

Q3: Answer:**Conventional energy sources:**

Conventional energy means the energy source which is obtained from fixed reserves in nature like oil, gas and coal. In other words conventional energy is also termed as non-renewable energy sources, or fossil fuels. Their use leads to increased greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental damage, and generally this energy source has a limited resource and will run out sometime in the future.

Few examples of Conventional Energy sources are: Oil, Coal, Natural Gas etc. Non-Conventional sources are those sources which are inexhaustible in nature like Solar, Wind, Hydel/Hydro, biomass etc

The main advantages of conventional energy resources are that they are abundant and affordable. For example, oil and diesel are still good choices for powering vehicles. Non-renewable energy is cost effective and easier to product and use

There are two main disadvantages with conventional energy: pollution and concentration. Pollution is in many forms throughout the process. The worst and most enduring is emissions-related climate change, well proven and fully discussed.

Types of Conventional Sources of Energy:

- Coal. Coal is the most abundant conventional source of energy which could last for at least 200 years. ...
- Oil. Out of all the conventional sources of energy, oil is used abundantly all over. ...
- Petroleum and Natural Gas. ...
- Fuel Woods. ...
- Thermal Power Plant. ...
- Nuclear energy.

Q2: Answer:

The energy made by windmills can be used in many ways. These include grinding grain or spices, pumping water and sawing wood. Modern wind power machines are used to create electricity.

From old Holland to farms in the United States, windmills have been used for pumping water or grinding grain. Today, the windmill's modern equivalent – a wind turbine – can use the wind's energy to generate electricity. Wind turbines, like windmills, are mounted on a tower to capture the most energy.

Q1: Answer:

Hydroelectric energy used commonly in Pakistan. We know mostly transmission and distribution of electric energy in Pakistan is overhead lines and stations are out door installation .in that way that mostly effected by whether the equipment's are damage by whether problems and equipment are costly.