

CHAPTER 02

A list of bullet points with important information is given to help you learn the subject matter of this chapter.

1. The current world population of 6 billion is expected to rise until it stabilizes at about 12 billion.
2. The value of an "ore" depends upon: grade + location + mineralogy + market value.
3. The amount *of* "reserve" *of* any commodity depends upon the market value.
4. The largest drop in world population occurred in 1348 as a result *of* the Plague.
5. The most populous country on Earth is China.
6. The quantity of reserves *of* a given resource: often rises and falls on a day-to-day basis.
7. The original energy source for renewable resources is the sun.
8. Reserves compared to resources of a mineral commodity are always smaller.
9. The rate *of* the increase in the use of mineral resources has been great than the rate of population increase.
10. The rate *of* population increase in a country is, in general inversely proportional to its standard of living.
11. Most *of* the chemical elements that we use in modern society are extracted from mined ores.
12. The principal atmospheric gas that could affect the Earth's temperature is considered to be carbon dioxide.
13. The principal cause for the change in the amount of this gas in the Earth's atmosphere in the past two hundred years has been the burning of fossil fuels.
14. The amount of fertilizer used in the world has increased at the most rapid rate over the past 50 years.
15. The primary point of "The Lessons of Busang and Bre-X" is: it is still easy to be fooled by credible-sounding reports of wealth.
16. If the United States is going to live up to its commitment in the Kyoto Protocol, it will have to (meaning what specifically must be done to do what it said it would do) reduce its carbon dioxide emissions.
17. The principal concern of any significant rise in the amount of carbon dioxide in the Earth's atmosphere is a rise in the Earth's temperature.
18. Canaries were once widely used in mines in order to test if the air were breathable.
19. During photosynthesis plants take in CO₂ and give off O₂.
20. In general, the quantity of a "reserve" (1) is much smaller than the quantity of "resource", (2) changes on a day to day basis, (3) is much affected by changes in the market value.
21. In general, the quantity of a "resource" (1) is much larger than the quantity of "reserve", (2) remains essentially fixed for long periods of time.
22. Mineral resources often assume significant political importance because (1) they are irregularly distributed geographically, and (2) they are necessary or important