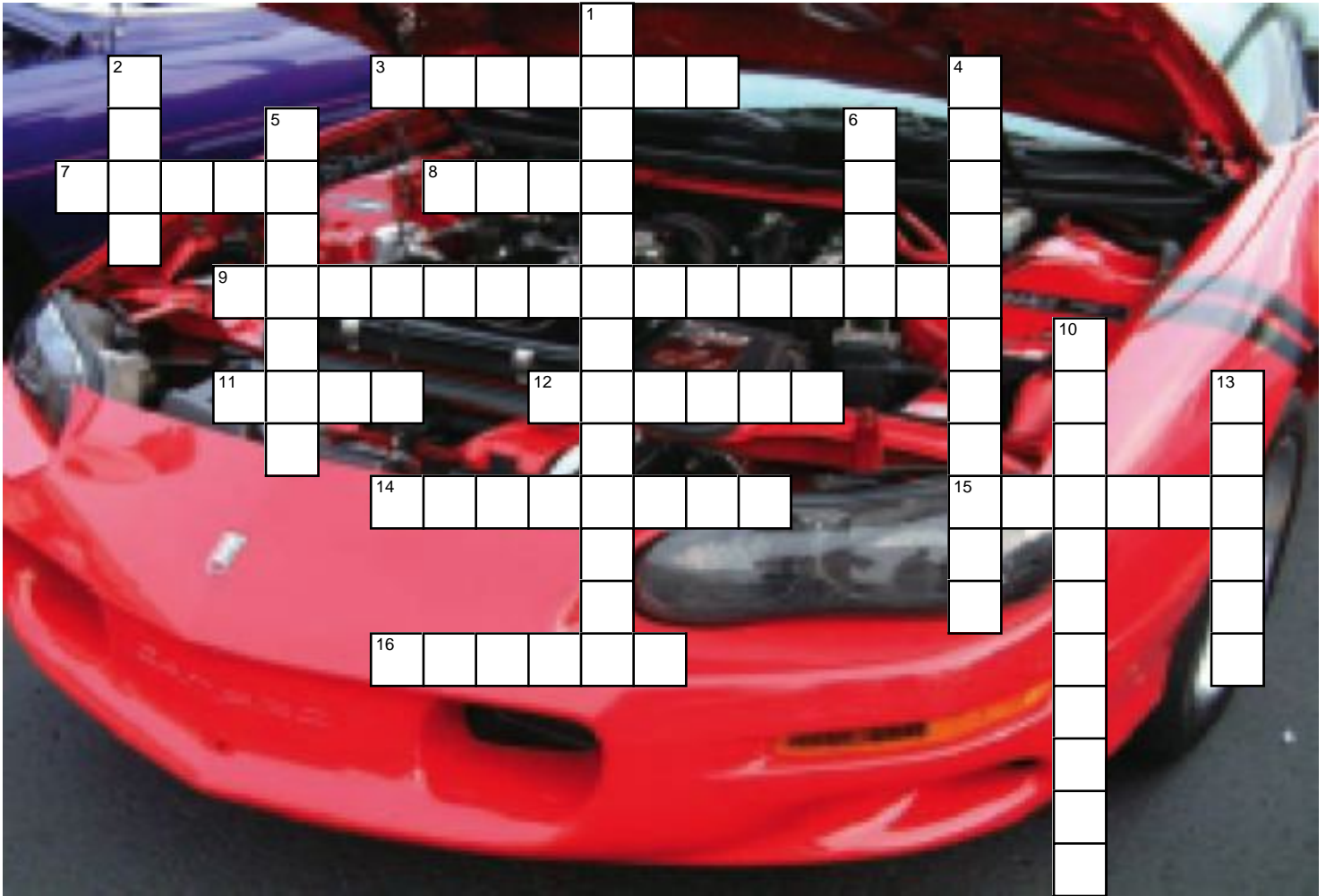


# 12.1 Energy Transformations and Heat Pollution



## Across

3. A \_\_\_\_\_ power plant uses the energy stored in atoms.
7. A hydroelectric power plant uses the energy of falling \_\_\_\_\_.
8. If it's not protected from warmer temperatures, ice will \_\_\_\_\_ quickly.
9. Any device that transforms energy from one form to another is called an \_\_\_\_\_.
11. Your community may obtain its electrical energy mainly from a thermal power plant that burns a \_\_\_\_\_, such as coal or natural gas.
12. Canadian scientists think that a worldwide weather pattern called \_\_\_\_\_ may have played a role in the ice storm of 1998.
14. The danger that an \_\_\_\_\_ presents depends on the amount of ice that builds up and how long the storm lasts.
15. Heat is often released to the environment when \_\_\_\_\_ is transformed.
16. \_\_\_\_\_ things are very sensitive to changes in temperature.

## Down

1. If the release of heat from human activities has negative effects on an ecosystem, the added heat may be described as \_\_\_\_\_.
2. All of Ontario's power plants that burn \_\_\_\_\_ may soon be closed or rebuilt to reduce air pollution and heat pollution.
4. Heat pollution of land, water and the atmosphere affects the \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Nuclear power plants use the energy stored in \_\_\_\_\_ atoms to produce electricity without air pollution.
6. In most energy transformations the end result is the production of \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The hidden costs of power plants have led to the search for \_\_\_\_\_ sources of energy.
13. Adding even a small amount of heat to a water system causes less \_\_\_\_\_ to be available in the water for organisms.