Unit B Chapter 5 Section Review Answers

Section 5.1

1. Renewable: can be replaced as fast as it’s used – sunlight, wind, water, trees. Nonrenewable: used up faster than it can be replaced – coal, natural gas, oil, uranium
2. Advantages: easy to transport, easy to use, easily burned. Disadvantages: pollution, environmental damage, nonrenewable.
3. Provide housing, food, transportation, medicines, energy, and consumer products
4. Fossil fuels provide most of society’s energy products.
5. Less electricity would be available, less fuel for transportation, no plastic products, no heat for many homes, schools, and businesses
6. Wood for fuel, plant materials for shelter and food, water for drinking and food.

Section 5.2

1. buy and use fewer products; reuse items
2. fewer resources are used, so resources will last longer.
3. Time, energy and money
4. Less waste in landfills, less fossil fuel burned so less pollution, fewer resources used to make new products
5. Approximately $6900/year in savings
6. Sponsor a paper drive, urge parents to car-pool, buy products made of recycled materials, use fewer products, reuse products

Section 5.3

1. it releases a lot of energy and helps to conserve fossil fuels but produces radioactive waste
2. renewable energy sources, nonpolluting, reduce dependence on fossil fuels
3. biomass and hydrogen are too expensive to mass produce. Wind farms require a lot of land and windy locations
4. yes, people may be willing to sacrifice for the environment. No, people’s main concern is about price.
5. 9000/20 = 450 gallons. 450/20 = 22.5 acres
6. answers may include solar, biomass and wind energy in Florida; wind, hydroelectric, geothermal, some solar and biomass energy in Alaska