

Big Ideas of Lesson 2, Unit 5

- Humans depend on the earth through the use of natural resources.
- Natural resources are useful materials found on and under the earth's surface.
- Natural resources are unevenly distributed across the earth. Some countries like the United States have a great number of natural resources and other countries have few.
- The pace of resource use and extraction has been speeding up since the Industrial Revolution in the 1800s.

Word Cards

4 natural resources

any physical environmental item that people perceive to be useful



Example: Soil, trees, water, and minerals are all natural resources.

6 non-renewable natural resources

natural resources that cannot be replaced in a relatively short period of time

Example: Coal and natural gas are non-renewable natural resources.

8 mineral resources

natural resources found on and in the Earth's crust that include metals, nonmetals, and fuels

Example: Gold, tin, and copper are mineral resources.

5 renewable natural resources

natural resources that Earth or people can replace



Example: Wind, water, and plants are renewable natural resources.

7 fossil fuels

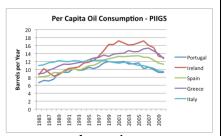
a natural source that stores potential energy and that is formed from



Example: Coal, oil, and natural gas are the main fossil fuels.

9 per capita

by each person equally



Example: In that year, Americans earned \$15,304 per capita.

10 Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

the total market value of all final goods and services produced within a country during a period of time.

Example: GDP is a way of measuring the health of a country's economy.

The Formula For GDP

- Gross Domestic Product
- = Consumption + Investment
- + Government Spending
- + (Exports Imports)

Anticipation Guide

Directions: Write "T" if you think the statement is true and "F" if you think the statement is false.

Before Lesson		After Lesson
	Countries now are dependent on natural resources, but this was not true of societies in the past.	
	Iron ore, petroleum, indium, natural gas, and diamonds are all examples of natural resources.	
	Countries with lots of natural resources are richer than countries with few natural resources.	
	Natural resources are distributed unevenly across the earth.	
	Oil, wind, and trees are all examples of renewable natural resources.	
	The United States has more natural resources than most countries of the world.	
	Natural resources are needed to produce every good in the world.	
	People have figured out ways to make natural resources like coal and copper in scientific laboratories.	

Summarizing Text

What do natural resources give us?	
Where do we find natural resources?	
How can trying to get natural resources affect the habitats of animals?	
Will natural resources last forever? Why or why not?	

Resources Used in Advanced Technologies

Tantalum	
Germanium	
Gallium	
Beryllium	
Scandium	
Indium	
Niobium	
Europium	
Dysprosium	
Neodymium	
Rhenium	
Neodymium	
Antimony	
Terbium	
Gadolinium	

Making Predictions

Directions: Analyze the resources of the Mystery Countries below and then predict whether they are a rich country, a poor country or in the middle.

Letter	Natural Resources	Rich, Poor or In the Middle?
Α	cobalt, copper, niobium, tantalum, petroleum, industrial and gem diamonds, gold, silver, zinc, manganese, tin, uranium, coal, hydropower, timber	
В	deepwater harbor, feldspar	
С	nickel, uranium, rare earth oxides, peat, cobalt, copper, platinum, vanadium, arable land, hydropower, niobium, tantalum, gold, tin, tungsten, kaolin, limestone	
D	petroleum, natural gas, fish	
E	coal, copper, lead, molybdenum, phosphates, rare earth elements, uranium, bauxite, gold, iron, mercury, nickel, potash, silver, tungsten, zinc, petroleum, natural gas, timber	
F	none	
G	hydropower, fertile agricultural land, gold, diamonds, petroleum, hardwoods, limestone, iron ore, copper, chromium ore, zinc, tungsten, mica, silver	
н	limestone, arable land, hydropower, unexploited deposits of uranium, coal, and bauxite	