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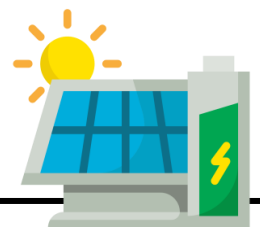
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Renewable and Nonrenewable Resources

Understanding the difference between renewable and nonrenewable resources is important for taking care of our planet. Resources are materials or energy sources that we use to make things, create energy, and support our daily lives. They can be classified into two main types: renewable and nonrenewable. Renewable resources are those that can be replenished or replaced naturally over time. This means they won't run out as long as we manage them properly. Examples of renewable resources include sunlight, wind, water, and plants. Sunlight is a powerful source of energy, and we can use solar panels to capture it and convert it into electricity. Wind is another renewable resource, and wind turbines can turn wind energy into electricity. Water can be used to produce hydroelectric power when it flows through dams and turns turbines to generate electricity. Plants and trees provide resources like food, wood, and biofuels, and if we replant trees and crops, they can continue to provide for us. Using renewable resources is beneficial because they produce less pollution and are less likely to run out if managed well.

Nonrenewable resources are those that cannot be easily replaced once they are used up. They take millions of years to form and are found in limited quantities. Examples of nonrenewable resources include coal, oil, natural gas, and minerals. Coal is a fossil fuel that we burn to create energy, but it releases a lot of pollution and takes millions of years to form. Oil is another fossil fuel used to make gasoline and other products, but it is also a major source of pollution and is running out. Natural gas is used for heating and electricity but is limited in supply. Minerals like gold, silver, and iron are used to make a variety of products, from jewelry to buildings. Once these minerals are mined and used, they cannot be replaced quickly. Relying on nonrenewable resources can cause environmental damage, such as air and water pollution, and contribute to climate change. Additionally, because these resources are limited, they will eventually run out, making it important to find alternatives.

To ensure a sustainable future, we need to use more renewable resources and find ways to conserve nonrenewable ones. Simple actions like using energy-efficient appliances, recycling, and supporting renewable energy projects can make a big difference. By understanding the difference between renewable and nonrenewable resources, we can make better choices to protect our planet and ensure there are enough resources for future generations.



Questions

1.What are renewable resources?

2. What are some examples of renewable resources mentioned in the text?

3. Why are nonrenewable resources considered limited? resources instead of nonrenewable ones?

4. Why is it beneficial to use renewable?

5. What can individuals do to help conserve nonrenewable resources and promote the use of renewable resources?



1. What are renewable resources? Renewable resources are those that can be replenished or replaced naturally over time.

2. What are some examples of renewable resources mentioned in the text? Sunlight, wind, water, and plants.

3. Why are nonrenewable resources considered limited?

Nonrenewable resources are considered limited because they take millions of years to form and are found in limited quantities.

4. Why is it beneficial to use renewable resources instead of



nonrenewable ones? It is beneficial to use renewable resources

because they produce less pollution, are less likely to run out, and help protect the environment.

5. What can individuals do to help conserve nonrenewable resources and promote the use of renewable resources? Individuals can use energy-efficient appliances, recycle materials, and support renewable energy projects like solar panels. They can also reduce their carbon footprint by using public transportation, biking, or walking, and by conserving water. Educating others about the importance of renewable resources can encourage more people to make environmentally friendly choices.

