

Earth's Resources and Their Importance

Chapter 10: Earth — Our Shared Home · Topic 1

Key Concept

Renewable resources, like water, air, and forests (if managed well), can replenish naturally over time, while non-renewable resources, like minerals and fossil fuels, cannot easily be replaced.

Soil is a crucial resource for growing food, and its health depends on careful farming practices to avoid depletion of nutrients.

Forests provide timber, oxygen, and habitats for wildlife, while also helping regulate climate and prevent soil erosion.

Using Earth's resources responsibly and sustainably ensures they remain available for future generations, making conservation an important global responsibility.

Quick Revision Notes

- Earth's resources include water, air, soil, minerals and forests.
- Renewable resources can replenish naturally, like water and forests.
- Non-renewable resources, like minerals, cannot be easily replaced.
- Soil health depends on careful farming practices.
- Forests provide timber, oxygen and wildlife habitats.
- Forests help regulate climate and prevent soil erosion.
- Responsible resource use ensures availability for future generations.
- Conservation is an important global responsibility.

Practice Questions

- 1 List five natural resources and classify them as renewable or non-renewable.
- 2 Discuss why forests are important resources.
- 3 Research how soil health affects farming.
- 4 Discuss one way to conserve a natural resource.
- 5 Explain why non-renewable resources need careful use.
- 6 Draw a picture showing Earth's important resources.