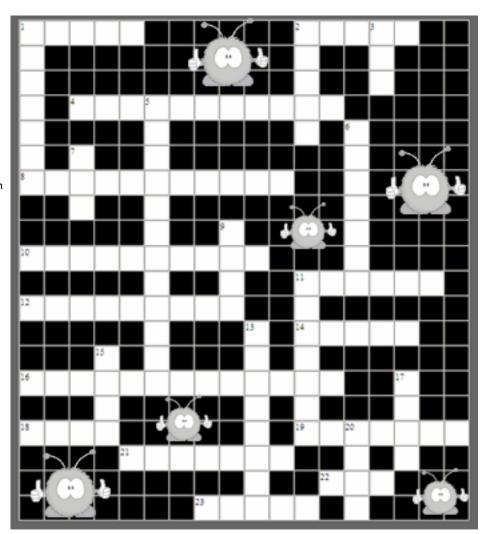
Clues Across:

- 1 A form of energy that comes from the gravitational pull of the moon on the oceans.
- 2 A metal structure that carries electrical cables from the power station to the town.
- 4 This changes the voltage of the electrical power so that transmission of energy is as efficient as possible.
- 8 The most versatile form of energy the form we make use of in most of our modern appliances. It is the output energy form from our power stations.
- 10 Energy of the Earth the Earth's interior is hot because of the radioactive decay of isotopes within the interior.
- 11 An ancient living creature changes into this type of rock form after millions of years.
- 12 These energy forms are being constantly replenished by nature. We will therefore never run out of them.
- 14 This is produced when water is heated. The pressure of this is then used to turn turbines in power stations to make electricity.
- 16 Electricity made from moving water.
- 18 Moving air a fantastic natural source of renewable energy.
- 19 A power source that uses the energy released when the nucleus of an atom is split.
- 21 The gas that is formed within the Earth from fossilised remains.
- 22 The gaseous fossil fuel.
- 23 Energy from the sun

Clues Down:

- 1 The device that is turned within a power station to produce electrical energy from kinetic energy
- 2 Energy produced in a given time.
- 3 The liquid fossil fuel
- 5 A form of natural energy that is not replenished within a short time scale and so we will run out of it.
- 6 All once living matter that can be used as a fuel.
- 7 Shortened name for hydroelectric power
- 9 When the wind blows on the water the energy from the wind is stored in the water as this form.
- 11 The technical name for the splitting of an atom's nucleus.
- 13 down and 15 down is the name of the system that transports energy across the country.
- 15 13 down and 15 down is the name of the system that transports energy across the country.



Energy Sources -A Cyberphysics Crossword

- 17 The name of something that stores energy in a chemical form which can be transformed into another form when it is burned.
- 20 The solid fossil fuel.