Resource Issues: Key Issue 1

Why are resources being depleted?

Rubenstein, pp 467-480

* **Energy Resources**
1. Three of Earth’s substances provide five-sixths of the world’s energy-
	1. Oil
	2. Natural gas
	3. Coal
2. What is the most important energy source worldwide, and three examples?
3. Define fossil fuel and identify the two characteristics
4. Proven reserves can be measured with reasonable accuracy, by knowing the rate at which the resource is being consumed. When will petroleum, natural gas, and coal be depleted if the rate of consumption?
5. Identify and describe the three ways that potential reserves can be converted to proven reserves.
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of fossil fuels are the major sources of global instability in the world.
7. Historically, MDCs have possessed a disproportionately high percentage of fossil fuels. Who are the top producers of coal, petroleum, and natural gas?
	1. Coal
	2. Petroleum
	3. Natural gas
8. MDCs, with about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world’s population, currently consume about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the world’s energy.
9. The sharp regional difference in energy consumption has two geographic consequences for the future:
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*
1. Trace the control of petroleum in the Middle East from 1950 to 1990’s. Don’t forget to describe all the conflict that resulted throughout the years.
2. As petroleum supplies dwindle, the two other principal fossil fuels-natural gas and coal-are short-run substitutes. What is wrong with these two?
	1. Natural gas
		1.
		2.

* + 1.

* + 1.
	1. Coal
		1.

* + 1.

* + 1.

* + 1.

1. Nuclear power is the other substitute for petroleum
	1. Advantage
		1.

* 1. 5 potential problems with nuclear power. Explain each and provide an example if applicable.
		1.

* + 1.

* + 1.

* + 1.

* + 1.
* **Mineral Resources**
1. The top three nonmetallic minerals. What are they used for?
	1. Rocks and earthen materials-

* 1. Fertilizer
		1.

* + 1.

* + 1.

* + 1.

* + 1.
	1. Gemstones-
1. Each metallic mineral possesses three qualities in different combinations and degrees
	1.
	2.

* 1.

 15a. Define ferrous.

 15b. Iron is the world’s most widely used ferrous metal. It is prized for:

1. Humans began making tools made with iron about \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ .

ii. It is concentrated in

iii. Major importers

 15c. Other less common ferrous metals and what are they used for and where are they mined.

 a. Manganese

 b. Chromium

 c. Titanium

 d. Magnesium

 e. Molybdenum

 f. Nickel

 g. Tin

 h. Tungsten

 16a. Define nonferrous metal

16b. Common nonferrous metals: what are they used for and where are they mined

1. Aluminum

ii. Copper

iii. Lead

iv. Zinc

v. Silver

vi. Gold

vii. platinum