2015-2016

Energy Jeopardy

A trivia game that helps to reinforce the information covered in your energy unit.

LEADING NATIONS	FAMOUS AMERICANS	ENERGY INITIALS	EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION	MORE MPGs	SCIENCE OF ENERGY
$200	$200	$200	$200	$200	$200
$400	$400	$400	$400	$400	$400
[illegible]	[illegible]	$600	$600	$600	$600

Grade Levels:

- Elem — Elementary
- Int — Intermediate
- Sec — Secondary

Subject Areas:

- Science
- Social Studies
- Language Arts

NEED
National Energy Education Development Project

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NEED Mission Statement

The mission of The NEED Project is to promote an energy conscious and educated society by creating effective networks of students, educators, business, government and community leaders to design and deliver objective, multi-sided energy education programs.

Teacher Advisory Board Statement

In support of NEED, the national Teacher Advisory Board (TAB) is dedicated to developing and promoting standards-based energy curriculum and training.

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Energy Data Used in NEED Materials

NEED believes in providing the most recently reported energy data available to our teachers and students. Most statistics and data are derived from the U.S. Energy Information Administration's Annual Energy Review that is published yearly. Working in partnership with EIA, NEED includes easy to understand data in our curriculum materials. To do further research, visit the EIA website at www.eia.gov. EIA's Energy Kids site has great lessons and activities for students at www.eia.gov/kids.

NEED
National Energy Education Development

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Energy Jeopardy

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Standards Correlation Information

www.NEED.org/curriculumcorrelations

Next Generation Science Standards

- This guide effectively supports many Next Generation Science Standards. This material can satisfy performance expectations, science and engineering practices, disciplinary core ideas, and cross cutting concepts within your required curriculum. For more details on these correlations, please visit NEED's curriculum correlations website.

Common Core State Standards

- This guide has been correlated to the Common Core State Standards in both language arts and mathematics. These correlations are broken down by grade level and guide title, and can be downloaded as a spreadsheet from the NEED curriculum correlations website.

Individual State Science Standards

- This guide has been correlated to each state's individual science standards. These correlations are broken down by grade level and guide title, and can be downloaded as a spreadsheet from the NEED website.

Teacher Guide

Background

Energy Jeopardy is designed like the television game show using energy as the theme. The game categories and clues are pre-designed, but can be easily altered to fit any topic in your energy unit.

Materials

- *Jeopardy* and *Double Jeopardy* game boards, pages 12-13
- *Jeopardy Answers*, pages 14-17
- *Double Jeopardy Answers*, pages 18-22
- *Final Jeopardy Answers*, page 23
- The list of *Jeopardy Answers and Questions*, *Double Jeopardy Answers and Questions*, and *Final Jeopardy Categories*
- Scissors, marker, blank sheets of paper, projector, and screen
- Digital PowerPoint version of game
- Mini marker boards for groups with a marker and eraser
- Buzzers or noisemakers

Preparation

- Download the PowerPoint version of *Energy Jeopardy* from www.NEED.org. If using the digital file is not preferable, follow the procedure for set-up below and prepare the following items:
  - Make copies of the game boards, *Jeopardy* and *Double Jeopardy Answers*, and the page containing the *Final Jeopardy Answers*.
  - Make an extra copy of the *Answers and Questions* for both rounds.
  - Gather materials listed above.

✔ Procedure *NON-POWERPOINT PLAY*

Step One—Preparing for Energy Jeopardy

- Cut apart the *Jeopardy Answers* into individual cards. Group the answer cards together according to category.
- Choose five categories to be used in the game.
- Choose five answers from each category. Save the unused categories and answers for future use.
- Choose point values for the five answers you've chosen (point values should range from 200 for the easiest answer to 1000 for the hardest answer). Write these point values on the cards with the marker, put the cards in order, and clip them together.

Step Two—Preparing for Double Jeopardy

- Cut apart the *Double Jeopardy Answers* into individual cards. Group the answer cards together according to category.
- Choose five categories to be used in the game.
- Choose five answers for each category. Do NOT assign point values to the *Double Jeopardy Answers*.

Step Three—Preparing for Final Jeopardy

- Decide which *Final Jeopardy* clue you want to use. Clip this to a regular sheet of paper that you can use to cover the answer when the time comes. Put this aside so that it doesn't get mixed in with the *Jeopardy* or *Double Jeopardy Answers*.

Step Four—Organizing Energy Jeopardy Teams

- Divide the class into five teams. Assign each team two of the *Double Jeopardy* energy sources. Decide where the teams will sit when it is time to play the game.

Grade Levels

- Elementary, grades 3-5
- Intermediate, grades 6-8
- Secondary, grades 9-12

Time

One to two 45 minute class periods.

Energy Jeopardy Online

A digital PowerPoint version of *Energy Jeopardy* can be downloaded for use at www.NEED.org.

This PowerPoint is a great template for use with other review topics, also. The online document does not contain all the categories and clues within this guide, but can easily be edited to include the categories and clues of your choice, or edited to support any content necessary.

Before You Begin

- Read the following rules to the class:
  - Each team should choose a spokesperson. The spokesperson will be responsible for buzzing in and for writing down the team's response to an answer.
  - After the answer is read, each team will have 15 seconds to confer with teammates and write down a response in the form of a question. The spokesperson should stand when he/she has finished writing down the team's response. I will call on each spokesperson to give a response. Remember, the response should always be in the form of a question. The first time your team forgets the proper format, your response will be accepted. The next time, your team will lose the point value of the answer.
  - If the response is correct, the team will receive the point value of the answer; if the response is incorrect, the team will lose the point value of the answer. The spokesperson who stood up first will receive control of the board. This team will choose the next category and dollar amount.

Playing the Game

Step One—Selecting the Double Energy Jeopardy Answers (Day 1)

- Distribute the *Double Jeopardy* cards to each team with the following instructions:
  - Each team will determine the answer sequence for two *Double Jeopardy* categories.
  - Each team has been given five cards for two energy sources. Decide the level of difficulty for each of the five answers. Put the answers in order starting with the easiest. Use a marker to write 400 on the easiest answer, 800 on the next answer, and so on until you reach the most difficult answer, which is worth 2000. Clip the answers together with the 400 answers (easiest) on top and bring them to me.

Step Two—Instructions for Playing Round One Energy Jeopardy (Day 1)

- Read the categories you have chosen aloud for the class and fill them in on the game board.
- At the end of the class, make sure to record the team scores. Try to get through all the Round One answers in one period.

Step Three—Instructions for Playing Double Jeopardy (Day 2)

- Divide the answers into renewables and nonrenewables. Play two rounds of *Double Jeopardy*, one for renewables and one for nonrenewables. Fill in the categories at the top of the game board for each round. The team with the lowest score begins *Double Jeopardy*. Remind the teams that they cannot respond to the answers in the categories they put together. Play *Double Jeopardy* for about 10 minutes with nonrenewables and 10 minutes with renewables.

Step Four—Playing Final Jeopardy

- At the end of *Double Jeopardy*, teams with points remaining can place a wager on *Final Jeopardy*. Reveal the *Final Jeopardy* category. Ask the teams to make their wagers.
- When the wagers are complete, reveal the answer. Read the answer and give the teams 30 seconds to write their response. Remind the teams to make sure their response is in the form of a question. Start with the team with the lowest score and determine if the responses are correct. After the *Final Jeopardy* scores are tabulated, tally the final score for each team and declare a winner.

Playing the Game *POWERPOINT PLAY*

1. Organize *Energy Jeopardy* teams by dividing the class into several teams. Decide where teams will sit when it is time to play.
2. Bring up the game home screen. Read the *Before You Begin* instructions at the top of the page to the class.
3. Play through the game, recording team scores. Try to get through as many answers as possible, marking your stopping point between classes, if need be. It may also be helpful to have a copy of the Energy Jeopardy main screen to check off clues and mark stopping points for each class.
4. When it is time for *Final Jeopardy*, teams with points remaining can place a wager. Ask teams to make their wagers.
5. When the wagers are complete, reveal the answer. Read the answer and give the teams 30 seconds to write their response. Remind the teams to make sure their response is in the form of a question. Start with the team with the lowest score and determine if the responses are correct. After the *Final Jeopardy* scores are tabulated, tally the final score for each team and declare a winner.

PowerPoint Version Tips

- Clicking the NEED logo on any slide links back to the home screen with categories and point values.
- Clicking anywhere else on the slide will advance to the next slide, in order. Use caution as this might reveal a question or answer too soon.
- Clicking a link on the first slide will take you directly to the specific category clue you desire. Once that link has been viewed, the color of the link will change from blue to yellow.
- To restart the game, close without saving and re-open.
- The document can be edited with other answers and questions from this guide or of your choice for more variety.

Jeopardy Answers and Questions

LEADING NATIONS

A **This country is the largest installer of wind energy**

What is China?

B **Largest consumer of energy in the world today**

What is China?

C **This Middle East nation has the largest known reserves of petroleum**

What is Saudi Arabia?

D **The leading country for hydroelectricity generation**

What is Brazil?

E **Europe's leading nuclear power nation**

What is France?

F **This country is the leader in solar PV capacity**

What is Germany?

FAMOUS AMERICANS

A **He invented the light bulb**

Who was Thomas Edison?

B **His motorized vehicle created a demand for gasoline**

Who was Henry Ford?

C **They were leaders in early motorized flight**

Who were the Wright Brothers?

D **This German-born American is known for the equation $E=MC^2$**

Who was Albert Einstein?

E **He invented the steam boat**

Who was Robert Fulton?

F **He drilled the first commercial oil well in 1859**

Who was Edwin Drake?

ENERGY INITIALS

A **MPG**

What is miles per gallon?

B **Btu**

What is British thermal unit?

C **kWh**

What is a kilowatt-hour?

D **OPEC**

What is the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries?

E **PV**

What is photovoltaic?

F **OCS**

What is the Outer Continental Shelf?

EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION

A **Turn these off when not in use**

What are lights or appliances?

B **Set this for day and night and for the season**

What is a thermostat?

C **Two appliances that should be run only when they're fully loaded**

What are a dishwasher and washing machine?

D **Two items that seal cracks around windows and doors**

What are caulking and weather-stripping?

E **Second to heating and cooling for consuming energy at home**

What is water heating?

F **A bulb that uses one-fourth the energy of an incandescent bulb**

What is a CFL or LED?

MORE MPGs

A **Two or more people traveling to work together**

What is a carpool?

B **The fuel filter and these two filters should be checked regularly**

What are the air and oil filters?

C **Check this, in pounds per square inch, every week**

What is tire pressure?

D **These tires increase mileage by reducing friction with the road**

What are radial tires?

E **The change in vehicle design that increased gas mileage the most**

What is/was reduction in weight?

F **The number of miles traveled divided by the number of gallons of gas used**

What is miles per gallon?

SCIENCE OF ENERGY

A **A reaction that absorbs thermal energy**

What an endothermic reaction?

B **A reaction that gives off thermal energy**

What is an exothermic reaction?

C **Light and x-rays**

What are radiant energy?

D **The energy in batteries is stored as this form of energy**

What is chemical?

E **Molecules in this state have a definite volume but an indefinite shape**

What is a liquid?

F **When thermal energy travels through solids**

What is conduction?

Jeopardy Answers and Questions

TRANSPORTATION FUELS

A **Fuel from corn**

What is ethanol?

B **Fuel from soybeans and used grease**

What is biodiesel?

C **Fuel made through electrolysis**

What is hydrogen?

D **Car powered by a gasoline engine and electric motor**

What is a hybrid electric?

E **Fossil fuel used in indoor vehicles**

What is propane?

F **Pressurized fossil fuel used in many buses and cars**

What is CNG (compressed natural gas)?

ELECTRICITY

A **Unit of measure of electric current**

What is ampere (amp)?

B **Unit of measure of potential difference**

What is volt?

C **A closed path through which electricity flows**

What is a circuit?

D **Part of a circuit that does work**

What is a load?

E **Unit of measure of electric power**

What is a watt (kilowatt)?

F **Electrons jumping from one object to another**

What is static electricity?

Double Jeopardy Answers and Questions

PETROLEUM

A **The major use for petroleum**

What is transportation?

B **Almost half of all petroleum is refined into this product**

What is gasoline?

C **Texas, North Dakota, California, Alaska, and Oklahoma**

What are the top oil-producing states?

D **The approximate amount of crude oil imported, mostly from Canada, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia**

What is forty-one percent (41%)? (Accept 40-45%)

E **Gasoline, plastics, kerosene, and jet fuel**

What are three petroleum products?

F **The number of gallons in a barrel of oil**

What is forty-two?

COAL

A **World leader of known reserves**

What is the United States?

B **The method for transporting most coal**

What are trains?

C **Wyoming, West Virginia, and Kentucky**

What are the top coal-producing states?

D **The major use of coal is to produce this**

What is electricity?

E **Two-thirds of U.S. coal is mined by this method**

What is underground mining?

F **The oldest type of coal with the highest energy content**

What is anthracite coal?

PROPANE

A **Its chemical formula is C_3H_8**

What is propane?

B **This man discovered propane in 1911**

Who is Dr. Walter Snelling?

C **Propane is this, when at standard temperature and pressure**

What is a gas?

D **Liquid propane takes up this amount of space compared to gaseous propane**

What is 1/270th?

E **Propane, if cooled to -45°F, can become this**

What is a liquid?

F **The type of area propane is used most**

Where are rural areas?

URANIUM

A **The major use of uranium today**

What is electricity generation?

B **Nuclei split to produce energy in this process**

What is fission?

C **The part of the power plant where the nuclear reaction takes place**

What is the reactor?

D **The isotope of uranium that is split in a nuclear power plant**

What is U-235?

E **This particle causes fission when it strikes an atom of U-235**

What is a neutron?

F **Uranium supplies approximately this percent of total U.S. electricity generation**

What is 19 percent? (Accept 17-21%)

NATURAL GAS

A **Natural gas is mainly transported via this method**

What is by pipeline?

B **The major use of natural gas in homes**

What is heating?

C **Natural gas is most commonly measured using this unit**

What is the cubic foot?

D **The main ingredient in natural gas**

What is methane?

E **Plastics, fertilizer, and laundry detergents**

What are three things made from natural gas?

F **Texas, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana**

What are the three leading natural gas producing states?

BIOMASS

A **Wood, garbage, seaweed, and animal waste**

What are examples of biomass?

B **This process gives biomass its energy**

What is photosynthesis?

C **Energy in biomass is stored in this form**

What is chemical energy?

D **These burn garbage to make electricity**

What are waste-to-energy plants?

E **Biomass can be made into this alcohol fuel for vehicles**

What is ethanol?

F **Ethanol is mixed with this petroleum product to make E-10 and E-85**

What is gasoline?

Double Jeopardy Answers and Questions

GEOTHERMAL

A **The latin word for heat**

What is therme?

B **The outermost layer of the Earth**

What is the crust?

C **This area of high temperature geothermal resources is located around the Pacific Ocean**

What is the Ring of Fire?

D **This state generates the most electricity from geothermal resources**

What is California?

E **The approximate year-round temperature of the Earth a few feet underground**

What is 50°F?

F **Devices that use the Earth's constant temperature to heat and cool buildings**

What are geothermal exchange units?

HYDROPOWER

A **This process describes the flow of water between the Earth and the atmosphere**

What is the water cycle?

B **The area of storage behind a dam**

What is a reservoir?

C **Early water wheels were used for grinding this crop**

What is wheat?

D **Water spins the blades of this device to power a generator**

What is a turbine?

E **Depending on rainfall, hydropower can supply this amount of U.S. electricity**

What is 5-10%?

F **This state is the United States' largest producer of hydropower**

What is Washington?

SOLAR

A **The sun's energy is produced in this process**

What is nuclear fusion?

B **The sun's energy reaches the Earth in this form**

What is radiant energy?

C **Light travels from the sun to the Earth in this number of minutes**

What is eight minutes?

D **A device that converts radiant energy into electricity**

What is a photovoltaic (PV) cell?

E **A device that converts radiant energy into heat**

What is a solar collector?

F **Tiny bundles of light**

What are photons?

WIND

A **Windmills were originally used to perform these tasks**

What are grind wheat and pump water?

B **Typically a wind turbine will occupy this amount of acreage**

What is 1-2 acres?

C **The name for a cluster of wind turbines**

What is a wind farm?

D **Wind turbines frequently operate this fractional amount of time**

What is 3/4 of the time?

E **This state produces the largest amount of wind energy**

What is Texas?

F **This area could be a large producer of wind energy in the future**

What is offshore?

Jeopardy Board

200	200	200	200	200
400	400	400	400	400
600	600	600	600	600
800	800	800	800	800
1000	1000	1000	1000	1000

Double Jeopardy Board

400	400	400	400	400
800	800	800	800	800
1200	1200	1200	1200	1200
1600	1600	1600	1600	1600
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000

Jeopardy Answers

LEADING NATIONS A **This country is the largest installer of wind energy**	FAMOUS AMERICANS A **He invented the light bulb**
LEADING NATIONS B **Largest consumer of energy in the world today**	FAMOUS AMERICANS B **His motorized vehicle created a demand for gasoline**
LEADING NATIONS C **This Middle East nation has the largest known reserves of petroleum**	FAMOUS AMERICANS C **They were leaders in early motorized flight**
LEADING NATIONS D **The leading country for hydroelectricity generation**	FAMOUS AMERICANS D **This German-born American is known for the equation $E=MC^2$**
LEADING NATIONS E **Europe's leading nuclear power nation**	FAMOUS AMERICANS E **He invented the steam boat**
LEADING NATIONS F **This country is the leader in solar PV capacity**	FAMOUS AMERICANS F **He drilled the first commercial oil well in 1859**

Jeopardy Answers

ENERGY INITIALS A **MPG**	EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION A **Turn these off when not in use**
ENERGY INITIALS B **Btu**	EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION B **Set this for day and night and for the season**
ENERGY INITIALS C **kWh**	EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION C **Two appliances that should be run only when they're fully loaded**
ENERGY INITIALS D **OPEC**	EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION D **Two items that seal cracks around windows and doors**
ENERGY INITIALS E **PV**	EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION E **Second to heating and cooling for consuming energy at home**
ENERGY INITIALS F **OCS**	EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION F **A bulb that uses one-fourth the energy of an incandescent bulb**

Jeopardy Answers

MORE MPGs A **Two or more people traveling to work together**	SCIENCE OF ENERGY A **A reaction that absorbs thermal energy**
MORE MPGs B **The fuel filter and these two filters should be checked regularly**	SCIENCE OF ENERGY B **A reaction that gives off thermal energy**
MORE MPGs C **Check this, in pounds per square inch, every week**	SCIENCE OF ENERGY C **Light and x-rays**
MORE MPGs D **These tires increase mileage by reducing friction with the road**	SCIENCE OF ENERGY D **The energy in batteries is stored as this form of energy**
MORE MPGs E **The change in vehicle design that increased gas mileage the most**	SCIENCE OF ENERGY E **Molecules in this state have a definite volume but an indefinite shape**
MORE MPGs F **The number of miles traveled divided by the number of gallons of gas used**	SCIENCE OF ENERGY F **When thermal energy travels through solids**

Jeopardy Answers

TRANSPORTATION FUELS A **Fuel from corn**	ELECTRICITY A **Unit of measure of electric current**
TRANSPORTATION FUELS B **Fuel from soybeans and used grease**	ELECTRICITY B **Unit of measure of potential difference**
TRANSPORTATION FUELS C **Fuel made through electrolysis**	ELECTRICITY C **Closed path through which electricity flows**
TRANSPORTATION FUELS D **Car powered by a gasoline engine and electric motor**	ELECTRICITY D **Part of a circuit that does work**
TRANSPORTATION FUELS E **Fossil fuel used in indoor vehicles**	ELECTRICITY E **Unit of measure of electric power**
TRANSPORTATION FUELS F **Pressurized fossil fuel used in many buses and cars**	ELECTRICITY F **Electrons jumping from one object to another**

Double Jeopardy Answers

PETROLEUM A **The major use for petroleum**	COAL A **World leader of known reserves**
PETROLEUM B **Almost half of all petroleum is refined into this product**	COAL B **The method for transporting most coal**
PETROLEUM C **Texas, North Dakota, California, Alaska, and Oklahoma**	COAL C **Wyoming, West Virginia, and Kentucky**
PETROLEUM D **The approximate amount of crude oil impoted, mostly from Canada, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia**	COAL D **The major use of coal is to produce this**
PETROLEUM E **Gasoline, plastics, kerosene, and jet fuel**	COAL E **Two-thirds of U.S. coal is mined by this method**
PETROLEUM F **The number of gallons in a barrel of oil**	COAL F **The oldest type of coal with the highest energy content**

Double Jeopardy Answers

PROPANE A **Its chemical formula is C_3H_8**	URANIUM A **The major use of uranium today**
PROPANE B **This man discovered propane in 1911**	URANIUM B **Nuclei split to produce energy in this process**
PROPANE C **Propane is this, when at standard temperature and pressure**	URANIUM C **The part of the power plant where the nuclear reaction takes place**
PROPANE D **Liquid propane takes up this amount of space compared to gaseous propane**	URANIUM D **The isotope of uranium that is split in a nuclear power plant**
PROPANE E **Propane, if cooled to -45°F, can become this**	URANIUM E **This particle causes fission when it strikes an atom of U-235**
PROPANE F **The type of area propane is used most**	URANIUM F **Uranium supplies approximately this percent of total U.S. electricity generation**

Double Jeopardy Answers

NATURAL GAS A **Natural gas is mainly transported via this method**	BIOMASS A **Wood, garbage, seaweed, and animal waste**
NATURAL GAS B **The major use of natural gas in homes**	BIOMASS B **This process gives biomass its energy**
NATURAL GAS C **Natural gas is most commonly measured using this unit**	BIOMASS C **Energy in biomass is stored in this form**
NATURAL GAS D **The main ingredient in natural gas**	BIOMASS D **These burn garbage to make electricity**
NATURAL GAS E **Plastics, fertilizer, and laundry detergents**	BIOMASS E **Biomass can be made into this alcohol fuel for vehicles**
NATURAL GAS F **Texas, Pennsylvania, and Louisiana**	BIOMASS F **Ethanol is mixed with this petroleum product to make E-10 and E-85**

Double Jeopardy Answers

GEOTHERMAL A **The latin word for heat**	HYDROPOWER A **This process describes the flow of water between the Earth and the atmosphere**
GEOTHERMAL B **The outermost layer of the Earth**	HYDROPOWER B **The area of storage behind a dam**
GEOTHERMAL C **This area of high temperature geothermal resources is located around the Pacific Ocean**	HYDROPOWER C **Early water wheels were used for grinding this crop**
GEOTHERMAL D **This state generates the most electricity from geothermal resources**	HYDROPOWER D **Water spins the blades of this device to power a generator**
GEOTHERMAL E **The approximate year-round temperature of the Earth a few feet underground**	HYDROPOWER E **Depending on rainfall, hydropower can supply this amount of electricity**
GEOTHERMAL F **Devices that use the Earth's constant temperature to heat and cool buildings**	HYDROPOWER F **This state is the United States' largest producer of hydropower**

Double Jeopardy Answers

SOLAR A **The sun's energy is produced in this process**	WIND A **Windmills were originally used to perform these tasks**
SOLAR B **The sun's energy reaches the Earth in this form**	WIND B **Typically a wind turbine will occupy this amount of acreage**
SOLAR C **Light travels from the sun to the Earth in this number of minutes**	WIND C **The name for a cluster of wind turbines**
SOLAR D **A device that converts radiant energy into electricity**	WIND D **Wind turbines frequently operate this fractional amount of time**
SOLAR E **A device that converts radiant energy into heat**	WIND E **This state produces the largest amount of wind energy**
SOLAR F **Tiny bundles of light**	WIND F **This area could be a large producer of wind energy in the future**

Final Jeopardy

FINAL JEOPARDY CATEGORIES ANSWERS AND QUESTIONS

A. Forms of Energy

What is kinetic energy?

B. Botany and Energy

What is photosynthesis?

C. Energy Measurement

What is a British thermal unit or Btu?

D. Energy and the Environment

What is carbon dioxide (CO_2)?

E. Energy History

What is Niagara Falls?

F. Geography

What is Australia?

FINAL JEOPARDY A **FORMS OF ENERGY** A falling object changes all of its potential energy into this just before it hits the ground.	FINAL JEOPARDY D **ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT** The major greenhouse gas produced by burning fossil fuels.
FINAL JEOPARDY B **BOTANY AND ENERGY** Sunlight, water, chlorophyll, and minerals combine to produce chemical energy in this process.	FINAL JEOPARDY E **ENERGY HISTORY** This power plant started operation in New York in 1895 and began transporting electricity long distance to the city of Buffalo.
FINAL JEOPARDY C **ENERGY MEASUREMENT** By definition, the amount of energy that can raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit.	FINAL JEOPARDY F **GEOGRAPHY** Other than Antarctica, this continent uses the least amount of energy.

Energy Jeopardy Evaluation Form

State: _____ **Grade Level:** _____ **Number of Students:** _____

1. Did you conduct the entire activity?	❑ Yes	❑ No
2. Were the instructions clear and easy to follow?	❑ Yes	❑ No
3. Did the activity meet your academic objectives?	❑ Yes	❑ No
4. Was the activity age appropriate?	❑ Yes	❑ No
5. Were the allotted times sufficient to conduct the activity?	❑ Yes	❑ No
6. Was the activity easy to use?	❑ Yes	❑ No
7. Was the preparation required acceptable for the activity?	❑ Yes	❑ No
8. Were the students interested and motivated?	❑ Yes	❑ No
9. Was the energy knowledge content age appropriate?	❑ Yes	❑ No
10. Would you teach this activity again?	❑ Yes	❑ No

Please explain any 'no' statement below.

How would you rate the activity overall?	❑ excellent	❑ good	❑ fair	❑ poor
How would your students rate the activity overall?	❑ excellent	❑ good	❑ fair	❑ poor

What would make the activity more useful to you?

_____

_____

_____

_____

Other Comments:

_____

_____

_____

_____

Please fax or mail to: **The NEED Project**
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Manassas, VA 20110
FAX: 1-800-847-1820

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