**Chapter 10**

**Essential Question:  How can living things always have the natural resources they need?**

**Vocabulary:**

*solar energy*:   renewable energy given off by the Sun

*solar cells:*  cells that change solar energy into electrical energy

*humus*: the part of soil made up of decaying plant and animal matter

*ore*: a rock rich in minerals that can be removed from the Earth

*fossil fuels:* nonrenewable fuels that are made from organisms that lived long ago. Examples include oil, natural gas and coal

*petroleum:* a nonrenewable fossil fuel commonly known as oil

*conservation:* the wise and careful use of resources (using only what you need)

*recycling:* using materials again in a different form instead of throwing them away.

**Key concepts for study:**

* Natural resources are both living and non living things from nature that we can take and use. Examples include: air, water, sunlight, trees, soil.
* Nonrenewable resources cannot be be replaced because they are being used up faster than they can be replaced.
* Renewable resources should be used carefully because they are costly and difficult to restore.
* Soil is a nonliving, renewable, natural resource. Weathering weakens rocks and breaks them apart, helping to make new soil.
* Bacteria, fungi, worms, and insects live in soil. They break down plant and animal remains into nutrients for plants to use.
* There are three layers of soil in the crust:

 topsoil: humus and weathered rock

 subsoil: some soil and small rocks

 bedrock: mostly solid rock

* The main difference between clay, silt, and sand is the size of the particles. Clay is often used to make bricks and sand if often used to make glass.
* Oil spills can kill marine organisms, plants, and animals that live near the coast and oceans.
* Some plastic can be recyled into t-shirts, jackets and sleeping bags.