Date _____ Hour ____ Name __

UNIT WORD SEARCH ACTIVITY 14.1

acid rain atmosphere biofuel biomass energy

environment. fossil fuel greenhouse effect hunting hydropower

national park non-renewable ozone layer pollution radon

renewable solar power stewardship turbines wildlife



Name	_ Date	Hour	

RESOURCE LOCATOR **ACTIVITY 14.2**

Student Materials

Pencil

Paper

In groups of 3 or 4, choose a natural resource to research. Divide the questions below among group members. Record the answers to your questions. Using the information gathered, develop a presentation about your resource.

Name of Resource	
Name of Resource	

Question Person Responsible

		•
1.	Where is the resource found in the environment?	
2.	Is this a renewable or non-renewable resource? Explain why or why not.	
3.	How do humans use this resource?	
4.	How does this resource relate to agriculture? Is it important to agriculture?	
5.	Is this resource being endangered by human use? How? What is the current availability of this resource?	
6	How does this resource relate to the other resources?	
7.	What are 10 careers that would relate to this resource?	
8.	What are some products that come from this resource that are used by humans?	
9.	How can people better manage this resource?	



ACTIVITY 14.2 page 2

Question #		
Question #		
Question #		

Name	Date	_ Hour
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Affects of Acid Rain **ACTIVITY 14.3**

Student Materials

3 bean plants per group Water Vinegar

Acid rain also called acid precipitation or acid deposition, is precipitation containing harmful amounts of nitric and sulfuric acids formed primarily by nitrogen oxides and sulfur oxides released into the atmosphere when fossil fuels are burned. It can be wet precipitation (rain, snow, or fog) or dry precipitation (absorbed gaseous and particulate matter, aerosol particles or dust). Acid rain has a pH below 5.6. Normal rain has a pH of about 5.6, which is slightly acidic. The term pH is a measure of acidity or alkalinity and ranges from 0 to 14. A pH measurement of 7 is regarded as neutral. Measurements below 7 indicate increased acidity, while those above indicate increased alkalinity.

T	State	tho	Dno	hlam	on	مريم	tion
I.	State	tne	Pro	blem	or (vues	tion

Is acid rain harmful to farmers who have fields of growing produce?

				_
II.	Hy	po	th	esis

What is your prediction for what will happen? .	
, ,	

III. Experiment

- 1. Set up a bean plant garden with three containers, each container having one bean plant each.
- 2. Prepare 3 solutions. One cup of water, 1 cup of vinegar, and 1 cup mixed water and vinegar (1/2 water and 1/2 vinegar). Predict how the plants will be affected by each solution.
- 3. Water plants every day with 1/8 to 1/4 cup of a solution: one plant with tap water, one plant with straight vinegar, and one plant with the vinegar-water mixture.
- 4. Observe plants daily to see what happens to each plant. Record your observations in the table provided.



IV. Observations

	Water	Vinegar	½ Water, ½ Vinegar
Day 1			
Day 3			
Day 5			
Day 7			

	Day 5			
	Day 7			
V		rt or defend your hypothes	sis?	
	Dood wife data suppor	t or derend your hypoune.		
٧	I. Draw Conclusions			
	-	s. Use other studies to sup	ements about what has be pport the conclusion. Give	•

Name		Date	Hour
ACTIVITY 14.4	WILL YOUR CAR RUN	ON GRASS?	
Student Materials 1/2 c hot water baking yeast 4 clear water bottles funnel stirrers measuring spoons	flour 4 balloons salt sugar vinegar		
Background Oklahama State University	reity in cooperation with the Noble F	Foundation in Ardm	oro is working on an

Oklahoma State University, in cooperation with the Noble Foundation in Ardmore, is working on an alternative to corn for the production of biofuels - switchgrass. Switchgrass is a native prairie grass that grows all over Oklahoma. Unlike corn, the current varieties of switchgrass grow without tillage and planting. Switchgrass is a perennial and requires less water and fertilizer than crops such as corn. Switchgrass can produce between 300 and 700 gallons of ethanol per acre. In addition, more net energy is gained from switchgrass than from corn. Ethanol from corn yields 34 percent more energy than it takes to grow and process the corn into biofuel. Ethanol from switchgrass nets over five times more than that amount.

You may be wondering how researchers determine if a plant is capable of producing biofuel. One way to make biofuel is to ferment plants. Using processes similar to those used to make beer and wine, yeasts can be used to ferment starches in grain kernels (usually corn) to ethanol.

In this activity, you will experiment to see which substance, salt, sugar or vinegar, will help the fermentation process the most. Using the steps of the scientific method, carry out the experiment as described in the procedure.

I.	State the Problem or Question What do you want to learn or find out?
II.	Hypothesis What is your prediction for what will happen?





III. Experiment

- 1. Number your bottles 1-4
- 2. Using the funnel, pour ½ cup of hot water into each bottle.
- 3. With a dry funnel, empty one packet of yeast into each bottle.
- 4. Stir for one minute.
- 5. Add 2 tsp. of flour to each bottle.
- 6. Stir again. Add ingredients to each bottle as follows:
 - Bottle #1—Add 5 ml (1 tsp) of salt.
 - Bottle # 2-Add 5 ml of sugar.
 - Bottle # 3-Add 5 ml of vinegar.
 - Bottle # 4-Control. Leave as is.
- 7. Stir each bottle again for one minute.
- 8. Place a balloon over each bottle.
- 9. Record observations below after five, 10, and 15 minutes.
- 10. Predict what will happen to the solutions overnight.
- 11. Let the solutions sit overnight.
- 12. Record observations.

IV. Observations

	5 Minutes	10 Minutes	15 minutes	Overnight
Bottle 1 Salt				
Bottle 2 Sugar				
Bottle 3 Vinegar				
Bottle 4 Control				

v.	nterpret the Data	
	Does the data support or defend your hypothesis?	

VI. Draw Conclusions

Totalina bata

Justify the data collected with concluding statements about what has been learned. Discuss any problems or concerns. Use other studies to support the conclusion. Give alternative ideas for testing your hypothesis.





Name		Date	Hour
ACTIVITY 14.5	WILDLIFE IDENTIFI	CATION	
Student Materials Pencil			
information on your	mal to research. Using the Intern particular species. Use this info . Include at least one photo of you	rmation to create a	ın informational poster about
Name of the animal			
	's habitat		
	al eat?		
In what areas of the	e world does the animal live?		
Are there any gover	nment regulations (laws) concern	ing this animal's tro	eatment? If so, list the laws.



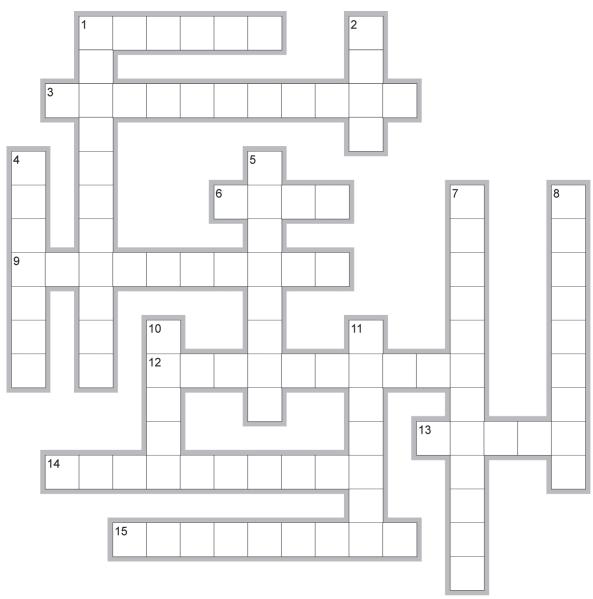


ACTIVITY 14.5 page 2

List 2 interesting facts about the animal that you learned through your research.						
Defended (Viet the best of Tet and teiter and the Continuous Continuous)						
References (list the books or Internet sites used to find information)						

Name ______ Date _____ Hour _____

UNIT REVIEW CROSSWORD ACTIVITY 14.6



EclipseCrossword.com

Across

- 1. Environmental Protection _____
- 3. wise use of resources
- 6. produced by turbines
- 9. Laws protect wildlife from ______
- 12. protects from harmful radiation
- 13. rock gas
- 14. water energy
- 15. replaced in one lifetime

Down

- 1. other than fossil fuel
- 2. base rain opposite
- 4. reason for hunting wildlife
- 5. All _____have the right to use public lands.
- 7. national park purpose
- 8. reduces pollution; aluminum, paper, glass
- 10. power by the sun
- 11. land, water, air, humans; _____resources