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Jnit 2 –	waturai	Resources	and	Energy

Name:	
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Land Use
Date:
SWBAT: Differentiate between renewable and nonrenewable resources. Discuss the positive and negative consequences of
different land uses.
Natural Resource:

	Renewable Resource	Nonrenewable Resource
Definition		
Examples		

NC Forestry Resources (List 2):	

NC Agriculture Resources (List 3):

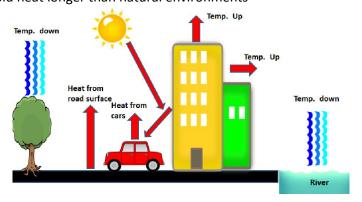
Positive Consequence (2)	What is Industrialization?	Negative Consequences (3)
	Introduction of: Large-scale new	
	manufacturing, advanced technology	
	and other money making activities into	
	an area, society, country, etc.	

Unit 2 – Natural Resources ar	าd E	Energy
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Name:

Positive Consequence (2)	What is Urbanization?	Negative Consequences (4)
	New towns and cities are formed:	
	<ul> <li>Population becomes larger</li> </ul>	
	More people live and work in central area	

**Heat Islands:** A city that has \_\_\_\_\_\_ due to having asphalt, buildings, and other dark structures that absorb and hold heat longer than natural environments





Consequences of Heat Islands	Heat Island Mitigation
Negative	In order to combat heat island:
•: 1-10 degree Fahrenheit	•
<ul> <li>Increased Energy Demand</li> </ul>	•
•	•

Positive Consequences (2)	What is Deforestation?	Negative Consequences (3)
	Natural forests are cleared through	
	logging and/or burning	
	Since 1970, 20% of the Amazon Rainforest has been cut down.	

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## **Obtaining Energy Resources: Mining and Reclamation**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

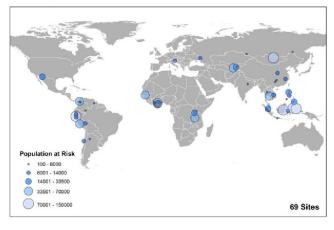
SWBAT: Discuss mining methods and restoration.

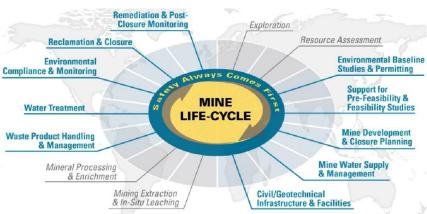
NC Mining Resources (List 3): \_\_\_\_\_

Underground Mining	Surface Mining Methods			
<ul><li>Drift Mine</li><li>Slope Mine</li><li>Shaft Mine</li></ul>	: Machines are used to dig large holes in the ground and remove the ore.	: Huge bulldozers and other machines are used to clear away large strips of the Earth's surface.		

Effects of Mining	How to reduce destructive effects	
1. Disruption of the land's surface.		
2. Waste materials left behind.	1. Reclamation:	
3		
4	2. Re-using or recycling.	
5.	3	
6. Uses large amounts of energy.	4. Stiff fines or fees.	

## Mercury Pollution from Mining and Ore Processing





## **Obtaining Energy Resources: Fossil Fuels**

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

SWBAT: Describe fossil fuels, how they formed, and identify ways to conserve limited supplies.

## Fossil Fuels

- Main energy sources that are formed from the remains of plants and animals.
- Energy released when burn → runs cars, machinery and generators.

Fossil fuels are also the major source of air pollution and therefore, the major contributor to global warming!

Unit 2 – Natural Resources and Energy	Name:	
Alternative Energy		
Date:		
SWBAT: Identify and describe types of alte	rnative energy.	
Solar Energy:		
Advantages	Disadvantages	Practical for NC?
Auvantages	Disadvantages	Tractical for IVC:
Solar Energy Collection:		
Active Solar – Collect solar heat		
2.	Southern facing windows	
3. Photovoltaic Cells – Convert light		
4		te steam
Nuclear Energy:		
Advantages	Disadvantages	Practical for NC?
Advantages	Disauvantages	Flactical for INC:
Twenden and a		
Wind Energy:		
Advantages	Disadvantages	Practical for NC?
<u> </u>		

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delectric Lifergy.		
Ad	Divident	Donalis di Con NGO
Advantages	Disadvantages	Practical for NC?
eothermal Energy:		
Advantages	Disadvantages	Practical for NC?
	1	
dal Energy:		
Advantages	Disadvantages	Practical for NC?
iomass Energy:		
<u>.</u>		
Advantages	Disadvantages	Practical for NC?
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