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Introducing Renewable Wind Energy to Elementary Student SAMANTHA REICHARDT, Lamar University — The students already know what wind is, that wind is a renewable resource, and that wind speed can be measured. This lesson is designed for sixth grade students and is aligned with **TEKS:** 112.18 (2) Scientific investigation and reasoning. The student uses scientific inquiry methods during laboratory and field investigations. The student is expected to: (B) design and implement experimental investigations by making observations, asking well-defined questions, formulating testable hypotheses, and using appropriate equipment and technology; (7) Matter and energy. The student knows that some of Earth's energy resources are available on a nearly perpetual basis, while others can be renewed over a relatively short period of time. Some energy resources, once depleted, are essentially nonrenewable. The student is expected to: (A) research and debate the advantages and disadvantages of using coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear power, biomass, wind, hydropower, geothermal, and solar resources. **Results**: The students will be able to understand types of renewable resources and the process of creating electricity from wind energy. The students will be able to use an anemometer to measure wind speed and test the level of wind speed required to make the windmill model work.

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