What is the difference between renewable and nonrenewable resources?

Renewable resources can be replenished or replaced.

Non-renewable resources have a onetime use.

Give at least five examples of renewable and nonrenewable resources? (Each)

Renewable: wind, solar, Hydroelectric, geothermal, and tidal.

Nonrenewable: oil, natural gas, coal, Gold, aluminum, silver and other metals.

What is tidal energy and how was it created?

Tidal energy is created by placing a dam in a bay or an estuary in a coastal location.  As the high tide comes in water is trapped behind a damn, when the water flows back out it creates energy.

What is solar energy and how is it Harnest?

Solar energy (light rays) is trapped using a collector that has a photovoltaic cell. The light is transferred into electricity.

What is geothermal energy?

Water is heated over a magma pocket or volcanically active area and pumped to the surface and trapped, this produces steam which drives a turbine that creates electricity.

What is wind energy and how is it harvested?

Wind energy is hornist by using a wind turbine. Wind pushes the blades of a turbine around in a spinning motion; this motion turns a turbine which creates electricity.

What is oil shale and tar sand and what are some of the downfalls of this energy resource?

Oil shale is collected from a rock that has absorbed oil and tar sand is a mixture of petroleum and sand and clay. Both are very expensive to extract petroleum products from, it is not cost effective.

What are placer deposits?

Larger pebbles will fall to the bottom of a watery substance; other larger materials will then be collected and washed away. Panning for gold.

How does nuclear fission produce energy?

Uranium Atoms are bombarded with neutrons. The collision strips uranium atoms and releases potential energy that has been stored. This heat a water source which then releases steam that will spin turbines.

Which energy sources are driven by turbines, and how does each one differ?

Nuclear energy, wind energy, geothermal energy, hydroelectric energy, and tidal energy.

Some you steam, others use the falling water, and wind drives another.

Which energy resources might replace dwindling petroleum supplies one day?

 Oil shale and tar sands

What is the fuel used for nuclear fission in nuclear reactors?

 Uranium

How does nuclear fission produce energy?

Controlled nuclear chain reaction produces heat, driving steam turbines to produce energy.

It is estimated that, in the future, when energy could produce what percentage of the national demand for electricity?

5 to 10 percent.

What is the difference between non-point source pollution and point source pollution?

Point source pollution, the location for the pollution is known exactly where contamination is found.  Non-point source pollution, it is unknown where the specific point of pollution is found.

 What is the function of the atmospheres O-Zone layer?

 It shields earth from harmful solar radiation.

 The greenhouse gas carbon dioxide helps to?

 Carbon dioxide helps maintain warmth near earth's surface.

In what ways does mining for mineral resources damage the land?

Taking calls collapsing of soil and cave-ins, it can increase soil erosion, you could also add pollutants to the soil.

 In which decade were the first important laws passed to decrease water pollution?

 The 1970s

 What does the clean water act require?

 It required that industries had to reduce or eliminate point source pollution in surface water.

 What is the most important law passed to deal with air pollution?

 The clean air act

 Contour plowing is a soul conservation method that involves?

 Plowing across hill slopes

 The resource conservation and recovery act of 1976 has resulted in?

 A decrease in the illegal and unsafe dumping of hazardous waste.

 Compost hills preserve the health of soil because it?

 It is a natural fertilizer