

Directions: Read through each of the following questions, select the best answer, then PRINT the corresponding answer in the space provided. Check your answers with the textbook and review them regularly. Your final will include all these questions – questions and answers will be randomized for your final exam!

1. Earthquakes occur most frequently where
 - a. two different weather patterns meet.
 - b. tidal waves are common.
 - c. different tectonic plates meet.
 - d. glaciers have once been present.

2. Of the earth's water supply
 - a. three percent is freshwater.
 - b. fifty percent is suitable for drinking.
 - c. ninety percent is found in oceans.
 - d. more than fifty percent is in glaciers and icecaps.

3. An *isthmus* is a
 - a. narrow body of water connecting two larger bodies of water.
 - b. narrow strip of land connecting two large land masses.
 - c. strip of vegetation between two arid places.
 - d. fertile valley situated between two large mountains.

4. Villages often began in locations at which
 - a. trade routes crossed.
 - b. mild climates and fertile lands were located.
 - c. trees were plentiful.
 - d. skilled artisans were located.

5. The spread of people, ideas, practices, and goods from one culture to another is known as
 - a. cultural diffusion.
 - b. cultural projection.
 - c. cultural exploration.
 - d. cultural placement.

6. A major challenge associated with rapid population growth is
 - a. the abandonment of farmlands.
 - b. providing adequate food for the world's population.
 - c. providing jobs for all the people.
 - d. depletion of renewable resources.

7. The effect of the rain shadow on the Pacific Ranges is to
 - a. generate more rainfall east of the mountains.
 - b. limit the amount of rainfall east of the mountains.
 - c. create areas of lush vegetation in the foothills.
 - d. create a cloud covering that is almost continuous.

8. The largest river in the United States and Canada in terms of **volume** and **drainage area** is the
 - a. Colorado River.
 - b. St. Lawrence River.
 - c. Mississippi River.
 - d. Missouri River.

9. The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) is
 - a. an organization that promotes free trade within the Canadian provinces.
 - b. a volunteer organization that researches trade options.
 - c. a free trade zone made up of the United States, Mexico, and Canada.
 - d. a piece of legislation that would abolish trade restrictions between the U.S. and all other countries.

10. In both Canada and the United States, the industry that employs more people than any other is
- a. farming.
 - b. high technology.
 - c. education.
 - d. the service industry.
11. In 1959 a joint project between the United States and Canada was designed to
- a. open a shipping lane from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean, by means of the St. Lawrence Seaway.
 - b. increase fishing in the Great Lakes by cultivating more and better types of fish.
 - c. create better markets for Canadian and U.S. agricultural products by increasing federal spending in this area.
 - d. set aside land for conservation purposes.
12. Approximately what percent of the world's population lives in Latin America
- a. 9%.
 - b. 12%.
 - c. 15%.
 - d. 22%.
13. Latin America boasts the world's longest mountain chain (4,500 miles) named the
- a. Sierra Madre Occidental.
 - b. Rocky Mountains.
 - c. Andes Mountains.
 - d. Sierra Madre Oriental.
14. The Mexican government hopes to create new jobs in the country by
- a. promoting tourism
 - b. building more oil refineries.
 - c. expanding oil and natural gas pipelines.
 - d. concentrating on shipbuilding.
15. A major concern about *deforestation* in Latin America is that it may cause
- a. many plants and animals to become extinct.
 - b. the oxygen balance of the world to become better.
 - c. furniture manufacturers to look to new materials.
 - d. highway construction to no longer be possible in some regions of the world.
16. The major road system of Latin America is the
- a. Trans-American Highway.
 - b. Pan-American Highway.
 - c. autopistas.
 - d. autobahnen.
17. In the slash-and-burn method of farming, farmers
- a. cut down all trees and strip the bark.
 - b. use the trees in the area for cultivation purposes.
 - c. burn the trees as a way of improving the soil.
 - d. replant the trees when they leave the area.
18. Many Latin American countries are trying to improve their communications systems by
- a. building more and better radio and television stations.
 - b. importing satellite dishes.
 - c. bringing in engineers who act as consultants.
 - d. printing more periodicals and newspapers.
19. The Panama Canal makes it possible for ships to
- a. stop and refuel.
 - b. take on cargo.
 - c. travel between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.
 - d. carry tourists into Latin America.

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20. A major factor contributing to the inability of Latin American countries to industrialize is
- a. a lack of skilled workers.
 - b. a lack of interest in industrialization.
 - c. a lack of communication systems.
 - d. a poor climate.
21. The Amazon River basin covers an area approximately the size of
- a. Canada.
 - b. Mexico.
 - c. the U.S. east of the Rocky Mountains.
 - d. western Europe.
22. In Western Europe, which major sea lies east of the Balkan Peninsula
- a. Black Sea.
 - b. Baltic Sea.
 - c. North Sea.
 - d. Mediterranean Sea.
23. Hot winds from the Libyan deserts, which sometimes bring desert air and dust to the Mediterranean coast of western Europe are called
- a. *santa anas*.
 - b. *siroccos*.
 - c. *foehns*.
 - d. monsoons.
24. Two of the major resources of Europe are
- a. gold and silver.
 - b. copper and zinc.
 - c. lead and uranium
 - d. bauxite and potash.
25. The Apennine Peninsula
- a. is located within the Arctic Circle.
 - b. forms Italy.
 - c. includes Ireland and the United Kingdom.
 - d. forms Spain and Portugal.
26. The most important river in western Europe is the
- a. Danube River.
 - b. Rhine River.
 - c. Thames River.
 - d. Jutland River.
27. Which of the following best describes the overall climate that most of the European continent has
- a. a mild climate.
 - b. harsh weather for most of the year.
 - c. extreme weather during the summer.
 - d. mild summers and harsh winters.
28. The Central Uplands region of western Europe is
- a. a rocky, barren area extending from the Iberian Peninsula through France and Germany.
 - b. the plains area between the mountains of the Scandinavian Peninsula.
 - c. the most fertile area in all of western Europe.
 - d. the area in France in which most grapes are grown.
29. **Fjords** are
- a. deep valleys filled with water, used for sea travel.
 - b. military installations built for defense purposes during WWII.
 - c. villages on the Scandinavian Peninsula.
 - d. the primary means of transportation on the Scandinavian Peninsula.
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30. The Roman Catholic Church influenced western Europe by
- working to reform the economic system of the countries in the region.
 - imposing fines on member churches.
 - sending missionaries into the region.
 - introducing Roman government and justice to the Germanic people who had settled the region.
31. The **Reformation** had the effect of
- increasing participation in local church services.
 - increasing revenue (money earned) for the local churches.
 - diminishing the power of the Roman Catholic Church.
 - decreasing the monetary holdings of the Church in Rome.
32. The **Industrial Revolution** of western Europe brought about
- the growth of a prosperous middle class.
 - a return to rural areas for much of the population.
 - better health for the workers.
 - shorter working hours for factory workers.
33. Germany's *autobahnen* are
- among Europe's best roads and highways.
 - hotels that represent the most modern design.
 - specialty gardens raising crops from the world.
 - an established system of international banks.
34. Some obstacles faced by eastern Europeans as they compete in a free-market economy are
- outdated equipment and inefficient methods.
 - unskilled workers and low levels of motivation.
 - a lack of space for industrial expansion.
 - a lack of raw materials for construction.
35. Which of the following climates allows the crops of citrus fruits, winter grains, and vegetable to thrive in the Crimean Peninsula
- Mediterranean.
 - subarctic.
 - tundra.
 - highland.
36. Russian and the Eurasian republics cover almost what part of all the land on the earth?
- one-half
 - one-tenth
 - one-sixth
 - one-third
37. About one-third of Russia and the Eurasian republics
- is covered by forestland.
 - is tundra.
 - is located within the Arctic Circle.
 - has a tundra climate.
38. For hydroelectric power, municipal water, and irrigation, the Russian people depend on the
- Lena River.
 - Caspian Sea.
 - the Volga River.
 - the Dnieper River.
39. The fertile area that stretches from western Ukraine to southwestern Siberia is the
- Siberian Plain.
 - Russian Plateau.
 - North European Plain.
 - Black Earth Belt.
40. Russia is the world's largest producer of
- chromium.
 - gold.
 - silver.
 - phosphate.

41. In Russia and the Eurasian republics, most people who practice religion belong to the
- Protestant Church.
 - Roman Catholic Church.
 - Eastern Orthodox Church.
 - Ukrainian Orthodox Church.
42. In 1985 the Soviets began a program of *perestroika*, or
- openness.
 - revival.
 - law and order.
 - restructuring.
43. The disaster at Chernobyl has led to
- increased numbers of nuclear reactors that are designed to provide greater efficiency.
 - protests by the people against the use of nuclear power generating plants.
 - the revitalization and modernization of the Chernobyl region.
 - renewed interest in fossil fuels as an energy source.
44. After the dismantling of the Soviet Union, individual republics made strides toward economic stability by emphasizing
- conservation of natural resources.
 - interdependence.
 - product rationing.
 - setting prices on consumer goods.
45. The region of rich, fertile soil between the Tigris and Euphrates rivers is known as the
- fertile crescent.
 - Arabian Peninsula.
 - Plateau of Anatolia.
 - Ahaggar.
46. *Wadis* are
- abandoned mineral deposits.
 - areas of intense urbanization.
 - streambeds that are dry except during a heavy rain.
 - desert areas that once held oases.
47. The formation of OPEC led to
- a decline in the influence of the Muslim religion in member countries.
 - conflicts between member nations that frequently ended in combat.
 - greater control by member nations over the price of oil.
 - a worldwide decline in oil sales.
48. Areas surrounding the Persian Gulf have seen ecological change brought about by
- extensive drought in recent years.
 - effects of the Persian Gulf War.
 - an increase in the number of earthquakes in the region.
 - an abnormal amount of rainfall.
49. The Turks hope to convert most of the Anatolian Peninsula to
- farmland.
 - reservoirs.
 - wildlife preserves.
 - desalination plants.
50. Nearly two-thirds of Africa is covered by
- desert and arid steppes.
 - forests.
 - marshland and swamps.
 - farmlands.