

## SECURITY

### Sources of Energy Wordsearch

U	W	I	X	F	J	O	A	D	J	V	L	N	O	S
R	U	M	B	S	A	G	L	A	N	K	L	T	R	H
Z	V	F	U	D	H	W	A	W	U	C	J	J	D	A
J	C	M	N	W	V	S	O	R	C	Y	M	H	Y	Y
X	Q	T	B	G	G	N	R	Z	L	R	I	L	H	X
W	J	E	T	A	E	Z	T	Z	E	A	B	K	J	B
I	F	T	G	B	N	O	C	W	A	L	N	W	M	S
N	I	L	K	H	B	A	T	P	R	O	K	M	Q	K
D	L	S	Z	F	B	T	U	H	T	S	G	V	K	W
H	I	M	K	O	X	U	R	M	E	N	A	M	T	A
X	P	C	R	K	I	Q	N	O	S	R	I	M	I	V
M	Q	L	C	O	A	L	R	J	J	R	M	T	D	E
B	W	U	W	Q	N	C	M	U	A	Q	B	A	A	D
O	N	Y	A	R	X	W	W	O	J	M	Q	D	L	P
S	S	A	M	O	I	B	N	C	P	E	P	E	T	E

### Energy Demand

At night, electricity demand is steady and quite low as most of the country is asleep.

It starts to rise around 7am as people wake up for school and work; turning on lights, televisions, using showers and boiling kettles for a coffee boost!

The demand for energy then levels off as businesses and schools use a steady amount of electricity through the day for computers, lighting and heating.

The biggest peak happens from 3pm onwards. Any guesses on why this is? Of course you know; school is finished!

In the evening more people are returning home, turning on lights and televisions and preparing dinner. Later at night, the graph starts to drop as everyone goes to bed, turning off gadgets, lights and other things that use energy as they go.

## AFFORDABILITY

### Energy Saving Technology

This is a creative activity with no wrong answers, but some possible ideas could involve saving energy at home, reducing fuel consumption in transport or cutting down on waste.

## SUSTAINABILITY

### Sustainability Laws

There are no wrong answers, but this activity aims to highlight the difficulties in balancing sustainable energy production methods with security and affordability issues (the energy trilemma).