



## What Is This Module About?

Take a look around your house. What objects do you see? All these objects were made from materials taken from the earth. These materials are called **natural resources**.

In this module, you will learn about the different kinds of natural resources. These are renewable and nonrenewable resources. You will also learn how to use these resources in the right way.

This module is divided into two lessons. These are:

Lesson 1 – *Our Natural Resources*

Lesson 2 – *Let's Use Our Resources Wisely*



## What Will You Learn From This Module?

After studying this module, you should be able to:

- ◆ define what natural resources are;
- ◆ identify our land and water resources;
- ◆ differentiate renewable from nonrenewable resources; and
- ◆ practice conservation and wise use of resources.



## Let's See What You Already Know

A. Write **True** in the blank if the statement is correct and **False** if it is wrong.

\_\_\_\_ 1. Trees are land resources.

\_\_\_\_ 2. Coral reefs are land resources.

\_\_\_\_ 3. Renewable resources are those which cannot be replaced.

\_\_\_\_ 4. We need to use our resources wisely.

\_\_\_\_ 5. We will never run out of water, soil and trees.

B. Tell whether each of the following resources is renewable or nonrenewable. Copy the name of the object in the correct box below.

1. gold

2. water

3. iron

4. oil

5. soil

**Renewable Resources**

**Nonrenewable Resources**

Well, how was it? Do you think you did well? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 33 to find out.

If you got all the answers correct, very good! This shows that you already know much about the topic. You may still study the module to review what you already know. Who knows, you might learn a few more new things as well.

If you got a low score, don't feel bad. This means that this module is for you. It will help you understand important concepts that you can apply in your daily life. If you study this module carefully, you will learn the answers to all the items in the test and more! Are you ready?

You may now go to the next page to begin Lesson 1.

## Our Natural Resources

Our country is very rich in natural resources. Have you ever been to a forest? How about to a body of water, say, a sea? Different kinds of resources are taken from forests and seas. Do you know what these resources are?

In this lesson, you will learn about these natural resources and their uses in your daily life. Read on to start learning.



### Let's Study and Analyze

Look at the picture below. Can you name all the objects that you see in the picture? Write your answers on the next page.



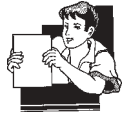
These are the things that I can identify in the picture:

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Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 34.



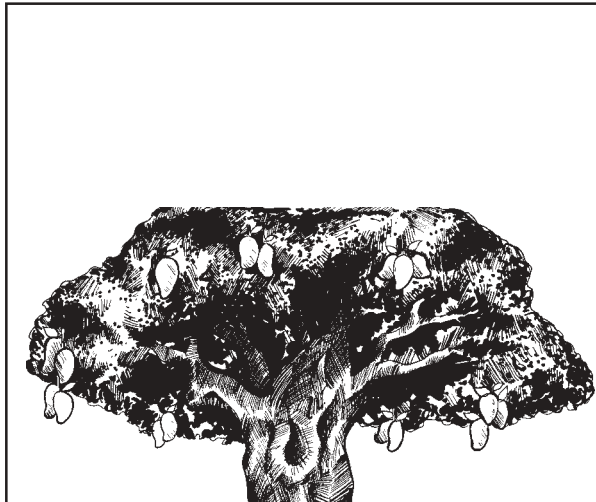
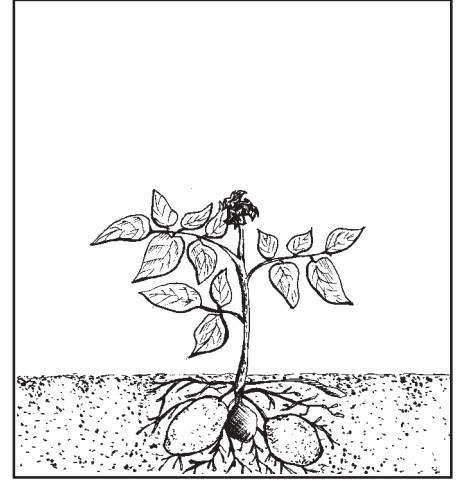
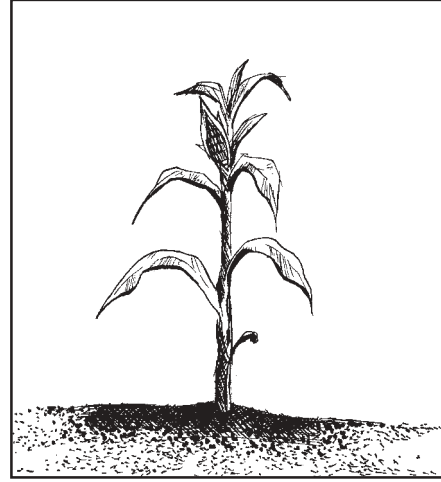
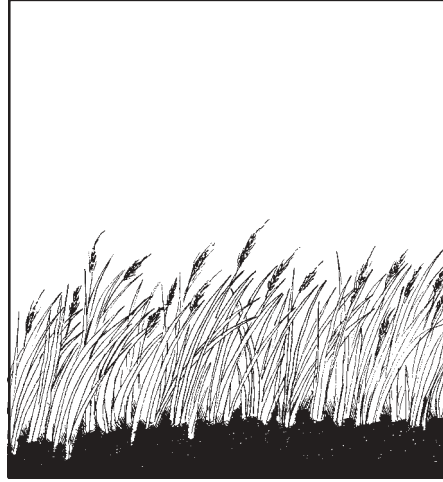
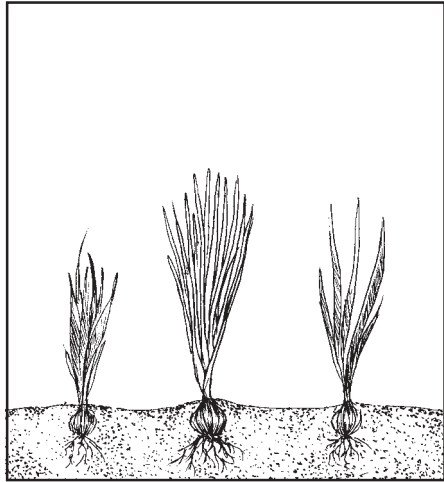
## Let's Learn

Natural resources come from the earth and they are very useful to us. We have **land resources** and **water resources**.







Trees and other plants are land resources. Wood comes from trees. Wood is a natural resource useful to us. Look at the picture below and identify the things that we can make out of wood.



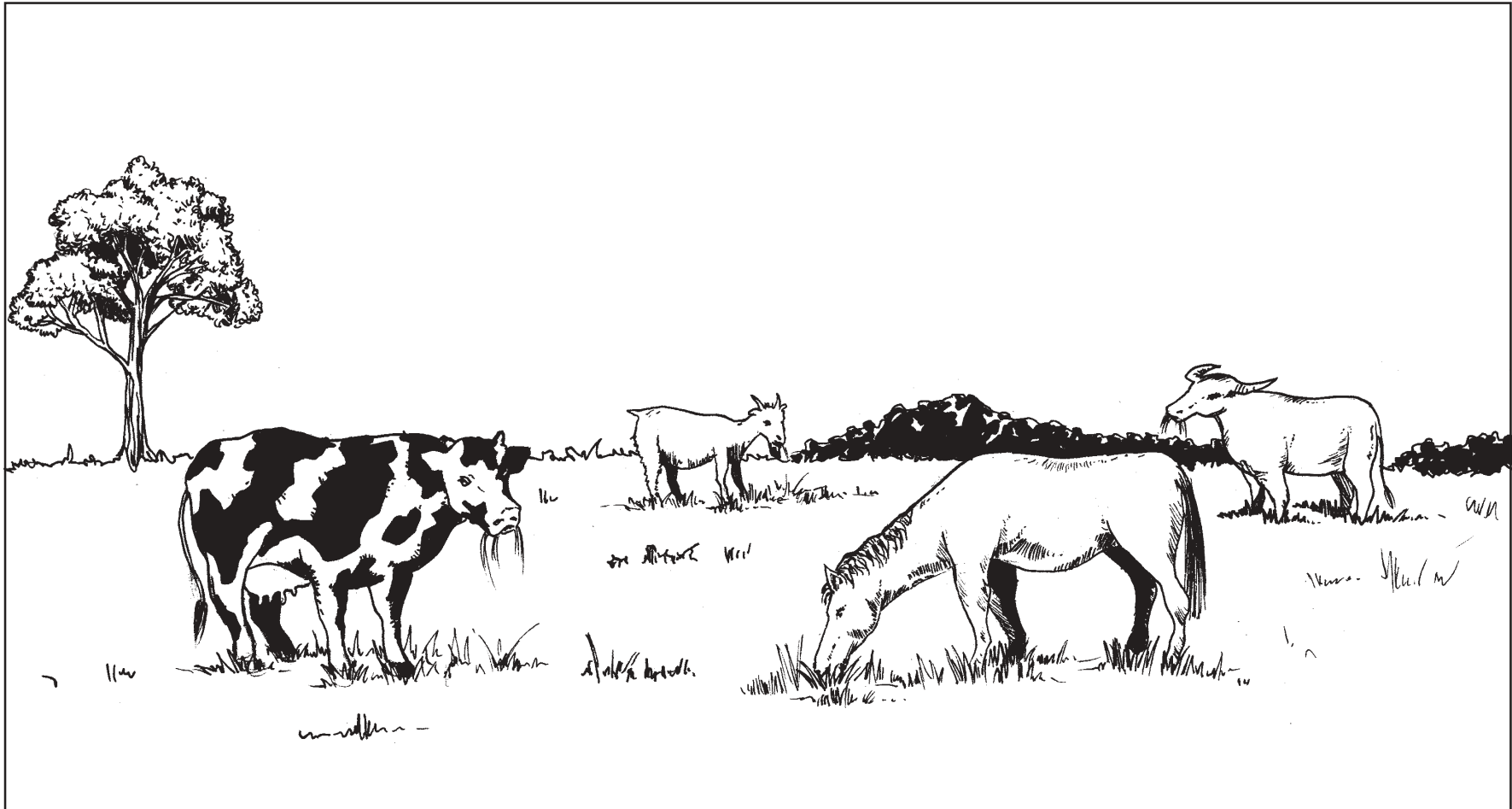
The fruits and vegetables we eat come from different plants. Look at the pictures below. They show plants from which we could get food. Can you name all of them? Which of these do you often eat?



There are also plants that can be used as medicine. Maybe you can find some of them in your own backyard. Study the list below. Note what diseases each plant can cure. Have you used any of these medicinal plants? Which one?

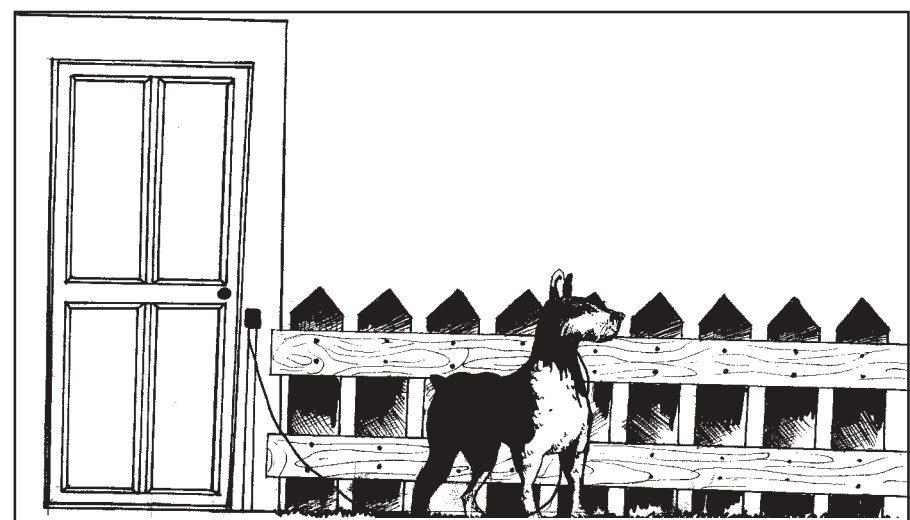
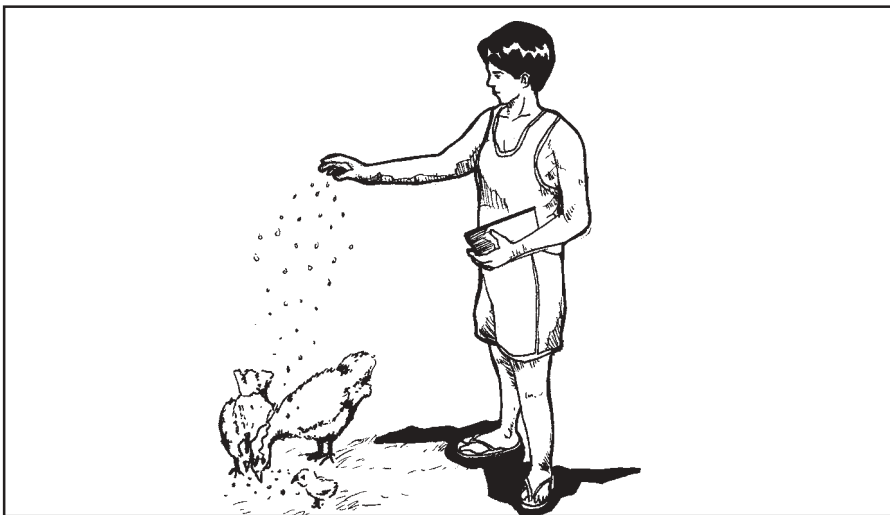
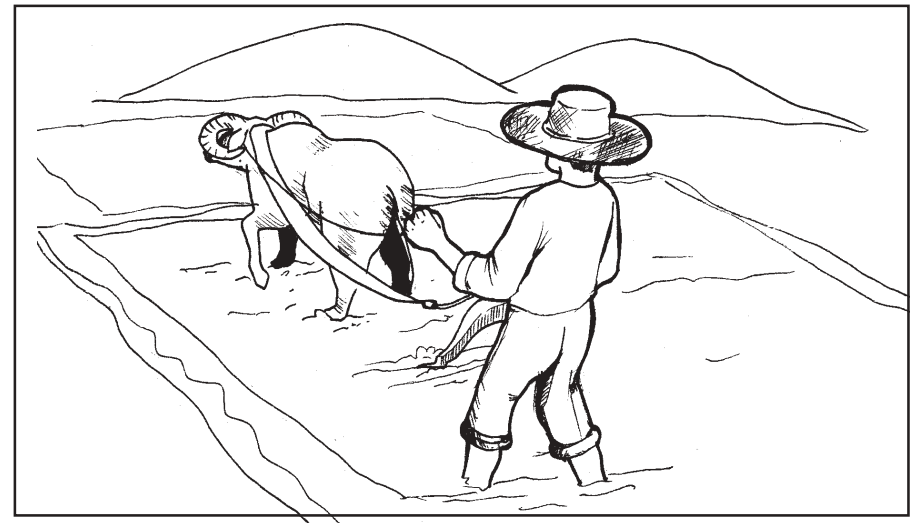
Plant		
1. Gumamela		For mumps, b
2. Cogon		For nose blee
3. Radish/ <i>labanos</i>		For diarrhea, l
4. Linga		For constipati
5. Corn		For urinary tra
6. Manzanilla		For cough and

Grasses are important resources, too. The land on which grasses grow is called grassland. Grasslands are used for feeding cattle and other livestock.

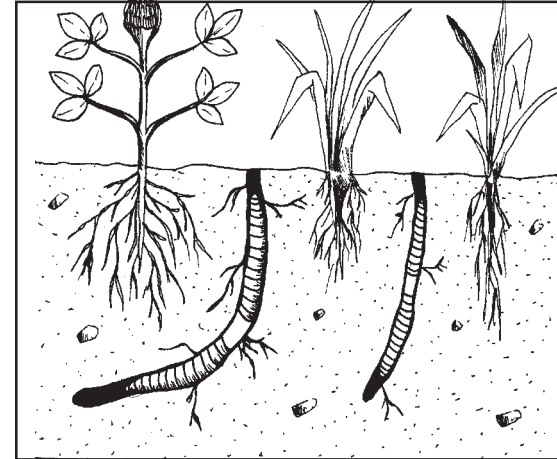




Animals are also land resources. Carabaos help farmers plow the field. Cows and goats provide us milk and meat. Chickens and pigs serve as food for many people. Dogs guard our homes.



Even small animals such as butterflies, bees and earthworms are useful. They make sure trees and plants bear flowers and fruits.



## Let's Review

Fill in the blanks with the correct answers. Choose from the list on the box.

1. \_\_\_\_\_ comes from trees. We use it to build houses and make furniture.
2. We get the \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ we eat from different plants.
3. There are \_\_\_\_\_ that can be used as medicine.
4. \_\_\_\_\_ are used for feeding cattle and other livestock.
5. Animals are also land resources. \_\_\_\_\_ help farmers plow the field.

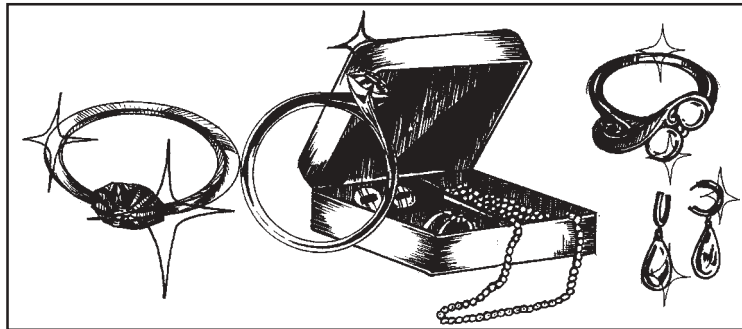
fruits  
wood  
vegetables  
carabaos  
grasslands  
plants

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 34 to check if your answers are right.



## Let's Think About This

Almost everybody want a set or two of precious jewelry. Do you know why they are expensive? It's because they are very rare. Can you name some of the materials used in making jewelry? Write them down on the space provided below the drawing.



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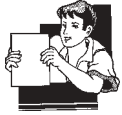
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Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 35.

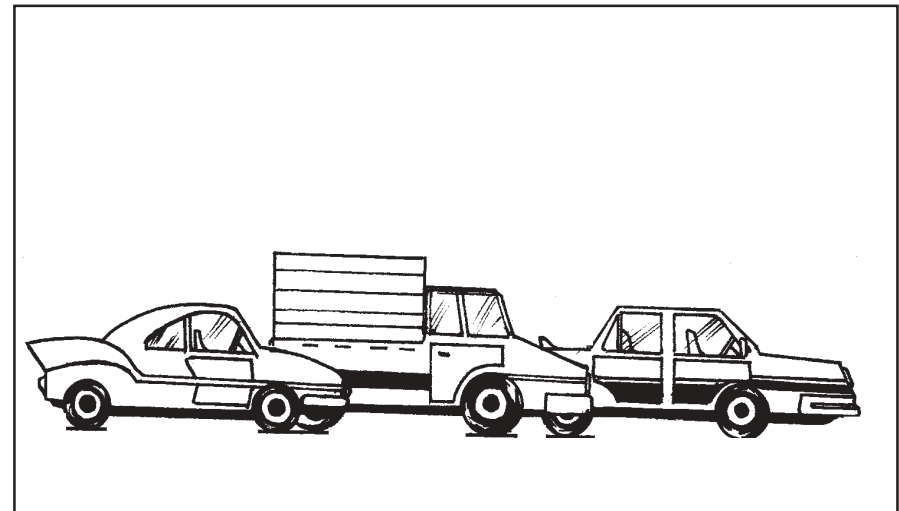
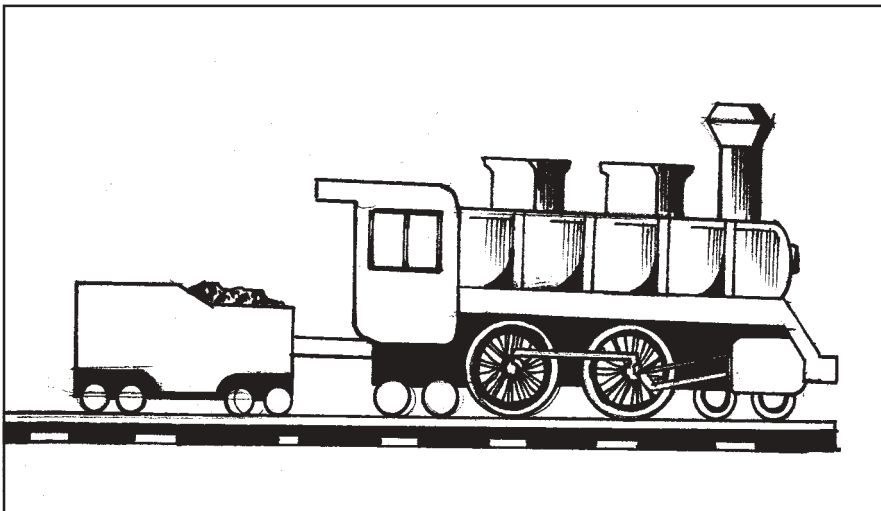
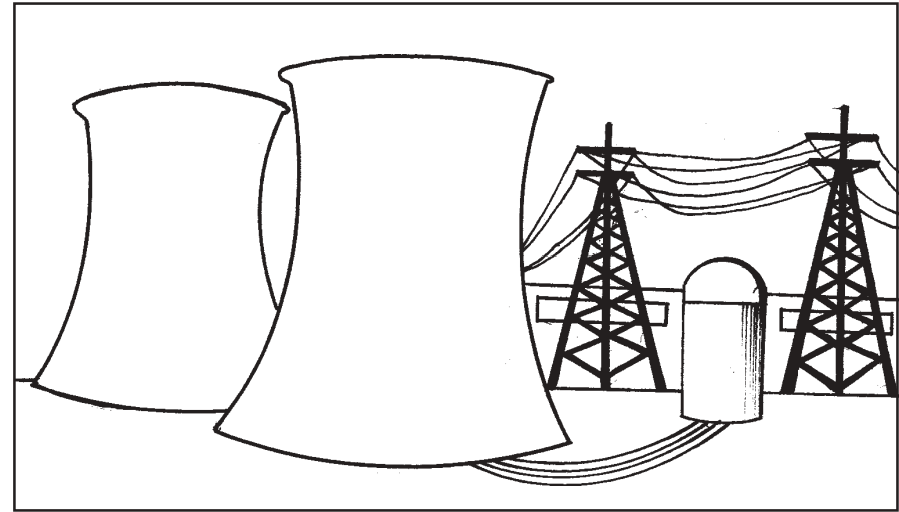
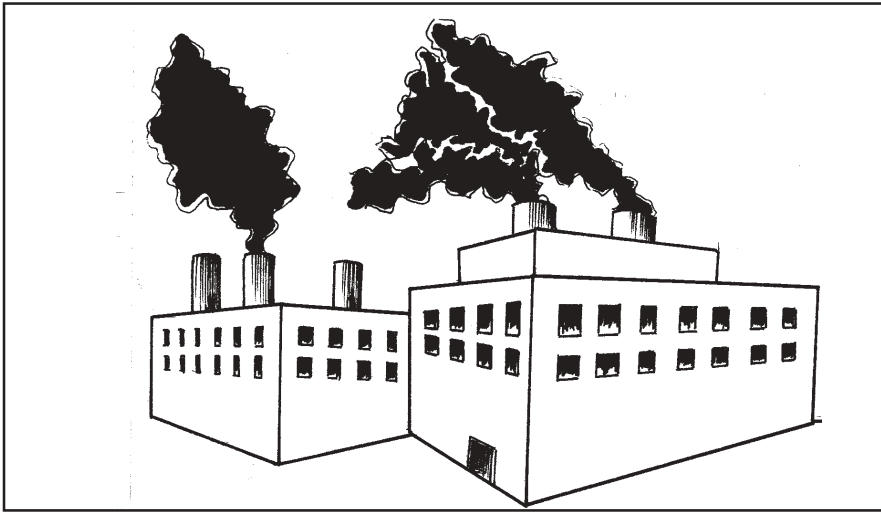


## Let's Learn

Some materials used in making jewelry are diamond, copper, gold and silver. Minerals like iron and copper have other uses. They are buried deep in the earth. They are **mineral resources**. The process of getting these materials is called **mining**.



Under the earth, we can also find another group of important resources. They are called fossil fuels. Coal, oil and natural gas are fossil fuels. Fossil fuels are sources of energy. They are used in transportation, manufacturing goods and in generating electricity.



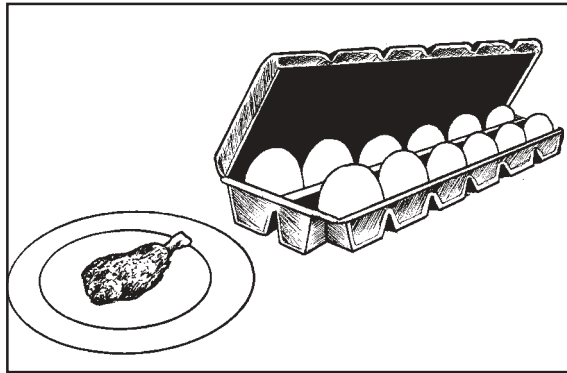


# Let's Review

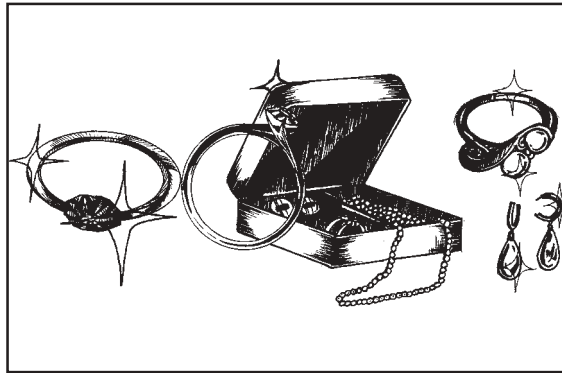
Some land resources are written inside the box. Choose the one that is the source of what is shown in each picture below. Write your answer in the space provided below the picture. The first one has been done for you.

plants     horse     chicken     fuel     gold     cow

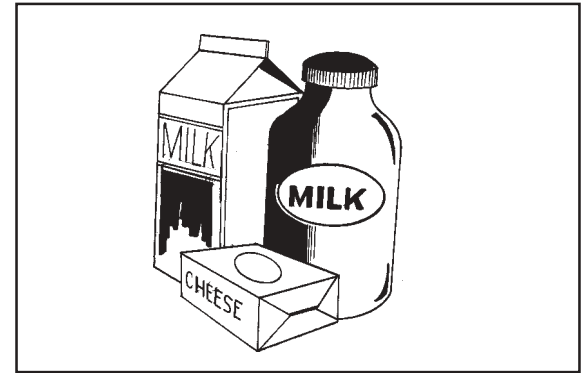
For example:



1.                chicken



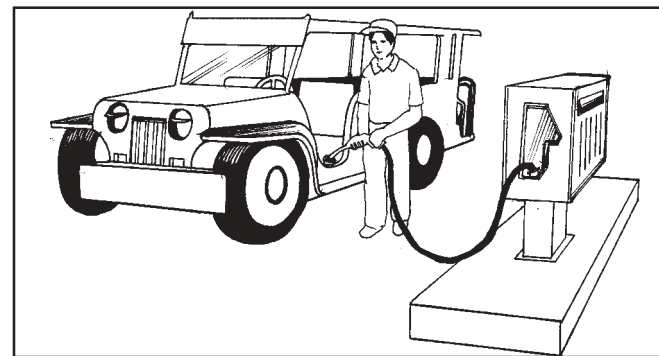
2.           



3.           

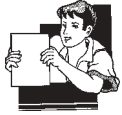


4.           



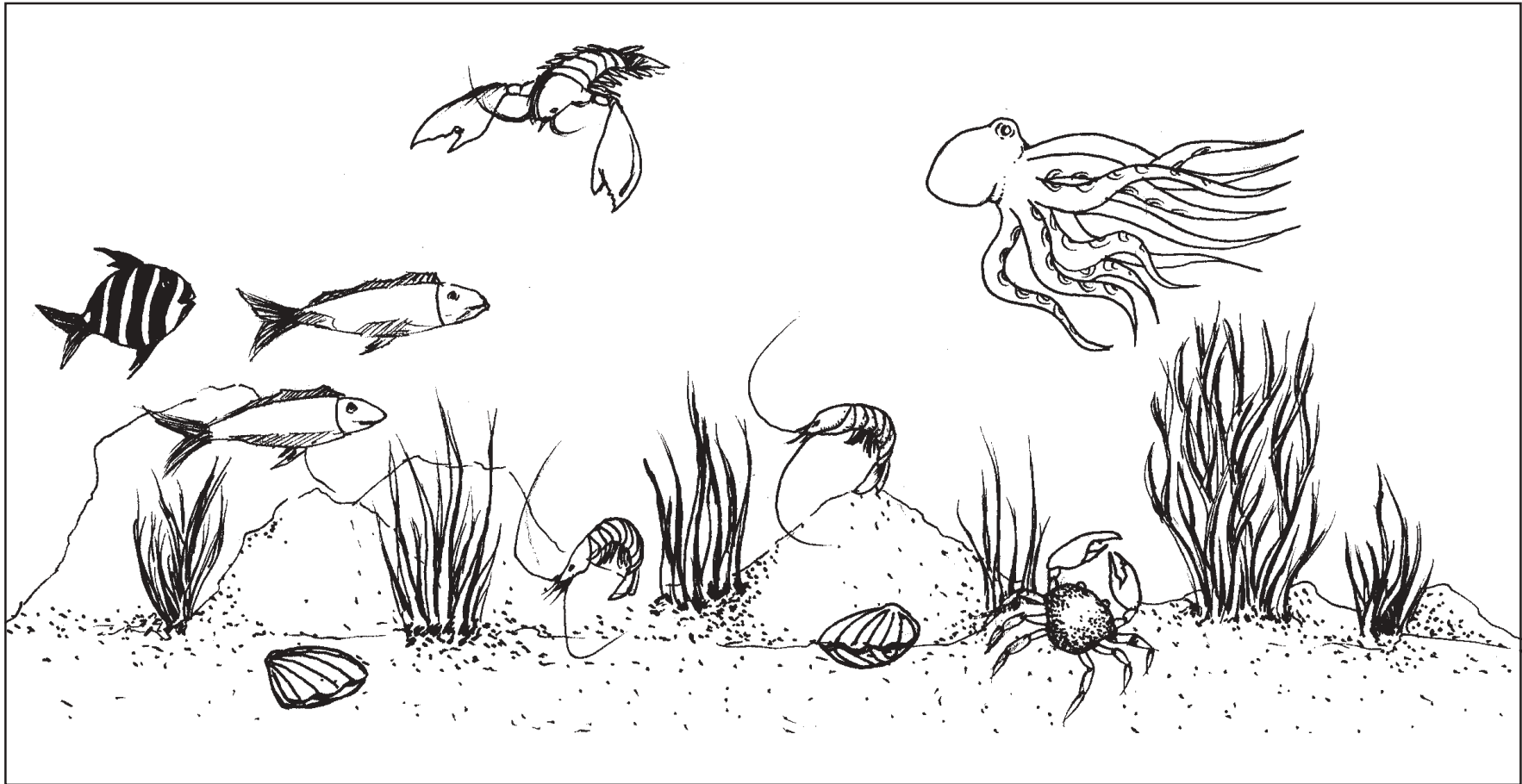
5.           

Do you think you did well in the activity? Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 35.



## Let's Learn

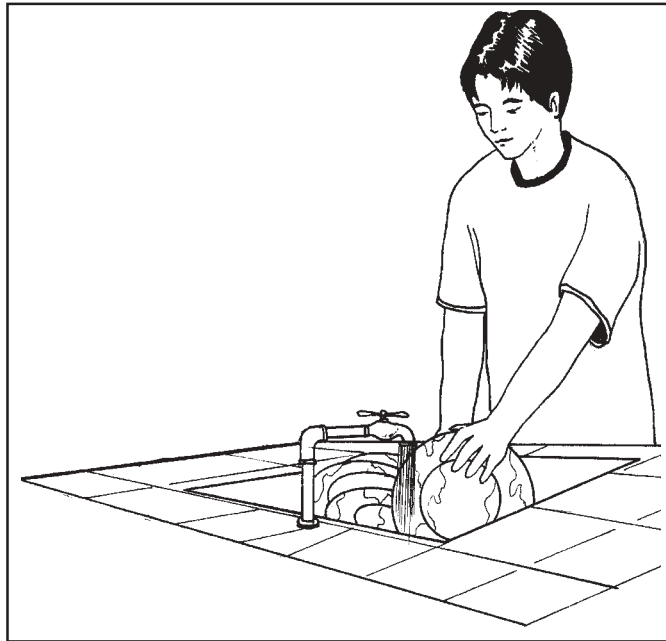
After studying about our land resources, let us study our water resources. Water resources are the things that we get from bodies of water like oceans, rivers, seas and streams.



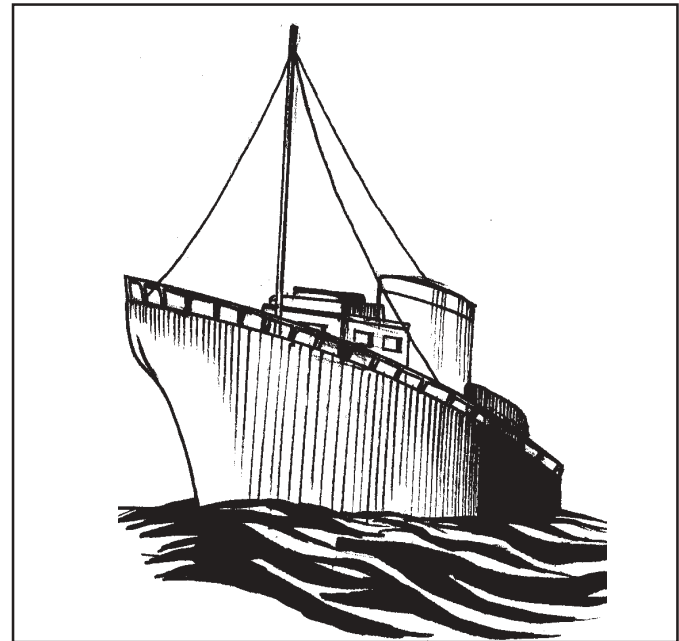
Water can be used for various purposes. Can you name some of these uses? Write them on the blanks under the pictures below.



1. \_\_\_\_\_



2. \_\_\_\_\_

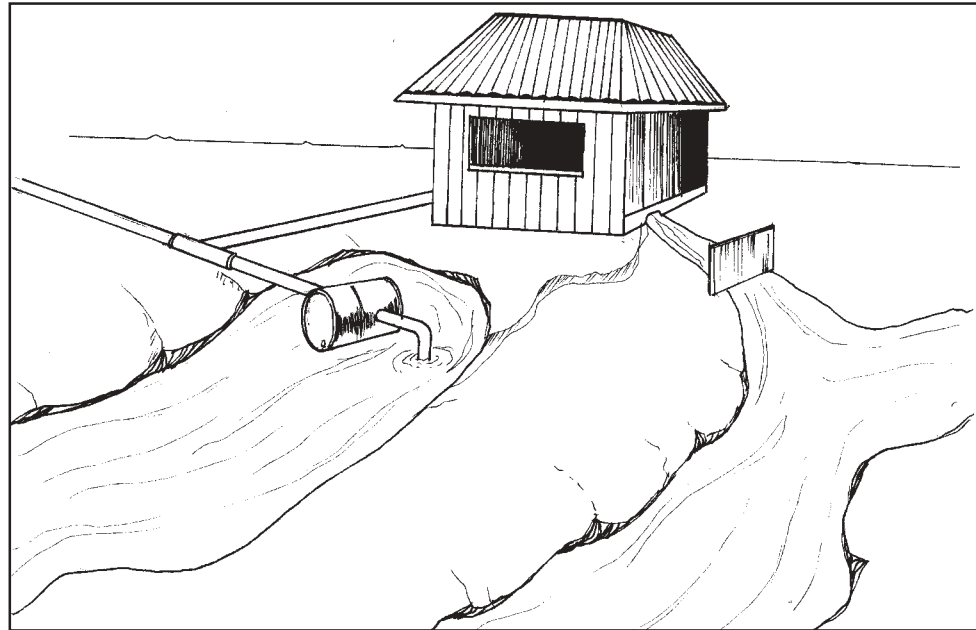


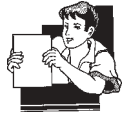
3. \_\_\_\_\_

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 35.



We also use water as a source of electricity. It is also very important to farmers. They use it to irrigate or water their fields.





## Let's Learn

There is another way of grouping natural resources. We can say that a resource is either renewable or nonrenewable. **Renewable resources** are those that can be replaced after harvesting them or after they are gone. Water, soil, grasslands, plants, trees and animals are renewable resources.



Study the picture above. In your own words, explain why the things in the picture are renewable resources.

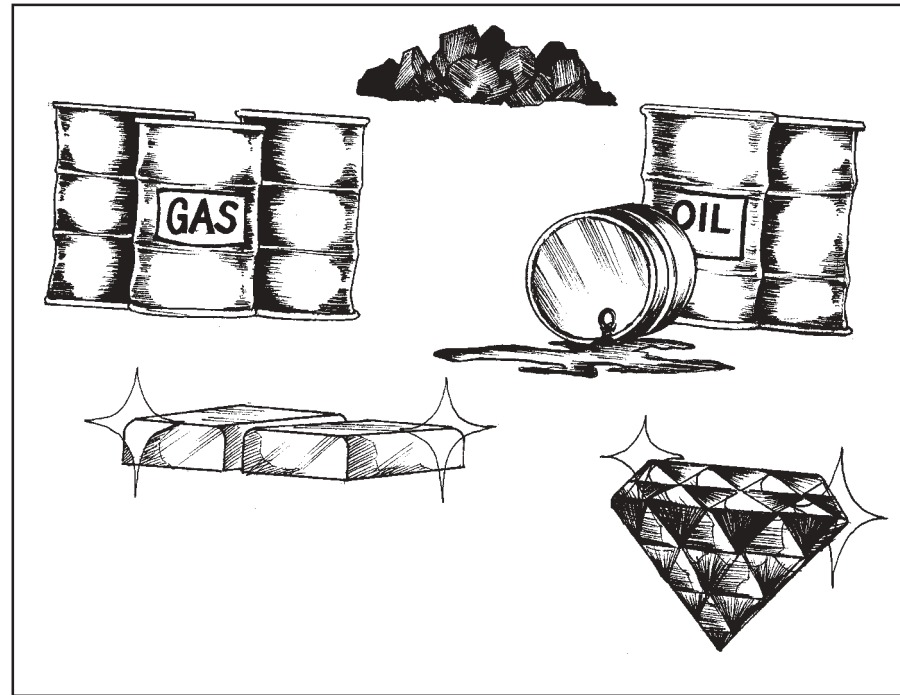
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To check if your answer is right, turn to page 35.

**Nonrenewable resources** are those that cannot be replaced anymore when used up. Examples are fuels like coal, oil and gas. Minerals like gold, silver and diamond are also nonrenewable resources.



Study the objects above. Why are these called nonrenewable resources?

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To check if your answer is correct, see page 35.

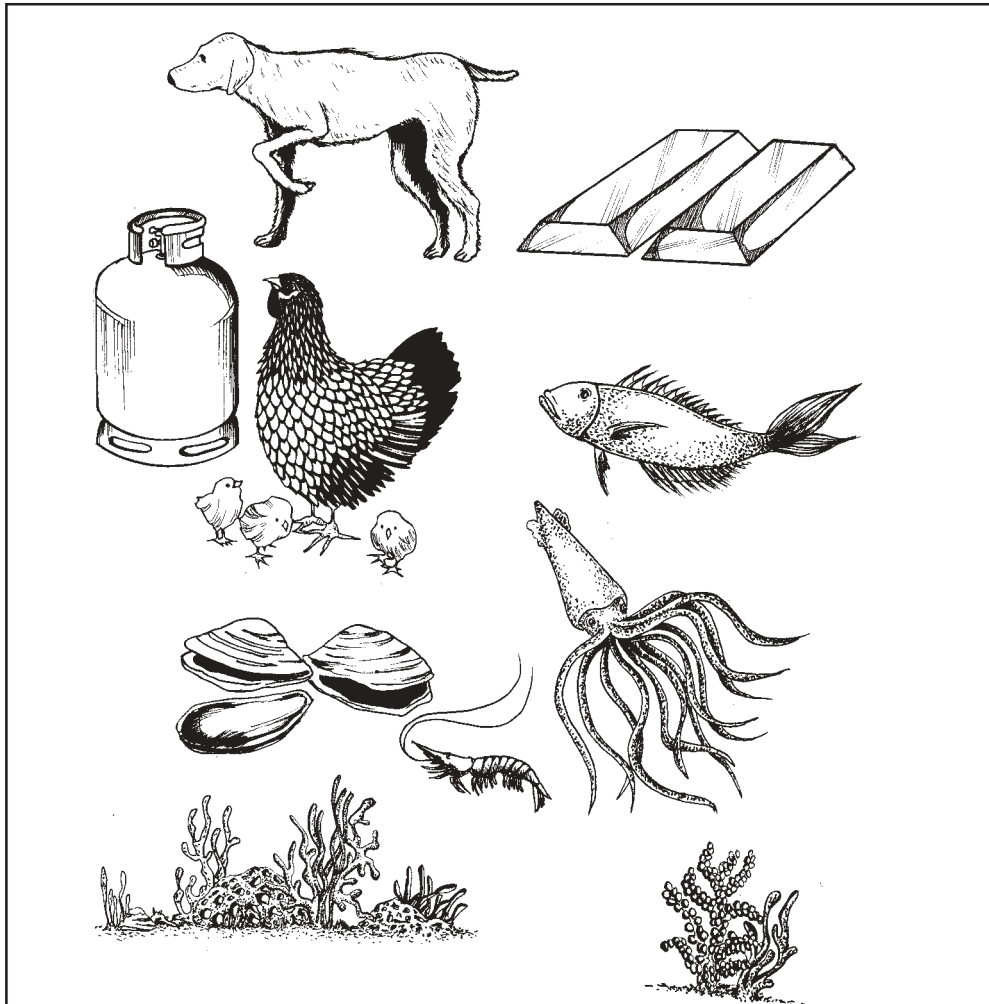


## Let's Remember

- ◆ The things we get from nature and make use of are called **natural resources**.
- ◆ Natural resources that we get from our water forms are called **water resources**. Those that we get from land are called **land resources**. Examples of these are:
  1. land resources – trees, animals and plants
  2. water resources – fish, water
- ◆ Natural resources are either renewable or nonrenewable. **Renewable resources** are those that can be **replaced** after being used or consumed. **Nonrenewable resources** are those that **cannot be replaced anymore**. Examples of these are:
  1. renewable resources – soil, plants, trees and animals
  2. nonrenewable resources – coal, oil, gold and silver

# ? Let's See What You Have Learned

A. Can you group the following items into land resources and water resources? List each item under the correct heading.



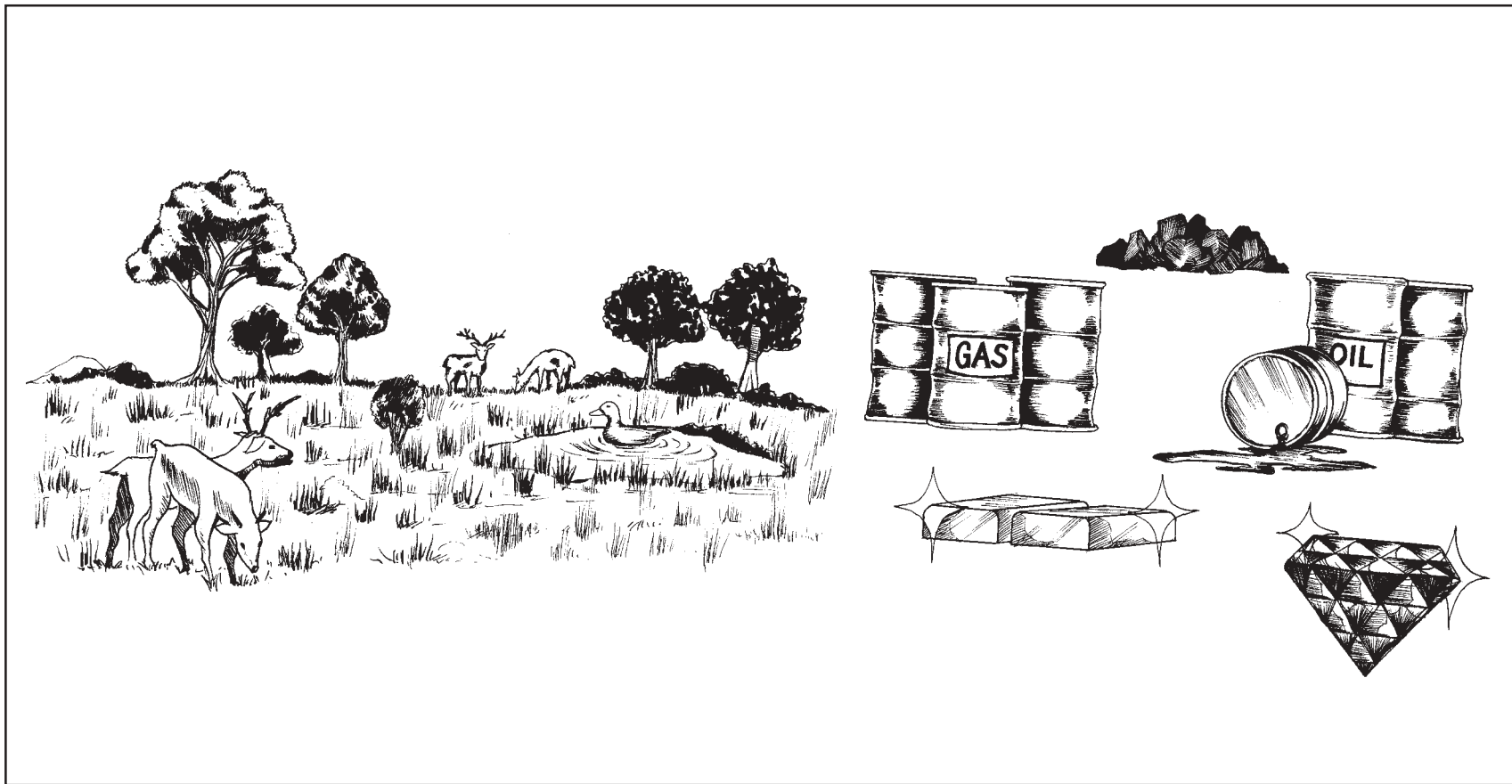
## Land Resources

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

## Water Resources

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

B. The picture below has both renewable and nonrenewable resources. Draw a square (  ) around each renewable resource and a circle (  ) around each nonrenewable resource.



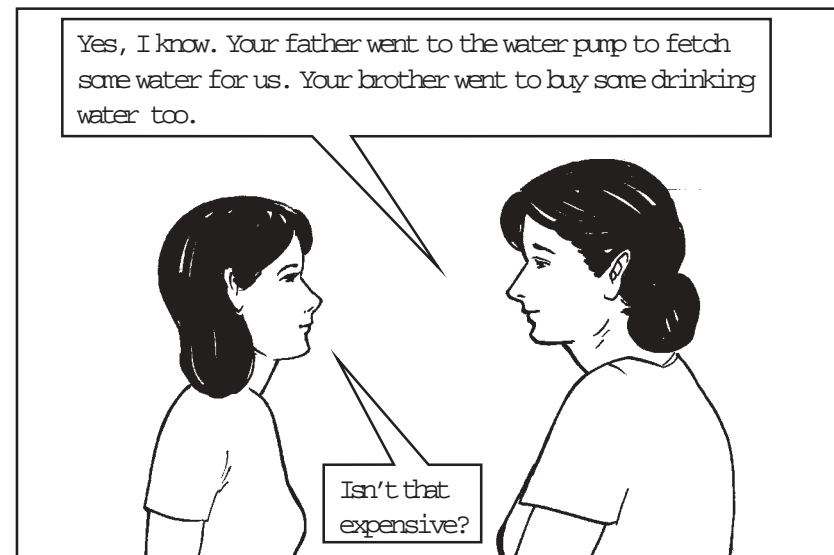
Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 36–37.

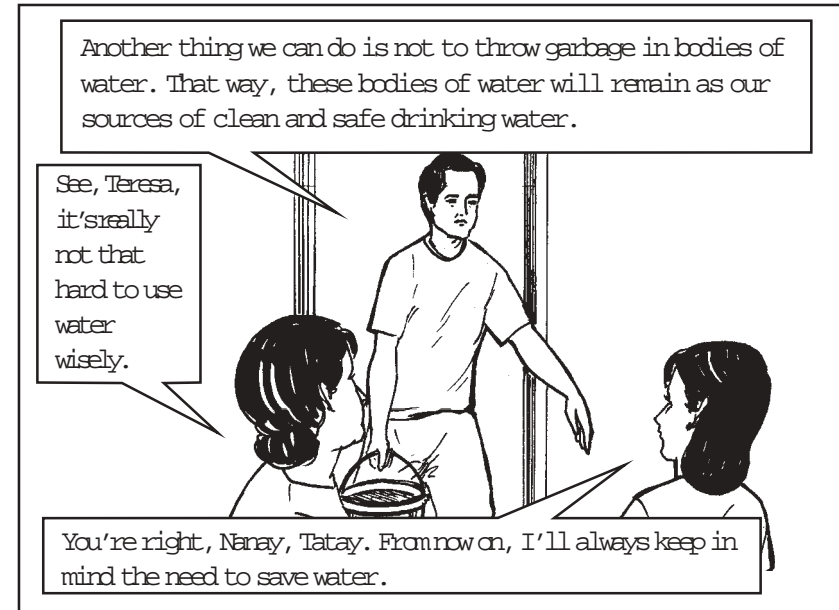
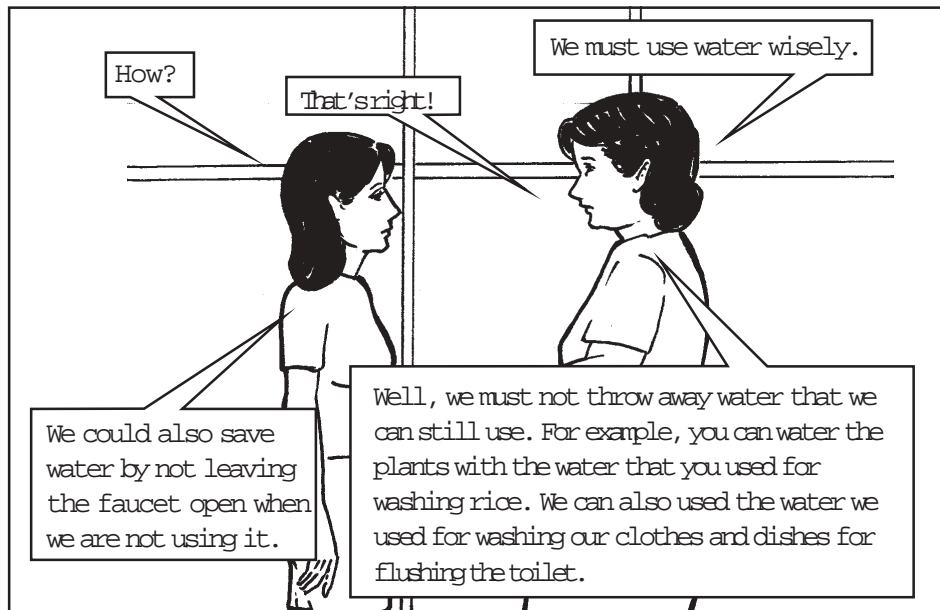
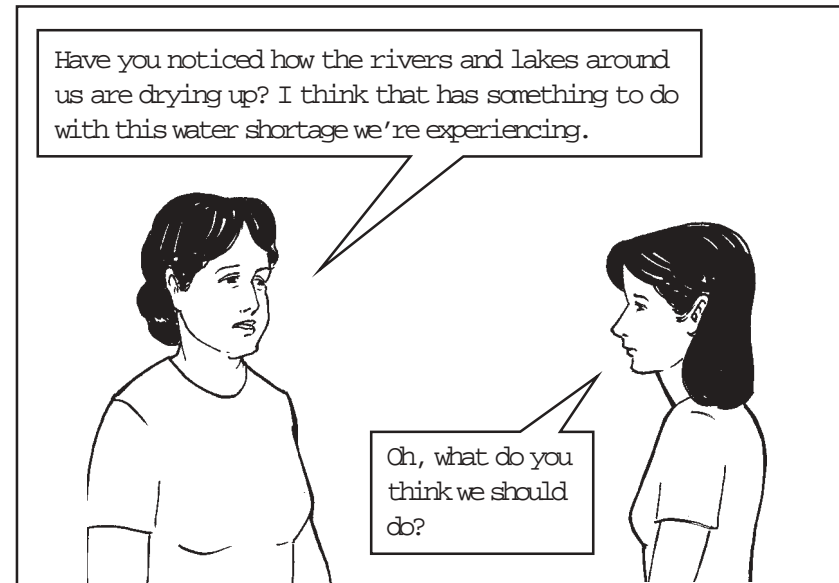
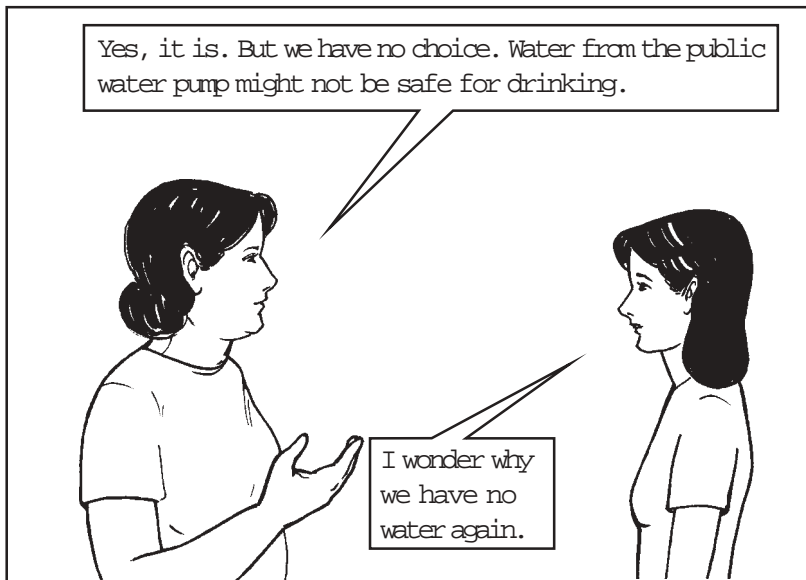
## Let's Use Our Resources Wisely

We have learned in the previous lesson the uses that we can avail of from our natural resources. Indeed, they are very important. How would our life look like if we run out of these important resources? In this lesson, we will learn how to conserve these very important natural resources.



### Let's Read









## Let's Think About This

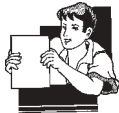
List down the ways to save or conserve water according to Ben, Helen and Teresa. You may write your own suggestions as well.

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Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 37.



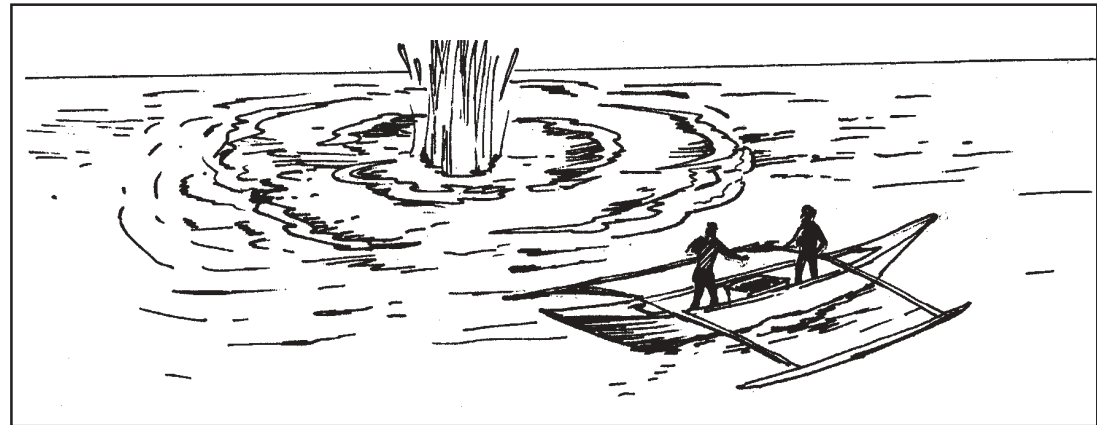
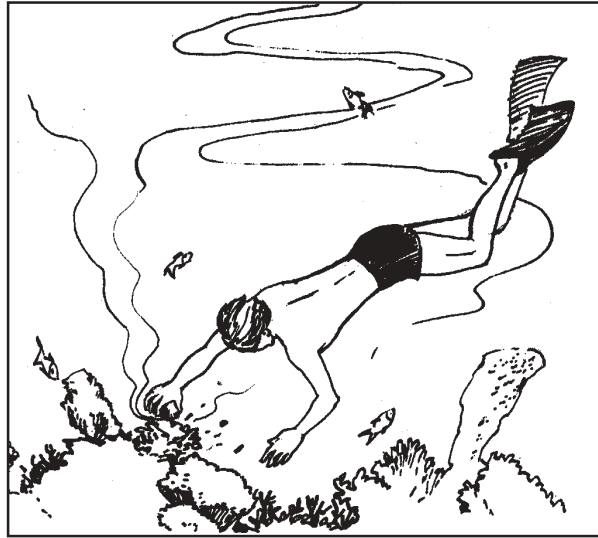
## Let's Learn

Without any doubt, we know that natural resources are important. Yet, we continue to destroy our forests and bodies of water. We forget that most of our resources come from them. Look at the picture below. Observe this—a forest destroyed by *kaingin* or by cutting and burning trees.



Trees are renewable, but we still need to conserve them. Why? Because it takes several years for a tree to grow and mature.

How are our bodies of water destroyed? Bad ways of catching fish such as Muro-ami, dynamite and cyanide fishing destroy them. Throwing our wastes in bodies of water also destroys them.



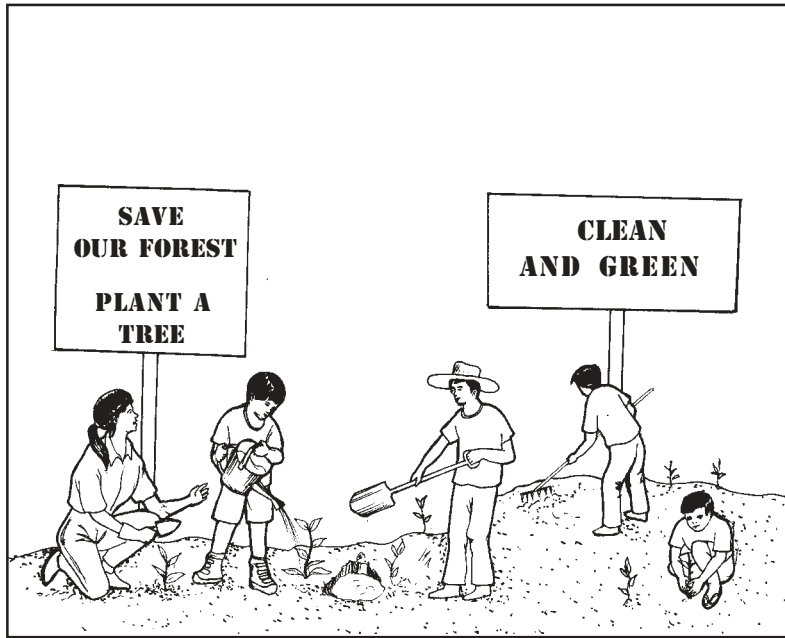
When bodies of water die or become dirty, we lose sources of food and safe drinking water as well.

But it's not yet too late. We can still save our forests and bodies of water that give us different resources. We should conserve not only our forests and bodies of water. We should also conserve the resources that we get from them.



## Let's Try This

The pictures below show some ways in which we can conserve our natural resources. Write a word on the blanks that tells us what to do or not to do. Select the word from the ones within the parenthesis below the sentences.



\_\_\_\_\_ trees. Do not \_\_\_\_\_ our forests.  
(cut, plant, destroy, protect)



Catch fish with a \_\_\_\_\_. Do not use bad methods of fishing like using \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.  
(dynamite, net, cyanide, rocks)

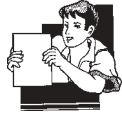


Write on \_\_\_\_\_ sides of your paper. \_\_\_\_\_ old newspapers. People can \_\_\_\_\_ them.  
(save, both, burn, recycle, sell)



\_\_\_\_\_ water.  
(drink, conserve, throw)

Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 38.



## Let's Learn

Besides conserving our renewable resources, it is also our duty to use wisely our nonrenewable resources. As you have learned, when they are already used up, they cannot be replaced anymore. Study the pictures. Find out how you can help conserve our nonrenewable resources.





## Let's Remember

- ◆ We must protect our landforms and bodies of water. We get our natural resources from them.
- ◆ We must use our renewable and nonrenewable natural resources wisely.
- ◆ When our nonrenewable resources are gone, there is no way to replace them back.



## Let's See What You Have Learned

Identify the small pictures and use their names to complete the sentences. You may choose your answers from the words inside the box below.

water	burn	lights	dynamite	forests	newspapers	cyanide	
cut	paper	rocks	recycle	trees	net	bike	fish

We know that natural resources are important. Yet we continue to destroy our  and bodies of water. We



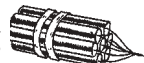
and



trees. We catch



using



and



.

We even crush their homes with



How can you help save our natural resources? Plant








. Catch




with a



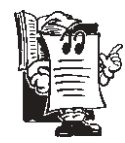
. Write on both sides of

your  . Sell old  . People can  them. Conserve  . Save on electricity. Switch off the 

when they are not needed. Save on fuel. If you're going to a near place, why not take a walk or ride a  ?

Compare your answer with those in the *Answer Key* on page 38.

You have reached the end of this module. Congratulations! Did you learn a lot from this module? Did you have fun reading it?



## Let's Sum Up

The following is a summary of the module's main points. Remember them.

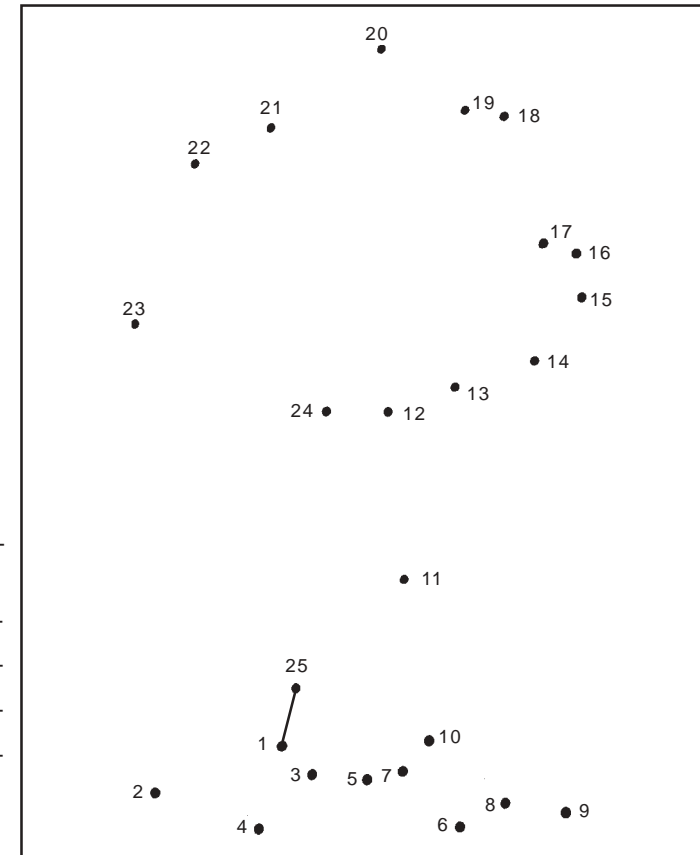
- ◆ Natural resources are the things that we get from nature. We make use of them. A resource can either be from land or water.
- ◆ Natural resources can also be classified as renewable or nonrenewable. Renewable resources are those that can be replaced when used up. Nonrenewable resources are those that cannot be replaced anymore once they have been used up.
- ◆ We must protect our landforms and bodies of water that give us different resources.
- ◆ We must use our renewable and nonrenewable resources wisely.



## What Have You Learned?

Connect the dots. Then, answer the questions below.

1. What figure did you get? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Is it a land resource or a water resource?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Is it renewable or nonrenewable? \_\_\_\_\_
4. What are its uses? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. Do we need to conserve this resource?  
\_\_\_\_\_
6. Why or why not? \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



Compare your answers with those in the *Answer Key* on page 39.

If the number of correct answers you got is:

6 – Very good! You’ve learned a lot from the module. You may now go to the next module.

4–5 You need to review parts of the module that you did not understand.

0–3 You should study the module again.





## Answer Key

### A. Let's See What You Already Know *(pages 2–3)*

- A. 1. True
2. False
3. False
4. True
5. True. The earth has a constant amount of water. Soil is also renewable. There are processes that go on in nature that make sure we never run out of soil. Trees are also renewable because they are able to grow and multiply.

B.

<b>Renewable Resources</b>
water
soil

<b>Nonrenewable Resources</b>
gold
iron
oil

## **B. Lesson 1**

*Let's Study and Analyze (pages 4–5)*

Some of the objects that are in the picture are:

1. trees
2. birds
3. grasses
4. butterflies
5. deer
6. small plants

*Let's Review (page 10)*

1. Wood
2. fruits, vegetables
3. plants
4. grasslands
5. carabaos

*Let's Think About This (page 11)*

The following is a sample answer.

Yes, I can. Gold, silver and diamonds are the ones used in making jewelry.

*Let's Review (page 14)*

1. chicken
2. gold
3. cow
4. plants
5. fuel

*Let's Learn (pages 15–16)*

1. drinking
2. cleaning
3. transportation

*Let's Learn (pages 18–19)*

The following is a sample answer.

1. They are **renewable resources** because they are always present in our environment. I think that we will never run out of water, soil, grasslands, plants, trees and animals.
2. They are **nonrenewable resources** because there might come a time when we can no longer get them from our lands.

*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 21–22)*

A. Land Resources

1. trees
2. chickens
3. gold bars
4. dog
5. natural gas

Water Resources

1. shellfish
2. squid
3. coral reefs
4. sea weeds
5. fish

B. The following objects should be squared:

- ◆ water
- ◆ soil

- ◆ grasslands
- ◆ animals
- ◆ trees

The following objects should be encircled:

- ◆ gold
- ◆ gas
- ◆ diamond
- ◆ oil
- ◆ coal

## **C. Lesson 2**

*Let's Think About This (pages 25)*

The following are sample answers.

1. We must not throw away water that we can still use.
2. The water used for washing rice can still be used for watering plants.
3. The water used for washing clothes and dishes can still be used for flushing the toilet.
4. We should not leave the faucet open when we are not using it.

*Let's Try This (pages 27–28)*

1. Plant trees. Do not destroy our forests.
2. Catch fish with a net. Do not use bad methods of fishing like using dynamite, cyanide and rocks. (Dynamites, cyanide and rocks may be written on the last three blanks in any order.)
3. Write on both sides of your paper. Sell old newspapers. People can recycle them.
4. Conserve water.

*Let's See What You Have Learned (pages 30–31)*

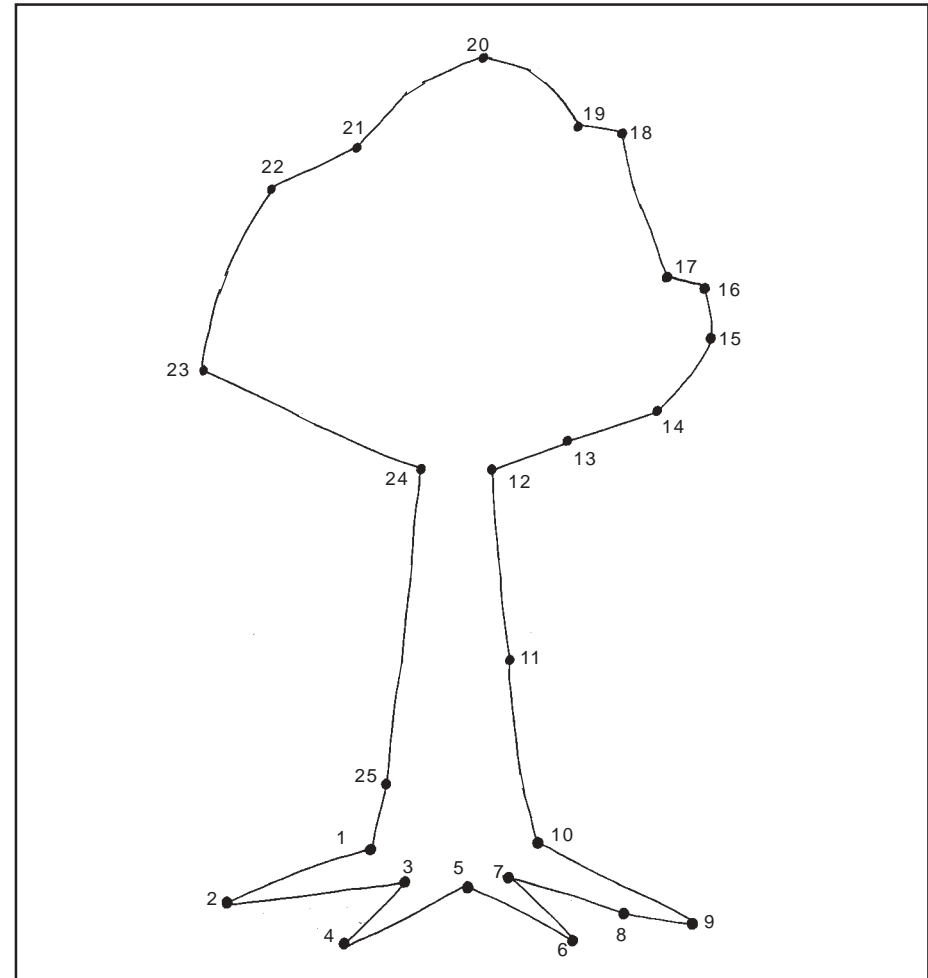
We know that natural resources are important. Yet we continue to destroy our **forests** and bodies of water. We **cut** and **burn** trees. We catch **fish** using **dynamite** and **cyanide**. We even crush their homes with **rocks**.

How can you help save our natural resources? Plant **trees**. Catch fish with a **net**. Write on both sides of your **paper**. Sell old **newspapers**. People can **recycle** them. Conserve **water**. Save on electricity. Switch off the **lights** when they are not needed. Save on fuel. If you're going to a near place, why not take a walk or ride a **bike**?

## D. What Have You Learned? *(page 32)*

This is a sample answer to guide you in checking your work.

1. Tree
2. A land resource
3. Renewable
4. Trees give materials for making paper. They also give wood for building our houses and making furniture like chairs, tables and beds.
5. Yes.
6. Because at the rate that we are consuming and destroying trees, they do not have enough time to replace themselves. It takes several years for trees to grow and mature. As a result, we may have a shortage of trees.





## Glossary

**Afford** To be able to do; to be able to pay for

**Boil** A hot red painful lump on the skin that is caused by infection

**Cattle** Domestic animals with four feet, especially cows

**Conserve** To keep in a safe condition; to save

**Constipation** Difficulty in bowel movement due to passage of dry hard material

**Contribute** To give a share in achieving something

**Coral reefs** Stony materials that serve as home for fish and other sea creatures

**Cough** To force air from the lungs with sharp series of noises

**Cyanide fishing** A fishing method using cyanide, a poisonous substance

**Destruction** The act of destroying or being destroyed

**Diarrhea** Abnormally frequent and watery bowel movement

**Dynamite fishing** A fishing method using dynamite, an explosive

**Environment** The totality of all that surrounds and affects us

**Expensive** Costly, one which has a high price



**Fetch** To collect, get

**Flu** A viral infection with symptoms including headache, fever, a sore throat, and muscular aches and pains

**Flush** To pour water over

**Generate** To cause to come into being

**Kidney** Either of a pair of organs near the backbone that gives off waste from the body in the form of urine

**Livestock** Animals kept or raised especially on a farm and for profit

**Mineral** Naturally-occurring substance obtained from within the ground

**Mumps** An infectious disease, mainly affecting children, that causes fever, headache and painful swelling of the salivary glands on the sides of the cheeks and under the jaw

**Muro-ami fishing** A fishing method wherein the coral reefs are crushed with rocks to disturb fish and thereby catch more of it

**Recycle** To process waste material so that it can be used again

**Shortage** A lack in the amount needed

**Urinary tract infection** Infection in the part of the body that produces urine



