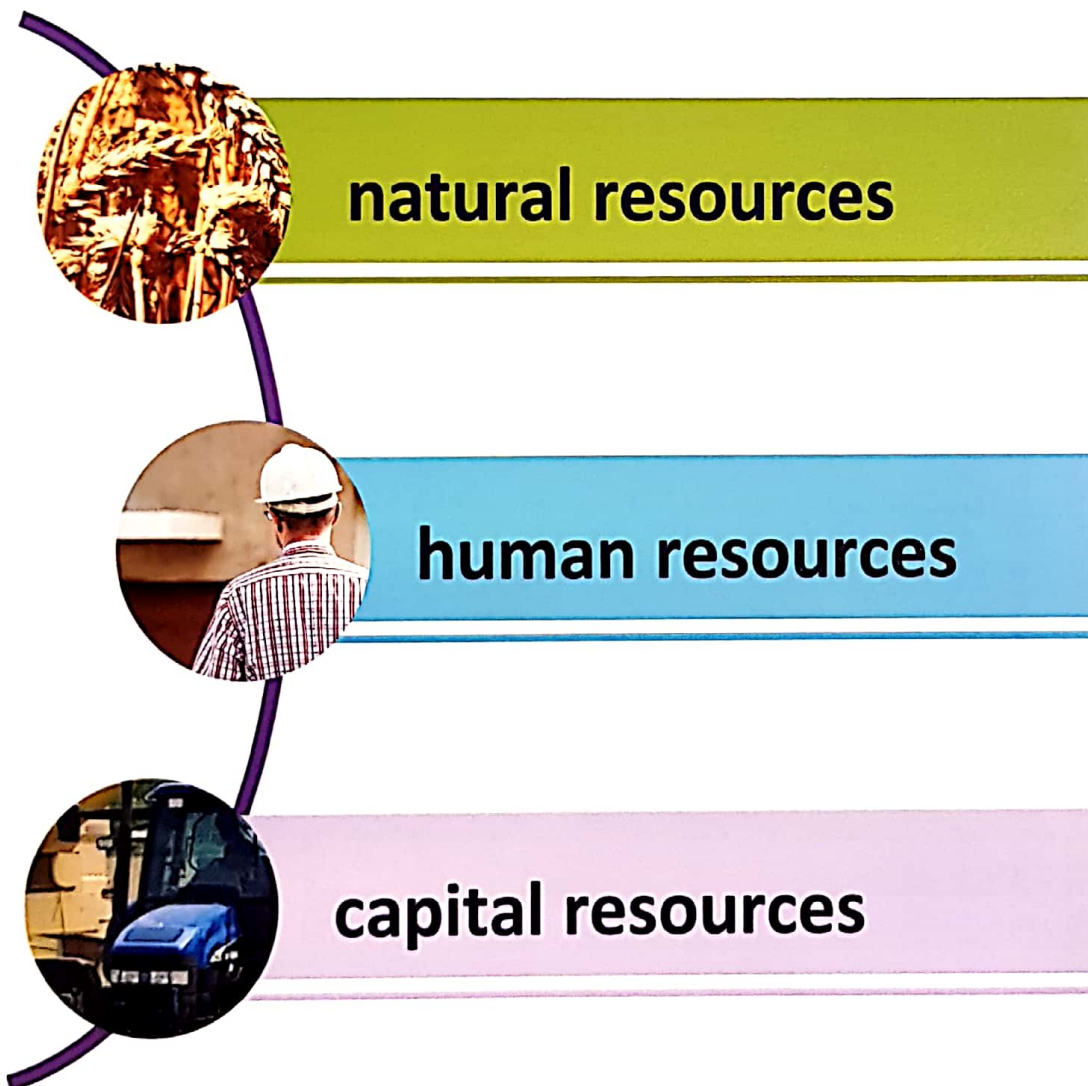


Resources



Businesses use the **resources** that are available to **produce** the goods and services that we buy. Resources can be classified into three types.



What's natural?

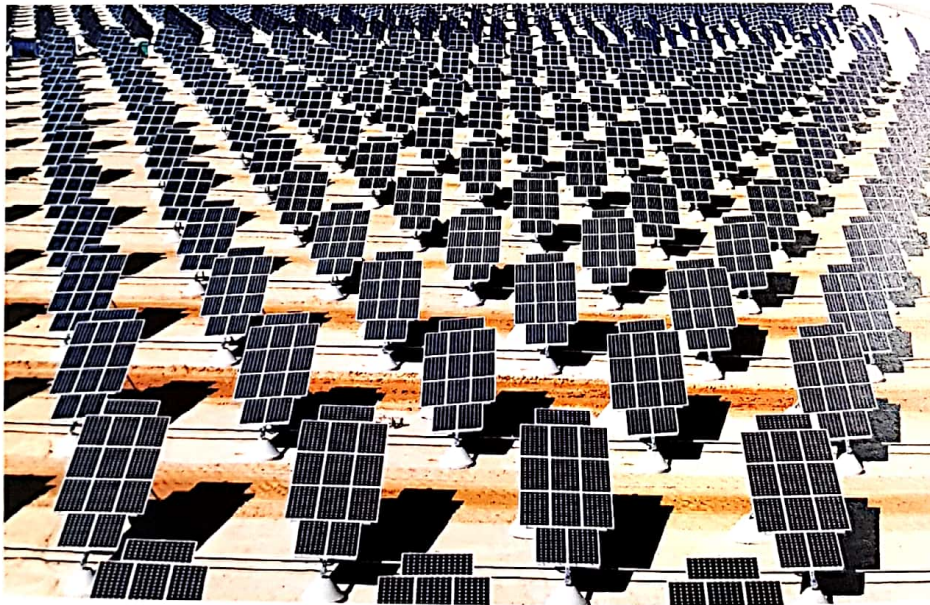
Most components of the Earth's natural environment are considered **natural resources**. They are things provided by nature which can be used to produce goods or services.

Examples of natural resources



land	animals	soil	sunshine
water	minerals	fish	trees

Some natural resources can replenish themselves through biological reproduction or other naturally recurring processes. For example, water, fish, trees and sunshine.



Other natural resources are destroyed when they are consumed. For example, oil, gas, coal and iron ore take thousands or even millions of years to replace themselves. These resources will be exhausted if new deposits are not discovered.

Some natural resources are not destroyed when used. Paper, plastic, glass and many metals are recyclable as they can be used over and over again.



Your school probably recycles some things such as paper.

Your local council rubbish collection probably provides a way to recycle household waste such as old newspapers and packaging such as cardboard, plastic containers, and steel and aluminium tins and cans.

Some shops recycle things such as used batteries and empty printer ink cartridges.

Paintback is a program that recycles household paint and paint tins.



It takes people too

People are also involved in producing goods and services. The teachers at your school are examples of **human resources** as they are contributing to the provision of your education (which is a service).

Human resources provide the physical and mental effort necessary to produce the good or service. They do the work involved in providing the good or service. This requires them to do tasks such as cutting, drawing, sewing, welding, serving, typing, teaching, cleaning or driving.

People typically do a specific job. Each job contributes to the production of a good or service.

Examples of human resources



actor
footballer

builder
police officer

doctor
teacher



Other than actors,
who does it take to
make a movie?



Can you identify
the different jobs
in a workplace?

It requires things made by humans

In addition to natural and human resources, production of goods or services also requires other things made by humans. Your classroom is an example of a **capital resource**. Each capital resource typically performs a specific task which contributes to the production of a good or service.

Examples of capital resources



buildings

equipment

machines and tools

factory

truck

crane

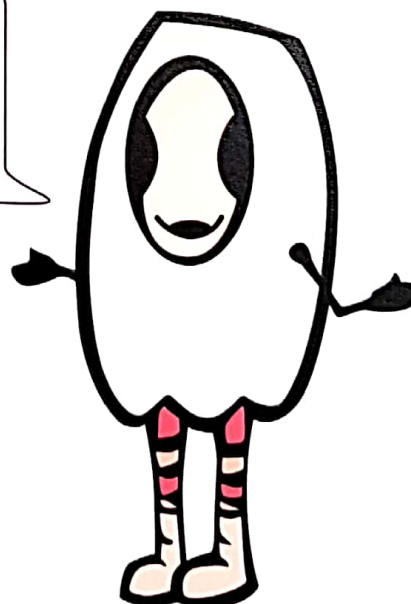
courtroom

runway

computer



Can you identify the different capital resources in a workplace?



Many jobs in one workplace



In any workplace there are many different tasks to do. This often creates many different jobs.



Form a group of four.

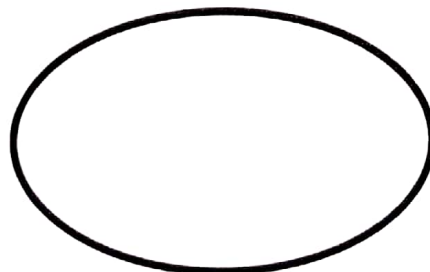


Each group member chooses one of the following workplaces and brainstorms the different jobs that are required to make it operate.

- a primary school
- a supermarket
- a farm
- an AFL football club.



Write the workplace in the shape and write all the jobs that you can think of around the outside. Order is not important.





Share your ideas with the other members of your group.



Add to your explosion diagram any additional jobs that your group members think of.

Use the table below to record the information for the three workplaces that the other members of your group brainstormed.

Workplace	Jobs