## Clues and Cues STUDENT PAGE

NAME	DATE
Have each person in your team read one of the following clues alo definitions for the terms <b>renewable resource</b> and <b>nonrenewable resource</b> .	_
CLUE 1: On Earth, there are limited amounts of fossil fuels such a amounts of minerals such as iron, copper, and phosphates. These processes or require millions of years.	
CLUE 2: Some nonrenewable and renewable natural resources car new material used. Using a reusable water bottle instead of single involves processing waste to make it reusable. For example, the m refined again into lubricating oils.	-use plastic bottles is an example of reuse. Recycling
CLUE 3: Renewable natural resources include plants, animals, and fossil fuels, such as coal and oil, are examples of nonrenewable natural resources.	
CLUE 4: Trees, wildlife, water, and many other natural resources in Water is continuously cycled and reused. Sunlight, wind, geotherm constantly renewed or restored.	
Renewable resource:	
Nonrenewable resource:	



## CAREER CORNER

NATURAL RESOURCE ECONOMISTS study the economic effects of decisions about natural resource use. They may analyze the costs and benefits of different options or use sophisticated computer programs to model various scenarios.



## STUDENT PAGE Clues and Cues (cont.)

NAME_			DATE
Work	as a team to respond to the following p	prompts.	
	Coal Corn Geothermal energy (hot springs) Gold Natural gas Petroleum (oil) Sand Sunlight Tides Trees Water	Renewable Resources  Renewable Resources	Nonrenewable Resources
		resources that could be used instead of  Items Made from  Nonrenewable Resources	
F -	. What are pros and cons for using renewable natural resources in place of nonrenewable ones?  Pros:		
4. V	. When might a renewable natural resource not be renewable?		