MULTIPLE CHOICE For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

1. The two main branches of geography are
   a. regional and local.
   b. cartography and meteorology.
   c. the study of water and the study of landforms.
   d. physical geography and human geography.

2. The main processes of the water cycle are
   a. evaporation and precipitation.
   b. drought and flooding.
   c. salt water and freshwater.
   d. groundwater and surface water.

3. Ecosystems
   a. are any materials found in nature that people use or value.
   b. are made up of renewable and nonrenewable resources.
   c. can be of any size and can occur whenever air, water, and soil support life.
   d. move heat around Earth through large streams of surface water.

4. Which type of climate can occur at many different latitudes?
   a. tundra
   b. highland
   c. tropical savanna
   d. subarctic

5. What is the process of moving from one place to live in another?
   a. globalization
   b. cultural diffusion
   c. migration
   d. innovation

6. The economic development of Central America is limited because it
   a. lies in an earthquake zone.
   b. is threatened by hurricanes.
   c. depends on sugarcane.
   d. has few energy resources.

7. The Amazon Basin is a
   a. rugged plateau.
   b. giant floodplain.
   c. huge estuary.
   d. dry desert.
8. How does the economy of Chile compare with the economies of other Pacific South American countries?
   a. It has the strongest economy in the region.
   b. It is the only country to rely on oil exports.
   c. It has the highest poverty rate in the region.
   d. It is the only country that does not participate in international trade.

9. Which of the following is an effect of El Niño?
   a. Fish swarm to affected areas.
   b. The cool water of the Pacific Ocean warms up.
   c. Rivers cut through dry coastal regions.
   d. Areas along the coast experience drought.

10. Which physical feature do the United States and Canada share?
    a. Hudson Bay
    b. Rocky Mountains
    c. Mississippi River
    d. Lake Winnipeg

11. Which of the following describes the climate in much of southern Europe?
    a. warm, dry summers and mild, wet winters
    b. warm, wet summers and mild, dry winters
    c. warm, wet summers and harsh, wet winters
    d. mild, dry summers and harsh, dry winters

12. All of the following countries belong to the European Union except
    a. Luxembourg.
    b. France.
    c. Switzerland.
    d. Germany.

13. The physical geography of Northern Europe
    a. changes dramatically in different locations.
    b. is similar throughout the region.
    c. is similar to Southern Europe.
    d. is similar to West-Central Europe.

14. Much of the violence that occurred in the Balkans during the 1990s resulted from
    a. Soviet domination.
    b. poor economic planning.
    c. ethnic conflict.
    d. mistreatment of Magyars.
15. Siberia is best described as a
   a. small region with a tropical climate.
   b. vast area with a harsh climate.
   c. flat, marshy land with a mild climate.
   d. barren plain with a dry, desert climate.

16. The series of invasions of Palestine launched by Christians from Europe was called
   a. the Diaspora.
   b. the Crusades.
   c. Zionism.
   d. Knesset.

17. Which country shares a border with both the Mediterranean and Black seas?
   a. Turkey
   b. Israel
   c. Lebanon
   d. Syria

18. Which of the following is found on the Arabian Peninsula?
   a. the largest sand desert in the world
   b. the largest mountain range in the world
   c. permanent rivers
   d. tropical forests

19. Which statement best explains why people speak many different languages in Central Asia?
   a. Each government established an official language.
   b. Each religion requires its people to speak a certain language.
   c. Each ethnic group speaks its own language.
   d. The Soviets encouraged people to continue using their traditional languages.

20. Which word best describes Central Asia’s physical geography?
   a. coastal
   b. fertile
   c. landlocked
   d. tropical

21. What religion do most North Africans practice?
   a. Islam
   b. Christianity
   c. Judaism
   d. Buddhism

22. The Atlantic slave trade
   a. supplied labor for European colonies.
   b. supplied slaves to North Africa.
   c. was opposed by most European countries.
   d. resulted in many Africans being shipped to Europe.
23. Which of the following is a major barrier to travel on Central Africa's main rivers?
a. flooding  
b. rapids and waterfalls  
c. mudslides  
d. drought

24. Since independence, a problem within many former African colonies has been
a. conflicts with European countries.  
b. attacks by people from other regions.  
c. fighting among ethnic groups.  
d. high taxes and few farmers.

25. The steep face at the edge of a plateau or other raised area is called a(n)
a. delta.  
b. pan.  
c. coastal plain.  
d. escarpment.

26. What is the dominant religion of India today?
a. Islam  
b. Christianity  
c. Hinduism  
d. Buddhism

27. Most Chinese live in the
a. Taklimakan Desert.  
b. North China Plain.  
c. Plateau of Tibet.  
d. Sichuan Basin.

28. Compared to California, Japan is
a. half as large, with twice the population.  
b. twice as large, with half the population.  
c. about the same size, with four times the population.  
d. four times as large, with about the same population.

29. What causes tsunamis?
a. monsoons and typhoons  
b. underwater earthquakes and volcanic eruptions  
c. melting glaciers  
d. deforestation and flooding

30. What type of climate does most of Antarctica have?
a. ice cap  
b. marine  
c. steppe  
d. highland
**PRACTICING SOCIAL STUDIES SKILLS** Study each map and answer the questions that follow.

1. Which region on the map likely has the coldest temperatures? Why?
   a. the Andean region, because it has the highest elevation
   b. the Guiana Highlands, because of the tepuis
   c. the Llanos, because of the lack of vegetation there
   d. the Amazon Basin, because of the lack of sunlight in the rain forests

2. What bodies of water make up Columbia's borders?
   a. the Caribbean Sea, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Pacific Ocean
   b. the Atlantic Ocean, the Caribbean Sea, and the Putumayo River
   c. the Putumayo River, the Pacific Ocean, and the Caribbean Sea
   d. the Orinoco River, the Atlantic Ocean, and the Caribbean Sea

3. Which two rivers drain the Andean region?
   a. the Magdalena River and the Cauca River
   b. the Orinoco River and the Magdalena River
   c. the Putumayo River and the Orinoco River
   d. the Rio Negro and the Putumayo River
4. Which two countries are enclaves?
   a. Madagascar and Comoros
   b. Lesotho and Swaziland
   c. Zambia and Zimbabwe
   d. Malawi and Botswana

5. What physical feature forms the border between South Africa and Zimbabwe?
   a. the Orange River
   b. the Zambezi River
   c. the Limpopo River
   d. the Mozambique Channel

FILL IN THE BLANK Read each sentence and fill in the blank with the word in the word pair that best completes the sentence.

1. Geographers who study the world on a ______________ level try to find relationships among people who live far apart. (regional/global)

2. Night and day result from Earth’s _________________.
   (rotation/revolution)

3. Geographers identify climates by looking at temperature, precipitation, and _________________. (human populations/native plant life)

4. ________________ is a measure of the number of people living in an area. (Population density/Birthrate)
5. The people elect leaders and rule by majority in a __________________. (democracy/dictatorship)

6. Mexico’s two peninsulas include the Yucatán Peninsula and __________________. (Baja California/Sierra Madre del Sur)

7. The Caribbean islands make up a large group of islands called an __________________. (isthmus/archipelago)

8. The __________________ run the length of Pacific South America. (Antilles/Andes)

9. The Great Lakes, Piedmont, and Interior Plains are __________________ features found in the United States. (political/physical)

10. __________________ was the first European country to successfully settle what would become parts of Canada. (France/England)

11. The location of the __________________ Countries has led to invasions but has also promoted trade. (Benelux/Alpine)

12. Millions of years ago, glaciers created __________________ and lakes in Northern Europe. (deserts/fjords)

13. By 1900, the __________________ Empire stretched around the world. (Scandinavian/British)

14. The __________________ was also known as the Age of Reason because of its focus on reason. (Renaissance/Enlightenment)

15. The __________________ is the longest river in Europe. (Volga/Don)

16. About 80 percent of Israel’s population is __________________. (Muslim/Jewish)

17. __________________ Muslims believe in the ability of the majority of the community to interpret Islamic teachings. (Sunni/Shia)
**World Geography, continued**

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<td><strong>18.</strong> The 1979 _________________ in Iran caused a change in the country’s government.</td>
<td><strong>(embargo/revolution)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>19.</strong> Arabs, _________________, and Soviets all conquered Central Asia and had a major influence on the region.</td>
<td><strong>(Mongols/Samarqands)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>20.</strong> The Central Asian republics became independent countries when the _________________ collapsed.</td>
<td><strong>(Soviet Union/Ottoman Empire)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>21.</strong> _________________ ruled Tunisia, Algeria, and parts of Morocco in the early 1900s.</td>
<td><strong>(France/Spain)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>22.</strong> A _________________ is an area of tall grasses and scattered trees and shrubs.</td>
<td><strong>(savanna/step)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>23.</strong> _________________ is spoken by millions of people in Uganda, Kenya, and Tanzania.</td>
<td><strong>(French/English)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>24.</strong> The _________________ is a bowl-shaped landform that covers much of Central Africa.</td>
<td><strong>(Congo Basin/Western Rift Valley)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>25.</strong> The Shona empire grew wealthy from its _________________ trade.</td>
<td><strong>(ivory/gold)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>26.</strong> _________________ are seasonal winds that bring either moist or dry air to an area.</td>
<td><strong>(Typhoons/Monsoons)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>27.</strong> _________________ is green and tropical, with beautiful mountains and crowded cities.</td>
<td><strong>(Mongolia/Taiwan)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>28.</strong> The _________________ was built near China’s northern border to stop invaders from the north.</td>
<td><strong>(Three Gorges Dam/Great Wall)</strong></td>
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<td><strong>29.</strong> Most people of Southeast Asia live in _________________.</td>
<td>(cities/rural areas)</td>
<td></td>
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<td><strong>30.</strong> Mining is an important industry in the _________________, Australia’s interior.</td>
<td><strong>(Great Barrier Reef/Outback)</strong></td>
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TRUE/FALSE  Indicate whether each statement below is true or false by writing T or F in the space provided.

_____ 1. The Northern and Southern hemispheres experience summer at the same time.

_____ 2. A front is the place where two air masses of different temperatures or moisture content meet.

_____ 3. Mexico has two distinct culture regions.

_____ 4. All of the countries in Pacific South America gained independence by 1825.

_____ 5. Canada’s physical features and climate made it easy to link the country by road.

_____ 6. Germany is Europe’s largest economy.

_____ 7. Vikings are believed to be the first European explorers to reach North America.

_____ 8. Today all of the countries in Eastern Europe are more strongly tied to the West than to Russia.

_____ 9. Islam and oil are two major influences on life in the Arabian Peninsula, Iran, and Iraq.

_____ 10. The Silk Road was an important route between Europe and Egypt.

_____ 11. Settlements in the desert are usually located near oases.

_____ 12. Most people in Africa practice the same religion.

_____ 13. The colonial borders drawn by Europeans in Africa caused many conflicts and made it harder to build strong new nations.

_____ 14. Millions of people in India have moved out of cities in search of jobs.

_____ 15. China welcomed contact with the outside world throughout much of its history.
MATCHING In the space provided, write the letter of the term that matches each description.

1. a set of resources like roads and factories
   - a. natural resource
2. a limit on trade with another country
   - b. tariff
3. to break away from the main country
   - c. circumnavigate
4. the distance north or south of the equator
   - d. famine
5. a regional variety of a language
   - e. landlocked
6. anything in nature that humans use and value
   - f. souk
7. a method of supplying water for crops
   - g. irrigation
8. someone who flees to another country for political or economic reasons
   - h. infrastructure
9. a fee a country charges on exports and imports
   - i. nirvana
10. widespread hunger
    - j. sultan
11. completely surrounded by land
    - k. latitude
12. a crowded marketplace
    - l. dialect
13. a government ruling many different peoples and lands
    - m. monarchy
14. rule by a king or queen
    - n. embargo
15. a large farm that grows mainly one crop
    - o. plantation
16. in Buddhism, a state of perfect peace in which suffering ends
    - p. secede
17. to travel all the way around
    - q. strike
18. a supreme ruler of a Muslim country
    - r. delta
19. a landform at the mouth of a river created by sediment deposits
    - s. empire
20. people refusing to work until their demands are met
    - t. refugee