

What's the Definition

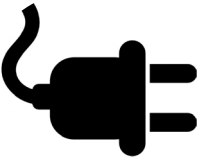
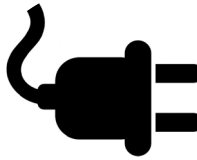
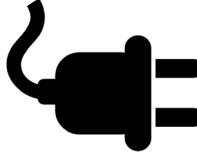
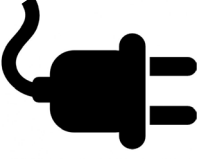
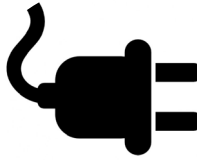
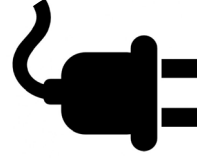
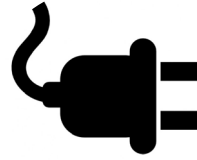
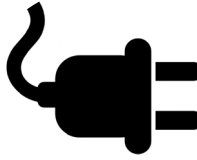
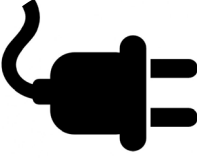
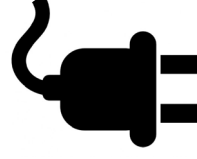
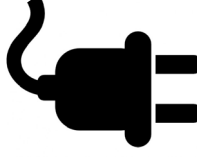
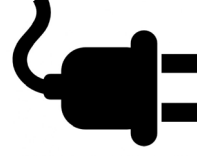
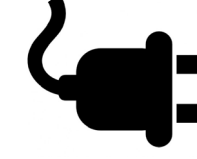
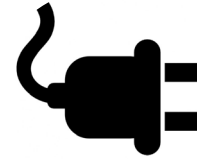
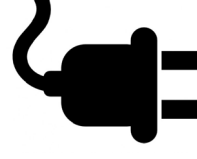
Use the list of school building energy terms and definitions to help your students learn about their school building and the energy required to operate it.

Make 30 cards. Put the terms on 15 and the definitions on the other 15. If you have 30 participants, use all the terms and definitions provided. If you have less than 30 participants, remove some terms and corresponding definitions until you have the appropriate number of cards required. Mix up the cards and give one to each participant. Ask them to mingle with others to find their match. Once all matches have been made, ask participants to say aloud the term and the definition.

This can also be used as a “get to know you activity” where participants would then introduce themselves to each other. After the activity, collect the terms and definitions to reuse in the future.

Boiler	1. A type of space heating system that heats water or produces steam. The heated water or steam is circulated throughout a home or building using pipes and radiators. 2. Equipment or vessel that heats water or produces steam for any purpose.
British thermal unit (Btu)	1. A unit of energy equal to 1,055 joules or 252 calories. 2. The amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. 3. The approximate amount of energy in one match tip.
Customer charge	A monthly charge that covers the cost of making electric or natural gas service available to a utility's customers. The customer charge includes the cost of meters, meter reading, connecting electric lines or natural gas pipelines to customers, and billing and record-keeping expenses.
Energy, off-peak	Energy supplied during periods of relatively low system demand as specified by the supplier. Generally, this is from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m., Monday through Friday; all holidays; and all weekends.
Energy, on-peak	Energy supplied during periods of relatively high system demand as specified by the supplier. Generally, this is from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.
Foot-candle	Unit of illumination, equivalent to the illumination produced by a source of one candle at a distance of one foot.
Heating Degree Day	Measures heating energy demand, indicates how far the average temperature fell below 65 degrees F.
Lumen	A measurement of light output from a lamp, tube, or bulb.
Kilowatt (kW)	A unit of power equal to 1,000 watts.
Kilowatt-hour (kWh)	1. A unit of energy equal to 3,413 Btu or 3,600,000 joules. 2. An amount of energy that results from the steady production and consumption of one kilowatt of power for a period of one hour.
Megawatt (MW)	A unit of power equal to 1,000 kilowatts.
Power	1. The rate in which energy is transferred or converted per unit of time. 2. The rate in which work is done.
Therm	A unit describing energy contained in natural gas. One therm equals 100,000 Btu.
Thermal Energy	The total internal kinetic and potential energy of an object due to the random motion of its atoms and molecules. An object that feels hot has more thermal energy inside it than it does after it has cooled down.
Watt (W)	A unit of power. One watt equals the production or use of one joule per second.

What's the Definition cont.

Boiler 	Foot-candle 	Megawatt (MW) 
British thermal unit (Btu) 	Heating Degree Day 	Power 
Customer charge 	Thermal Energy 	Lumen 
Energy, off-peak 	Kilowatt (kW) 	Therm 
Energy, on-peak 	Kilowatt-hour (kWh) 	Watt (W) 

What's the Definition cont.

<p>A unit of power equal to 1,000 kilowatts.</p>	<p>Unit of illumination, equivalent to the illumination produced by a source of one candle at a distance of one foot.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A type of space heating system that heats water or produces steam. The heated water or steam is circulated throughout a home or building using pipes and radiators. 2. Equipment or vessel that heats water or produces steam for any purpose.
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The rate in which energy is transferred or converted per unit of time. 2. The rate in which work is done. 	<p>Measures heating energy demand, indicates how far the average temperature fell below 65 degrees F.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A unit of energy equal to 1,055 joules or 252 calories. 2. The amount of energy needed to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree Fahrenheit. 3. The approximate amount of energy in one match tip.
<p>A measurement of light output from a lamp, tube, or bulb.</p>	<p>The total internal kinetic and potential energy of an object due to the random motion of its atoms and molecules. An object that feels hot has more thermal energy inside it than it does after it has cooled down.</p>	<p>A monthly charge that covers the cost of making electric or natural gas service available to a utility's customers. The customer charge includes the cost of meters, meter reading, connecting electric lines or natural gas pipelines to customers, and billing and record-keeping expenses.</p>
<p>A unit describing energy contained in natural gas. One therm equals 100,000 Btu.</p>	<p>A unit of power equal to 1,000 watts.</p>	<p>Energy supplied during periods of relatively low system demand as specified by the supplier. Generally, this is from 9 p.m. to 9 a.m., Monday through Friday; all holidays; and all weekends.</p>
<p>A unit of power. One watt equals the production or use of one joule per second.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. A unit of energy equal to 3,413 Btu or 3,600,000 joules. 2. An amount of energy that results from the steady production and consumption of one kilowatt of power for a period of one hour. 	<p>Energy supplied during periods of relatively high system demand as specified by the supplier. Generally, this is from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m., Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.</p>

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