

Resources

Summary

Supplies from Earth that people use to make the things they need are natural resources. Natural resources can be living (plants and animals) or nonliving (soil, water, sunlight, and minerals). Natural resources may be renewable (soil, water, air, sunlight) or nonrenewable (ore, coal, oil, natural gas). Soil, which is important to plant and animal life, forms from the interaction of weathering, erosion, and deposition. Nonrenewable fossil fuels are used for most of the world's energy. It's important to conserve those resources and to use energy from renewable sources. Recycling is also important to conservation.

Before Reading

Activate Prior Knowledge

Provide background for students by previewing the book. Discuss the text features and preview the key vocabulary and concepts.

Vocabulary

conservation, fossil fuels, humus, ore, petroleum, recycling, solar cells, solar energy

Comprehension Skill: Cause and Effect

Tell students that when they read about oil spills, they should think about what effects an oil spill might have.

During Reading

Think Critically

Have students answer the *What Did You Learn?* questions located on the inside back cover of their book.

1. What are some renewable resources?

What are some nonrenewable resources? Some renewable resources are solar energy, air, water, and trees. Some nonrenewable resources are ore, coal, oil, and natural gas.

2. How can energy be gathered from the Sun? To gather energy from the Sun, we

use solar cells and solar panels to convert it into electric or heat energy.

- 3. How is petroleum formed?** Petroleum is formed from decaying sea organisms, such as fungi, plants, and bacteria. Energy stored in their bodies settled in the sea. Layers of sediment formed. Upper layers put pressure on lower layers. After millions of years, the pressure turned the animal remains into fossil fuels.

After Reading

Writing in Science

Soil is a renewable resource that forms through a series of processes. Explain what these processes are. Include details from the book to support your answer.

Organize Information

Graphic Organizer: Cause and Effect Have students complete the Cause and Effect chart on the BLM for this Leveled Reader to tell the effects of an oil spill.

Related Resources

Vocabulary Cards	Equipment Kit
Every Student Learns	LabZone
Activity Flipchart	Quick Study
Graphic Organizer Transparencies	
Quick Activity Transparency	
www.pearsonsuccessnet.com	

Write your answers.

1. How is soil renewed?
A few centimeters of topsoil is renewed every one thousand years.
2. Name and describe three kinds of soil.
Clay soil is hard with small particles. Silt soil is moist with larger particles. Sandy soil has large particles with pieces of minerals.
3. Why is recycling important? Name some things that can be recycled.
Recycling helps save natural resources. Paper, plastic, aluminum, tin, and steel can be recycled.
4. Suppose you saw an oil spill. What might some of the effects of the spill be? Use the graphic organizer to help you.

Possible answer:

Cause and Effect

