

Pottery Resource Hunt

See how culture and resources work together.

3.10.b “understanding different cultures and the natural, human, and capital resources they use in the production of goods and services;”

NAME _____

DATE _____

1 READ AND MARK _____ Read it twice

YOUR JOB Underline each natural resource, circle each human resource, and write a small number 1 beside each capital resource. Your marks will show what people use to make goods and provide services.

Black Pottery in Mexico

- ① In San Bartolo Coyotepec, Mexico, many Zapotec families make black pottery, called barro negro. The pottery is a good, or an item people can buy. Makers collect clay from the ground and mix it with water. Clay and water are natural resources because they come from nature. The dark, shiny pottery connects buyers to a local art tradition.
- ② Potters use human resources too. Their hands, ideas, and learned skills help them shape bowls and animals. A skilled worker knows when to smooth the clay and carve a pattern. Potters also use capital resources, which are tools used to make goods or services. A polishing stone, a worktable, and a kiln help workers make pottery safely and well.
- ③ Visitors may watch a potter work, ask questions, and buy a bowl. Showing visitors how pottery is made is a service. The service uses human resources, such as the potter's knowledge and speaking skills. It may also use capital resources, such as a table for displaying bowls. By using local materials and shared skills, families keep an important part of their culture alive.

2

ANSWER WITH EVIDENCE

Use the passage

1

What two natural resources do pottery makers use?

2

How do learned skills help potters make pottery?

3

Name one capital resource that helps potters make pottery.

4

What service do visitors receive, and what human resource does it use?

3

YOUR TURN

Your own words

Choose a culture you know or have learned about. In the table, give one good and one service connected to that culture, then list a natural, human, and capital resource used for each.

CULTURE AND TYPE	GOOD OR SERVICE	NATURAL RESOURCE	HUMAN RESOURCE	CAPITAL RESOURCE

PART 1 • READ AND MARK

Underline each natural resource, circle each human resource, and write a small number 1 beside each capital resource. Your marks will show what people use to make goods and provide services. Accept any marking that follows this job and points at the right text.

PART 2 • ANSWERS

#	QUESTION	ANSWER
1	What two natural resources do pottery makers use?	Clay and water.
2	How do learned skills help potters make pottery?	Learned skills help potters shape and smooth clay and carve patterns.
3	Name one capital resource that helps potters make pottery.	A polishing stone, a worktable, or a kiln.
4	What service do visitors receive, and what human resource does it use?	Visitors can be shown how pottery is made. The service uses the potter's knowledge and speaking skills.

PART 3 • YOUR TURN (SAMPLE ANSWER)

CULTURE AND TYPE	GOOD OR SERVICE	NATURAL RESOURCE	HUMAN RESOURCE	CAPITAL RESOURCE
Japanese culture, good	sushi meal	rice and fish	chef's cooking skills	knife and stove
Japanese culture, service	restaurant meal service	rice and water	cook's and server's skills	stove and tables

Accept reasonable, accurate examples in which the natural resource comes from nature, the human resource is a person's work or skill, and the capital resource is a tool or equipment. The good and service should be meaningfully connected to the named culture.