

An Introduction to Natural Resources and Industry in Canada

Natural Resources are anything found in nature that can be used by people, like rocks, fish, trees, and soil. Canada’s huge amount of natural resources makes us a wealthy country because we **export** them to make money.

Read page 119-120 to understand how this works and then complete the chart below.

	Renewable Resources	Non-Renewable Resources	Flow Resources
Definition	<i>-resources that can replace themselves even after they have been used</i>	<i>-resources that are gone once they've been used</i>	<i>-resources that are replaced naturally whether or not humans use them</i>
Examples	<i>-farm products, forests, fish</i>	<i>Minerals, fuels (oil and gas)</i>	<i>-running water, wind, ocean currents</i>
My Explanation			

Check in with Ms. Duff to make sure you’re on the right track!

Now, let’s think about.....

How does this



become this?



Answer: Through the work of Canada’s economic industries, of course!

Your Task...

Read pages 109-110 and page 131 in your textbook. Create your own chart to *differentiate* between primary, secondary and tertiary industries in Canada BUT you **CANNOT COPY** the chart! You need to read it and then put everything into your own words AND use your own examples.

	Primary Industries	Secondary Industries	Tertiary Industries	Quaternary Industries
My Definition	<i>-this set of industries takes natural resources from the environment and makes them into semi-finished products</i>	<i>-these industries take the semi-finished products from primary industries and make them into finished products that consumers can use</i>	<i>-these provide services to businesses or consumers to help them enjoy a better quality of life</i>	<i>-includes services that require high level decision making and intellectual services (highly educated in that area)</i>
Key Word	<i>Extraction</i>	<i>Manufacturing</i>	<i>services</i>	<i>Decision making and intellectual services</i>
My Examples	<i>The steel industry takes (extracts) iron ore from the ground and processes it into steel. The steel is sold as long rolls, beams, or tubes.</i>	<i>The automotive industries take steel and other products and make (manufacture) them into cars.</i>	<i>When people buy cars, they need services such as insurance, banking, fuel, and repairs.</i>	<i>In the steel industry, there are people at very high levels (CEO, scientific researchers) who makes decisions about how to make extraction less environmentally damaging</i>
Types of Industries	<i>-mining, forestry, farming, fishing, etc.</i>	<i>Manufacturing, refining,</i>	<i>-transportation, communication, finance, insurance, personal services (e.g. hairdressing), retail, etc.</i>	<i>Doctors, lawyers, elected officials, CEOs, etc.</i>

THE LIFE OF A TIMBIT!

Using the boxes below, make a flow chart in your notes that traces the path of a Tim Horton's Timbit from its beginnings (in nature) to the finished product. Fill in the boxes to explain the process. Also, draw arrows from one box to the next to follow the timbit on its path.

<p style="text-align: center;">Natural Resources What are they for this product? <i>Wheat, Eggs</i></p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Primary Industries How are the natural resources 'harvested'?</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Secondary Industries What do we DO with the natural resource once we have it?</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Tertiary Industries How does the product from the secondary industry GET to the consumer?</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Types of Primary Industry Jobs (for THIS product)</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Types of Secondary Industry Jobs (for THIS product)</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">Types of Tertiary Industry Jobs (for THIS product)</p>
--

<p>Can you think of any possible Quaternary Industry involved in the life of a Tim Horton's Timbit?? If so, what are the jobs involved?</p>
