3-1 Geography Practice

Water Resources of the Arabian Peninsula

The Arabian peninsula in southwest Asia is a vast plain of rocks and sandy desert land. It is surrounded by bodies of water, including the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, and the Arabian Sea. But little rain falls on the land and temperatures are very high. As a result, there are no permanent rivers on the peninsula. Streams only flow after rainstorms and then disappear. So water is very precious to the peoples who live in the countries located on the Arabian peninsula.

Beneath the peninsula’s desert lands, there are huge stores of underground water known as aquifers. Sometimes, this water comes to the surface in a place called an oasis. People made their permanent settlements at these oases.

1. Even though the Arabian peninsula is surrounded by water what problem do they have?

2. How does the Arabian peninsula acquire water so they can survive on the land?

The map below shows the peninsula’s water resources, including the locations of its aquifers.

3. Circle the highly productive aquifers.

4. How many oases are on the map? In what part of the Arabian peninsula are most of the oases located?

5. Which country occupies most of the Arabian peninsula?

6. What type of aquifer is below the coastline of the country of Yemen?

7. Which country has the least freshwater resources for its size?