DK SUPER Readers Quiz!

Level 4

Save Energy, Save Earth

1 Do you know what ‘calories’ are? If not, turn to page 8 and the glossary to find out. Find out how many calories are in some of your favourite foods.

2 Look at pages 12–13 about sources of energy. What is the purpose of the blue box on page 12? Flick through the book to find some more blue boxes. Do you think they are a useful addition to the main text?

3 Geothermal energy and hydropower are two types of renewable resources. Do you know the difference between them? If not, turn to pages 14–15 and the glossary to find out.

4 Read pages 16–17 about non-renewable resources. Explain how uranium can be used to produce electricity. Why is uranium non-renewable?

5 Look at pages 22–23. What is the purpose of the picture on the top right of page 23? How does this help you to understand what is happening in the Earth’s atmosphere?

6 Read pages 24–29 about the three Rs. Give an example of something that people can do for each R: reduce, reuse and recycle.

7 Read about compost on pages 30–31. Name some things that can be made into compost. What can compost be used for?

8 Turn to pages 32–33. Why does the author say, ‘One of the biggest problems we face in saving energy is ourselves?’ What reasons does she give? Do you agree?

9 Read about the oceans as a source of power on pages 36–37. What two reasons does the author give for why scientists do not yet use ocean currents to spin turbine blades?

10 What is the title of the book? Read pages 40–43 and think about how the text relates to the title. Does the book make you want to help save energy? What kinds of changes could you make to save energy?

Answers

1 A unit for measuring the amount of energy in food; Answers will vary.

2 To provide some extra information about light energy and heat; Answers will vary.

3 Geothermal energy is heat energy that comes from below Earth's surface; hydropower is generated by the movement of water.

4 As the particles in uranium are split apart, they release a lot of heat that makes steam. The steam spins the turbine that drives a generator, producing electricity; Once it's gone, it's gone.

5 To illustrate the greenhouse effect; Answers will vary.

6 Answers will vary.

7 leaves, grass clippings, vegetable and fruit scraps; to grow new fruits and vegetables

8 It takes time, money and effort to try new methods of generating energy. Often, it's just easier and cheaper to keep doing what we've been doing than to try and solve the world's energy problems; Answers will vary.

9 The ocean's saltwater corrodes the machines, and the equipment might add stress to the ocean ecosystems.

10 *Save Energy, Save Earth*; Answers will vary.