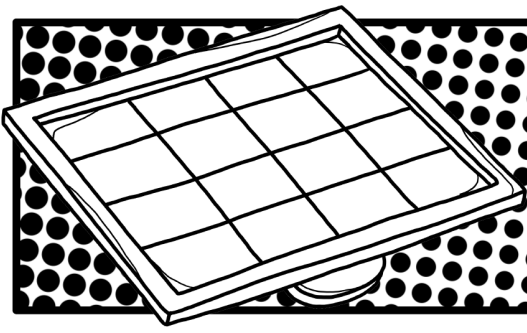


NATURAL RESOURCES



WHAT ARE NATURAL RESOURCES?

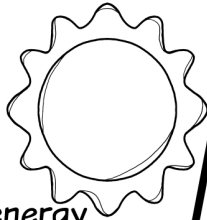
Natural resources are resources found in _____ that are _____ to people. Natural resources can be classified as _____ or _____.

Renewable Resources

The prefix re- means _____. Therefore, a renewable resource is a resource that can be _____ as quickly as it is _____. Renewable resources almost never _____. There are five main types of renewable resources.

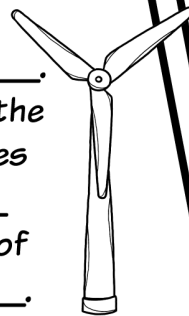
SOLAR

Solar energy is energy that is harnessed from the _____. Solar energy is considered _____ energy because it does not release pollutants such as _____ gases.



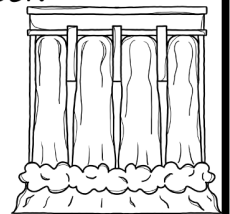
WIND

Wind energy is produced by wind _____. The motion of the blades generates _____ without the use of _____.



HYDROPOWER

Hydro means _____. Hydropower is energy that is created from the force of _____ water. Water flows through a dam which pushes _____.



GEO THERMAL

Geo means _____. Thus, geothermal energy is _____ that comes from deep inside the _____.



BIOMASS

Bio means _____. Biomass energy is energy that comes from _____ and _____. The stored energy comes from the _____. Burning the biomass releases the stored energy.



WHAT IS THE EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT?

Even renewable resources can have _____ effects on the environment. For instance, solar power requires land use which can result in _____ loss. The use of hydropower involves building dams which can change water flow and affect _____ ecosystems. Burning biomass can release harmful greenhouse gases into our _____. Even so, renewable resources are less harmful to the environment than nonrenewable resources.

The prefix non- means not. Therefore, a nonrenewable resource is a resource that _____ be replaced as quickly as it is _____. Nonrenewable resources will eventually _____. There are two main types of nonrenewable resources.

Nonrenewable Resources

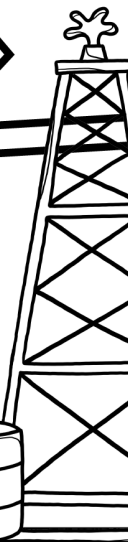
NUCLEAR ENERGY

Nuclear energy is released by _____ Uranium atoms. Splitting the atoms produces _____ which generates steam that powers a _____ and produces electricity. Nuclear power is considered a _____ source of energy because it does not produce greenhouse gases.



FOSSIL FUELS

Fossil fuels are formed from the remains of dead _____ and _____. After millions of years, heat and _____ turn the dead organisms into _____ that humans can burn. There are three types of fossil fuels.



COAL



Coal is a _____ sedimentary rock formed from ancient _____.

CRUDE OIL

Crude oil, also called, _____ is a liquid that was formed from the remains of ancient _____ organisms.

NATURAL GAS

Natural gas is a _____ of gases that is often found with _____. It is composed mainly of an odorless, colorless gas called _____.

WHAT IS THE EFFECT ON THE ENVIRONMENT?

There are numerous harmful effects caused by burning fossil fuels. For instance, when fossil fuels are burned they release harmful _____ into the air which can damage our health. The burning of fossil fuels is also causing global _____ change. Weather patterns are changing leading to an increase of certain types of natural _____. Climate change is also threatening biodiversity within ecosystems. Some species are not able to _____ to the changing environment and may one day become _____.

CONCLUSION: WHY IS IT IMPORTANT TO CONSERVE NATURAL RESOURCES? WHY SHOULD WE CHOOSE TO USE RENEWABLE FORMS OF ENERGY?

