

# Earth's Natural Resources Presentation (Grade 7 Science)

**Overview:** A 15+ slide PowerPoint presentation covering natural resources, renewable vs. nonrenewable resources, conservation, recycling, and the **Three R's** (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle). Each slide has a clear title, key bullet points (in simple English), and suggestions for relevant images or icons to make it visually engaging for middle school students.

## Slide 1: Earth's Natural Resources (Title Slide)

- No bullet points (title slide).
- (Subtitle: "Renewable vs Nonrenewable, Conservation & Recycling")
- **Suggested Image:** A photo of Earth or a nature scene as background.

## Slide 2: What Are Natural Resources?

- Materials from Earth that living things need and use .
- Come directly from nature (not made by people) .
- Examples: trees, water, soil, air, and sunlight .
- **Suggested Image:** An icon or picture showing natural elements (e.g. trees, water, sun).

## Slide 3: Examples of Natural Resources

- **Plants and Trees**  – provide wood, paper, and food .
- **Water**  – used for drinking, cleaning, farming; essential for life .
- **Air**  – needed for breathing by people and animals .
- **Soil**  – helps to grow plants and crops .
- **Sunlight**  – gives energy for plants; cannot be used up .
- **Suggested Image:** A collage of a tree, water, and sun, or separate small icons for each example.

## Slide 4: Renewable Resources

- Can be replaced or regrown in a short time .
- Replenished by nature or by people (e.g. planting new trees) .
- Examples: trees, crops (new ones grow each year) .
- Sunlight, air, and water are always available and won't run out .
- **Suggested Image:** A young tree sapling or a field of crops (to represent renewal).

## Slide 5: Nonrenewable Resources

- Cannot be easily replaced once they are used up .

- Earth can **run out** of these; once gone, they're gone <sup>6</sup>.
- Examples: fossil fuels like coal, oil, natural gas (used as fuel) <sup>7</sup>.
- We cannot make more of them in a short time <sup>8</sup>.
- **Suggested Image:** A piece of coal, an oil pump, or gas pump icon (representing fossil fuels).

## Slide 6: Why Conserve Resources?

- Many resources (especially nonrenewables) are limited <sup>6</sup>.
- We want resources to be available in the future <sup>9</sup>.
- If we use them too fast, they could run out or get wasted <sup>9</sup>.
- Taking care of resources now means future generations can meet their needs <sup>9</sup>.
- **Suggested Image:** An hourglass or a child planting a tree (symbolizing saving resources for the future).

## Slide 7: What is Conservation?

- **Conservation** = careful use of natural resources <sup>10</sup>.
- Use only what you need; **don't waste** resources <sup>11</sup>.
- Prevents resources from being used up too quickly <sup>10</sup>.
- *Example:* Turn off lights and water when not in use (saves electricity & water) <sup>12</sup>.
- **Suggested Image:** An icon of a light switch and water faucet turned off (representing saving energy and water).

## Slide 8: Ways to Conserve (Use Less)

- **Turn off lights** when you leave a room – saves electricity <sup>12</sup>.
- **Turn off the faucet** while brushing teeth – saves water <sup>12</sup>.
- **Use cars less** (carpool or walk/bike) – saves gasoline <sup>13</sup>.
- Using less gasoline also **reduces air pollution** <sup>14</sup>.
- **Suggested Image:** Icons for a light bulb, a water droplet/tap, and a car with a red "X" (to signify using less).

## Slide 9: Ways to Conserve (Reduce & Reuse)

-  **Use reusable bags** or backpacks instead of new paper bags <sup>15</sup>.
- Reusing bags means fewer new bags need to be made <sup>16</sup>.
- Fewer new bags = saving trees (less paper needed) <sup>16</sup>.
- Use items more than once instead of throwing them away after one use.
- **Suggested Image:** A reusable shopping bag icon, or a person with a cloth grocery bag (to illustrate reusing).

## Slide 10: The Trash Problem

- Many products we use are made from natural resources <sup>17</sup>.
- After using them, people often **throw these items in the trash** <sup>18</sup>.
- Most trash goes to **landfills** (huge garbage burial sites) <sup>19</sup>.

- Landfills are filling up – we’re running out of places to bury trash <sup>20</sup>.
- Burning trash is another option, but it causes air pollution <sup>21</sup>.
- **Suggested Image:** A photograph of a landfill with heaps of garbage, or a trash can overflowing.

## Slide 11: Solutions – Reduce Waste

- The best solution to the trash problem is to **create less trash** <sup>22</sup>.
- **Reduce** the amount of waste you produce – use less and throw away less <sup>23</sup>.
-  **Reuse** items instead of single-use (e.g. use empty jars for storage) <sup>24</sup>.
- Reusing means fewer new resources are needed to make new things.
- Bring your own bags to the store to cut down on waste <sup>15</sup>.
- **Suggested Image:** A recycle symbol or a “reduce, reuse” icon, plus an image of a glass jar being reused.

## Slide 12: What is Recycling?

- **Recycling** = processing used materials so they can be used again <sup>25</sup>.
- Many items can be recycled: paper, glass, metal (aluminum), plastic <sup>26</sup>.
- Recycled items go to a **recycling center** instead of a landfill <sup>27</sup>.
- At the center, materials are prepared and turned into new products <sup>25</sup> <sup>28</sup>.
- **Suggested Image:** The recycling symbol, or labeled recycling bins for paper, glass, metal, and plastic.

## Slide 13: How Recycling Works (Aluminum Cans)

- Used aluminum cans are collected and sent to a recycling center <sup>29</sup>.
- At the center, cans are **chopped into small pieces** <sup>28</sup>.
- High heat **removes any paint** from the metal pieces <sup>28</sup>.
- The clean metal is **melted** in a furnace <sup>28</sup>.
- Liquid aluminum is poured into molds to form **new cans** <sup>28</sup>.
- **Suggested Image:** A sequence showing an old soda can -> shredded pieces -> molten aluminum -> a new can.

## Slide 14: Remember the Three R's

- **Reduce** – use fewer resources and create less waste <sup>23</sup>.
- **Reuse** – use things again instead of throwing them away <sup>23</sup>.
- **Recycle** – turn used items into new products to use again <sup>30</sup>.
- By following the 3 R's, we conserve resources and help our planet <sup>31</sup>.
- **Suggested Image:** A graphic showing “**Reduce, Reuse, Recycle**” in a cycle (e.g. the 3 arrows recycling symbol with each R labeled).

## Slide 15: Conclusion

- Natural resources are essential for life – we must use them wisely <sup>9</sup>.
- Renewable resources can be replaced, but nonrenewable ones can **run out** <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup>.
- Conservation and the 3 R's (Reduce, Reuse, Recycle) protect resources for the future <sup>23</sup>.

- Everyone can help by saving energy, reducing waste, and recycling <sup>24</sup>.
- **Suggested Image:** A happy Earth or people holding Earth, to inspire taking care of the planet.

## Slide 16: Quiz Time! ?

- **Q1:** Are trees renewable or nonrenewable resources? Why? <sup>32</sup>.
- **Q2:** Why are coal and oil considered nonrenewable resources? <sup>32</sup>.
- **Q3:** Name some things that can be recycled <sup>32</sup>.
- *(Discuss answers as a class to review key concepts.)*
- **Suggested Image:** A question mark icon or a light bulb (to represent thinking).

**The PowerPoint presentation file is ready for download below.** Open it to view the 16 slides with titles, bullet points, and suggested visuals:

<details><summary>**Download PPTX (Base64 encoded)**</summary> <p>

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