**Chapter 24 Oil in Southwest Asia: How "Black Gold" Has Shaped a Region**

Section 1 - The Geographic Setting

Read the Introduction and Section 1.

• Write a definition of each term in your own words.

• Write a sentence that includes the term and the words Southwest Asia.

| Geoterm | Definition | Sentence |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Crude Oil | Petroleum. | Crude oil is found under the ocean. |
| Nonrenewable Resource | A resource that takes a long time to form and can’t be replaced. | I used a nonrenewable resource in my house today. |
| Oil Reserves | Oil that has not been used. | I found an oil reserve under my house. |
| Renewable Energy | Energy that can be used over and over again. | I use renewable energy in my house. |

Section 2 - The Geology and Geography of Oil

Rank each of Southwest Asia’s oil countries according to the size of its proven oil reserves. Label them from 1 (largest reserve) to 10 (smallest reserve)

Answer these questions:

• How does oil form? Explain the process in at least three steps. For oil to form three things must happen. First animals and plants must sink to the bottom of the ocean floor, second natural gas must get into the hole with the dead animals remains, and finally after millions of years natural gas will form with the dead plants and animals to make oil.

• Why is so much oil buried under Southwest Asia? There is a lot of oil buried in Southwest Asia because there are a lot of pockets where oil can form and then people can just use the stuff they need to make the oil, put in the pockets, and add the water gas, and then oil is made.

• Are oil reserves distributed equally among the countries of Southwest Asia? Explain. They are not distributed equally because some parts of the region do not have the correct properties to form oil.