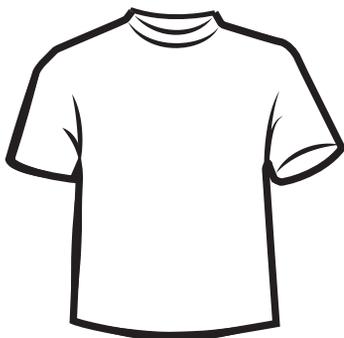
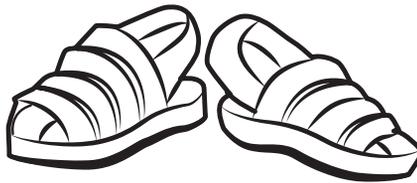
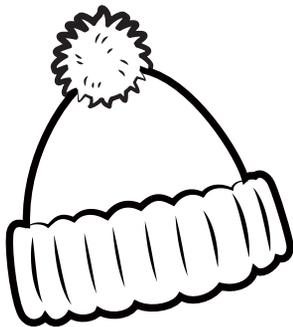
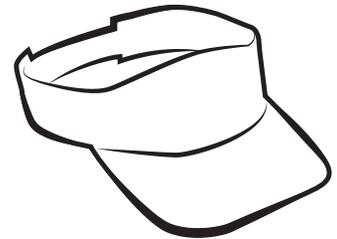
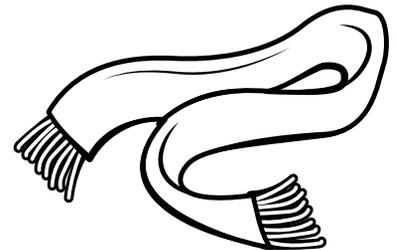
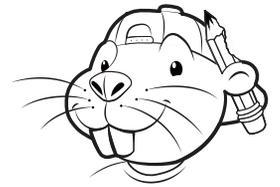


Tool B4-4a



The Organization Game



Snake

Banana

Broccoli

Alligator

Polar bear

Food

Fruits

Reptiles

Animals

Lion

Mammals

Carrots

Grapes

Vegetables

Organization Game



ecosystem	significant wars/ conflicts	math
language arts	spelling	algebra
literature	softball	study
activities to do at school	debate team	ask questions
education	school play	plan for graduation
grammar	subjects to learn at school	join a club
attend club meetings	essays	geometry
fractions	make friends	famous, influential people
basketball	science	water cycle
biology	solar system	express your ideas

Organization Challenge 1

Topic = Both fossil fuels and renewable energy have advantages and disadvantages.

What are fossil fuels?

Fossil fuels include oil, coal, and natural gas.

Define *oil, coal, natural gas*.

Advantages of fossil fuels

Fossil fuel supplies exist in the U.S., underground.

Fossil fuels are the main fuel used by many power plants.

Fossil fuels can be burned as needed to meet demand.

Disadvantages of fossil fuels

Fossil fuel supply is limited, worldwide and in the U.S.

Fossil fuel imports make the U.S. dependent upon other countries.

Fossil fuels are also needed to make products such as steel, plastics, and fertilizers.

Fossil fuels are burned for energy, producing greenhouse gases and pollution.

What is renewable energy?

Renewable energy sources include wind, solar, hydroelectric, and geothermal.

Define *wind, solar, hydroelectric, geothermal*.

Advantages of renewable energy

Renewable energy is unlimited in the U.S. and worldwide.

Renewable energy converts directly to electricity, with almost no greenhouse gases or pollution.

Renewable energy has fewer impacts on the environment.

Disadvantages of renewable energy

Renewable energy varies by area (which areas have sun, wind, flowing water, etc.).

Renewable energy supply may vary by day/night, weather, or drought.

Renewable energy is newer, with challenges to lower costs and integrate into existing systems.

Energy use in the U.S. nearly tripled from 1950 to a peak in 2007, and our population is growing.