Energy Jeopardy

Use this activity to reinforce the information presented in your energy unit.

LEADING NATIONS	FAMOUS AMERICANS	ENERGY INITIALS	EFFICIENCY AND CONSERVATION	MORE MPG'S	SCIENCE OF ENERGY
$200	$200	$200	$200	$200	$200
$400	$400	$400	$400	$400	$400
$600	$600	$600	$600	$600	$600

SYNTHESIS

Grade Level:

- Elementary
- Intermediate
- Secondary

Subject Areas:

- Science
- Social Studies
- Math
- Language Arts

NEED National Energy Education Development Project

Teacher Advisory Board

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.

Permission to Copy

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 in June of each year. 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.doe.gov. EIA's Energy Kids site has great lessons and activities for students at www.eia.doe.gov/kids.

NEED
National Energy Education Development

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Energy Jeopardy

Table of Contents

Correlations to National Science Education Standards: Grades 5-8

This book has been correlated to National Science Education Content Standards.

For correlations to individual state standards, visit **www.NEED.org**.

Content Standard B | *PHYSICAL SCIENCE*

- **Transfer of Energy**
  - Energy is a property of many substances and is associated with heat, light, electricity, mechanical motion, sound, nuclei, and the nature of a chemical. Energy is transferred in many ways.
  - The sun is a major source of energy for changes on the Earth's surface. The sun loses energy by emitting light. A tiny fraction of that light reaches the Earth, transferring energy from the sun to the Earth. The sun's energy arrives as light with a range of wavelengths, consisting of visible light, infrared, and ultraviolet radiation.

Content Standard D | *EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE*

- **Structure of the Earth System**
  - The solid Earth is layered with a lithosphere; hot, convecting mantle; and dense, metallic core.
  - Water, which covers the majority of Earth's surface, circulates through the crust, oceans, and atmosphere in what is known as the "water cycle." Water evaporates from the Earth's surface, rises and cools as it moves to higher elevations, condenses as rain or snow, and falls to the surface where it collects in lakes, oceans, soil, and in rocks underground.

Content Standard E | *SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY*

- **•Understandings about Science and Technology**
  - Many different people in different cultures have made and continue to make contributions to science and technology.
  - Technological solutions have intended benefits and unintended consequences. Some consequences can be predicted, others cannot.

Correlations to National Science Education Standards: Grades 9-12

This book has been correlated to National Science Education Content Standards.

For correlations to individual state standards, visit **www.NEED.org**.

Content Standard D | *EARTH AND SPACE SCIENCE*

- **Energy in the Earth System**
  - Earth systems have internal and external sources of energy, both of which create heat. The sun is the major external source of energy. Two primary sources of internal energy are the decay of radioactive isotopes and the gravitational energy from the Earth's original formation.
  - Heating of Earth's surface and atmosphere by the sun drives convection within the atmosphere and oceans, producing winds and ocean currents.

Content Standard F | *SCIENCE IN PERSONAL AND SOCIAL PERSPECTIVES*

- **Natural Resources**
  - Human populations use resources in the environment in order to maintain and improve their existence. Natural resources have been and will continue to be used to maintain human populations.
  - The Earth does not have infinite resources; increasing human consumption places severe stress on the natural processes that renew some resources, and it depletes those resources that cannot be renewed.
- **Environmental Quality**
  - Materials from human societies affect both physical and chemical cycles of the Earth.
- **Science and Technology in Local, National, and Global Challenges**
  - Science and technology are essential social enterprises, but alone they can only indicate what can happen, not what should happen. The latter involves human decisions about the use of knowledge.

Teacher Guide

To review the major sources of energy, electricity, energy consumption, energy conservation, and other energy information.

Background

Energy Jeopardy is designed like the television game show using energy as the theme.

Time

Two 45 minute class periods.

Materials

- One master of the *Jeopardy* and *Double Jeopardy* game boards
- One master for each of the *Jeopardy Answers* categories
- One master for each of the *Double Jeopardy Answers* categories
- One master of the *Final Jeopardy Answers*
- The list of *Jeopardy Questions and Answers*
- Scissors, master marker, blank sheets of paper, overhead projector, and screen

Preparation

- Make masters of the game boards, *Jeopardy* and *Double Jeopardy Answers*, and the page containing the *Final Jeopardy Answers* (page 22).
- Make a paper copy of the *Questions and Answers*.
- Gather materials listed above.

Procedure

Step One—Preparing for Jeopardy

- Take the answer masters to *Jeopardy* and cut them apart. Place the answers 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 master with the marker, put the masters in order, and clip them together.

Step Two—Preparing for Double Energy Jeopardy

- Take the answer masters for *Double Jeopardy* and cut them apart.
- 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.
- Note: If you are using the optional activity, explain to the students that their assignment is to make presentations, using the scripts.

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.

Playing the Game

Step One—Selecting the Double Jeopardy Answers

- Distribute the *Double Jeopardy* masters 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 masters 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 master 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 on top and bring them to me.

Step Two—Instructions for Playing Round One Energy Jeopardy

- Read the categories you have chosen aloud and fill them in on the game board. Place the game board on the lower half of the projector, leaving the top half empty for the answers. Next, read these instructions aloud to the class:

  Before we begin, 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, you will have 15 seconds to confer with your teammates and write down a response. 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, your 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 your 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.

- At the end of the class, record the team scores. Try to get through all the answers in one period.

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

- Divide the answers into renewables and nonrenewables and play two rounds of *Double Jeopardy*, filling 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 Energy Jeopardy

- At the end of *Double Jeopardy*, teams with points remaining can place a wager on *Final Jeopardy*. Put up the *Final Jeopardy* master with the answer covered and the words *Final Jeopardy* and category showing. Ask the teams to make their wagers.

- When the wagers are complete, reveal the answer. The host (teacher or student assigned to lead the game) should 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.

Jeopardy Questions and Answers

LEADING NATIONS

A **Asia's largest consumer of petroleum**

What is China?

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

What is the United States?

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

What is Saudi Arabia?

D **The leading supplier of electricity to the U.S.**

What is Canada?

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

What is France?

F **Western Europe's leading producer of petroleum**

What is Great Britain?

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 are appliances and lighting?

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

What is a compact fluorescent bulb?

MORE MPG'S

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

What is a carpool?

B **The gas filter and these two filters should be checked**

What are the air and oil filters?

C **Check 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 vehicles that increased gas mileage the most**

What 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 **Endothermic**

What is a reaction that absorbs heat?

B **Exothermic**

What is a reaction that gives off heat?

C **Radiant energy**

What is light?

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 not a definite shape**

What is a liquid?

F **The way heat travels in solids**

What is conduction?

Jeopardy Questions and Answers

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 **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 Questions and Answers

PETROLEUM

A **Transportation**

What is the major use of petroleum?

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

What is gasoline?

C **Texas, Alaska, California, Louisiana, and Oklahoma**

What are the top oil-producing states?

D **Two-thirds of total crude oil supply, mostly from Canada, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia**

How much oil do we import?

E **Gasoline, heating fuel, and kerosene**

What are three petroleum products?

F **Forty-two gallons**

How many gallons are in a barrel of oil?

COAL

A **World leader of known reserves**

What is the United States?

B **Trains**

What is the main transportation method for coal?

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 surface mining?

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

What is anthracite coal?

PROPANE

A **C_3H_8**

What is the chemical formula for propane?

B **Dr. Walter Snelling in 1911**

Who discovered propane?

C **Propane at standard temperature and pressure**

What is a gas?

D **Takes up 1/270 the space**

What is liquid propane versus gaseous propane?

E **Propane under moderate pressure or cooled to -45° Fahrenheit**

What is a liquid?

F **Mainly in rural areas**

Where is propane used?

URANIUM

A **The major use of uranium today**

What is the production of electricity?

B **Atoms combine to produce energy in this process**

What is fusion?

C **The part of the power plant where fission takes place**

What is the reactor?

D **The isotope of uranium that splits**

What is U-235?

E **The particle that causes fission when it strikes an atom of U^{235}**

What is a neutron?

F **About 20 percent of total electricity in the U.S.**

How much electricity does uranium supply?

NATURAL GAS

A **By thousands of miles of pipelines**

What is the main transportation method for natural gas?

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

What is heating?

C **By the cubic foot**

What is the method for measuring natural gas?

D **This sector of the economy is the largest consumer**

What is industry?

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

What are three things made from natural gas?

F **Texas, Wyoming, and Oklahoma**

What are the three leading natural gas producing states?

BIOMASS

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

What are examples of biomass?

B **Photosynthesis**

What process gives biomass its energy?

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 Questions

GEOTHERMAL

A Therme

What is the Latin word for heat?

B The outermost layer of the Earth

What is the crust?

C Ring of Fire

What is the area of high temperature geothermal resources around the Pacific Ocean?

D Hawaii and California

Which states have the most active geothermal resources?

E About 50 degrees Fahrenheit year-round

What is the temperature of the Earth a few feet underground?

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

What are geothermal exchange units?

HYDROPOWER

A Water cycle

What is the flow of water between the Earth and the atmosphere?

B Reservoir

What is the storage area for water behind a hydro dam?

C Grinding wheat

What were early water wheels used for?

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

What is a turbine?

E Five to ten percent of total production

What is hydropower's contribution to U.S. electricity production?

F Washington

What is the top hydropower producing state?

SOLAR

A The sun's energy is produced in this process

What is nuclear fusion?

B Radiant Energy

In what form does the sun's energy reach the Earth?

C Eight minutes

How long does it take for the sun's energy to reach the Earth?

D A device that converts radiant energy into electricity

What is a photovoltaic (PV) celll?

E A device that converts radiant energy into heat

What is a solar collector?

F Tiny bundles of light

What are photons?

WIND

A Grind wheat and pump water

What are tasks that early windmills performed?

B One to two acres

How much land is needed for a wind turbine?

C Wind farm

What is a cluster of wind turbines called?

D Three-fourths of the time

What is the average operating time of a wind turbine?

E Texas

What state is the top producer of wind energy?

F Uneven heating of the Earth's surface

How is wind produced?

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 Asia's largest consumer of petroleum	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 supplier of electricity to the U.S.	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 Western Europe's leading producer of petroleum	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 Bulb that uses one-fourth the energy of an incandescent bulb

Jeopardy Answers

MORE MPG'S A Two or more people traveling to work together	SCIENCE OF ENERGY A Endothermic
MORE MPG'S B The gas filter and these two filters should be checked	SCIENCE OF ENERGY B Exothermic
MORE MPG'S C Check pounds per square inch every week	SCIENCE OF ENERGY C Radiant energy
MORE MPG'S 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 MPG'S E The change in vehicles that increased gas mileage the most	SCIENCE OF ENERGY E Molecules in this state have a definite volume but not a definite shape
MORE MPG'S F The number of miles traveled divided by the gallons of gas used	SCIENCE OF ENERGY F The way heat travels in solids

Jeopardy Answers

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

Jeopardy Answers

PETROLEUM A **Transportation**	COAL A **World leader of known reserves**
PETROLEUM B **Almost half of all petroleum is refined into this product**	COAL B **Primarily by trains**
PETROLEUM C **Texas, Alaska, California, Louisiana, and Oklahoma**	COAL C **Wyoming, West Virginia, and Kentucky**
PETROLEUM D **Two-thirds of total supply, mostly from Canada, Mexico, and Saudi Arabia**	COAL D **The major use of coal is to produce this**
PETROLEUM E **Gasoline, heating fuel, and kerosene**	COAL E **Two-thirds of U.S. coal is mined by this method**
PETROLEUM F **Forty-two gallons**	COAL F **The oldest type of coal with the highest energy content**

Double Jeopardy Answers

PROPANE A C_3H_8	URANIUM A The major use of uranium today
PROPANE B Dr. Walter Snelling in 1911	URANIUM B Atoms combine to produce energy in this process
PROPANE C Propane at standard temperature and pressure	URANIUM C The part of the power plant where fission takes place
PROPANE D Takes up 1/270 the space	URANIUM D The isotope of uranium that splits
PROPANE E Propane under moderate pressure or cooled to -45^{o} F	URANIUM E The particle that causes fission when it strikes an atom of U-235
PROPANE F Mainly in rural areas	URANIUM F About 20 percent of total electricity supply in the U.S.

Double Jeopardy Answers

NATURAL GAS A By thousands of miles of pipelines	BIOMASS A Wood, garbage, seaweed, and animal waste
NATURAL GAS B The major use of natural gas in homes	BIOMASS B Photosynthesis
NATURAL GAS C By the cubic foot	BIOMASS C Energy in biomass is stored in this form
NATURAL GAS D This sector of the economy is the largest consumer	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, Wyoming, and Oklahoma	BIOMASS F Ethanol is mixed with this petroleum product to make E-10 and E-85

Double Jeopardy Answers

GEOTHERMAL A Therme	HYDROPOWER A Water cycle
GEOTHERMAL B The outermost layer of the Earth	HYDROPOWER B Reservoir
GEOTHERMAL C Ring of Fire	HYDROPOWER C Grinding wheat
GEOTHERMAL D Hawaii and California	HYDROPOWER D Water spins the blades of this device to power a generator
GEOTHERMAL E About 50° F year-round	HYDROPOWER E Five to ten percent of total production
GEOTHERMAL F Devices that use the Earth's constant temperature to heat and cool buildings	HYDROPOWER F Washington

Double Jeopardy Answers

SOLAR A The sun's energy is produced in this process	WIND A Grind wheat and pump water
SOLAR B Radiant energy	WIND B One to two acres
SOLAR C Eight minutes	WIND C Wind farm
SOLAR D Device that converts radiant energy into electricity	WIND D Three-fourths of the time
SOLAR E Device that converts radiant energy into heat	WIND E Texas
SOLAR F Tiny bundles of light	WIND F Uneven heating of the Earth's surface

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Final Jeopardy

FINAL JEOPARDY QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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 & ENVIRONMENT** **The major greenhouse gas produced by burning fossil fuels.**
FINAL JEOPARDY B **BOTANY & ENERGY** **Sunlight, water, chlorophyll, and minerals combine to produce biomass in this process.**	FINAL JEOPARDY E **ENERGY HISTORY** **It started operation in New York in 1895 as the world's first hydropower plant.**
FINAL JEOPARDY C **ENERGY MEASUREMENT** **This amount of energy 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 unit?	❑ Yes	❑ No
2. Were the instructions clear and easy to follow?	❑ Yes	❑ No
3. Did the activities meet your academic objectives?	❑ Yes	❑ No
4. Were the activities age appropriate?	❑ Yes	❑ No
5. Were the allotted times sufficient to conduct the activities?	❑ Yes	❑ No
6. Were the activities easy to use?	❑ Yes	❑ No
7. Was the preparation required acceptable for the activities?	❑ 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 unit again?	❑ Yes	❑ No

Please explain any 'no' statement below.

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

What would make the unit more useful to you?

Other Comments:

Please fax or mail to: **The NEED Project**
P.O. Box 10101
Manassas, VA 20108
FAX: 1-800-847-1820

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Puerto Rico Energy Affairs Administration
Puget Sound Energy
Rhode Island Office of Energy Resources
RiverWorks Discovery
Roswell Climate Change Committee
Roswell Geological Society
Sacramento Municipal Utility District
Schneider Electric
Science Museum of Virginia
C.T. Seaver Trust
Shell
Snohomish County Public Utility District–WA
Society of Petroleum Engineers
David Sorenson
Southern Company
Southern LNG
Southwest Gas
Space Sciences Laboratory–University of California Berkeley
Tennessee Department of Economic and Community Development–Energy Division
Tennessee Valley Authority
Timberlake Publishing
Toyota
TXU Energy
United States Energy Association
University of Nevada–Las Vegas, NV
U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Department of Energy–Hydrogen Program
U.S. Department of Energy–Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy
U.S. Department of Energy–Office of Fossil Energy
U.S. Department of Energy–Wind for Schools
U.S. Department of Energy–Wind Powering America
U.S. Department of the Interior– Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior–Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement
U.S. Energy Information Administration
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Van Ness Feldman
Virgin Islands Energy Office
Virginia Department of Education
Virginia Department of Mines, Minerals and Energy
Walmart Foundation
Washington and Lee University
Western Kentucky Science Alliance
W. Plack Carr Company
Yates Petroleum Corporation