

Name: _____

8.4.1/8.4.2/8.4.3 INTERVENTION

Task 1- Natural Resources and their Geology

Go to the following link and answer the questions as you read.

<https://www.ck12.org/user:dxrhac1vzxitzg9llnbhcnruzjxj2sxmi5vcmc./book/8th-Grade-Science-for-UT-SEEd-Standards/section/5.1/>

Explore this Phenomenon

1. One of the main natural resources in Utah is _____. The black layers in the _____ rock are seams of coal.

Natural Resources

2. _____ resources are substances constructed by nature that help to support life on Earth.
3. Over millions of years, _____ material growing in bogs and swamps gets buried, compacted, and altered as organisms die and build up. This is the process that forms _____.
4. Resources are not equally distributed across the earth. Some areas have access to many varied resources while others have few to none. The distribution of many natural resources depends on the _____ of the area.

Mineral and Fossil Fuel Resources and Geology

5. The natural resources that our society uses form in very specific environments. The way the _____ in an area formed determines the _____ resources that are found there.
6. List the 4 groups that mineral and fossil fuel resources fall into:
- a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
 - d. _____
7. Water resources are also dependent on the geology of an area. Water will only collect in and flow through certain types of _____.
8. Fill in the chart below by writing a brief description of where each resource is found.

Resource	Where it is found
Metals	
Salt, Calcite, Gypsum	
Uranium	
Fossil Fuels	
Precious Gems	
Building Materials	
Water	

Task 2- Renewable/Nonrenewable Resources

Go to the following link and answer the questions as you read.

<https://www.ck12.org/user:dxrhac1vzxitzg9l1nbhcnruzjay2sxmi5vcmc./book/8th-Grade-Science-for-UT-SEEd-Standards/section/5.2/>

Natural Resources

9. A natural resource is something supplied by nature that helps support _____.
10. Renewable or nonrenewable, what's the difference? That's like asking the difference between having an _____ supply and having a _____ supply.
11. Because there is a limited supply and because the supply cannot be readily _____, oil is a nonrenewable resource.
12. Wind and water are considered renewable resources because you can't ever run out of wind and water is recycled through the water _____.

Renewable Resources

13. Renewable resources can be replenished by natural _____ as quickly as humans use them.
14. _____ and _____ are renewable resources
15. The rising and falling of ocean _____ is another example of a resource in unlimited supply
16. In a dry state like Utah, _____ is always a concern. It is a renewable resource because it is always being replenished through the water cycle.
17. We have a limitless supply of _____. That makes it a renewable resource.
18. _____ things are considered to be renewable. This is because they can reproduce to replace themselves.

Draw a picture of each of the following Renewable Energy Sources:

SOLAR	WIND	HYDROPOWER	GEOHERMAL	BIOMASS	TIDES

Non-renewable Resources:

19. Nonrenewable resources are natural resources that exist in _____ amounts and can be used up.
20. Examples include _____ fuels such as petroleum, coal, and natural gas.
21. _____ power is also considered to be a nonrenewable resource because it uses up uranium, which will sooner or later run out.
22. Gasoline is produced from _____.