Lesson 24 Review Questions

| Geoterm | Definition |
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| Crude Oil | Petroleum |
| Nonrenewable Resource | A resource that takes a long time to form and can’t be replaced. |
| Oil Reserves | Oil that has not been used. |
| Renewable Energy | Energy that can be used over and over again. |

1. What is GDP and describe what it means? GDP is a measure of all goods and services produced by a country each year.
2. What is HDI and describe what it means? HDI examines a country’s per capita GDP along with other factors that reflect the general quality of life.
3. 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.
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. How has oil made the people of Southwest Asia better off? The oil has improved their lives and made them rich from it.
7. Why isn’t per capita GDP always an accurate reflection of people’s wealth? It is because people have the same money and the wealth is distributed unequally in the country with some people having more money and other people having less of it.
8. What are some examples of why some oil countries haven’t been able to end poverty? Yemen can’t because there are not many oil reserves and they have a large population.

Iraq can’t because the money from the oil from the oil reserves isn’t used on people.

1. What Southwest Asian countries who were top contributors to the costs of the Persian Gulf War? United States, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom, and South Korea.
2. What have been the goals of Southwest Asian OPEC members? OPEC wants oil prices to be steady, steady income, and to have a steady supply of oil flowing out of their countries.
3. What two realities have limited OPEC’s power? The members only produce 40% of the world’s oil and other countries don’t follow OLEC or are not interested in it.
4. What were the two types of coalition members in the Persian Gulf War? Why were they coalition members? They wanted to protect their oil reserves and other people wanted to protect the flow of oil in their country. They were coalition members because they want to keep a steady supply of oil and a steady income.
5. Remember to look over the data tables and pictures.