

A natural resource is any natural material that is used by humans. Examples of natural resources are water, petroleum, minerals, forests, and animals. Most resources are changed and made into products that make people's lives more comfortable and convenient. The energy we get from resources, such as gasoline and wind, ultimately comes from the Sun's energy.

Some natural resources can be renewed. A renewable resource is a natural resource that can be replaced at the same rate at which the resource is used. Although many resources are renewable, they still can be used up before they can be renewed.

Trees, for example, are renewable. However, some forests are being cut down faster than new forests can grow to replace them.

Not all of Earth's natural resources are renewable. A nonrenewable resource is a resource that forms at a rate that is much slower than the rate at which it is consumed. When these resources become scarce, humans will have to find other resources to replace them. Most of the energy we use comes from a group of natural resources called fossil fuels. A fossil fuel is a nonrenewable energy resource formed from the remains of plants and animals that lived long ago.

Examples of fossil fuels include petroleum, coal, and natural gas. Once fossil fuels are used up, new supplies won't be available for thousands or even millions of years. Second, obtaining and using fossil fuels has environmental consequences, such as acid rain and global warming. To continue to have access to energy and to overcome pollution, we must find alternative sources of energy.

1. After reading the information on the benchmark, construct two Frayer Models for both Renewable Resources and Nonrenewable Resources.

Definition:	Uses:
Examples:	Conservation Methods:

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Justify your response with an SRE for the following question

1) When the supplies of a product decrease, the price of the product tends to increase. How might the continuing increases in the price of fossil fuels affect research on the development of renewable resources, such as wind power and solar energy?

- A. Research on the development of renewable resources would likely decline.
- B. Research on the development of renewable resources would likely increase.
- C. There would be less research on alternative energies and more on fossil fuels.
- D. Increased fossil fuel prices would have little effect on research and development

Statement	
Reason	
Evidence	