



Note-taking Worksheet

Energy Resources

Section 1 Energy Resources

- A. _____—energy resources formed from ancient decayed organisms
1. _____—formed in swampy regions from decayed plants and sediment
 - a. Pressure and _____ caused chemical reactions:
 - b. Peat to _____
 - c. Lignite to _____ coal
 2. Oil and _____—formed in oceans from decayed algae, plankton, and sediment
 - a. _____ and heat caused chemical reactions.
 - b. Move upward—less _____ than surrounding rock
- B. _____—caused by burning fossil fuels
1. _____—gases released by burning coal or oil mix with water in the air.
 - a. Pollutes _____—harms plants and trees
 - b. Pollutes _____—harms aquatic life
- C. _____ fossil fuels—used up faster than nature can replace them
1. World's energy needs provided by coal: ____ percent; oil and natural gas: ____ percent
 - a. Coal—could last _____ years
 - b. Oil—could last _____ years
 - c. Natural gas—could last _____ years
 2. Conserving _____—one way to reduce the use of fossil fuels and reduce pollution

Section 2 Alternative Energy Resources

- A. _____ resources—energy that can be recycled or replaced
- B. _____—uses energy from the Sun
1. _____—change light into electricity
 2. Enough energy reaches Earth in one _____ to supply world for a year.
 3. Disadvantages:
 - a. Available only when the Sun is _____

Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

b. No _____ to harness all the Sun's energy

C. Wind energy—uses _____

1. _____—many windmills in one area

2. Disadvantages

a. Not _____

b. Only a few regions with _____ enough winds

c. Wind farms dangerous to _____

D. _____—using moving water

1. Sources of moving water

a. Natural _____

b. Concrete _____

2. Disadvantages

a. Increased _____ downstream

b. _____ habitats disturbed

c. Some places not near _____

E. _____—uses the magma and hot rocks beneath Earth's surface

1. When magma close to Earth's surface—_____ erupts

2. Disadvantages

a. Can be harmful to _____

b. Few places have _____ near Earth's surface

c. Places with no magma near the surface need deep _____.

F. _____—produced by splitting nuclei of certain elements

1. _____—name for the splitting process

2. Most common element used in nuclear power plants—_____

3. Disadvantages

a. Produces _____ nuclear waste

b. Possible problems in _____ nuclear waste

Note-taking Worksheet (continued)**Section 3 Water**

- A. _____—vital to life on Earth
1. ____ percent of Earth covered by water
 2. Less than ____ percent available for human use
- B. Two major sources of public water supply
1. _____—water found under Earth's surface
 2. Water _____—harmful debris, chemicals, or biological materials added to water
 3. Laws to _____ water pollution
 - a. _____—ensures safe drinking water
 - b. _____—gives states money to build water treatment plants

Section 4 Land

- A. Land—_____ resources
1. Amount of land is _____.
 2. People must use land _____.
 - a. Preserve _____
 - b. Reduce soil _____
- B. _____—land resource—trees
1. Important product—_____
 2. _____—careful use of resources to reduce environmental damage
 - a. _____—limited number of trees in one area are cut down and replaced.
 - b. _____—all trees in one area are cut down and replaced.
 3. Tree—_____ resource—can plant a new tree
 4. Forest—_____ resource—complex ecosystem

Note-taking Worksheet (continued)

- C. _____—land resource found in rocks
1. _____—mineral mined at a profit
 - a. Found _____ Earth's surface
 - b. _____—such as iron
 2. _____—process used to reach ore
 - a. Moves large quantities of soil and rock
 - b. Affects the _____