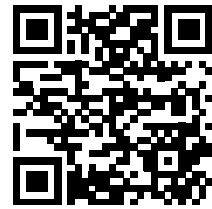


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# Biomass Energy Basics



Biomass is a \_\_\_\_\_ energy source derived from organic materials. These materials include \_\_\_\_\_, agricultural crops, and other plant materials. Unlike fossil fuels, \_\_\_\_\_ can be replenished within a human lifetime, making it a more sustainable choice. The \_\_\_\_\_ of converting biomass into energy involves burning or fermenting these organic materials. When \_\_\_\_\_ is burned, for example, it releases heat that can be used to generate electricity or provide direct heating. Similarly, \_\_\_\_\_ like corn can be fermented to produce biofuels such as ethanol. This type of fuel can power vehicles and is often blended with \_\_\_\_\_ to reduce emissions. One of the key benefits of biomass is its ability to reduce reliance on \_\_\_\_\_ fuels, which are finite and contribute to climate change. Moreover, the use of biomass can help manage \_\_\_\_\_, as it utilizes materials that might otherwise be discarded. For instance, \_\_\_\_\_ waste can be transformed into energy, reducing the need for landfill space. Despite its advantages, biomass \_\_\_\_\_ must be produced and used sustainably to ensure it does not harm the environment. This means managing \_\_\_\_\_ and agricultural lands in ways that maintain their health and productivity. In the future, advancements in \_\_\_\_\_ could make biomass an even more efficient and cleaner energy source. Overall, biomass plays a crucial \_\_\_\_\_ in the mix of renewable energy options, offering a viable path toward a more sustainable and less \_\_\_\_\_ energy future.

agricultural wood polluting role wood fossil forests crops waste  
technology renewable biomass energy process gasoline