

WG 7 Study Guide

1. Coal, oil, and natural gas are all _____ fuels.
2. Skilled laborers are considered a _____ resource.
3. Modern machines and technology are considered a _____ resource.
4. A resource is something that we use. Material found in nature becomes a resource when it is deemed valuable to _____.
5. Energy sources have changed throughout history. The world has progressed from wood to _____ as technological advances have been discovered.
6. Resources that are replaced by the earth's natural processes are called _____ resources.
7. Of fresh water, trees, soil, and iron the one that is a nonrenewable natural resource is _____.
8. Human development in a particular area is determined by _____, _____, and _____ resources.
9. During the _____ of _____, European nations sought economic and political control around the world in order to gain more raw materials.
10. Of the energy sources below, _____ is incorrectly linked.

wood-deforestation	nuclear – toxic radioactive wastes
solar-limited supplies	coal – air pollution and acid rain
11. A major issue for all _____ nations is how to balance the need of land for industry, agriculture, and “green space”.
12. Striking and maintaining the proper balance between the need for industry, agriculture, and a concern for the environment, is a major issue mainly for _____ nations.
13. Add terms below that complete the use of energy resources and how they change over time.

Wood - deforestation	Coal – pollution	Nuclear - _____
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14. Making direct use of natural resources is an example of a _____ economic activity.
15. A good example of a _____ industry in a major city, would be a grocery store.

16. Some examples of _____ resources are soil and water.
17. As a source of energy, modern industrialized nations depend heavily on _____ fuels.
18. Choose one of the following that shows an incorrect relationship between economic activity and the availability of natural resources _____
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|---------------------|--------------------------------|
| Oil – manufacturing | coal – production of steel |
| Ocean – farming | grasslands – raising of cattle |
19. Limited availability of natural resources is likely to lead to _____ among nations.
20. More than half of the people in developing countries make their living in _____.
21. Russian grain purchases from the US, sales of Japanese computers in Latin America, and Western European reliance on Middle Eastern oil are all examples of _____ interdependence.
22. One country's invasion of another to obtain new oil deposits is an example of a conflict caused by inequality of _____.
23. The value of _____ as fuel has changed over time because of air pollution concerns.
24. Oil became a valuable _____ in modern times, when its use in industry became widespread.
25. _____ nations consume most of the world's energy resources because they have many industries that require vast amounts of energy.
26. Culture and the historical time period may affect the value of a resource. T F
27. Of conflict over control of resources, interdependence between nations, equal economic development, and colonization and imperialism, _____ would be the one that is an unlikely result from the uneven distribution of resources.
28. Natural resources are not distributed evenly over the earth's surface. T F
29. _____ resources are replaced by the earth's natural processes.
30. A grocery store in a major city is an example of a _____ industry.
31. Developed nations consume most of the world's energy resources so they have created an _____ distribution of resources.

32. Of wood, nuclear, solar, and coal energy sources, the one that would have the least destructive impact on our environment would be _____.
33. Primary economic activities are activities that make direct use of _____ resources.
34. European nations supported the growth of nationalism in other parts of the world, during the Age of _____.
35. _____ activity in a region is greatly influenced by natural, human, and capital resources.
36. The three main areas of concern on a _____ basis that reflect the need for increased international cooperation are pollution, urban sprawl, and war.
37. Growth in the Japanese economy since World War II has been accomplished despite the fact that Japan has _____ natural resources.
38. The fact that every society faces the problem of economic scarcity most nearly means that there are limited _____ and unlimited wants.
39. Even though Japan has few natural resources, it has a high standard of living mainly because it has developed _____ that can be exchanged for the resources it needs.