The Eastern Hemisphere & Ancient Civilizations

& Ancient Civilizations

Second Edition

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Chapter Tests & Answer Keys

The Eastern Hemisphere & Ancient Civilizations
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Name _____   Grade_____

Unit Test on Ancient Civilizations

Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice among the choices provided.

1. Which present day country was **not** part of the Fertile Crescent?
    A. Egypt
    B. Greece
    C. Iraq
    D. Syria

2. Which ancient civilization was located on a peninsula?
    A. China
    B. Egypt
    C. Italy
    D. Mesopotamia

3. Which ancient civilization was known for its pharaohs and pyramids?
    A. China
    B. Egypt
    C. Greece
    D. Mesopotamia

4. What ancient building is known for its location on a hill?
    A. Coliseum
    B. Parthenon
    C. Pantheon
    D. Acropolis

5. Religious temples located in Mesopotamia were called?
    A. cuneiforms
    B. pyramids
    C. sphinxes
    D. ziggurats

6. Gladiator events and other forms of entertainment were held in the?
    A. Coliseum
    B. Pantheon
    C. Parthenon
    D. Acropolis

7. What was the **main** contribution to the world from ancient Rome?
    A. aqueducts
    B. hieroglyphics
    C. roads
    D. temples

8. Which ancient civilization developed the cuneiform system of writing?
   A. Egypt
   B. Greece
   C. China
   D. Mesopotamia

9. What was the writing system of Egypt known as?
   A. hieroglyphics
   B. cuneiform
   C. papyrus
   D. atrium

10. The lower class of Romans were known as the?
    A. equites
    B. plebians
    C. patricians
    D. peasants

11. Which king is known for developing the Hanging Gardens of Babylon?
    A. Cyrus the Great
    B. Hammurabi
    C. Nebuchadnezzar
    D. Sargon the Great

12. One of the **best** known monuments to protect royal tomb in Egypt was the?
    A. Great Sphinx of Giza
    B. Acropolis
    C. Royal Ziggurat of UR
    D. Parthenon

13. The **greatest** contribution ancient Greece contributed to modern society is?
    A. architecture
    B. democracy
    C. monotheism
    D. splendid buildings

14. The **key** factor in the growth of all civilizations was the development of?
    A. agriculture
    B. industry
    C. inventions
    D. war

Name _____   Grade_____

Fill-in-the Blanks (15 pts.) Below are statements describing the actions and achievements of
    various men from ancient civilizations. Use the men's names from the word table to fill in
    the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. Cross off words you have used.

Alexander the Great	Archimedes	Aristotle	Julius Caesar	Confucius
Cyrus the Great	Emperor Qin Huangdi	Hammurabi	Herodotus	Hippocrates
Nebuchadnezzar	King Philip	Plato	Sargon the Great	Socrates

1. Greek philosopher who is known as a Father of Philosophy   _____

2. man who brought the warring city-states together & unified Greece   _____

3. famous Roman general who won many battles   _____

4. famous Greek general who expanded his father's empire   _____

5. Greek philosopher who is also known as a Father of Philosophy   _____

6. Greek doctor who developed a pledge that doctors take today   _____

7. man who started building the Great Wall of China   _____

8. famous Chinese philosopher   _____

9. a military genius who built the Akkad Empire in Mesopotamia   _____

10. probably the first ruler who developed a list of human rights   _____

11. another Greek philosopher known as a Father of Philosophy   _____

12. famous Greek scientist and mathematician   _____

13. created one of the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World   _____

14. wrote one of the first set of laws in recorded history   _____

15. known as the Father of History   _____

Short Answer (4 pts.)

1. What were two negative impacts resulting from the growth of civilizations.

        _____ and _____

2. Identify two inventions for which the Sumerians were known.

        _____ and _____

Name _____   Grade_____

Matching (15 pts.) Below are statements or phrases that are associated with the words in the word table. Use the letter of the word from the word table to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement or phrase. Cross off words you have used.

A. agora	B. aqueduct	C. atrium	D. city-states	E. dynasty
F. forum	G. legend	H. magnetite	I. mummification	J. patricians
K. polytheistic	L. radiocarbon dating	M. saltpeter	N. toga	O. tunic

1. gunpowder _____

2. loose fitting outer garment of Romans _____

3. The Trojan Horse is an example of a/an _____

4. Athens, Rome, Troy, Babylon, and UR were _____

5. open space circled by temples, banks and place of business _____

6. natural substance from which compasses were made _____

7. process for preparing a body for the afterlife _____

8. open space for markets and meeting places _____

9. wealthy Romans were known as _____

10. loose fitting inner garment of Romans _____

11. long line of rulers from the same family _____

12. Wealthy Roman houses had an open area with a pool in the center _____

13. structures designed to carry water over long distances _____

14. worshipping many gods _____

15. process for determining the age of artifacts that were once made out of living material _____

A Mixture (11 pts.) Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.

1. Give two reasons why the Roman Empire declined. _____ & _____

2. What's another name (a shape) for the "Cradle of Civilization?" _____

3. What two rivers flow through Mesopotamia? _____ & _____

4. What tradition from Greece is held in our world today? _____

5. What Roman city was destroyed by a volcanic eruption. _____

6. What river flowed through Ancient Egypt? _____

7. What did the Ancient Chinese call their country? _____

8. What's the name of the Greek legend that dealt with a beautiful woman? _____

9. List one invention the Chinese contributed not covered in this test. _____

Answer Key – Unit Test on Ancient Civilizations

Multiple Choice (14 pts.)

1. B;   2. C;   3. B;   4. D;   5. D;   6. A;   7. C;   8. D;   9. A;   10. B;

11. C;   12. A;   13. B;   14. A

Fill-in-the-Blanks (15 pts.)

1. Socrates, Plato, or Aristotle;   2. King Philip;   3. Julius Caesar;

4. Alexander the Great;   5. Socrates, Plato, or Aristotle;   6. Hippocrates;

7. Emperor Qin Huangdi;   8. Confucius;   9. Sargon the Great;   10. Cyrus the Great;

11. Socrates, Plato, or Aristotle;   12. Archimedes;   13. Nebuchadnezzar;

14. Hammurabi;   15. Herodotus

Short Answer (4 pts.)

1. war and unsanitary, dirty cities;   2. wheel and writing (cuneiform), plow, and irrigation system

Matching (15 pts.)

1. M;   2. N: 3. G;   4. D;   5. F;   6. H;   7. I;   8. A;   9. J;   10. O;

11. E;   12. C;   13. B;   14. K;   15. L

A Mixture (11 pts.)

1. civil war and high taxes, invaders, lower food production;   2. Fertile Crescent;

3. Tigris and Euphrates;   4. Olympics;   5. Pompeii;   6. Nile;   7. Middle Kingdom;

8. Trojan Horse;   9. crossbow, kite, rudder, wheelbarrow

Name _____   Score _____

Test 1 – Review of Geography Skills

Assessing

Lesson 1 – Where in the World is the Eastern Hemisphere **Lesson 2 – Review of Latitude and Longitude** **Lesson 3 – Earth's Time Zones and the International Date Line**

Part 1 – Matching (10 pts.) Match each term in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. **Two words or phrases will not be used from Column B**.

Column A

___ A. largest body of salt water on earth

___ B. imaginary line that divides a sphere into two
          equal halves

___ C. ranges from 23 1/2° to 66 1/2° north and south

___ D. largest type of land mass on earth

___ E. 15° in each of the 24 of them

___ F. 360°

___ G. imaginary lines that run north and south but
          measure distances east and west is known as

___ H. ranges from 0° to 23 1/2° north and south

___ I. imaginary lines that run east and west but
          measure distances north and south is known as

___ J. ranges from 66 1/2° to 90° north and south

Column B

1. polar zone

2. continent

3. sphere

4. isthmus

5. latitude

6. longitude

7. tropical zone

8. hemisphere

9. temperate zone

10. ocean

11. strait

12. time zone

Turn the Page!

Part 2 – Matching (9 pts.) Match each term in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. **Two words or phrases will not be used from Column B**.

Column A

___ A. name given to 90º N latitude

___ B. name given to 23 1/2º south latitude

___ C. name given to 66 1/2º north latitude

___ D. name given to 0º longitude

___ E. name given to 66 1/2º south latitude

___ F. name given to 90º S latitude

___ G. name given to 23 1/2º north latitude

___ H. name given to 180º longitude

___ I. name given to 0º latitude

Column B

1. Antarctic Circle

2. Arctic Circle

3. Equator

4. International Date Line

5. North Geographic Pole

6. Eastern Hemisphere

7. Prime Meridian

8. South Geographic Pole

9. Western Hemisphere

10. Tropic of Cancer

11. Tropic of Capricorn

Part 3 Classifying (6 pts.) – Read the following statements carefully. Write in the blank space whether the statement is referring to latitude or longitude. Write **lat** for latitude, and **long** for longitude.

_____1. Imaginary lines that run north and south but measure distances east and west.

_____2. Imaginary lines that measure distances east and west of the Prime Meridian

_____3. Imaginary line that creates a new day.

_____4. Imaginary line that creates Northern and Southern Hemispheres

_____5. Imaginary lines create time zones.

_____6. Tropic of Capricorn

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 4 – Plot the Location (8 pts.) – On the **world map below**, locate each set of latitude and longitude coordinates. Do this by writing and circling the letter of each set of coordinates on the world map. The first one, A, is done for you. **Note: Not all degree markers are shown on the map. However, you should be able to find the approximate location.**

A.   0° latitude and 0° longitude

B.   60° north latitude and 120° east longitude

C.   15° south latitude and 60° west longitude

D.   20° north latitude and 20° east longitude

E.   20° south latitude and 140° east longitude

F.   60° north latitude and 90° west longitude

G.   75° south latitude and 30° west longitude

H.   20° north latitude and 150° west longitude

I.   45° south latitude and 90° east longitude
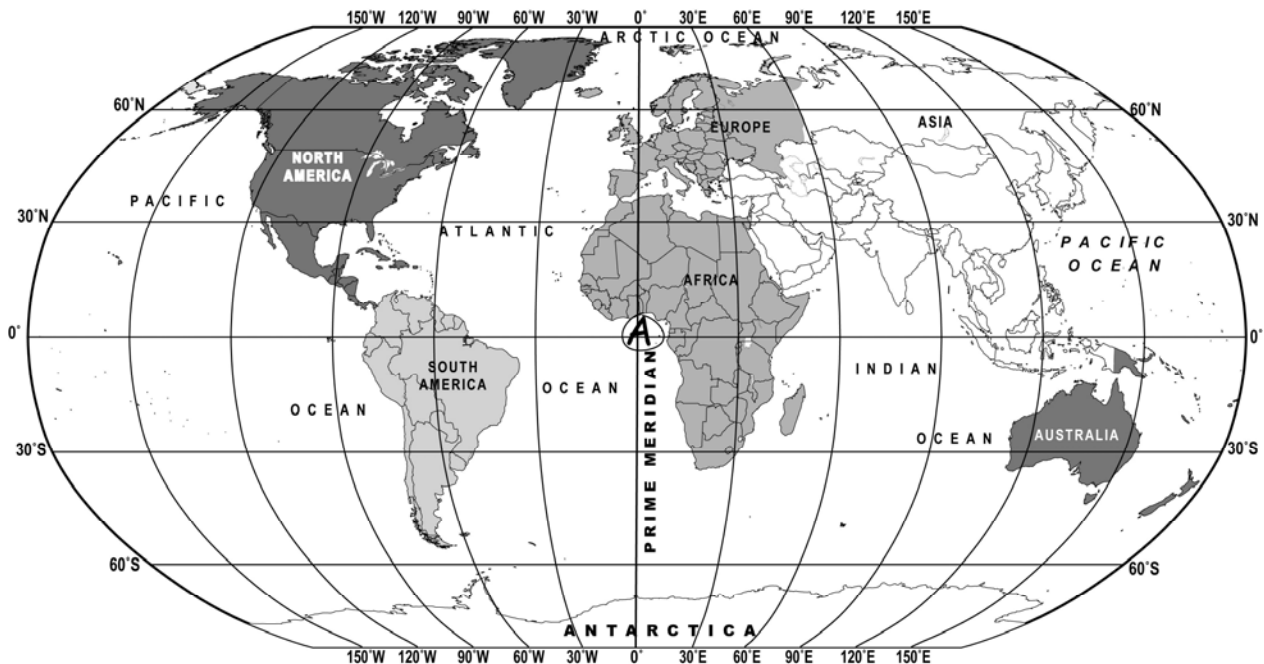
Turn the Page.

Part 5 – **Problem Solving in a Timely Manner (5 pts.)**

1. If school is getting out at 3:30pm in London, England, what time
   is it 7 time zones to the west of London? _____

2. If it is Wednesday in London, England, what day is it 7 time zones
   to the west of London? _____

3. If it is Thursday in Pennsylvania, what day is it traveling west
   across the International Date Line in Sydney, Australia? _____

4. If it is Saturday in Sydney, Australia, what day is it traveling east
   across the International Date Line in Pennsylvania? _____

5. If it is 12:00 noon in London, England, what time is it 5 time zones
   to the east of London? _____

Part 6 – Writing (2 pts.)
Write a short paragraph describing **two** ways we use time zones in our lives.

1. _____

_____

_____

2. _____

_____

_____

Name _____   Score _____

Test 2 - Review of Geography Features and Concepts

Assessing

> **Lesson 4 – Climate Maps**
> **Lesson 5 – Environments of the World**
> **Lesson 6 – Review of Landform Features**
> **Lesson 7 – Review of Waterform Features**

Part 1 - Multiple Choice (13 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. The average precipitation and temperature an area receives over many years is known as:
   A. climate
   B. regions desert
   C. sun's energy
   D. weather

2. Cold, colder, and coldest **best** describes what climate type?
   A. polar
   B. continental
   C. temperate
   D. tropical

3. A long, warm, humid summer with snowy winters **best** describes what climate type?
   A. dry
   B. continental
   C. tropical
   D. mountain

4. An area that is hot and rainy all year long **best** describes what climate type?
   A. continental
   B. dry
   C. mountain
   D. tropical

5. An area that is semi-arid **best** describes what climate type?
   A. continental
   B. dry
   C. mountain
   D. temperate

Turn the Page.

6. A waterway dug across land to connect two bodies of water is known as a
    A. continental
    B. cape
    C. canal
    D. strait

7. A lowland area that holds fresh or salt water is known as a/an
    A. bay
    B. glacier
    C. inlet
    D. wetland

8. Areas south of the North Pole where the soil is permanently frozen is called the
    A. taiga
    B. tandem
    C. temperate forest
    D. tundra

9. Vegetation regions are also known as
    A. atolls
    B. biomes
    C. massifs
    D. wadis

10. Steppes and savannas describe what environment type of vegetation?
    A. deserts
    B. forests
    C. grasslands
    D. swamps

11. A large area of sunken land shaped like a bowl is known as a/an
    A. atoll
    B. basin
    C. delta
    D. plateau

12. A shallow body of water separating land from the sea in the Pacific region is known as a/an
    A. artesian
    B. bight
    C. fiord
    D. lagoon

13. A wide, bending curve in a coastline that forms a bay is known as a/an:
    A. artesian
    B. bight
    C. fiord
    D. lagoon   **Turn the Page.**

Part 2 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (15 pts.) Below are statements describing landforms and waterforms. Use words from the word box to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. **Three choices in the word box will not be used.** Note: Cross off words that you have used.

archipelago	artesian	atoll	basin	coral reef
delta	fiord	harbor	isthmus	massif
oasis	peninsula	savanna	steppes	strait
taiga	swamp	wadi		

1. A place in the desert where water is found near ground level _____.

2. A group of 4 or more islands is known as a/an _____.

3. A very large mountain is also known as a/an_____.

4. Land that has water on three of its sides is called a/an _____.

5. A narrow landform that connects two larger bodies of land is known as a/an _____.

6. A small island in the Pacific Ocean formed by the skeletons of marine animals is called a/an _____.

7. A dry creek bed in arid regions of Asia and Africa through which water flows during heavy rain is called a/an _____.

8. A narrow waterform that connects two larger bodies of water is known as a/an _____.

9. The regions of Asia and Europe that are cold, coniferous forests are known as the _____.

10. A fan-shaped deposit of land that collects at the mouth of some rivers is known as a/an _____.

11. A long, narrow deep body of water with steep sides cutting inland from the sea is known as a/an _____.

12. An area of flat, treeless grassland in tropical or subtropical Africa is known as the _____.

13. A well that is drilled through impervious rock layers to allow water to flow to the surface is known as a/an _____.

14. A protected part of a body of water deep enough for ships is known as a/an _____.

15. Large, treeless, grassy plains of Europe and Asia are known as _____. **Turn the Page.**

Part 3 - Short Answer (5 pts.)

1.   List at least five (5) landform or waterform terms that were not answers in this test. **They cannot be correct answers that were used in this test**. Write one sentence describing the meaning of each term.

    1.   _____

    _____

    2.   _____

    _____

    3.   _____

    _____

    4.   _____

    _____

    5.   _____

    _____

Bonus: You can add up to three percentage points to your test score by writing about **two** ideas in this chapter that were not covered on this test. **They cannot be terms that are used in Part 3, test question 1 above.**

1. _____

    _____

    _____

2. _____

    _____

    _____

Name _____   Score _____

Test 3 - Cultural Aspects

Assessing

> **Lesson 8 – Reviewing the Big Ideas of an Economy**
> **Lesson 9 – Peoples of the World – Ethnic Diversity**
> **Lesson 10 – Governments of the World**

Multiple Choice (12 pts.) Read the following statements. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided

1. All of the following are examples of **primary industries EXCEPT**:
    A. mining gold
    B. digging for iron ore
    C. making glass
    D. harvesting farm fields

2. All of the following are examples of **secondary industries EXCEPT**:
    A. growing corn
    B. making cereal
    C. building houses
    D. processing food

3. All of the following are examples of **tertiary industries EXCEPT**:
    A. driving trucks
    B. delivering mail packages
    C. checking out food at the grocery store
    D. making cars

3. All of the following are examples of **quaternary industries EXCEPT**:
    A. teaching children
    B. building houses
    C. receiving legal advice from a lawyer
    D. designing large buildings

4. All of the following are examples of goods **EXCEPT**:
    A. clothing
    B. DVDs
    C. orange juice
    D. walking

5. The making, selling, and moving of products and services is known as
    A. goods
    B. industry
    C. natural resources
    D. profit

6. All of the following are examples of service-related jobs **EXCEPT**:
   A. farmer
   B. lawyer
   C. police
   D. teacher

7. Items that are made, harvested, mined, or raised are known as
   A. goods
   B. industry
   C. business
   D. profit

8. If you have a job making beaded necklaces, then you are known as a/an
   A. consumer
   B. economist
   C. producer
   D. conservationist

9. If you are using cell phones, then you are known as a/an
   A. conservationist
   B. consumer
   C. economist
   D. producer

10. Bringing in cacao (chocolate) beans to this country from another country is known as a/an
    A. infusion
    B. import
    C. export
    D. profit

11. Sending chocolate bars to other countries around the world is known as a/an:
    A. export
    B. import
    C. infusion
    D. profit

12. To make or produce a product is known as
    A. export
    B. import
    C. trade
    D. manufacturing

Turn the Page!

Part 2 – Classifying (6 pts.) Clearly write in the word **good** or **service** to classify what the following activities represent. Use the boldfaced words to help classify what these activities are. The words can be used more than once.

_____ 1. You are **seeing** a **physical therapist** to help heal an injury.

_____ 2. A store clerk is **selling** you a new product.

_____ 3. You are **making** a **musical video**.

_____ 4. You are **adding** new safety features to a **bicycle** you invented.

_____ 5. You are **selling food** to help fund a class field trip.

_____ 6 . You are **constructing** a **video game**.

Part 3 – Matching (10 pts.) Match each type of government in Column B with its correct country in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. **Answers from Column B can be used more than once**.

Column A

___ A. North Korea

___ B. United States

___ C. Myanmar (Burma)

___ D. Vatican City

___ E. India

___ F. Greenland

___ G. China

___ H. Saudi Arabia

___ I. United Kingdom

___ J. Iran

___ K. Libya

Column B

1. absolute monarchy

2. constitutional monarchy
   (multiparty democracy)

3. dependent territory

4. dictatorship

5. military government

6. one party state (country)

7. presidential republic
   (multiparty democracy)

8. theocracy

Part 4 – Writing (4 pts.) On the back of this paper,
A. Describe what an ethnic group is.
B. In your answers, provide two examples of different cultural traits.

Answer Key for Chapter Tests on the Eastern Hemisphere

Test 1 - Review of Geography Skills

Part 1 - Matching	Part 2 - Matching	Part 3 - Classifying
10 A.	5 A.	long. 1.
8 B.	11 B.	long. 2.
9 C.	2 C.	long. 3.
2 D.	7 D.	lat. 4.
12 E.	1 E.	long. 5.
3 F.	8 F.	lat. 6.
6 G.	10 G.	
7 H.	4 H.	Part 4 - See the map.
5. I.	3 I.	
1 J.		

Part 5 - Problem Solving
1. 8:30 am
2. Wednesday
3. Friday
4. Friday
5. 5:00 pm

Part 6 - Writing
Answers will vary.

Test 2 - Review of Geography Features and Concepts

Part 1 - Multiple Choice	Part 2 - Fill-in-the-blank	Part 3 - Short Answers
1. A	1. oasis	Answers will vary.
2. A	2. archipelago	
3. B	3. massif	
4. D	4. peninsula	Answers will vary for
5. B	5. isthmus	the bonus question.
6. C	6. atoll (coral reef acceptable)	
7. D	7. wadi	
8. D	8. strait	
9. B	9. taiga	
10. C	10. delta	
11. B	11. fiord	
12. D	12. savanna	
13. B	13. artesian	
	14. harbor	
	15. steppes	

Test 3 - Cultural Aspects

Part 1 - Multiple Choice		Part 2 - Classifying		Part 3 - Matching
1. C	7. A	service 1.		A. 6 or 5
2. A	8. C	service 2.		B. 7
3. D	9. B	good 3.		C. 5
4. D	10. B	good 4.		D. 8
5. B	11. A	service 5.		E. 7
6. A	12. D	good 6.		F. 3

G. 6

Part 4 - Writing
H. 1

Answers will vary.
I. 2

An ethnic group is a group of people who share
J. 8

common features or characteristics.   These features
K. 4

could be language, food, music, clothing, housing,
or religions, for example.

Name _____   **Score**_____

Chapter 4 Test on Introduction to Europe

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (10 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. What do geographers call the single large landmass that includes the continents of Europe and Asia?
   A. the European Region
   B. Mediterranean
   C. Arabia
   D. Eurasia

2. How many independent nations make up the continent of Europe?
   A. 20
   B. 33
   C. 43
   D. 53

3. What word or phrase **best** describes the population density of Europe?
   A. overcrowded
   B. people per square mile
   C. total population
   D. world population growth

4. What word or phrase **best** describes how Europe compares in size to the earth's other continents?
   A. smallest
   B. largest
   C. only the continent of Australia is smaller
   D. only the continent of Asia is larger

5. Which ocean does **not** border **Eurasia**?
   A. Southern
   B. Arctic
   C. Atlantic
   D. Pacific

TURN THE PAGE!

6. What is Europe's **most** populated city?
   A. London
   B. Moscow
   C. Rome
   D. Vatican City

7. The **highest** elevation in Europe is?
   A. the Alps
   B. the Matterhorn
   C. Mount Etna
   D. Mount El'brus

8. Which country stretches from Europe into Asia?
   A. Great Britain
   B. Italy
   C. Russian Federation
   D. Spain

9. The **smallest** independent country in the world is?
   A. Vatican City
   B. Monaco
   C. Rome
   D. Sicily

10. Which of the following waterforms is Europe's **longest** river?
    A. Seine
    B. Volga
    C. Rhine
    D. Rhone

Part 2 – Labeling (16 pts.) Write the name of each of the following physical features from the word box below on the map of Eurasia **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Europe	Arctic Ocean	Mediterranean Sea	Caspian Sea
Asia	Ural Mountains	Equator	Caucasus Mts.
Russia	Pacific Ocean	Iceland	Arabian Sea
Atlantic Ocean	British Isles	North Sea	Indian Ocean

TURN THE PAGE!
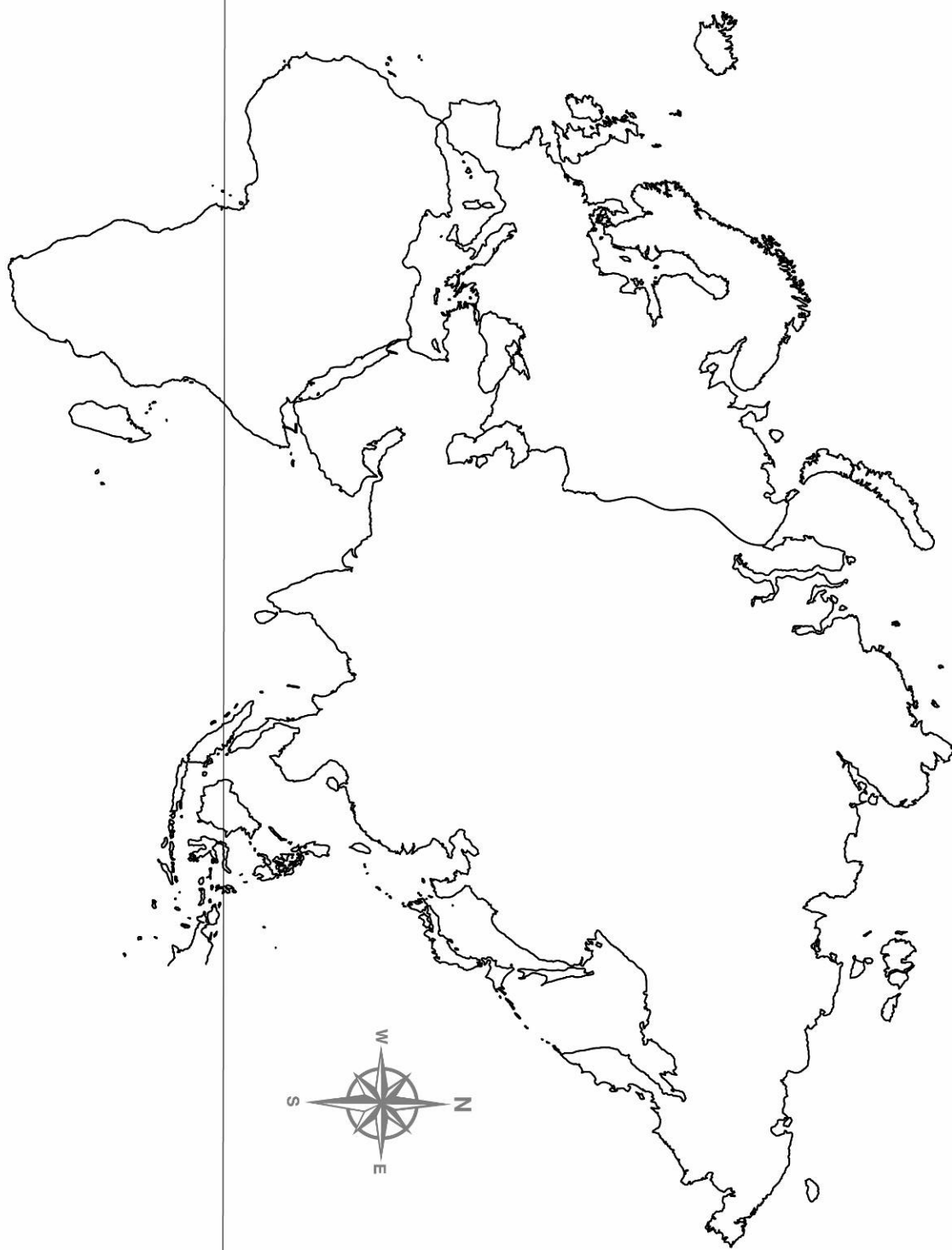
Part 3 – Short Answer (6 pts.)

1. Use at least three sentences to describe the continent of Europe. (3 pts.)

2. Use at least three sentences to describe the Russian Federation. (3pts.)

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 4 – Matching (10 pts.) Match each political or physical feature in Column B with its correct definition in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. **Two features (choices) will not be used from Column B.**

Column A   **Column B**

___ A. Europe's largest lake   1. Rome, Italy

___ B. Europe's longest river   2. Seville, Spain

___ C. Most active volcano in Europe   3. Ural Mountains

___ D. The world's smallest country   4. Alps

___ E. The coldest place in Europe   5. Mount Etna

___ F. Europe's highest mountain   6. Volga

___ G. The world's largest country   7. Mount El'brus

___ H. Europe's largest city   8. Ust-Shchugor

___ I. Europe's warmest place   9. Ladoga

___ J. Europe's eastern most   10. Vatican City
     mountain border
                                                11. Moscow

                                                12. Russia

Part 5 – Labeling (5pts.) Europe's five geographical regions are listed below. Label each region on your regional map of Europe on the next page.
   A. **British Isles**
   B. **Northern Europe**
   C. **Central Europe**
   D. **Southern Europe**
   E. **Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation**
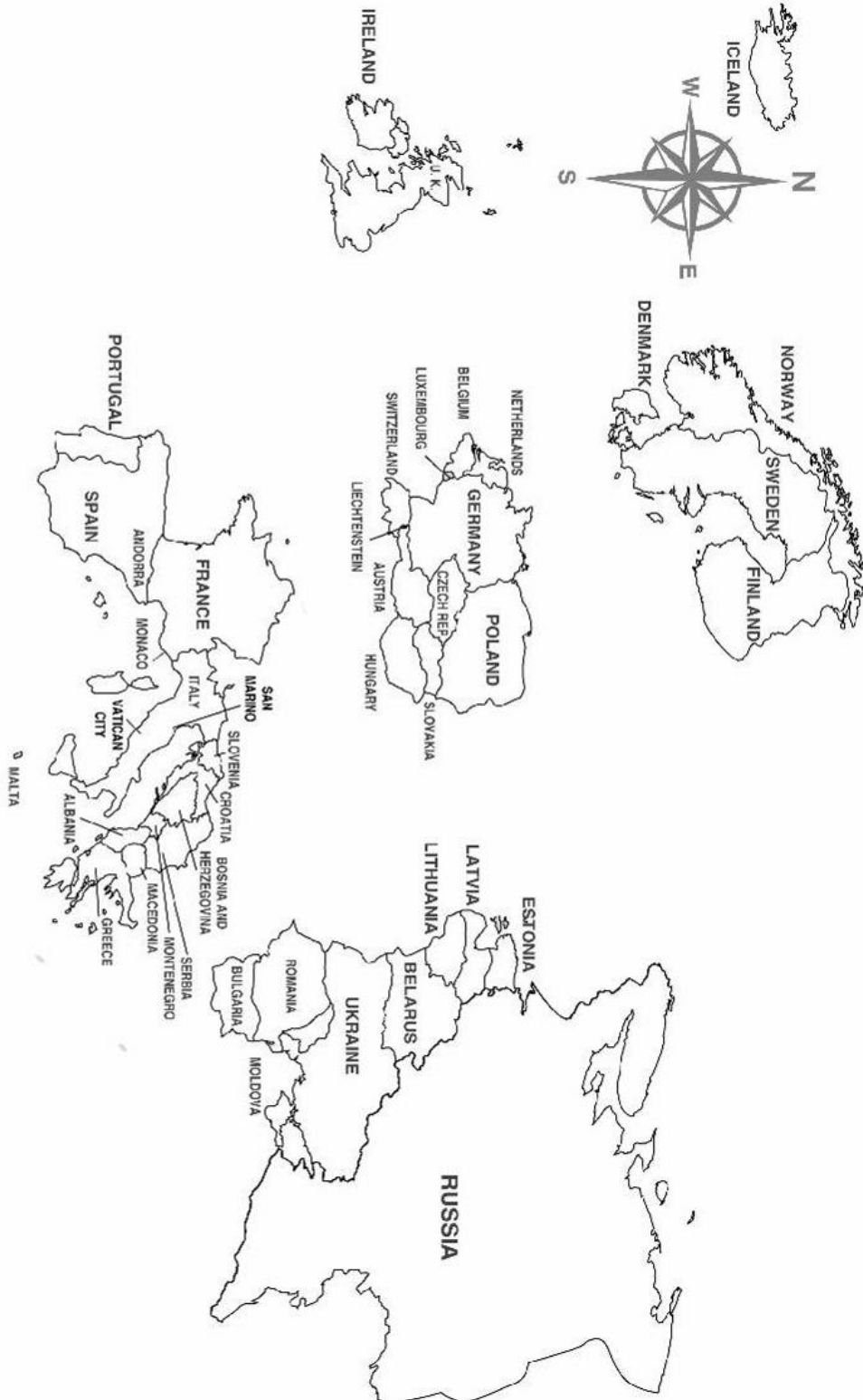
Name _____   **Score** _____

Chapter 5 Test – British Isles

Part 1 – Labeling (28 pts.)

A. (9pts.) Locate the countries and other major political features contained in the word box below on the map of the British Isles on the next page. Write the name of the political feature in the blank space on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Great Britain	England	Outer Hebrides
Northern Ireland	Scotland	Shetland Islands
Republic of Ireland	Wales	Orkney Islands

B. (7 pts.) Locate the capital cities and other important cities contained in the word box below on the map of the British Isles on the next page. Write the name of the city in the correct blank space on the map. **Hint:** Look for starred locations for two capital cities. Cross off names that you have used.

Word Box

London	Dublin	Glasgow	Birmingham
Belfast	Cardiff	Liverpool	

C. (12 pts.) Write the name of each of the following waterforms and landforms from the word box below on the map of the British Isles on the next page. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Atlantic Ocean	North Sea	English Channel	Strait of Dover
Irish Sea	St. George's Channel	Cambrian Mountains	Pennines Mountains
Severn River	Cheviot Hills	Shannon River	Thames River

TURN THE PAGE!

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 – Multiple Choice (18 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. What is Europe's **second largest** city?
    A. Dublin
    B. Birmingham
    C. Belfast
    D. London

2. Which land area is **NOT** part of Great Britain?
    A. Scotland
    B. Northern Ireland
    C. England
    D. Wales

3. What is Europe's **largest** group of islands?
    A. Outer Hebrides
    B. Ireland
    C. British Isles
    D. Channel Islands

4. The United Kingdom includes all of the following land areas **EXCEPT**?
    A. Republic of Ireland
    B. Northern Ireland
    C. England
    D. Scotland and Wales

5. Which word **best** describes the population of the United Kingdom?
    A. rural
    B. urbanized
    C. coastal
    D. scattered

6. What waterform separates Great Britain from France?
    A. North Sea
    B. Atlantic Ocean
    C. Thames River
    D. English Channel

TURN THE PAGE!

7. A **major** city of Northern Ireland is?
   A. Cardiff
   B. Dublin
   C. Belfast
   D. Glasgow

8. Name the flat marshlands that are located on the eastern coastline of England.
   A. The Pennines
   B. Ben Nevis
   C. the Fens
   D. the Grampians

9. Which of the following land areas is an independent country?
   A. Republic of Ireland
   B. Scotland
   C. Wales
   D. Northern Ireland

10. Beautiful green landscapes have given this land area the nickname of "the emerald isle."
    A. Scotland
    B. Ireland
    C. Wales
    D. England

11. Each of the statements below describe the Industrial Revolution **EXCEPT**?
    A. caused major changes to the way good were produced and transported
    B. began in Great Britain in the late 1700's
    C. placed emphasis on manual labor
    D. resulted in the development of heavy industry

12. Which word **best** describes the industry in Great Britain today?
    A. primary
    B. tertiary
    C. secondary
    D. agricultural

TURN THE PAGE!

13. The **tertiary** industry **most** common to the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland is?
    A. coal
    B. iron and steel
    C. petroleum refining
    D. tourism

14. Which word or phrase **best** describes the Republic of Ireland's industry?
    A. light manufacturing and service industries
    B. agricultural
    C. heavy industry
    D. primary

15. Great Britain is known for all of the following mineral resources **EXCEPT**?
    A. natural gas
    B. uranium
    C. oil
    D. coal

16. A dead plant material produced by Ireland and used as a fuel to generate electricity is?
    A. uranium
    B. bogs
    C. peat
    D. hydrogen

17. All of the following products are **primary** industries of the United Kingdom **EXCEPT**?
    A. cereal grains
    B. peanut products
    C. sheep and cattle
    D. fish

18. London's central location between the cities of New York and Tokyo, Japan helps make it a **world leader** in what **tertiary** industry?
    A. crude oil products
    B. transportation
    C. computers
    D. finance and banking

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 3 – Short Answer (10 pts.)

1. Use at least 4 sentences to describe what you know about the political features of the British Isles. **(8 pts.)**

2. Use at least 2 sentences to describe the climate of the British Isles. You may refer to the climate map in your classroom atlas as resource. **(2 pts.)**

Part 4 – Bonus Question (1 point for each correct description) From your Click & Learn research, use at least one sentence to describe the following tourist sites.
- Stonehenge

- Tower of London

- Big Ben

- London Natural History Museum or London Science Museum

- Windsor Castle

- **Or another site that you might have visited during your study to the British Isles.**

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 5 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (10 Pts.) Use the words from the word box to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. **Four choices in the word box will not be used**. Note: Cross off words in the word box that you have used.

Word Box

North Sea	Stonehenge	Great Britain	English Channel
British Isles	Peat and coal	Scotland	London
Belfast	Ireland	Republic of Ireland	Industrial Revolution
Information Age	Windsor	Natural gas and oil	Dublin

1. Southern England's prehistoric stone circle is called _____.

2. Europe's **largest** region of islands is known as the _____.

3. Europe's **largest** island is _____.

4. Ireland's independent nation is the _____.

5. The body of water separating Great Britain from France is the _____.

6. The **capital** and **largest** city of Northern Ireland is _____.

7. The landform known as the "emerald isle" is _____.

8. The **major** economic change from manual labor to machines has been labeled the _____.

9. Valuable mineral resources discovered in the North Sea are _____.

10. The capital of independent Ireland is _____.

11. Europe's **second largest** city is _____.

12. The **major** land areas of the United Kingdom include Northern Ireland, England, Wales, and _____.

Name _____   **Score** _____

Chapter 6 Test – Northern Europe

Part 1 – Labeling

A. (5 pts.) Locate the countries in the word box below on the map of Northern Europe on the next page. Write the name of the country in the correct blank space on the map. **Two countries in the word box will not be used.** Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

United Kingdom	Iceland	Norway
Sweden	Ireland	Finland
Denmark		

B. (5 pts.) Write the name of each country's capital city at the correct starred location on the map on the next page. **Three capital cities in the word box will not be used.** Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Stockholm	Oslo	Dublin
London	Reykjavik	Copenhagen
Helsinki	Belfast	

C. (15 pts.) Write the name of the following waterforms and landforms from the word box below on the map of Northern Europe on the next page. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Kjolen Mountains	Atlantic Ocean	Lake Vanern	Gulf of Bothnia
Norwegian Sea	Jutland Peninsula	Glama River	Lapland
Baltic Sea	North Sea	Arctic Circle	Lake Saimaa
Arctic Ocean	Gulf of Finland	Gota-Klar River	

TURN THE PAGE!

RUSSIAN
FEDERATION

W N S E
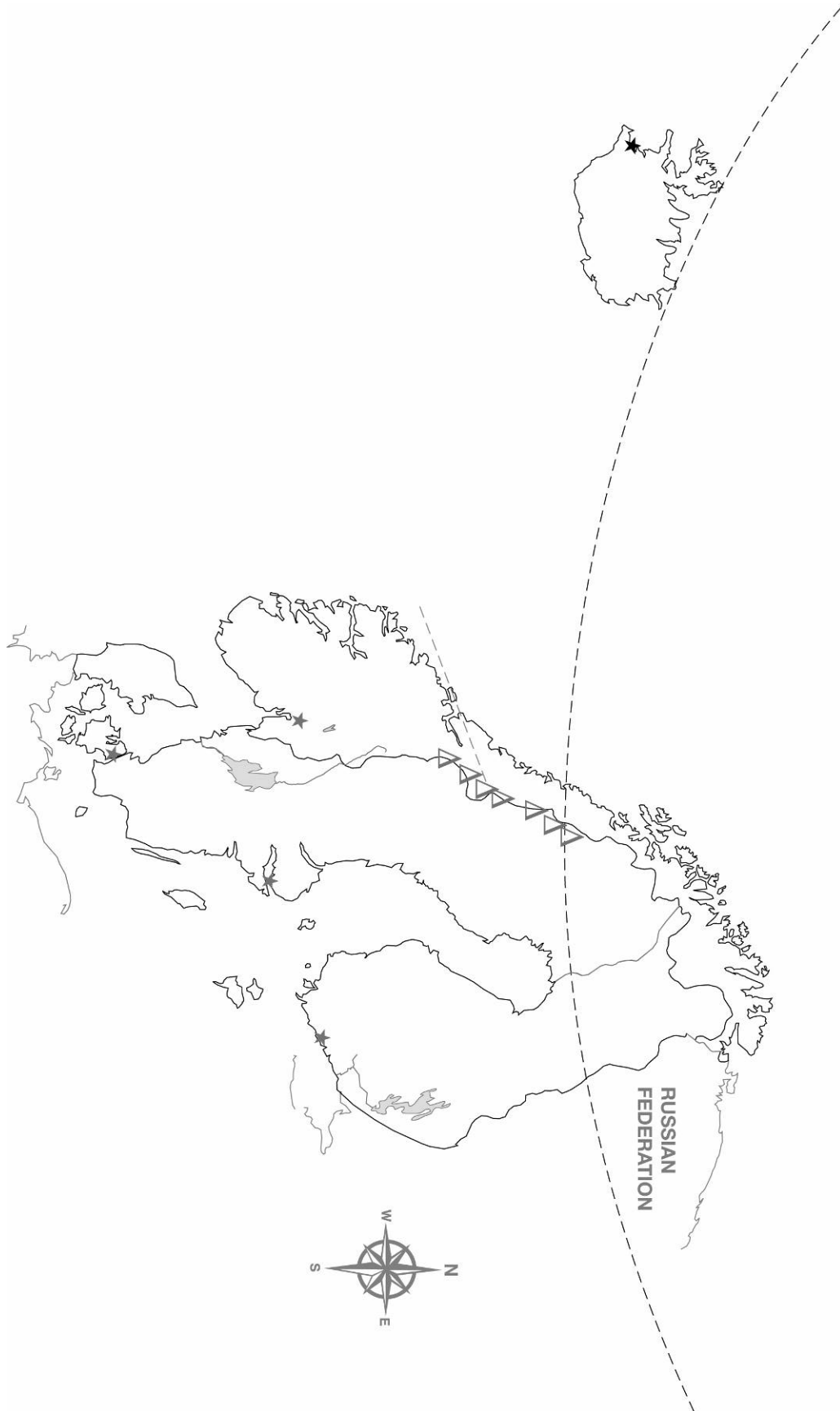
Part 2 – Multiple Choice (15 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Electrical energy generated from the power produced by water is called
   A. solar power
   B. geothermal power
   C. hydroelectric power
   D. steam power

2. As a group of countries, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are referred to as
   A. Lapland
   B. the Jutland Peninsula
   C. Sjaelland
   D. Scandinavia

3. Which Nordic country extends as a peninsula from Germany?
   A. Denmark
   B. Sweden
   C. Iceland
   D. None of the above

4. The underwater mountain range that extends into Iceland is known as
   A. Nordic Ridge
   B. Mid-Atlantic Ridge
   C. Kjolen Mountains
   D. Scandinavian Ridge

5. The deep, narrow valleys formed by glaciers along Norway's coastline are **best** known as
   A. islets
   B. fjords
   C. inlets
   D. harbors

TURN THE PAGE!

6. The frozen northern area of Norway, Sweden, and Finland is known as
    A. Lapland
    B. Jutland
    C. Scandinavia
    D. Sjaelland

7. Power generated from the earth's heat is known as
    A. solar power
    B. geothermal power
    C. nuclear power
    D. hydroelectric power

8. Which word or phrase **best** describes the standard of living in Northern Europe?
    A. subsistence
    B. relies on heavy industry
    C. good management of resources has produced a high standard of living
    D. a low standard of living compared to other European countries

9. Sweden and Finland are European leaders in what **primary** industry?
    A. tourism
    B. forestry and forestry products
    C. dairy farming
    D. shipping

10. What **tertiary** industry is common to the countries of Northern Europe?
    A. fishing
    B. mining
    C. manufacturing
    D. tourism

11. Which country is **best** known for its livestock and dairy industry?
    A. Denmark
    B. Finland
    C. Norway
    D. Iceland

12. All of the following are important economic activities in Iceland **EXCEPT**:
    A. fishing
    B. fish processing
    C. forestry
    D. geothermal power

TURN THE PAGE!

13. Which Northern European country is a **world leader** in merchant shipping?
   A. Iceland
   B. Finland
   C. Sweden
   D. Norway

14. Which Northern European country is Europe's **largest** petroleum producer?
   A. Sweden
   B. Norway
   C. Denmark
   D. Iceland

15. These Northern European countries are known for metallic mineral resources
   EXCEPT:
   A. Iceland
   B. Norway
   C. Sweden
   D. Finland

Part 3 – Short Answer (5 pts.)

1. Use at least three sentences describe the economy of Northern Europe. (3pts.)

2. Use at least two sentences to define the difference between Scandinavia and the Scandinavian Peninsula. (2pts.)

Matching (11 pts.) Match each item in Column B with the correct word or phrase in Column A by clearly writing the letter in the blank space provided. Note: *One item will be used twice from Column B.* Another note: **One item will not be used from Column B.**

Column A   Column B

___1. deep inlets formed by glaciers   A. hydroelectric power

___2. power generated from earth's heat   B. Lapland

___3. most populated country in Northern Europe   C. Iceland

___4. world leader in merchant shipping   D. Sweden, Finland

___5. Northern Europe's largest petroleum producer   E. geothermal power

___6. frozen northern area of Norway, Sweden and   F. Denmark
　　　Finland

___7. part of the Mid-Atlantic mountain range   G. Norway, Sweden

___8. electricity generated from the power of water   H. Sweden

___9. livestock and dairy farming are an important   I. nuclear power
　　　industry

___10. European leaders in forestry and forestry   J. fjords
　　　products

___11. Scandinavia   K. Norway

Name _____   **Score**_____

Chapter 7 Test – Central Europe

Part 1 – Labeling Political Features (22pts.)

A. (11pts.) Locate the countries in the word box below on the map of Central Europe on the next page. Write the name of the country in the correct blank space on the map **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Belgium	Germany	Liechtenstein	Slovakia
Netherlands	Switzerland	Poland	Hungary
Luxembourg	Austria	Czech Republic	

B. (11pts.) Write the name of each country's capital city at the correct starred location on the map of Central Europe **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Vienna	Amsterdam	Vaduz	Brussels
Warsaw	Luxembourg	Prague	Berlin
Bratislava	Bern	Budapest	

Part 2 – Labeling Physical Features (15 pts.)

A. (6 pts.) Write the name of the following landforms from the word box below on the map of Central Europe **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Northern European Plain	Alps	Carpathian Mountains
Great Hungarian Plain	Jura Mountains	Black Forest

B. (9 pts.) Write the name of the following waterforms from the word box below on the map of Central Europe **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Baltic Sea	Rhine River	Vistula River
North Sea	Ruhr River	Oder River
Strait of Dover	Elbe River	Danube River

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 3 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (10 pts.) Use the words in the word box to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. **Five choices in the word box will not be used.** Note: Cross off words in the word box that you have used.

Word Box

Hungarian Plain	Strait of Dover	Germany	Liechtenstein
Alps	diverse	multi-lingual	European Union
"low countries"	Danube	Switzerland	Soviet Union
Ural Mountains	Baltic Sea	Rhine River	

1. In population and size, the **largest** country in Central Europe is _____.

2. Europe's **highest** mountains are the _____.

3. The waterform that allows ships to travel from the North Sea to the Atlantic Ocean is the _____.

4. Europe's **second longest** river, which flows eastward from Germany to the Black Sea, is the _____.

5. Just 25 miles long and less than 4 miles wide, Central Europe's **smallest** country is _____.

6. Because of their flat landscapes, the countries of Belgium, Netherlands, and Luxembourg are known as the _____.

7. The organization that promotes free trade among European countries is known as the _____.

8. A term that **best** describes the many languages spoken by the people of Switzerland is _____.

9. Some of Europe's **best** farmland, and many **major** cities are found in a geographic area known as the North _____.

10. The international headquarters of the Red Cross is in the country of _____.

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 4 – Matching (11 pts.) Match the **major** economic activity in Column B to the country in Column A by clearly writing the number in the blank space provided. **One choice from Column B will not be used.**

Column A   Column B

____A. Netherlands   1. small farming, coal

____B. Belgium   2. heavy industry centered in Budapest

____C. Luxembourg   3. timber, mining, metal work

____D. Germany   4. flower bulbs and cut flowers

____E. Switzerland   5. large cooperative farms, Bohemian glass

____F. Austria   6. postage stamps, tourism

____G. Liechtenstein   7. international banking, tourism

____H. Poland   8. tourism/sking

____I. Czech Republic   9. Europe's leader in manufactured goods

____J. Slovakia   10. diamond trading, chocolate

____K. Hungary   11. leader in gold production

                                12. clocks, watches, banking

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Part 5 – Short Answer (7 pts.)

1. Use at least three sentences to explain the European Union. **(3 pts.)**

2. Use at least four sentences to describe the historic influence of the old, former Soviet Union and communism on the countries of Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary. **(4 pts.)**

Note to Teachers: The short answer questions could be effectively administered as an open book test. Students would be provided time to research the questions using the text and other classroom resources.

Additional open book questions to consider:

- Compare and contrast **Communism** and **Democracy** as forms of government. Use the Internet, classroom references, or the library as resources. Use a Wilrand Diagram from the **Blackline Master File** to organize and summarize your information.
- Research one of the organizations below. Use a Click & Learn Research Organizer to summarize your findings.
  Red Cross
  United Nations
  World Health Organization
- A number of short answer questions could be created on the topic of wind as a source of energy.

Name _____   **Score**_____

Chapter 8 Test – Southern Europe

Part 1 – Labeling Political Features (33 pts.)

A. (17 pts.) Locate the countries in the word box below on the map of Southern Europe **on the next page**. Write the name of the country in the correct blank space on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

France	Spain	Portugal	Andorra
Monaco	Italy	Vatican City	San Marino
Malta	Serbia	Montenegro	Slovenia
Croatia	Macedonia	Albania	Greece
	Bosnia and Herzegovina		

B. (16 pts.) Write the name of each country's capital city at the correct starred location on the map of Southern Europe **on the next page**. Remember, one country does not have a capital city. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Athens	Rome	Sarajevo	San Marino
Andorra la Vella	Belgrade	Podgorica	Ljubljana
Paris	Madrid	Valletta	Monaco
Lisbon	Zagreb	Skopje	Tirana

TURN THE PAGE!

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 – Labeling Physical Features (33 pts.)

A. (7 pts.) Locate and write the name of the following **landforms** from the word box below on the map of Southern Europe **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Pyrenees	Alps	Apennines	Crete
Sicily	Isthmus of Corinth		Sardinia

B. (13 pts.) Write the name of the following **major bodies of water** from the word box below on the map of Southern Europe **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Atlantic Ocean	English Channel	Strait of Dover	Strait of Gibraltar
Bay of Biscay	Mediterranean Sea	Tyrrhenian Sea	Ionian Sea
Adriatic Sea	Aegean Sea	Dardanelles Strait	Sea of Marmara
	Bosporus Strait to Black Sea		

C. (13 pts.) Write the name of the following **waterforms** from the word box below on the map of Southern Europe **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Tagus River-Spain/Portugal		Douro River-Spain/Portugal
Ebro River-Spain	Po River-Italy	Rhone River-France
Loire River-France	Seine River-France	TiberRiver-Rome, Italy
Lake Geneva-Switzerland/France		Danube River-Croatia/Serbia

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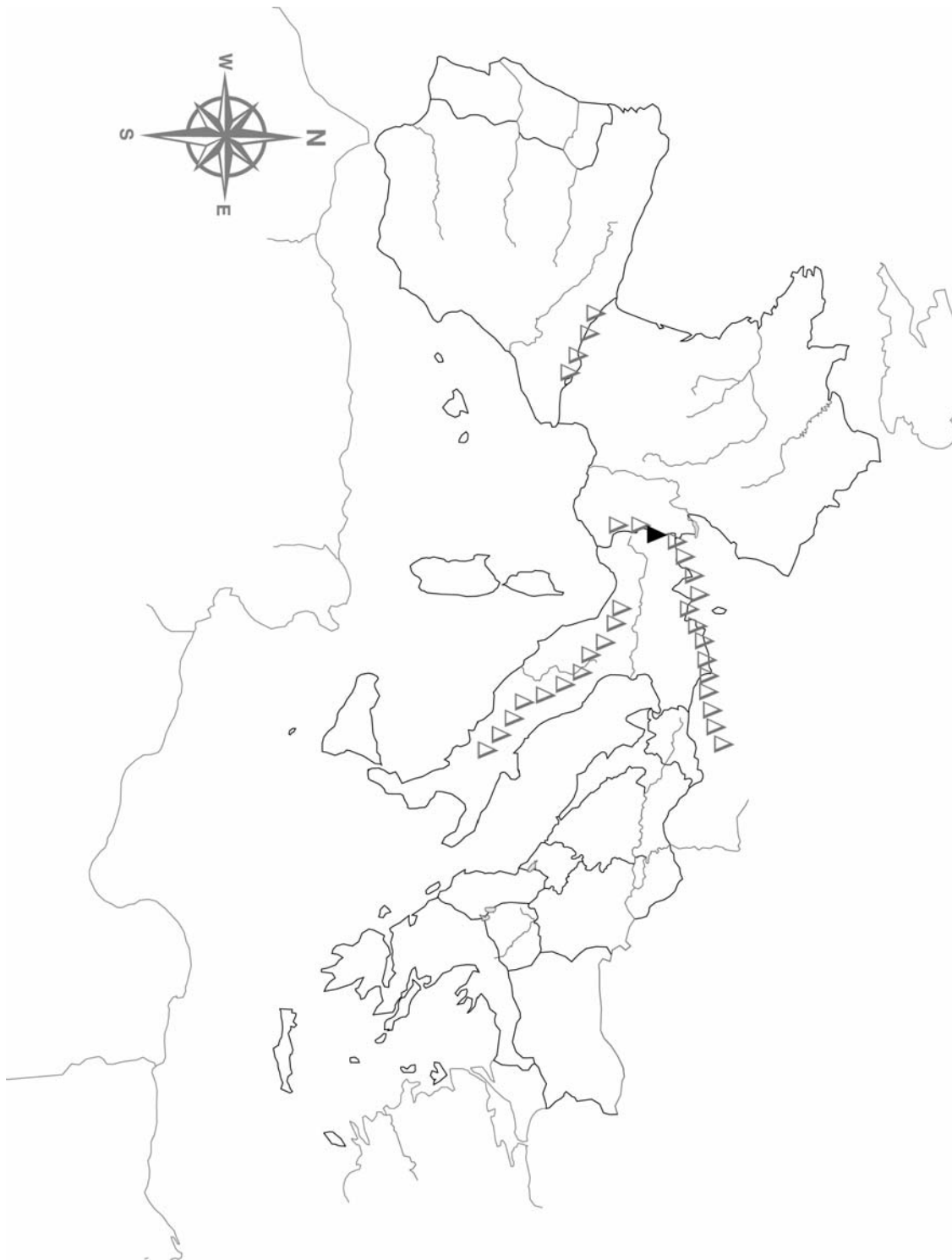
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Part 3 – Multiple Choice (16 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Which land area includes the countries of Spain and Portugal?
   A. Italian Peninsula
   B. Iberian Peninsula
   C. Balkan Peninsula
   D. Southeastern Europe

2. In land area, the **largest** country in Southern Europe is?
   A. France
   B. Spain
   C. Italy
   D. Greece

3. Which country includes the islands of Sicily and Sardinia?
   A. Greece
   B. Malta
   C. France
   D. Italy

4. More than 2000 islands are part of the country of?
   A. Italy
   B. Greece
   C. Spain
   D. Albania

5. Geographers include Southeastern Europe and Greece in a large land area known as?
   A. Iberian Peninsula
   B. Russian Federation
   C. Balkan Peninsula
   D. Peloponnesian Peninsula

TURN THE PAGE!

6. Located in the Alps, the **highest** point in Southern Europe is?
   A. Mt. Apennine
   B. Mt. Olympus
   C. Mont Geneva
   D. Mont Blanc

7. Europe's **newest** independent countries are?
   A. Serbia and Montenegro
   B. Bosnia and Herzegovina
   C. Slovenia and Croatia
   D. Greece and Albania

8. Which country is Southern Europe's **leading** exporter of agricultural products?
   A. Spain
   B. Russian Federation
   C. France
   D. Greece

9. Which country is **very well known** for its merchant shipping fleet?
   A. France
   B. Monaco
   C. Greece
   D. Andorra

10. A **leading** producer of cars by General Motors, Ford, and Renault is?
    A. Portugal
    B. Spain
    C. Italy
    D. Bosnia and Herzegovina

11. The country **well known** for its religious importance is?
    A. San Marino
    B. Monaco
    C. Italy
    D. Vatican City

TURN THE PAGE!

12. Greece is known for all the following agricultural products **EXCEPT**?
    A. timber
    B. olives and olive oil
    C. grapes
    D. citrus fruits

13. The countries of Andorra and Monaco are **best** known for what **tertiary** industry?
    A. transportation
    B. manufacturing
    C. tourism
    D. small agriculture

14. What industry type **best** describes the economic activity in **southeastern** Europe?
    A. primary
    B. secondary
    C. tertiary
    D. Quaternary

15. Spain, Italy, and France are **leading** producers of this agricultural product.
    A. timber
    B. grapes
    C. cotton
    D. rice

16. Which country is **well known** for shipping and ship repair?
    A. Croatia
    B. San Marino
    C. Andorra
    D. Malta

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 4 – Short Answer (6 pts.) Refer to the **Southern Europe Products and Industries** chart and the **Economic Fact Sheet** to complete this question.
1. Select two products or services for each of the industry types listed below.
2. Using complete sentences, describe how families in the United States use these products or services.

Primary Industry –

Secondary Industry –

Tertiary Industry –

Short Answer (3 pts.) Bonus Question Use **at least** three sentences to describe one of the following topics:
- St. Peter's Square
- St. Peter's basilica
- Sistine Chapel

Short Answer (3 pts.) Bonus Question Use **at least** three sentences to describe a tourist destination or other point of interest in Southern Europe.

Name _____   **Score** _____

Chapter 9 Test
Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation

Part 1 – Labeling Political Features (18 pts.)

A. (9 pts.) Locate the countries in the word box below on the map of Eastern Europe **on the next page**. Write the name of the country in the correct blank space on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Russian Federation	Lithuania	Moldova
Estonia	Belarus	Romania
Latvia	Ukraine	Bulgaria

B. (9 pts.) Write the name of each country's capital city at the correct starred location on the map of Eastern Europe **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Minsk	Tallinn	Vilnius
Chisinau	Sofia	Moscow
Riga	Kiev	Bucharest

TURN THE PAGE!

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Part 2 – Labeling Physical Features (24 pts.)

A. (6 pts.) Locate and write the name of the following **landforms** from the word box below on the map of Eastern Europe **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Ural Mountains	Balkan Mountains	Rhodope Mountains
Carpathian Mountains	Caucasus Mountains	Asia

B. (8 pts.) Write the name of the following **major bodies of water** from the word box below on the map of Eastern Europe **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Barents Sea	White Sea	Gulf of Finland
Gulf of Riga	Baltic Sea	Black Sea
Sea of Azov (Ukraine)	Caspian Sea	

C. (10 pts.) Write the name of the following **waterforms** from the word box below on the map of Eastern Europe **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Western Dvina	Dnieper River	Dniester River
Danube River	Lake Ladoga	Lake Onega
Volga River	Oka River	Don River
Khoper River		

TURN THE PAGE!

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 3 – Multiple Choice (14 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Which of the following cities is the **largest** in Eastern Europe?
   A. Kiev
   B. Moscow
   C. Bucharest
   D. Minsk

2. The country with land area stretching across two continents is?
   A. Ukraine
   B. Estonia
   C. Latvia
   D. Russian Federation

3. What group of mountains separate European Russia from Asian Russia?
   A. Balkan Mountains
   B. Caucasus Mountains
   C. Ural Mountains
   D. Carpathian Mountains

4. Which country is a **world leader** in the production of grains such as wheat, rye, and oats?
   A. Russian Federation
   B. Belarus
   C. Moldova
   D. Estonia

5. Which country is **well known** for its shipping industry?
   A. Bulgaria
   B. Romania
   C. Moldova
   D. Latvia

TURN THE PAGE!

6. What percentage of the Russian Federation's total land area is part of the European continent?
   A. 25 percent
   B. 30 percent
   C. 75 percent
   D. 100 percent

7. Which country is **well known** for exporting tobacco, wine, and rose oil?
   A. Latvia
   B. Estonia
   C. Bulgaria
   D. Russian Federation

8. Which country is known for its strong information technology industry?
   A. Estonia
   B. Romania
   C. Moldova
   D. Bulgaria

9. The Ukraine is known for all the following mineral resources **EXCEPT**?
   A. oil and natural gas
   B. manganese ore and iron ore
   C. coal
   D. gold and precious metals

10. Agriculture is the **most important** part of this country's economy. It is:
    A. Russian Federation
    B. Estonia
    C. Moldova
    D. Ukraine

11. Belarus is known for the following industries **EXCEPT**?
    A. fishing
    B. glassware
    C. agriculture
    D. petroleum

TURN THE PAGE!

12. Lithuania is known for the following agricultural products **EXCEPT**?
   A. beef
   B. grapes and wine
   C. dairy products
   D. vegetables

13. Romania is known for the following agricultural products **EXCEPT**?
   A. grains
   B. fruits and vegetables
   C. cotton and flax
   D. timber

14. Which country is **well known** for its aerospace and engineering industries?
   A. Estonia
   B. Latvia
   C. Ukraine
   D. Russian Federation

Part 4 – Short Answer (10 pts.)

1. Use **at least** three sentences to describe the influence of communism and the Soviet Union on the countries of Eastern Europe. **(6 pts.)**

2. Use **at least** two sentences to describe the geographical influence of the Russian Federation on the continents of Europe and Asia. **(4 pts.)**

Answer Key for Chapter Tests
The Eastern Hemisphere
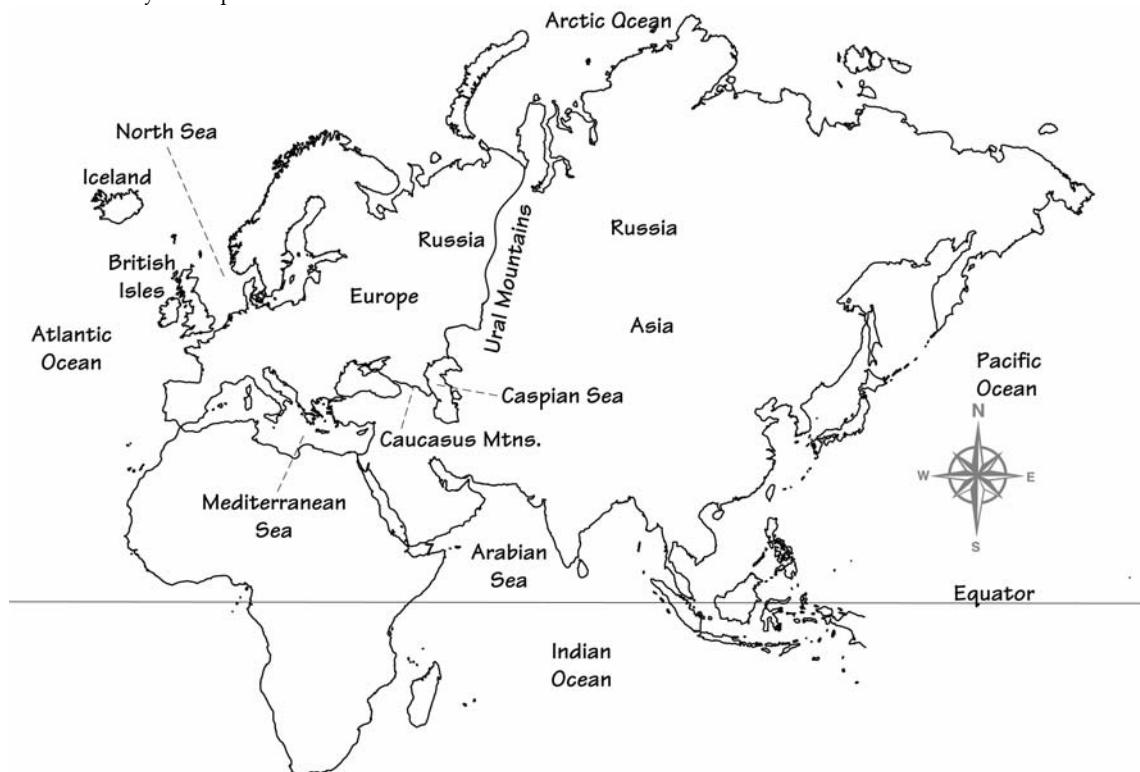## Unit 2 – Europe

Chapter 4 – Test on Introduction to Europe

Part 1 – Multiple Choice

1. D
2. C
3. B
4. C
5. A
6. B
7. D
8. C
9. A
10. B

Part 2 – Labeling
Check accuracy on map of Eurasia

Part 3 – Short Answer
Answers will vary. Student responses may include the following:

1. Use at least three complete sentences to describe the continent of Europe.
   Sample sentences:
        Europe is one of the world's seven continents. It is the second smallest continent. Only Australia is a smaller continent. The continents of Europe and Asia are part of one large landmass that stretches from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific Ocean. This landmass is called Eurasia. Europe includes 43 independent countries. There are more than 730 million people living in Europe. These people are from many diverse backgrounds and more than 60 languages are spoken in Europe.

2. Use at least three complete sentences to describe the Russian Federation.

Sample sentences:

The Russian Federation is the world's largest country. It covers more than 6.5 million square miles. The Russian Federation stretches across the continents of Europe and Asia. The capital of the Russian Federation is Moscow. It is the largest city in Europe.

Part 4 – Matching

9   A.
6   B.
5   C.
10   D.
8   E.
7   F.
12   G.
11   H.
2   I.
3   J.

Not used: 1, 4

Part 5 - Labeling

Check accuracy of regional map of Europe

Chapter 5 – Test on British Isles

Part 1 (A, B, and C) – Labeling
Check accuracy on the map of the British Isles

Shetland Islands

Orkney Islands

Outer Hebrides

Atlantic Ocean

North Sea

Scotland

Northern Ireland

Glasgow

Cheviot Hills

Great Britain

Belfast

Irish Sea

Pennines

Shannon River

Liverpool

Dublin

Republic of Ireland

Birmingham

England

Severn River

St. Georges Channel

Wales

Cardiff

London

Thames River

Strait of Dover

Cambrian Mts.

English Channel

Part 2 – Multiple Choice

1. D	10. B
2. B	11. C
3. C	12. B
4. A	13. D
5. B	14. A
6. D	15. B
7. C	16. C
8. C	17. B
9. A	18. D

Part 3 – Short Answer
Answers will vary. Student responses may include the following:

1. Use at least 4 sentences to describe the political features of the British Isles.
　Sample sentences:

　　The British Isles are Europe's largest group of islands. The British Isles include two major islands, Great Britain and Ireland. Smaller groups of islands are also part of the British Isles. These island groups include the Outer Hebrides, Shetland Islands, Orkney Islands, and the Isle of Man. Great Britain includes the land areas of England, Scotland, and Wales. Great Britain and Northern Ireland are united and form the United Kingdom. Northern Ireland makes up about one fifth of the land area of Ireland. The remainder of Ireland is an independent country known as the Republic of Ireland.

2. Use at least 2 sentences to describe the climate of the British Isles.
   Sample sentences:
   > The British Isles is located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Arctic Circle. The area is known as the mid-latitudes. The climate of the British Isles is moderate. Temperatures are not too hot or too cold. Winters are cool and rainy. Summers are mild and rainy. The climate of the British Isles is much like the climate of northwestern United States.

Part 4 – Short Answer
From your Click & Learn research use at least one sentence to describe the following tourist sites.
Answers will vary. Student responses may include the following:

- Stonehenge is large stone circle located in southern England. It is nearly 4000 years old. Scientists believe that it is a prehistoric religious site or possibly a location that ancient people used to study the universe.
- Windsor Castle is located in the town of Windsor in southern England. It has been home to kings and queens of England for nearly 900 years.
- Big Ben is a giant bell that weighs 13 tons. It is located in Clock Tower, one of England's most famous landmarks and home to the English Houses of Parliament.
- The Tower of London was built nearly 1000 years ago along the Thames River. It includes thirteen buildings. The main building is a castle once used by kings and queens.
- The London Natural History Museum is a famous museum in London that explores the natural world. The museum includes a world famous exhibit of dinosaurs.
- The London Science Museum is a museum of science and technology.

Part 5 – Fill-in-the-Blanks
1.	Stonehenge	7.	Ireland
2.	British Isles	8.	Industrial Revolution
3.	Great Britain	9.	Natural gas and oil
4.	Republic of Ireland	10.	Dublin
5.	English Channel	11.	London
6.	Belfast	12.	Scotland

Chapter 6 – Test on Northern Europe

Part 1 (A, B, and C) – Labeling
Check accuracy on the map of the Northern Europe

Part 2 – Multiple Choice

1. C	9. B
2. D	10. D
3. A	11. A
4. B	12. C
5. B	13. D
6. A	14. B
7. B	15. A
8. C	

Part 3 – Short Answer
Answers will vary. Student responses may include the following:

1. Use at least three complete sentences describe the economy of Northern Europe.
   Sample sentences:
- The countries of Northern Europe have good economies and are very prosperous.
- The people of Northern Europe have a high standard of living.
- The primary industries of forestry, farming, and fishing are important to the economy and have supported the development of other industries.
- Natural gas and oil reserves provide energy, and abundant water resources have been used to develop hydroelectric power. Northern Europeans have also expanded the use of geothermal power which pulls heat from the earth as a source of energy.
- Stable governments, protection and good management of natural resources, and the development of efficient transportation systems support the economies of Northern Europe.

2. Use at least two sentences to define the difference between Scandinavia and the Scandinavian Peninsula.
   Sample sentences:
   The countries of Norway, Sweden, and Denmark are considered part of Scandinavia. The Scandinavian Peninsula only includes Norway and Sweden. The mainland of Denmark forms its own peninsula, the Jutland Peninsula, which extends from Germany.

Optional Part – Matching

J   1.
E   2.
H   3.
K   4.
K   5.
B   6.
C   7.
A   8.
F   9.
D   10.
G   11

Chapter 7 – Test on Central Europe

Part 1 – Labeling Political Features (A and B) and Part 2 – Labeling Physical Features (A and B)
Check accuracy on the map of Central Europe

Part 3 – Fill-in-the-Blanks
1. Germany
2. Alps
3. Strait of Dover
4. Danube
5. Liechtenstein
6. low countries
7. European Union
8. multi-lingual
9. European Plain
10. Switzerland

Part 4 – Matching
4   A.
10 B.
7   C.
9   D.
12 E.
8   F.
6   G.
1   H.
5   I.
3   J.
2   K.

Part 5 – Short Answer
Answers will vary. Student responses may include the following:
1. Use at least three complete sentences to explain the European Union.
   Sample sentences:
        The European Union is a group of nations in Europe who peacefully cooperate on trade and economic activities. The union works to improve the standard of living of all Europeans. Today more than 20 countries are members of the union. The union has developed a single currency, or system of money, called the Euro.

2. Use at least four sentences to describe the historic influence of the Soviet Union and communism on the countries of Germany, Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia, and Hungary.
   Sample sentences:
        After World War Two, Germany divided into two separate countries. East Germany was communist controlled. West Germany was an independent democratic nation. In 1990, communist power ended in the Soviet Union and East and West Germany united into a single democratic country.
        After World War Two, the countries of Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Hungary became part of the Soviet Union. These countries became part of the communist bloc of nations. During the 1980s, these countries broke free of Soviet control. In 1993, Czechoslovakia split and formed two new countries, the Czech Republic and Slovakia.

Chapter 8 – Test on Southern Europe

Part 1 – Labeling Political Features (A and B)
Check accuracy on the map of Southern Europe

Part 2 – Labeling Physical Features (A, B, and C)
Check accuracy on map of Southern Europe

Part 3 – Multiple Choice

1. B	9. C
2. A	10. B
3. D	11. D
4. B	12. A
5. C	13. C
6. D	14. A
7. A	15. B
8. C	16.D

Part 4 – Short Answer
Refer to the **Southern Europe Products and Industries** chart and the **Economic Fact Sheet** to complete this question.
1. Select two products or services for each of the industry types listed below.
2. Using complete sentences, describe how families in the United States use these products or services.
Answers will vary but should be associated with common products used in the home by students and families.

Short Answer (3 pts.) Bonus Question Use at least three sentences to describe one of the following topics:
- St. Peter's Square
- St. Peter's basilica
- Sistine Chapel

Answers will vary.

The square of Vatican City is St. Peter's square. The square was completed in the 16th century. It is surrounded by beautiful columns. Each year millions of tourists gather in St. Peter's square to hear the Pope speak.

St. Peter's Basilica is located in Vatican City. It is one of the world's largest churches. It was completed during the 16th and 17th centuries. Great artists and sculptors such as Michelangelo and Raphael contributed to the beauty of St. Peter's Basilica.

The Sistine Chapel is located in Vatican City. It is the personal chapel of the Pope. Beautiful paintings by great artists are found on the plaster walls and ceilings of the Sistine Chapel. These paintings are known as frescoes.

Short Answer (3 pts.) Bonus Question Use at least three sentences to describe a tourist destination or other point of interest in Southern Europe.

Answers will vary.

Student responses could describe a tourist destination, physical feature, or point of interest in a capital city or other large city.

For each of the short answer questions, develop a holistic scoring scale.

Chapter 9 – Test on Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation
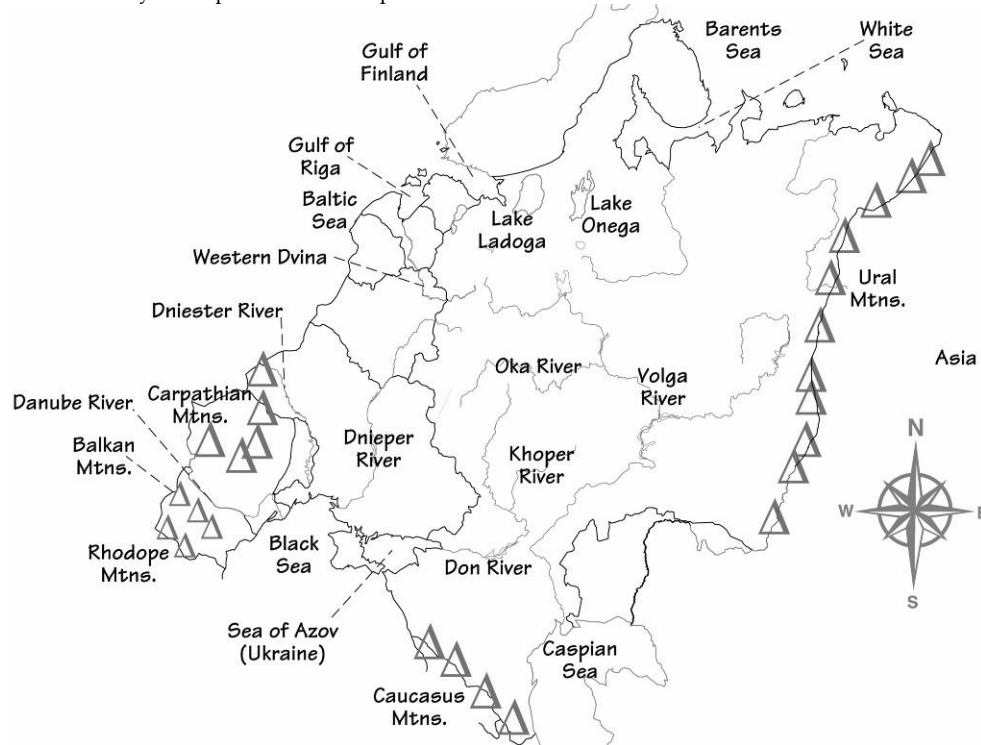
Part 1 – Labeling Political Features (A and B)
Check accuracy on the map of Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation

Part 2 – Labeling Physical Features (A, B, and C)
Check accuracy on map of Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation

Part 3 – Multiple Choice

1. B   8. A
2. D   9. D
3. C   10. C
4. A   11. A
5. D   12. B
6. A   13. C
7. C   14. D

Part 4 – Short Answer

1. Use at least three sentences to describe the influence of communism and the Soviet Union on the countries of Eastern Europe.
Answers will vary.

       The countries of Belarus, Ukraine, Moldova, Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania were once states of the Soviet Union. In 1991, the communist government of the Soviet Union went through major political changes and became the Russian Federation. During this period of change, these countries gained their independence. The Nations of Romania and Bulgaria were also strongly influenced by the old Soviet Union. They were considered part of the eastern Bloc of Soviet nations. In 1989, Romania and Bulgaria changed from communism to democratic forms of government.

2. Use at least two sentences to describe the geographical influence of the Russian Federation on the continents of Europe and Asia.
Answers will vary.

The Russian Federation extends across the continents of Europe and Asia. The Ural Mountains separate European Russia from Asian Russia. European Russia includes twenty-five percent of the Russian Federation's total land area. Seventy-five percent of the Russian Federation's land area is part of the continent of Asia. The Russian Federation is part of the large land area known as Eurasia.

For each of the short answer questions, develop a holistic scoring scale.

Name _____   Score _____

Chapter 10 Test on Australia

Part 1 - True/False   Read each statement carefully. If it is true, clearly mark **T** in the blank space. If it is false, clearly mark **F** in the blank space. For false statements, correct the underlined part of the sentence by writing in the correct answer in the blank space to the right. (1 pt. for each correct T and F; 1 more pt. for each corrected false statement)

1. _____   The part of Australia that is a peninsula is called   _____
 Tasmania.

2. _____   A source of underground fresh water is called the   _____
 Murray-Darling River Basin.

3. _____   A sacred site of the Aboriginal people is called Uluru.   _____

4. _____   Tropical rainforests are found in Tasmania.   _____

5. _____   Most of Australia's population lives in the   _____
 northwest part of the country.

6. _____   Australia is a major exporter of aluminum/bauxite.   _____

7. _____   A major clothing textile Australia is known for is cotton.   _____

8. _____   Most of Australia's electricity is produced by oil.   _____

9. _____   Queensland is noted for the production of wheat.   _____

10. _____   Much of Australia's climate is dry.   _____

11. _____   Australia has one of the world's wettest climates.   _____

Part 2 - Labeling (16 pts.) On the **next page**, locate the states, territories, and capitals contained in the word box below on the map of Australia. Write the name of the state, territory, and capital in the correct blank space on the map. Note: Cross off the words after you have used them.

Word Box

Adelaide	Brisbane	Canberra	Capital District Territory
Darwin	Hobart	Melbourne	New South Wales
Northern Territory	Perth	Queensland	South Australia
Sydney	Tasmania	Victoria	Western Australia
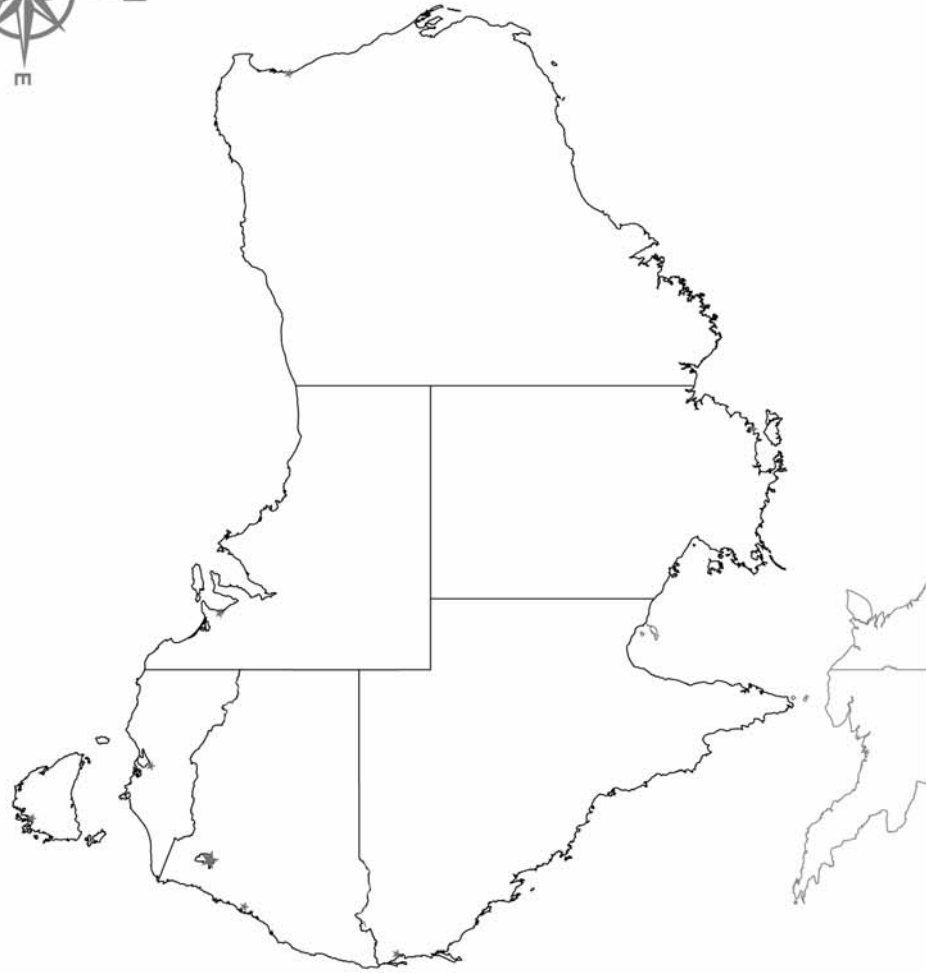
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Part 3 - Multiple Choice (12 pts.)   Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. What month would be the **warmest** one in Sydney?
    A. August
    B. June
    C. March
    D. January

2. **Most** Australians are from what ethnic group?
    A. Aboriginal
    B. European
    C. Asian
    D. Indian

3. Which city would be located in the **driest** part of Australia?
    A. Alice Springs
    B. Cairns
    C. Canberra
    D. Darwin

4. What type of climate does **most** of Australia have?
    A. arid
    B. highlands
    C. continental
    D. temperate

5. In which month would Australia be experiencing its winter?
    A. January
    B. March
    C. July
    D. October

6. Which one is a **major secondary** industry of Australia?
    A. coal mining
    B. sheep farming
    C. cattle farming
    D. wine making

7. Which state has the **coolest** temperatures in Australia?
    A. Queensland
    B. Tasmania
    C. New South Wales
    D. Western Australia

TURN THE PAGE!

8. Which city has the **coolest** temperatures in Australia?
   A. Hobart
   B. Canberra
   C. Melbourne
   D. Sydney

9. Which one is a **major primary** industry of Australia?
   A. oil refining
   B. clothing
   C. sheep farming
   D. food processing

10. Which one of the following is **not** a major metallic mineral that Australia exports?
    A. bauxite
    B. gold
    C. iron ore
    D. silver

11. Australia produces $1/4^{th}$ (one-fourth) of world's supply of this product. It is:
   A. wine
    B. wood
    C. wool
    D. wheat

12. Australia is the world's **leading** producer of these two gemstones. They are:
    A. pearls and opals
    B. diamonds and opals
    C. pearls and diamonds
    D. zirconium and pearls

Part 4 - Labeling (16 pts.) On the next page, locate and write the name of each of the following waterforms and landforms from the word box below on the map of Australia. Note: Cross off words after you have used them.

Word Box

Bass Strait	Cape York Peninsula	Coral Sea	Great Artesian Basin
Great Australian Bight	Great Barrier Reef	Great Dividing Range	Great Sandy Desert
Great Victoria Desert	Indian Ocean	Lake Eyre Basin	Mt. Kosciuszko
Murray-Darling River Basin	Pacific Ocean	Tasman Sea	Uluru

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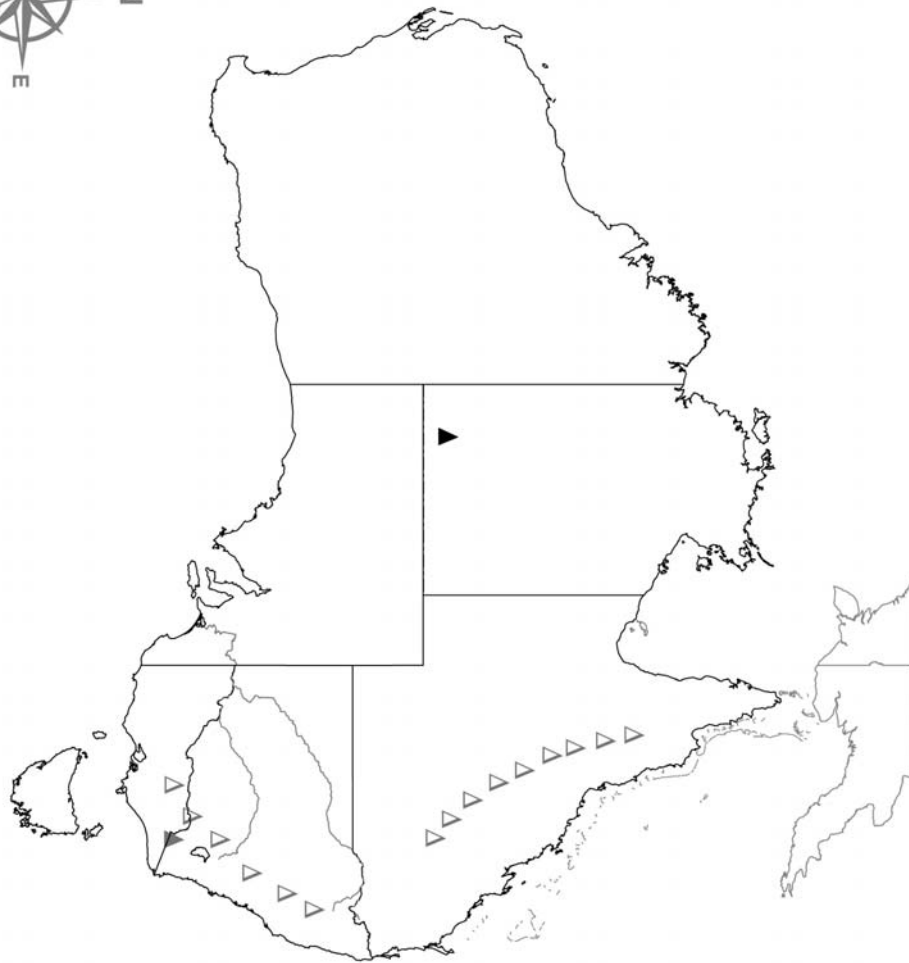
Name _____   Score _____

Chapter Test 11 on Antarctica, Oceania, and New Zealand

Part 1 - Multiple Choice (21 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choice provided.

1. Among the island groups, another name that means **black islands** is:
   A. Amnesia
   B. Melanesia
   C. Micronesia
   D. Polynesia

2. Among the island groups, another name that means **many islands** is:
   A. Amnesia
   B. Melanesia
   C. Micronesia
   D. Polynesia

3. Among the island groups, another name that means **small islands** is:
   A. Amnesia
   B. Melanesia
   C. Micronesia
   D. Polynesia

4. Which is **not** an independent country?
   A. French Polynesia
   B. Kiribati
   C. Papua New Guinea
   D. Tonga

5. A group of islands is known as a/an:
   A. archipelago
   B. atoll
   C. lagoon
   D. peninsula

6. An island formed by the remains of sea animals in the Pacific is known as a/an:
   A. archipelago
   B. atoll
   C. lagoon
   D. peninsula

TURN THE PAGE!

7. **Most** New Zealanders are from what ethnic group?
   A. Aboriginal
   B. Asian
   C. European
   D. Maori

8. What is the population of New Zealand?
   A. 2 million
   B. 4 million
   C. 10 million
   D. 40 million

9. Much of New Zealand's energy needs are produced by:
   A. coal
   B. oil
   C. natural gas
   D. hydroelectricity

10. Which one of the following is **not** a **major product** of New Zealand?
    A. butter
    B. kiwi fruit
    C. chicken
    D. wool

11. Which one is **not** a **major secondary** industry of New Zealand?
    A. food processing
    B. steel products
    C. textile products
    D. wood products

12. How much of Antarctica is covered by ice?
    A. 50%
    B. 75%
    C. 85%
    D. 98%

13. Which statement is **most true** about Antarctica?
    A. It is a polar desert.
    B. It has a warm season.
    C. Summers occur during June, July, and August.
    D. It has no volcanoes.

14. How much of the world's fresh water supply is stored on Antarctica?
    A. 50%
    B. 70%
    C. 80%
    D. 90%

TURN THE PAGE!

15. What mammal is found on Antarctica?
    A. seals
    B. penguins
    C. whale
    D. There is no mammal found on Antarctica.

16. Which word does **not** describe Antarctica?
    A. coldest
    B. driest
    C. lowest
    D. windiest

17. Which geographic feature is **not** a part of Antarctica?
    A. deserts
    B. forests
    C. mountains
    D. volcanoes

18. What are the two **main** economic activities of Antarctica?
    A. mining and fishing
    B. tourism and mining
    C. fishing and tourism
    D. fur trading and fishing

19. What phrase **best** describes New Zealand's climate?
    A. dry, polar climate
    B. continental climate
    C. tropical climate
    D. temperate, marine climate

20. How many people are permanent residents of Antarctica?
    A. 0
    B. 1,000
    C. 5,0000
    D. 10,000

21. Which one of the following is a **major** product of New Zealand?
    A. leather
    B. rice
    C. wheat
    D. wool

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 - Labeling (11pts.) Check off each item as you complete the map of Oceania on the this page. Place a check mark by each item after you label it.

1. label the islands of ___Micronesia, ___Melanesia, and ___Polynesia
2. label the following:

___	a. New Zealand	___	e. Cook Strait
___	b. South Island	___	f. Southern Alps
___	c. North Island	___	g. Tasman Sea
___	d. Wellington	___	h. Mount Cook
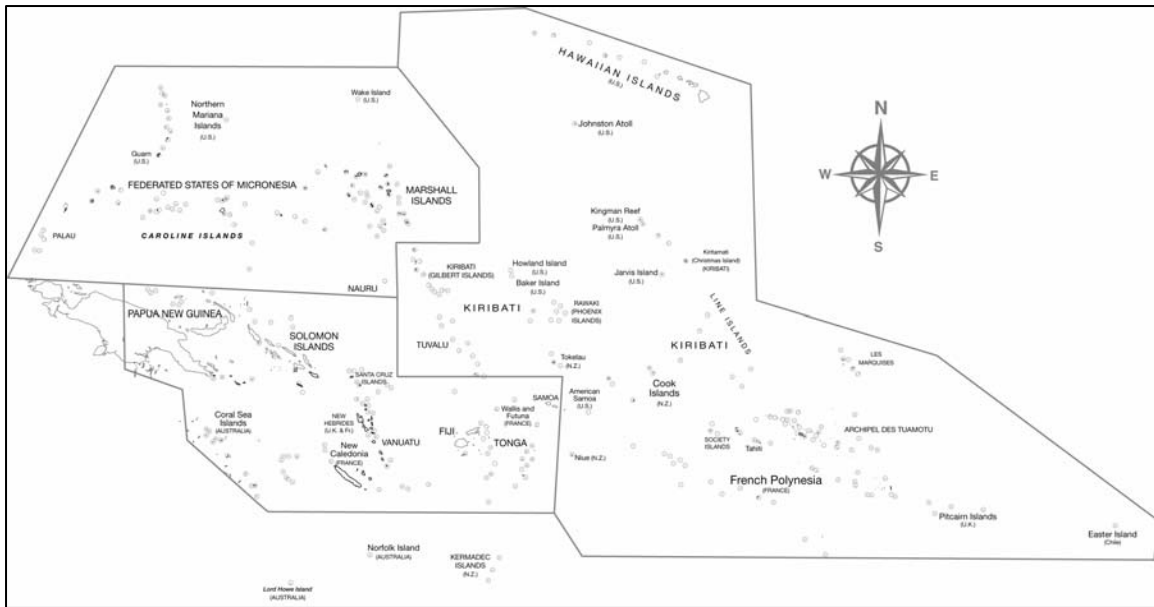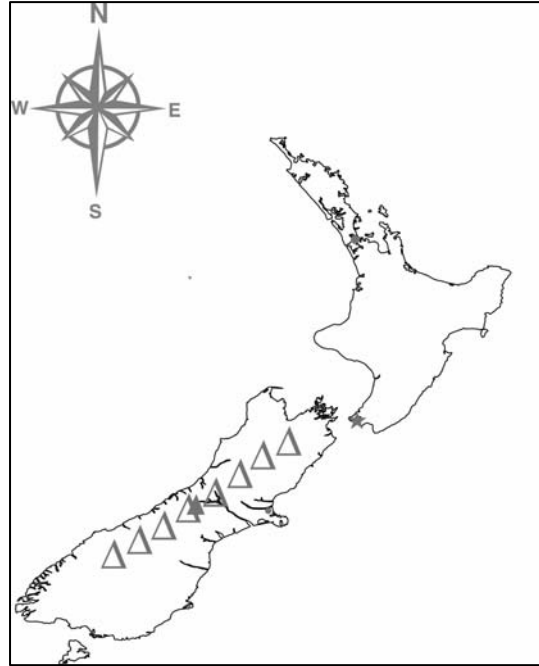
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Part 3 - Labeling (12 pts.) Label the map of Antarctica on the **next page**. Using the words in the Word Box, write them in their correct location. Cross off each word after you have used it.

Word Box

Atlantic Ocean	Antarctic Circle	Antarctic Peninsula	Argentina
Australia	Indian Ocean	Mt. Erebus	Pacific Ocean
Transantarctic Mountains	South Geographic Pole	South Magnetic Pole	Vinson Massif

Part 4 - Fill-in-the-blanks (8 pts.) Use words from the word box to fill in the blanks with the most correct answer for each question. **Four choices in the word box will not be used.** Note: Cross off words in the word box that you have used.

Word Box

Australia	Aboriginals	Christianity	Fiji	Great Britain
Maoris	Islam	Nauru	New Zealand	Papua New Guinea
Pacific Islanders	Southeast Asia			

1. Which is one of the **least** populated countries in Oceania? _____

2. Which country has the **greatest** population in Oceania? _____

3. What European country colonized **much** of Oceania? _____

4. Who were the **first** people to settle New Zealand? _____

5. Who were the **first** people to settle Australia? _____

6. Which country was **first** settled by Polynesians? _____

7. From what region did many of the **first** settlers come to settle the Pacific Islands? _____

8. Which religion has the **greatest** number of followers in Oceania? _____

TURN THE PAGE!

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Part 5 - Short Answer (8 pts.)

1. Explain **two** ways that islands are formed in Oceania. (4 pts.)
    A.

    B.

2. Identify **four (4) common** features found among the islands of Oceania. (4 pts.)
    A.

    B.

    C.

    D.

Bonus Questions:

1. What is the difference between earth's geographic and magnetic poles. (2 pts.)

2. Explain how Antarctica, a desert, can have 9/10th of the world's ice? (2 pts.)

Chapter Test 10 on Australia

Part 1 - True/False

1. F, Cape York Peninsula   2. F, Great Artesian Basin   3. T   4. F, Queensland   5. F, southeast
6. T   7. F, wool   8. F, coal   9. F, sugar cane   10. T   11. F, driest

Part 2 - Labeling

Part 3 - Multiple Choice

1. D	4. A	7. B	10. D
2. B	5. C	8. A	11. C
3. A	6. D	9. C	12. B

Part 4 - Labeling

Chapter 11 Test on Antarctica, Oceania, and New Zealand

Part 1 - Multiple Choice

1. B	6. B	11. B	16. C	21. D
2. D	7. C	12. D	17. B	
3. C	8. B	13. A	18. C	
4. A	9. D	14. B	19. D	
5. A	10.C	15. D	20. A	

Part 2 - Labeling
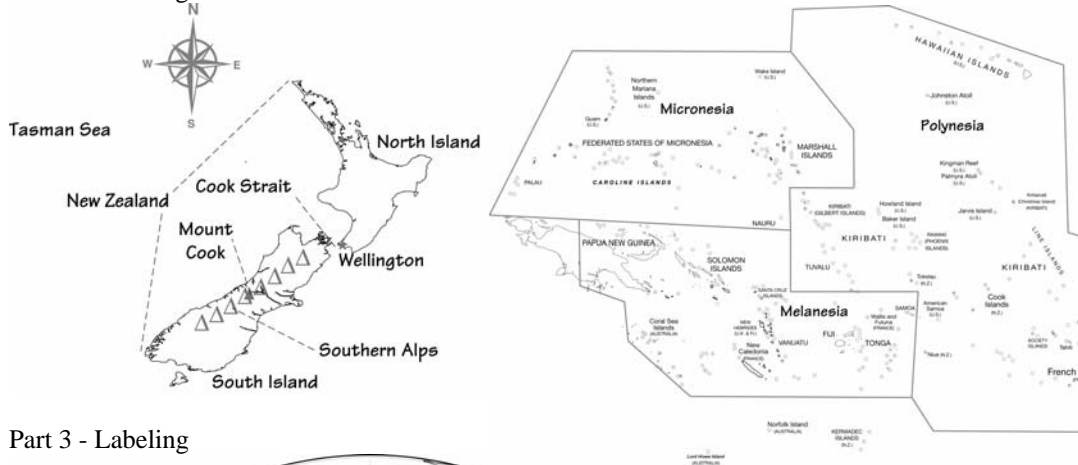
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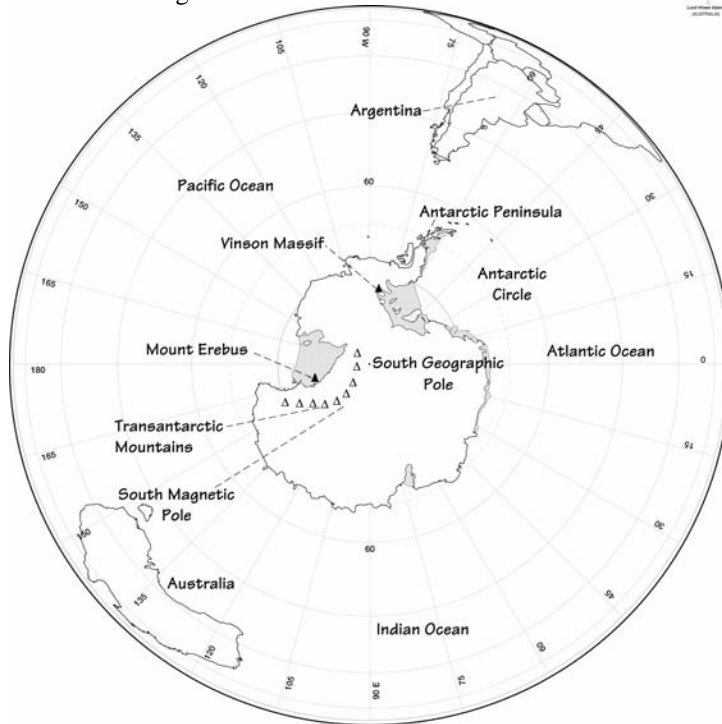
Part 4 - Fill-in-the-blanks

1. Nauru
2. Papua New Guinea
3. Great Britain
4. Maoris
5. Aboriginals
6. New Zealand
7. Southeast Asia
8. Christianity

Part 5 - Short Answer
1A. Many islands formed by volcanic eruption.
1B. Many islands formed from the build-up of remains, or skeletons, of sea animals known as coral.

2A. Most islands lie in the tropical or sub-tropical region of the Pacific Ocean. Or, the
      climate is hot and humid.
2B. Most people earn a living through subsistence farming.
2C. Tourism is becoming popular.
2D. Most places are archipelagoes.
2E. Common products are coconuts, or yams, or fish, and/or cassava.
2F. The islands are isolated from the rest of the world.
2G. They have poorly developed transportation systems.
2H. Most industry is in the primary group.
2I.   They could write that the region has very little secondary industry.
2J.   We suppose they could say that all places are located in the Pacific Ocean!

Bonus Questions
3. The North and South Geographic Poles are fixed locations at 90°N latitude and 90°S
     latitude. (Or, the geographic poles are fixed locations through which the earth's
     imaginary axes pass.) The earth is surrounded by a magnetic field. The magnetic
     poles come together about 1,000 miles from the geographic poles. The magnetic poles
     are moving a couple of inches per year.

4. Antarctica is a cold, polar desert that receives less than 2 inches of moisture a year. It
     is so cold that the snow does not melt. Over the years, it has accumulated.

Name _____   **Score** _____

Chapter 12 - Test on Introduction to Africa

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (10 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. In terms of geographical size, which statement **best** describes the continent of Africa?
   A. the world's largest continent
   B. only the continent of Europe is larger
   C. only the continent of Asia is larger than Africa
   D. the smallest continent in the world

2. How many independent nations make up the continent of Africa?
   A. 20
   B. 33
   C. 43
   D. 53

3. Which word **best** describes Africa's population?
   A. similar
   B. Arabic
   C. colonial
   D. diverse

4. Name the human-made waterway that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.
   A. Strait of Gibraltar
   B. Suez Canal
   C. Bosporus Strait
   D. Panama Canal

5. All of the following countries are island nations of Africa **EXCEPT**?
   A. Madagascar
   B. Sao Tome & Principe
   C. Comoros
   D. Mozambique

TURN THE PAGE!

6. Name the line of latitude that nearly divides Africa in half.
   A. Tropic of Capricorn
   B. Tropic of Cancer
   C. Equator
   D. Arctic Circle

7. Africa is bordered by all of the following oceans **EXCEPT**?
   A. Pacific Ocean
   B. Southern Ocean
   C. Atlantic Ocean
   D. Indian Ocean

8. Which word or phrase **best** describes Africa's population growth?
   A. decreasing
   B. increasing at an alarming rate
   C. stagnant
   D. stabilizing

9. Which African desert is considered the **largest** desert in the world?
   A. Libyan
   B. Nubian
   C. Sahara
   D. Kalahari

10. Which phrase **best** describes the languages spoken in Africa?
    A. more than 2000 languages and tribal dialects are spoken
    B. limited to Arabic, English and French
    C. Less than 60 languages
    D. Each independent country has its own language.

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (10 Pts.) Use the words from the word box to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. **Two choices in the word box will not be used**. Note: Cross off words in the word box that you have used.

Word Box

Strait of Gibraltar	Congo River	Lac Assal
Serengeti	Congo Basin	Lake Tanganyika
Lake Victoria	Mount Kilimanjaro	Nile River
Atlas Mountains	Lake Nasser	Sahel

1. The world's **longest** river is the _____.

2. Africa's **largest** freshwater lake is _____.

3. A plain **most famous** for its wildlife is the _____.

4. The dormant volcano and Africa's **highest** elevation is _____.

5. Africa's **lowest** elevation is _____.

6. The river that ranks **second** in the world to the Amazon River in volume of water that is carried is the _____.

7. A water passageway from the Atlantic Ocean to the Mediterranean Sea is the _____.

8. The location of the world's **second largest** rainforest is the _____.

9. A dry grassland area following the southern border of the Great Sahara Desert is known as the _____.

10. Created by the construction of the Aswan High Dam on the Nile River, one of the world's **largest** human-made reservoirs is _____.

Name _____   **Score** _____

Chapter 13 – Test on Physical Features and Climate of Africa

Part 1 – Multiple Choice (5 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Africa's diverse wildlife population is threatened by each of the following issues **EXCEPT**?
   A. human development
   B. climate changes
   C. illegal hunting
   D. a decrease in population growth

2. Which phrase **best** describes how climate conditions of a geographical area are calculated?
   A. calculating the average temperature over a long period of time
   B. averaging temperatures and precipitation over a long period of time
   C. measuring average distances from the Equator
   D. measuring elevations of political and physical features

3. What percentage **best** estimates the portion of Africa covered by the tropical region?
   A. 25 percent
   B. 40 percent
   C. 50 percent
   D. 75 percent

4. Which region of Africa is **best** known for its hot and humid tropical rain forests?
   A. Northern Region
   B. Central Region
   C. Southern Region
   D. Eastern Region

5. Hot tropical grassland areas covering nearly 40 percent of Africa are known as
   A. savannas
   B. steppes
   C. taiga
   D. tundra

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 – Labeling Geographical Regions of Africa (5pts.) Africa's five geographical regions are listed below. Label each region on the regional map of Africa.

A. **Northern Africa**
B. **Eastern Africa**
C. **Western Africa**
D. **Central Africa**
E. **Southern Africa**

TURN THE PAGE.

Part 3 – Labeling Physical Features

A. (12 pts.) Write the name of the following **major waterforms** from the word box below on the map of Africa **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Atlantic Ocean	Indian Ocean	Southern Ocean
Mediterranean Sea	Red Sea	Gulf of Aden
Arabian Sea	Nile River	Congo River
Lake Victoria	Suez Canal	Strait of Gibraltar

B. (15 pts.) Read each statement below and label the **waterforms** that are **boldfaced** on the map of Africa **on the next page**.

1. **Lake Nasser** is formed by the Aswan High Dam as the Nile River flows northward into Egypt.
2. To the southwest of Lake Victoria is **Lake Tanganyika**, one of the world's deepest freshwater lakes.
3. **Lake Nyasa** is located south of Lake Tanganyika and at the beginning of the Great Rift Valley.
4. South of the Congo Basin is the **Zambezi River** which flows eastward along the border of Zambia and Zimbabwe.
5. The **Niger River** is Africa's third longest river and flows more than 2500 miles to the **Nigerian Delta** in Western Africa.
6. The **Benue River** flows westward to meet the Niger River.
7. To the west of the Niger River is the **Senegal River** which flows along the border of Mauritania and Senegal.
8. **Lake Chad** was once an inland sea and is located where the borders of Chad, Nigeria, and Niger meet.
9. In Southern Africa the **Limpopo River** flows eastward through the bordering regions of Zimbabwe, Botswana, South Africa, and Mozambique.
10. The **Vaal River** and **Orange River** meet as they flow westward through South Africa to the Atlantic Ocean.
11. The **Black Volta River** and the **White Volta River** form two branches as they flow to **Lake Volta** in Western Africa.

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Part 4 - Labeling Physical Features(16 pts.)

Locate and write the name of the following **landforms** from the word box below on your map of Africa **on the next page**. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Sahara Desert	Libyan Desert	Great Rift Valley	Somalia Peninsula
Sahel	Atlas Mountains	Nubian Desert	Tibesti Mountains
Ethiopian Highlands	Angola Plateau	Darfur Plateau	Adamawa Highlands
Drakensberg Mountains	Ruwenzori Mountains	Mitumba Mountains	Ahaggar Mountains

Part 5 - Short Answer (7 pts.)

1. **(4 pts.)** Use at least **two** complete sentences to A) describe the natural environment you would experience and B) the wildlife you would observe if you were to visit each of the following areas of Africa.

- A grassy savanna region such as the Serengeti Plain
  A)

  B)

- The rain forests of the Congo Basin
  A)

  B)

2. **(3 pts.)** Use at least **three** complete sentences to describe what living conditions you would experience if you lived in the Great Sahara Desert.

TURN THE PAGE!

Name _____   **Score** _____

Chapter 14 – Test on Northern Africa

Part 1 – Labeling Political Features

A. (11 pts.) Locate the countries in the word box below on the map of Northern Africa **on the next page**. Write the name of the country in the correct blank space on the map. Remember, the Western Sahara is a disputed territory and not an independent country. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Morocco	Libya	Mauritania	Chad
Algeria	Egypt	Mali	Western Sahara
Tunisia	Sudan	Niger	

B. (11 pts.) Write the name of each country's capital city at the correct starred location on the map of Northern Africa **on the next page**. **Note:** Capital cities do **not** correspond to the order of the countries in the word box above. **Note**: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Laayoune	Algiers	Bamako	Cairo
Rabat	Niamey	Tripoli	Khartoum
N'Djamena	Tunis	Nouakchott	

TURN THE PAGE!

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 – Multiple Choice (12 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Which country was known by ancient civilizations as the "gift of the Nile?"
   A. Sudan
   B. Algeria
   C. Egypt
   D. Morocco

2. Which foreign group of people has had the **strongest** cultural influence on the countries of Northern Africa?
   A. Arabs
   B. French
   C. English
   D. Nomadic herders

3. Which of the following cities is the **largest** one in Africa?
   A. Tripoli
   B. Algiers
   C. Khartoum
   D. Cairo

4. In terms of land area, which of the following countries is the **largest** in Africa?
   A. Egypt
   B. Sudan
   C. Libya
   D. Algeria

5. A fertile land area with a source of water in the desert is known as a/an
   A. delta
   B. biome
   C. oasis
   D. ecosystem

6. All of the following are agricultural areas in Northern Africa **EXCEPT** the?
   A. coastal plain bordering the Mediterranean Sea
   B. fertile valleys of the Atlas Mountains
   C. Nile River Valley
   D. arid areas of the Sahara Desert

TURN THE PAGE!

7. What type of climate does **most** of Northern Africa have?
   A. arid
   B. highlands
   C. continental
   D. temperate

8. The Suez Canal is a **major tertiary industry** for which country in Northern Africa?
   A. Sudan
   B. Egypt
   C. Libya
   D. Morocco

9. What **mineral resource** of Northern Africa is used to make fertilizers and chemicals?
   A. uranium
   B. iron ore
   C. cork
   D. phosphates

10. More than 90 percent of all Libyan exports are supplied by what **mineral resources**?
    A. oil and natural gas
    B. metallic ores
    C. phosphates
    D. gold and silver

11. Morocco and Algeria are **major** exporters of a product used to make bottle stoppers and bulletin boards. The **agricultural export** is:
    A. cotton
    B. phosphates
    C. cork
    D. zinc

12. What important **tertiary** industry is **common** to Morocco, Tunisia, and Egypt?
    A. finance
    B. transportation
    C. tourism
    D. shipbuilding

Name _____   **Score** _____

Chapter 15 – Test on Eastern Africa

Part 1 – Labeling Political Features

A. (7 pts.) Locate the countries in the word box below on the map of Eastern Africa **on the next page**. Write the name of the country in the correct blank space on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Eritrea	Seychelles	Djibouti	Tanzania
Ethiopia	Somalia	Kenya	

B. (7 pts.) Write the name of each country's capital city at the correct starred location on the map of Eastern Africa **on the next page**. **Note:** Capital cities do **not** correspond to the order of the countries in the word box above. **Note**: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Dar es Salaam	Asmara	Victoria	Nairobi
Mogadishu	Djibouti	Addis Ababa	

TURN THE PAGE!

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 – Multiple Choice (10 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Which word **best** describes the country of Seychelles?
   A. archipelago
   B. cay
   C. islet
   D. mainland

2. Which word **best** describes Eastern Africa's population?
   A. similar
   B. Arabic
   C. colonial
   D. diverse

3. All of the following issues are problems for Ethiopians **EXCEPT**?
   A. famines
   B. stable population growth
   C. civil wars
   D. unstable governments

4. Which of the following countries maintains one of Africa's **strongest**
    economies?
   A. Somalia
   B. Djibouti
   C. Eritrea
   D. Kenya

5. The **major** industry of **most** East Africans is?
   A. agriculture
   B. manufacturing
   C. mining
   D. tourism

TURN THE PAGE!

6. Which of the following terms **best** describes the economies of Eastern Africa?
   A. diversified
   B. wealthy
   C. industrialized
   D. underdeveloped

7. Two Eastern African countries **best** known for national parks, game preserves, and conservation efforts are?
   A. Somalia and Ethiopia
   B. Djibouti and Eritrea
   C. Kenya and Tanzania
   D. Seychelles and Somalia

8. Copper, gold, mineral ores, coal, and petroleum are some of this country's **undeveloped** mineral deposits. The Eastern African country is?
   A. Ethiopia
   B. Somalia
   C. Seychelles
   D. Djibouti

9. The **smallest** African country **best known** for tourism and production of spices is?
   A. Seychelles
   B. Djibouti
   C. Eritrea
   D. Somalia

10. This country's capital city is one of Africa's **major seaports** and the country's **primary** source of income. The country is?
   A. Ethiopia
   B. Seychelles
   C. Djibouti
   D. Eritrea

Name _____   **Score** _____

Chapter 16 – Test on Western Africa

Part 1 – Labeling Political Features

A. (13 pts.) Locate the countries in the word box below on the map of Western Africa **on the next page**. Write the name of the country in the correct blank space on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Cape Verde	Senegal	Gambia	Guinea Bissau	
Guinea	Ivory Coast	Sierra Leone	Burkina	
Ghana	Togo	Benin	Nigeria	Liberia

B. (13 pts.) Write the name of each country's capital city at the correct starred location on the map of Eastern Africa **on the next page**. **Note:** Capital cities do **not** correspond to the order of the countries in the word box above. **Note**: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Monrovia	Abuja	Dakar	Banjul	
Praia	Porto-Nova	Lome	Accra	
Yamoussoukro	Quagadougou	Freetown	Bissau	Conakry

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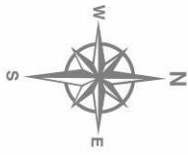
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Part 2 – True/False   Read each statement carefully. If it is true, clearly mark **T** in the blank space. If it is false, clearly mark **F** in the blank space. For false statements, correct the underlined part of the sentence by writing in the correct answer in the blank space to the right. (1 pt. for each correct T and F; 1 more point for each corrected false statement)

1. ____ Western Africa includes <u>Liberia</u>, a group of islands off the _____
         the western tip of Senegal.

2. ____ <u>Literacy</u> is the percentage of people over 15 years old who _____
         can read and write.

3. ____ Adult literacy rates are very <u>high</u> in Western Africa.   _____

4. ____ Western Africa includes many ethnic groups with <u>common</u> _____
         languages and traditions.

5. ____ Geographers often refer to the native people of a region   _____
         as the <u>indigenous</u> people.

6. ____ Nigeria is the **most** populated country in Western Africa   _____
         and the ninth most populated country in the world.

7. ____ Good health care is <u>widespread</u> throughout Western   _____
         Africa.

8. ____ The average life expectancy of Western Africans is less   _____
         than <u>50 years</u>.

Part 3– Multiple Choice (9 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Western Africa was influenced by settlers from all the following European
   countries **EXCEPT**?
   A. Great Britain
   B. Russian Federation
   C. France
   D. Portugal

2. Which industry type provides **most** West Africans with a living?
   A. primary
   B. secondary
   C. tertiary
   D. quaternary

3. What word in the list below **best** describes the economies of the countries of Western Africa?
   A. industrialized
   B. diversified
   C. wealthy
   D. poor

4. Which country of Western Africa is a **world leader** in the production of cocoa and coffee?
   A. Liberia
   B. Burkina
   C. Ivory Coast
   D. Nigeria

5. Which country has **large** American owned rubber plantations?
   A. Guinea-Bissau
   B. Liberia
   C. Sierra Leone
   D. Gambia

6. Which country is Western Africa's **leading producer** of petroleum?
   A. Nigeria
   B. Togo
   C. Gambia
   D. Senegal

7. Guinea relies heavily on the mining of bauxite which is used in the production of?
   A. iron
   B. steel
   C. fertilizers
   D. aluminum

8. Peanuts are a **major** cash crop for the following countries **EXCEPT**?
   A. Liberia
   B. Senegal
   C. Guinea-Bissau
   D. Gambia

9. A developing **tertiary** industry for the countries of Senegal, Gambia, and Sierra Leone is?
   A. shipping
   B. railroads
   C. tourism
   D. finance

Name _____   **Score** _____

Chapter 17 – Test on Central Africa

Part 1 – Labeling Political Features

A. (10 pts.) Locate the countries in the word box below on the map of Central Africa **on the next page**. Write the name of the country in the correct blank space on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Cameroon	Central African Republic	Uganda
Equatorial Guinea	Dem. Rep. of Congo	Rwanda
Sao Tome & Principe	Gabon	Congo	Burundi

B. (10 pts.) Write the name of each country's capital city at the correct starred location on the map of Central Africa **on the next page**. **Note:** Capital cities do **not** correspond to the order of the countries in the word box above. **Note**: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Bujumbura	Malabo	Sao Tome
Yaounde	Kampala	Libreville
Kigali	Kinshasa	Bangui	Brazzaville

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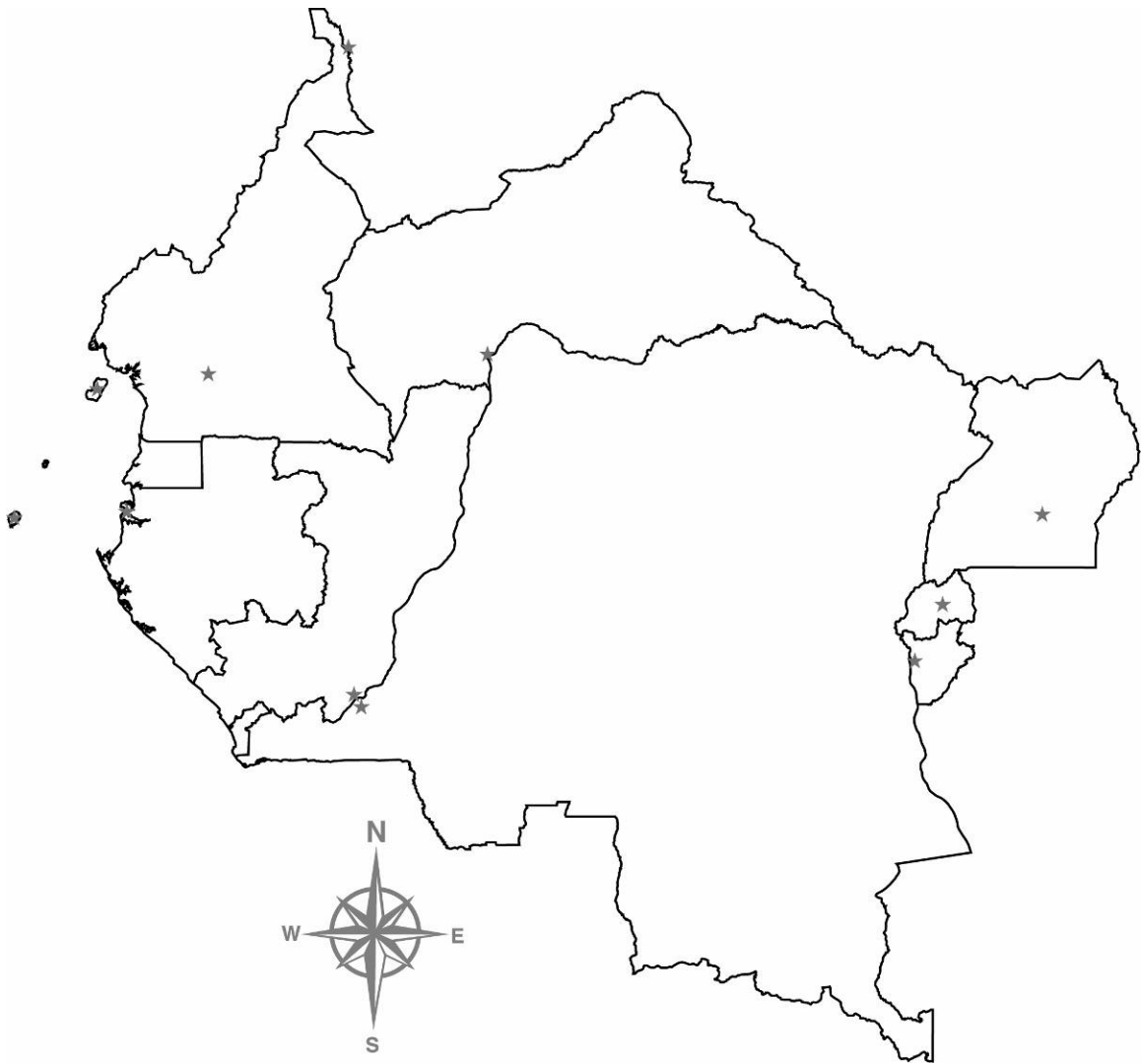
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Part 2– Multiple Choice (12 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **best** choice from among the choices provided.

1. What word **best** describes the climate of Central Africa?
   A. arid
   B. highlands
   C. continental
   D. tropical

2. What is the **most** dominant physical feature of Central Africa? The:
   A. rain forests of the Congo River basin
   B. semi-arid Sahel region
   C. trees of the Great Rift Valley
   D. dry, hot deserts

3. Which one is a **major primary** industry of Central Africa?
   A. food processing
   B. subsistence farming
   C. mining
   D. fishing

4. Which country in Central Africa is **known** for its stable government and developing economy?
   A. Congo
   B. Cameroon
   C. Rwanda
   D. Burundi

5. What **major non-metallic** mineral resource is exported by Gabon and Equatorial Guinea?
   A. timber
   B. diamonds
   C. petroleum
   D. copper

6. The **major tertiary industry** of Sao Tome & Principe is?
   A. shipping
   B. finance
   C. tourism
   D. fishing   **TURN THE PAGE!**

7. Which Central African country produces nearly 50 percent of the world's industrial diamonds?
   A. Congo
   B. Uganda
   C. Sao Tome & Principe
   D. Democratic Republic of Congo

8. What term **best** describes the governments of **most** Central African countries?
   A. stable
   B. unstable
   C. democratic
   D. peaceful

9. Two Central African countries **known for large plantations** producing cocoa, sugar cane, and coffee are?
   A. Sao Tome & Principe and Uganda
   B. Congo and Central African Republic
   C. Rwanda and Burundi
   D. Cameron and Equatorial Guinea

10. Central Africa is known for all the following agricultural products **EXCEPT**?
    A. coffee, cocoa, and sugar cane
    B. peanuts and cotton
    C. mahogany, teak, and ebony
    D. cereal grains

11. Which of the following physical features dominate the geography of Uganda, Rwanda, and Burundi?
    A. Savanna grasslands
    B. Great Rift Valley
    C. Sahel
    D. Congo River Basin

12. **Secondary** industry in Central Africa can **best** be described as?
    A. small scale
    B. industrialized
    C. diverse
    D. large scale

Chapter 18 – Test on Southern Africa

Part 1 – Labeling Political Features

A. (13 pts.) Locate the countries in the word box below on the map of Southern Africa **on the next page**. Write the name of the country in the correct blank space on the map. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Comoros	Mozambique	Angola	South Africa	
Madagascar	Malawi	Namibia	Zimbabwe	
Mauritius	Zambia	Botswana	Swaziland	Lesotho

B. (13 pts.) Write the name of each country's capital city at the correct starred location on the map of Southern Africa **on the next page**. **Note:** Capital cities do **not** correspond to the order of the countries in the word box above. Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Word Box

Pretoria	Moroni	Mbabane	Port Louis	
Maseru	Windhoek	Lusaka	Antananarivo	
Lilongwe	Luanda	Gaborone	Maputo	Harare

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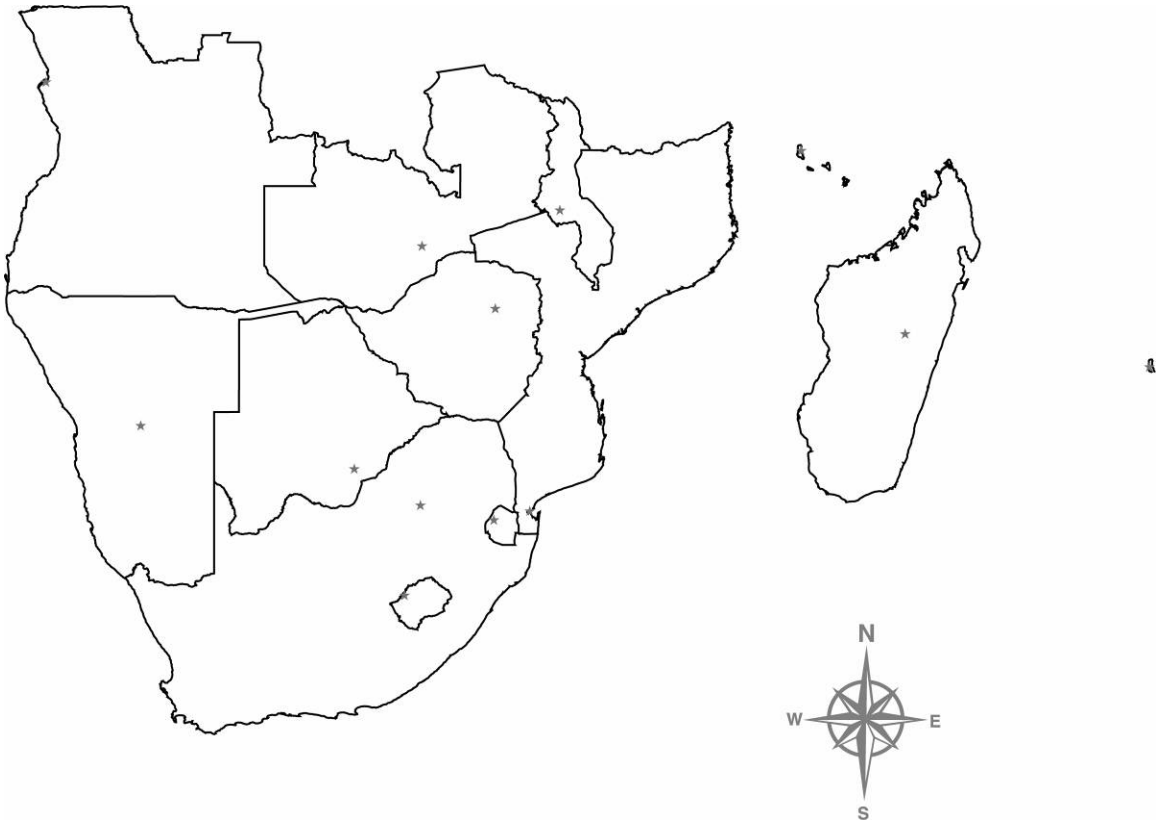
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Part 2– Multiple Choice (12 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. All of the following countries are islands in Southern Africa **EXCEPT**?
   A. Mozambique
   B. Madagascar
   C. Comoros
   D. Mauritius

2. Which country is the **largest** producer of oil and natural gas in Southern Africa?
   A. South Africa
   B. Zambia
   C. Botswana
   D. Angola

3. This island nation is **best** known for spices, such as cloves, and tourism. It is?
   A. Mozambique
   B. Madagascar
   C. Comoros
   D. Mauritius

4. Which country provides energy in the form of **laborers** to South Africa?
   A. Angola
   B. Swaziland
   C. Malawi
   D. Lesotho

5. Which country's **major export** is water to South Africa?
   A. Lesotho
   B. Swaziland
   C. Namibia
   D. Mozambique

6. Which of the following industries is Namibia **best** known for?
   A. tourism
   B. agriculture
   C. mining
   D. manufacturing

TURN THE PAGE!

7. The country in Southern Africa with the **most** diverse economy is?
   A. Namibia
   B. South Africa
   C. Madagascar
   D. Zambia

8. **Major** industries in Botswana are?
   A. cattle ranching and diamond mining
   B. oil and natural gas
   C. cotton and textiles
   D. iron and steel

9. Large plantation farms in this country grow tobacco, cotton, and sugar cane.
   The country is:
   A. Comoros
   B. Madagascar
   C. Namibia
   D. Zimbabwe

10. Zambia is **best** known for what industry?
    A. copper mining and manufacturing
    B. plantation farms
    C. gold mining
    D. timber

11. Which of the following is the **major** industry of Malawi?
    A. mining
    B. agriculture
    C. manufacturing
    D. tourism

12. What industry employs **most** of Mozambique's work force?
    A. mining
    B. agriculture
    C. manufacturing
    D. tourism

Answer Key for Chapter Tests
The Eastern Hemisphere
Unit 4 – Africa

Chapter 12 – Test on Introduction to Africa

Part 1 – Multiple Choice

1. C   6. C
2. D   7. A
3. D   8. B
4. B   9. C
5. D   10. A

Part 2 – Fill-in-the-Blanks

1. Nile River   6. Congo River
2. Lake Victoria   7. Strait of Gibraltar
3. Serengeti   8. Congo Basin
4. Mount Kilimanjaro   9. Sahel
5. Lac Assal   10. Lake Nasser

Chapter 13 – Test on Physical Features of Africa

Part 1 – Multiple Choice

1. D
2. B
3. D
4. B
5. A

Part 2 - Labeling
Check accuracy of regional map of Africa
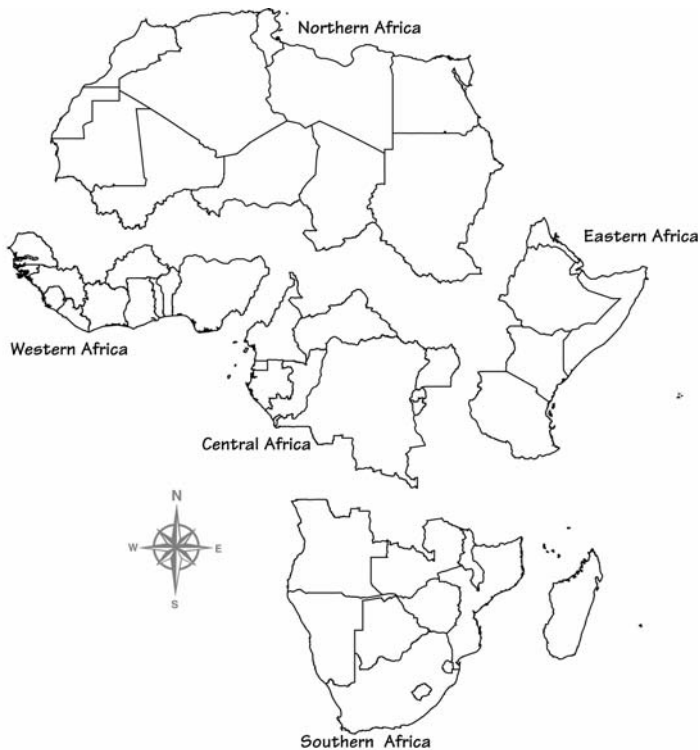
Part 3 (A and B) – Labeling Physical Features
Check accuracy on the map of Africa

Strait of Gibraltar
Mediterranean Sea
Suez Canal
Red Sea
Nile River
Gulf of Aden
Arabian Sea
Congo River
Lake Victoria
Atlantic Ocean
Indian Ocean
Southern Ocean

Part 4 – Labeling Physical Features
Check accuracy on the map of Africa

Libyan Desert
Atlas Mtns.
Tibesti Mtns.
Sahara Desert
Darfur Plateau
Ahaggar Mtns.
Nubian Desert
Sahel
Ethiopian Highlands
Ruwenzori Mtns.
Adamawa Highlands
Somalia Peninsula
Great Rift Valley
Mitumba Mtns.
Angola Plateau
Drakensberg Mtns.

Part 5 – Short Answer

1. Answers will vary. Student responses may include the following sentences:

- Savannas are flat, grassland areas. The climate is hot and dry. Rains normally come to savanna regions one season of the year. Few trees grow in savanna areas. Grasses spread route systems deep in the soil and can grow as high as 13 feet. Elephants, long-necked giraffes, rhinoceros, antelopes, zebras, cheetahs, lions, and leopards can be found in the savannas of Africa. The Serengeti Plain is a savanna region. Each year thousands of tourists visit the Serengeti to experience the wildlife.

- The rain forests of the Congo Basin are the second largest rain forests in the world. Only the rain forests of the Amazon in South America are larger. The hot, humid climate conditions and year-round rain support thick forests and many different kinds of plants and animals. Bamboo, banana, and rubber trees grow in the environment of the rain forest. The many animals of the rain forest include chimpanzees and gorillas.

2. Answers will vary but they should be associated with a very hot, dry climate.

Chapter 14 – Test on Northern Africa

Part 1 (A and B) – Labeling
Check accuracy on the map of Northern Africa

Part 2 – Multiple Choice

1. C	7. A
2. A	8. B
3. D	9. D
4. B	10. A
5. C	11. C
6. D	12. C

Chapter 15 – Test on Eastern Africa

Part 1 (A and B) – Labeling
Check accuracy on the map of Eastern Africa

Part 2 – Multiple Choice

1. A	6. D
2. D	7. C
3. B	8. B
4. D	9. A
5. A	10. C

Chapter 16 – Test on Western Africa

Part 1 (A and B) – Labeling
Check accuracy on the map of Western Africa

Part 2 – True/False
1. F   Cape Verde
2. T
3. F   low
4. F   different
5. T
6. T
7. F   limited
8. T

Part 3 – Multiple Choice
1. B   6. A
2. A   7. D
3. D   8. A
4. C   9. C
5. B

Chapter 17 – Test on Central Africa

Part 1 (A and B) – Labeling
Check accuracy on the map of Central Africa

Part 2 – Multiple Choice
1. D   7. D
2. A   8. B
3. B   9. A
4. B   10. D
5. C   11. B
6. C   12. A

Chapter 18 – Test on Southern Africa

Part 1 (A and B) – Labeling
Check accuracy on the map of Southern Africa

Part 2 – Multiple Choice
1. A   7. B
2. D   8. A
3. C   9. D
4. B   10. A
5. A   11. B
6. C   12. B

Name _____   Score _____

Chapter 19 Test on Introduction to Asia

Part 1 - Multiple Choice (21 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. For each statement, select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. Which geographic feature does **not** form part of the western border of Asia?
   A. Black Sea
   B. Caspian Sea
   C. Persian Gulf
   D. Ural Mountains

2. Which country is located **farthest west** in Asia?
   A. Afghanistan
   B. Japan
   C. Saudi Arabia
   D. Turkey

3. All countries are part of South Asia **except**?
   A. Bangladesh
   B. India
   C. Kazakhstan
   D. Pakistan

4. Which country is **not** part of East Asia?
   A. China
   B. Indonesia
   C. Japan
   D. South Korea

5. All of the following countries are part of Central Asia **except**?
   A. Cambodia
   B. Kazakhstan
   C. Turkmenistan
   D. Uzbekistan

6. Which country is **not** part of Southwest Asia?
   A. Iraq
   B. Iran
   C. Israel
   D. India

TURN THE PAGE!

7. How many independent countries make up Asia?
   A. 36
   B. 49
   C. 55
   D. 60

8. In **size**, what is the **smallest** country in Asia?
   A. Bahrain
   B. Kuwait
   C. Maldives
   D. Qatar

9. What is the **largest saltwater lake** in the world?
   A. Caspian Sea
   B. Dead Sea
   C. Lake Baikal
   D. Persian Gulf

10. About what percent of the world's population lives in Asia?
    A. 45%
    B. 50%
    C. 55%
    D. 60%

11. Which country is the **least densely populated** one in Asia?
    A. Mongolia
    B. Russia
    C. Saudi Arabia
    D. Singapore

12. Which country is the **largest in land size**?
    A. China
    B. India
    C. Kazakhstan
    D. Russia

13. What two countries have **40%** of the world's population living within their borders?
    A. India and Indonesia
    B. India and China
    C. Indonesia and Russia
    D. Russia and Japan

14. What type of climate does **most of Southwest Asia** have?
    A. continental
    B. desert
    C. highlands
    D. tropical

TURN THE PAGE!

15. What type of climate does **most of Southeast Asia** have?
    A. continental
    B. desert
    C. highlands
    D. tropical

16. Which country has the **most** tropical climate?
    A. China
    B. Japan
    C. Indonesia
    D. Saudi Arabia

17. Which ocean does **not** border on Asia?
    A. Atlantic
    B. Arctic
    C. Indian
    D. Pacific

18. Where is the **lowest** elevation in Asia located?
    A. Aral Sea
    B. Black Sea
    C. Caspian Sea
    D. Dead Sea

19. Name the waterform that connects the Mediterranean Sea to the Red Sea.
    A. Bosporus Strait
    B. Dardanelles Strait
    C. Suez Canal
    D. Aegean Sea

20. Which country is the **most densely** populated one in Asia?
    A. China
    B. Singapore
    C. Turkey
    D. Yemen

21. Through which country does the Trans-Siberian Railroad travel?
    A. China
    B. India
    C. Indonesia
    D. Russia

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 - Labeling (16 pts.) Use the following terms below to label the features of Asia. In some cases, you will need to draw arrows from your words that identify specific locations on the map below. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.

Places to Locate on the Map of Asia

Ural Mountains	Lake Baikal	Suez Canal	Yangtze River
Borneo	Mount Everest	Sinai Peninsula	Himalaya Mts.
Indonesia	Japan	India	Red Sea
Caucasus Mountains	Mediterranean Sea	place the word "**straits**" across the area where they divide Europe and Asia	use the label **IJC** to mark the region that is the birthplace of Islam, Judaism Christianity

Name _____   Score _____

Chapter 20 Test on North Asia Russia

Part 1 - Labeling (16 pts.) Use the following terms below to label the features of Asia.
In some cases, you will need to draw arrows from your words that identify specific
locations on the map below. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.

Places to Locate on the Map of North Asia Russia

Ural Mountains	Lake Baikal	Yenisey River	Ob River
Sea of Okhotsk	Bering Sea	Kazakhstan	China
West Siberian Plains	Central Siberian Plains	Kamchatka Peninsula	Sea of Japan
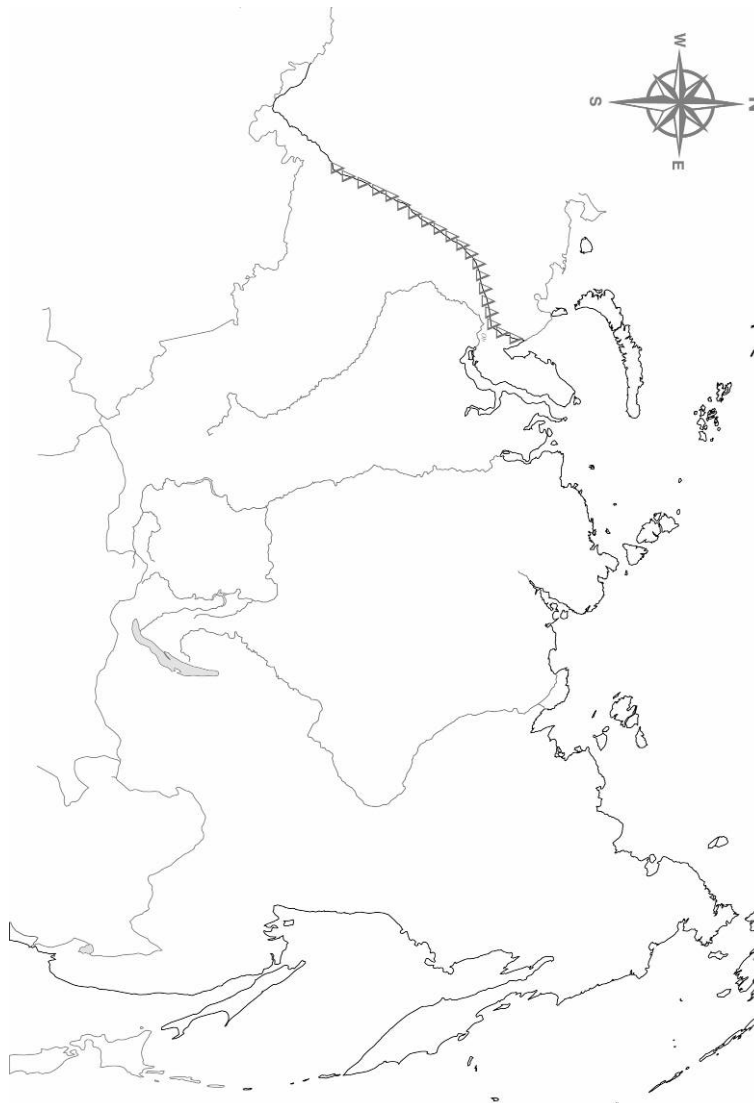
TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 - Multiple Choice (7 pts.) Read the following statements carefully. For each statement, select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1. The **main** means of moving goods in North Asia Russia is through?
   A. aircraft
   B. car
   C. railroad
   D. truck

2. The **main** vegetation type of North Asia Russia, or Siberia, consists of?
   A. desert
   B. mountains
   C. steppes
   D. taiga

3. The climate of Siberia is **best** described as being?
   A. arid and dry
   B. short summers, very cold winters
   C. temperate with mild temperatures
   D. monsoons and sub-tropical

4. Which activity is **not** a **major primary** industry in North Asia Russia?
   A. raising wheat
   B. harvesting forests
   C. mining metals
   D. mining coal

5. What term is used to describe much of the land in the **farther** northern parts of North Asia Russia?
   A. taiga
   B. temperate
   C. tropical
   D. tundra

6. Of which natural resource does North Asia Russia **not** have large proven reserves?
   A. coal
   B. rich soil
   C. oil
   D. timber

7. Which animal would the people of North Asia Russia **most likely** be herding?
   A. camels
   B. goats
   C. reindeer
   D. yaks

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 3 - Writing

1. Write a short paragraph describing why North Asia Russia, or Siberia, does **not** have a heavy manufacturing base? (2 pts.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

2. Describe the difference between **taiga** and **tundra**. (2 pts.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____

3. Write a sentence describing A) what product is created on Siberia's rivers and B) what product is obtained from ocean waters bordering the region. (1 point for each part)

A._____

_____

B._____

_____

_____

4. Write about something you have learned about North Asia Russia that is **not covered on this test**. (2 pts.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

Name _____   Score _____

Chapter 21 Test on Southwest Asia

Part 1 - Multiple Choice (18 pts.) – Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1.   A fertile, green area in the desert where fresh water rises to the surface is known as?
        A. forest
        B. oasis
        C. qanat
        D. taiga

2.   A very large non-Arab ethnic group living within the borders of Turkey, Iran, and Iraq are the?
        A. Kurds
        B. Jews
        C. Palestinians
        D. Turks

3.   A very large Arab ethnic group living within the borders of Israel are the?
        A. Kurds
        B. Jews
        C. Palestinians
        D. Turks

4.   Besides people, what is the **most important** natural resource found in this region?
        A. forests
        B. gold
        C. oil
        D. sand

5.   What two physical features are **dominant** throughout much of Southwest Asia?
        A. forests and fertile fields
        B. mountains and forests
        C. deserts and forests
        D. mountains and deserts

6.   The area of rich farming soil in Southwest Asia is known as the?
        A. Fertile Crescent
        B. Plowed Triangle
        C. Productive Desert
        D. Rich Quarter

TURN THE PAGE!

7. Which country has the **best** developed road and railroad network in the region?
   A. Iran
   B. Iraq
   C. Saudi Arabia
   D. Turkey

8. About 50% (percent) of the people earn a living through this means in the region?
   A. oil refining
   B. subsistence farming
   C. tourism
   D. wheat farming

9. Which is **not** a major religion started in Southwest Asia?
   A. Hinduism
   B. Judaism
   C. Christianity
   D. Islam

10. What large **tertiary** industry is Turkey known for?
    A. banking
    B. finance
    C. tourism
    D. shipping

11. Which two countries in the region have the **greatest** reserves of metallic resources?
    A. Armenia and Azerbaijan
    B. Iran and Iraq
    C. Saudi Arabia and Turkey
    D. Syria and Oman

12. Which country has **little to no** oil production in the region?
    A. Iran
    B. Iraq
    C. Israel
    D. Kuwait

13. Which country would **not** produce hydroelectricity?
    A. Georgia
    B. Qatar
    C. Syria
    D. Turkey

14. What natural resource is in **short supply** throughout much of the region?
    A. fresh water
    B. fishing areas
    C. oil
    D. salt water

TURN THE PAGE!

15. How much of the world's oil is produced in this region?
    A. 1/5
    B. 1/4
    C. 1/3
    D. 1/2

16. What **primary** industry product is harvested from the Caspian Sea?
    A. caviar
    B. clams
    C. oysters
    D. eels

17. People who travel from place to place with their flocks of animals are known as?
    A. desert wranglers
    B. nomadic herders
    C. wanderers
    D. wind drifters

18. Because of location and physical features, Southwest Asia can be subjected to this type of natural disaster. It is?
    A. volcanoes
    B. hurricanes
    C. tornadoes
    D. earthquakes

Part 2 - Writing (6 pts.)

1. Describe why the Middle East has seen a drop in the number of tourists who visit the area? (2 pts.)

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

2. Explain the two **main** reasons why there is so much conflict in Southwest Asia. (4 pts.)

    A. _____

    _____

    B. _____

    _____

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 3A - Labeling (18 pts.) Use the following terms below to label the countries of Southwest Asia **on the map is on this page**. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.

Countries

Armenia	Iran	Lebanon	Turkey
Azerbaijan	Iraq	Oman	United Arab Emirates
Bahrain	Israel	Qatar	Yemen
Cyprus	Jordan	Saudi Arabia	
Georgia	Kuwait	Syria	

Part 3B - Labeling (9 pts.) Use the same map on the next page to label each capital listed below with its country. **Note: The capitals in the word list do not correspond to their correct country in the list above.**

Capitals

Amman	Ankara	Baghdad
Beirut	Damascus	Jerusalem
Nicosia	Riyadh	Tehran

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 4 - Labeling (20 pts.) Use the following terms below to label the physical features of Southwest Asia **on the map on this page**. In some cases, you will need to draw arrows from your words that identify specific locations on the map. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.

Physical Features

Tigris River	Euphrates River	Jordan River	Caucasus Range
Zagros Mountains	Iran Plateau	Najd Plateau	Dardanelles Strait
Empty Quarter	Red Sea	Black Sea	Syrian Desert
Mediterranean Sea	Sinai Peninsula	Arabian Peninsula.	Suez Canal
Arabian Sea	Bosporus Strait	Aegean Sea	Caspian Sea
Persian Gulf			
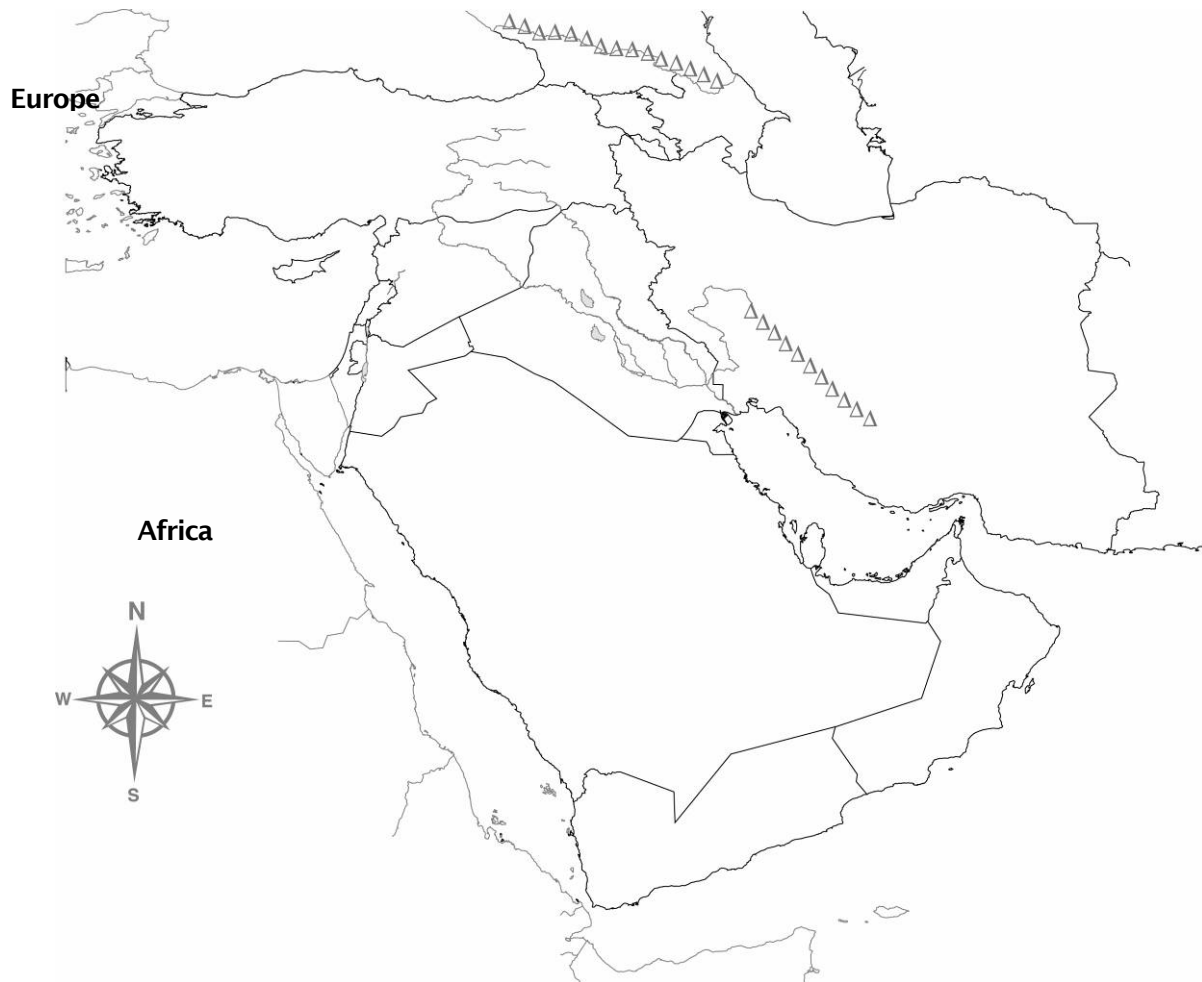
Europe

Africa

N
W E
S

TURN THE PAGE!

Matching (18 pts.) Match each capital in Column B with its correct country in Column A by clearly writing the letter in the blank space provided. **Two places will not be used from Column B.**

Column A   Column B

1.___Armenia   A. Abu Dhabi

2.___Azerbaijan   B. Amman

3.___Bahrain   C. Ankara

4.___Cyprus   D. Baghdad

5.___Georgia   E. Baku

6.___Iran   F. Beirut

7.___Iraq   H. Damascus

8.___Israel   I. Doha

9.___Jordan   J. Istanbul

10.___Kuwait   K. Izmir

11.___Lebanon   L. Jerusalem

12.___Oman   M. Kuwait City

13.___Qatar   N. Manama

14.___Saudi Arabia   O. Muscat

15.___Syria   P. Nicosia

16.___Turkey   Q. Riyadh

17.___United Arab Emirates   R. Sanaa

18.___Yemen   S. Tbilisi

                                      T. Tehran

                                      U. Yerevan

Name _____   Score _____

Chapter 22 Test on Central Asia

Part 1 - Multiple Choice (14 pts.) – Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1.   Which physical feature is **not** a dominant one of Central Asia?
      A. deserts
      B. forests
      C. mountains
      D. steppes

2.   Which product is **not** obtained from the nomadic herds of Central Asia?
      A. clothing
      B. meat
      C. milk
      D. silk

3.   For what type of livestock breeding is Central Asia well known?
      A. cattle
      B. goats
      C. horses
      D. sheep

4.   Which metallic ore is found in **all** countries of Central Asia?
      A. copper
      B. gold
      C. iron ore
      D. uranium

5.   What is the white gold of Uzbekistan?
      A. cotton
      B. milk
      C. silk
      D. gold that is white in color

6.   Which country of Central Asia has **no** railroads?
      A. Afghanistan
      B. Kyrgyzstan
      C. Tajikistan
      D. Uzbekistan

TURN THE PAGE!

7. In terms of land area, which is the **largest** country in Central Asia?
   A. Afghanistan
   B. Kazakhstan
   C. Turkmenistan
   D. Uzbekistan

8. What is the **most important primary** industry of Kazakhstan?
   A. clothing
   B. herding
   C. mining
   D. textiles

9. What are the **most important secondary** industries in Central Asia?
   A. electronics and sheep products
   B. machinery and cattle products
   C. pharmaceuticals and chemicals
   D. textiles and carpet making

10. Which natural feature is freshwater in Central Asia?
    A. Aral Sea
    B. Black Sea
    C. Caspian Sea
    D. Mediterranean Sea

11. Which country has the world's **largest** gold mine?
    A. Afghanistan
    B. Kazakhstan
    C. Tajikistan
    D. Uzbekistan

12. In regards to transportation, which statement **best** describes Central Asia?
    A. The region has an excellent road network.
    B. Ships are able to transport products from this regions many ports.
    C. There are few paved roads in the region.
    D. This region has a good road and railroad network.

13. Which statement **most accurately** describes farming in Central Asia?
    A. Farming is highly mechanized.
    B. A very small percent of land is suitable for growing crops.
    C. The region receives plenty of rain for growing crops.
    D. This region has almost no farming of any kind.

14. The world's **longest** irrigation waterway is known as the
    A. Aral Sea
    B. Caspian Sea
    C. Karakum Canal
    D. Suez Canal

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 – Fill-in-the-Blanks (12 pts.) Below are statements about Central Asia. Use words from the word box to fill in the blanks with the correct answer for each statement. **Four choices in the word box will not be used.** Note: Cross off words that you have used.

Afghanistan	cotton	forests	fossil fuels
hydroelectricity	irrigation	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan
nomadic herding	rice	silk	steppes
Tajikistan	textiles	Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan

1. The **chief** crop grown among several countries is? _____

2. A space control center is located in what country? _____

3. What product is obtained from a worm? _____

4. Which country has the **weakest** economy in the region? _____

5. Another name for treeless plains is? _____

6. Which country consists **mostly** of desert? _____

7. The **best** way to raise crops in a desert is through? _____

8. An **important secondary** industry in most countries is? _____

9. The region of Central Asia has huge reserves of? _____

10. The **only** country to produce aircraft is? _____

11. Many people earn a living through? _____

12. Kyrgyzstan has fast flowing rivers that produce? _____

Part 3 – Writing (4 pts.)

1. Explain why the Caspian Sea **cannot** be used for irrigation. (2 pts.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

TURN THE PAGE!

2. Explain why the Aral Sea is becoming smaller. (2 pts.)

_____

_____

_____

_____

Part 4A - Labeling (6 pts.) Use the terms below to label the countries of Central Asia on the map **on the next page**. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.

Countries

Afghanistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan	Tajikistan
Turkmenistan	Uzbekistan		

Turn the page for the map.

Part 4B - Labeling (6 pts.)   Use the **same map** on the next page to label each capital city with its corresponding country. **Note: The capitals in the word list do not correspond to their correct country.**

Capitals

Ashgabat	Astana	Bishkek	Dushanbe
Kabul	Tashkent		

Part4C - Labeling (7 pts.) Use the following terms below to label the physical features of South Asia. In some cases, you will need to draw arrows from your words that identify specific locations on the map. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.
Turn the page for the map.

Physical Features

Aral Sea	Caspian Sea	desert region	Hindi Kush Mountains
Pamir Mountains	steppes region	Tien Shan Mountains	

TURN THE PAGE!

Name _____   Score _____

Chapter 23 Test on South Asia

Part 1 - Multiple Choice (26 pts.) – Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1.   The **northern** border of countries of South Asia is dominated by what physical feature?
      A. deserts
      B. wetlands
      C. mountains
      D. plains

2.   Name the country that is a large peninsula in South Asia.
      A. Bangladesh
      B. Bhutan
      C. Pakistan
      D. India

3.   Name the archipelago country of South Asia.
      A. Maldives
      B. Nepal
      C. Pakistan
      D. Sri Lanka

4.   Name the island country of South Asia.
      A. Bhutan
      B. Sri Lanka
      C. Bangladesh
      D. Pakistan

5.   Name the country that is located in a delta area of the Ganges River.
      A. Nepal
      B. Pakistan
      C. Bangladesh
      D. Sri Lanka

6.   Name the country that consists **mostly** of mountains.
      A. Bhutan
      B. Bangladesh
      C. Pakistan
      D. Sri Lanka

TURN THE PAGE!

7. What **main** reasoning was used to establish the borders for India and Pakistan?
    A. geographical
    B. political
    C. meteorological
    D. religious

8. The **highest** and **largest** mountains in the world are called the?
    A. Hindu Kush Mountains
    B. Karakoram Range
    C. Himalaya Mountains
    D. Southern Alps

9. In the summer, farmers of South Asia depend upon what weather pattern for their living ?
    A. monsoons
    B. typhoons
    C. cyclones
    D. hurricanes

10. The **primary** way most people earn a living in South Asia is through?
    A. tertiary jobs
    B. manufacturing items
    C. plantation farming
    D. subsistence farming

11. In hilly and mountainous areas, raising crops is achieved by a process known as?
    A. monsooning
    B. nomadic cultivation
    C. slash and burn
    D. terracing

12. Bhutan is known for raising herds of this animal. They are?
    A. elephants
    B. goats
    C. sheep
    D. yaks

13. Another name for the golden fiber plant of this region is?
    A. corn
    B. jute
    C. tea
    D. wheat

14. Which is **not** a **major** crop grown among the countries of South Asia?
    A. corn
    B. cotton
    C. rubber
    D. tea

TURN THE PAGE!

15. Which country has the **strongest, most** industrialized economy in South Asia?
    A. Bangladesh
    B. India
    C. Pakistan
    D. Sri Lanka

16. Which country has **no major manufacturing** industry?
    A. Bhutan
    B. Nepal
    C. Maldives
    D. Sri Lanka

17. What is the **strongest tertiary** industry in South Asia?
    A. finance
    B. movie industry
    C. rocket and space
    D. tourism

18. Which country exports 80% of the world's jute?
    A. Bangladesh
    B. Bhutan
    C. Pakistan
    D. Sri Lanka

19. Name the **secondary** industry that is **most important** in South Asia.
    A. making cars
    B. building computers
    C. food processing
    D. steel producing

20. Which country has the **greatest** variety of mineral resources?
    A. Bangladesh
    B. India
    C. Pakistan
    D. Sri Lanka

21. Which country in South Asia is the world's **largest** exporter of tea?
    A. Bangladesh
    B. India
    C. Pakistan
    D. Sri Lanka

22. Which country has the **largest** livestock population in the world?
    A. Bangladesh
    B. India
    C. Pakistan
    D. Sri Lanka

TURN THE PAGE!

23. Which country has large reserves of oil?
    A. Bangladesh
    B. India
    C. Pakistan
    D. Sri Lanka

24. Which country processes diamonds?
    A. Bangladesh
    B. India
    C. Pakistan
    D. Sri Lanka

25. Which country is the world's **second largest** producer of milk?
    A. Bangladesh
    B. India
    C. Pakistan
    D. Sri Lanka

26. Which river is considered a holy river to people who follow the Hindu religion?
    A. Ganges River
    B. Godivari River
    C. Indus River
    D. Brahmaputra River

Part 2 - Writing (8 pts.)

1. Describe at least **three tertiary** industries that are developing or have developed in South Asia. **Do not include tourism in your answer. (6 pts.)**

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

2. Write on two things you have learned about South Asia that have **not been covered on this test**. (2 pts.)

    _____

    _____

    _____

    _____

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 3A - Labeling (7 pts.) Use the terms below to label the countries of South Asia on the map **on the next page**. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.

Countries

Bangladesh	Bhutan	India	Maldives
Nepal	Pakistan	Sri Lanka	

TURN THE PAGE FOR THE MAP!

Part 3B - Labeling (11 pts.) 1. Use the **same map** on the next page to label each capital city with its corresponding country. **Note: The capitals in the word list do not correspond to their correct country in the list above.** 2. Also, label the major cities listed below.

Capitals and Cities

Bombay (Mumbai)	Calcutta (Kolkata)	Colombo	Dhaka
Islamabad	Karachi	Kathmandu	Madras (Chennai)
Male	New Delhi	Thimphu	

Part 3C - Labeling (14 pts.) Use the following terms below to label the physical features of South Asia. In some cases, you will need to draw arrows from your words that identify specific locations on the map. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.

Turn the page for the map.

Physical Features

Arabian Sea	Bay of Bengal	Brahmaputra River	Deccan Plateau
Eastern Ghats	Ganges Delta	Ganges River Plain	Godivari River
Indus River Plain	Karakoram Range	Himalaya Mountains	Mt. Everest
Thar Desert	Western Ghats		

TURN THE PAGE!

Name _____   Score _____

Chapter 24 Test on Southeast Asia

Part 1 - Multiple Choice (24 pts.) – Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1.   Which country is part of **insular** Southeast Asia?
          A. Cambodia
          B. Indonesia
          C. Burma
          D. Vietnam

2.   Which island has all or part of **three** countries located on it?
          A. Borneo
          B. Java
          C. New Guinea
          D. Sumatra

3.   What island is the **second** largest one on earth?
          A. Borneo
          B. Java
          C. New Guinea
          D. Sumatra

4.   Which natural feature is **not** part of Southeast Asia?
          A. deserts
          B. monsoon winds
          C. tsunamis
          D. typhoons

5.   Which country has **more** volcanoes than any other in the region?
          A. Indonesia
          B. Malaysia
          C. Philippines
          D. Thailand

6.   Which crop is the **main** one grown in Southeast Asia?
          A. corn
          B. cotton
          C. rice
          D. sugar cane

TURN THE PAGE!

7.   **Most** of the people of Southeast Asia make a living through?
      A. manufacturing textiles
      B. working on rubber plantations
      C. raising coconuts
      D. subsistence farming

8.   Southeast Asia is one of the world's **largest** producers of this elastic material. It is?
      A. diamonds
      B. rubber
      C. textiles
      D. jute

9.   One of the world's **leading** financial and trade centers is located in?
      A. Bangkok
      B. Manila
      C. Jakarta
      D. Singapore

10.   One of the **greatest** rice growing regions in the world is located in the?
      A. Irrawaddy River Delta
      B. Mekong River Delta
      C. Red River Delta
      D. Salween River Delta

11.   Fishing is an **important primary** industry to these countries **except**?
      A. Philippines
      B. Indonesia
      C. East Timor
      D. Laos

12.   The world's **busiest** shipping port is located at?
      A. Bangkok
      B. Manila
      C. Jakarta
      D. Singapore

13.   The **most important** metallic ore produced in Southeast Asia is?
      A. gold
      B. tin
      C. iron ore
      D. uranium

TURN THE PAGE!

14. Two-thirds (2/3) of the world's supply of this plant is grown in northern Laos, Thailand, and Myanmar. It is?
    A. palm oil
    B. pineapple
    C. opium
    D. rubber

15. Which mainland country produces some of the **finest** rubies in the world?
    A. Brunei
    B. Indonesia
    C. Myanmar
    D. Thailand

16. Which two insular countries are the world's **largest** producers of coconut?
    A. Indonesia and Philippines
    B. Thailand and Malaysia
    C. Myanmar and Brunei
    D. Vietnam and East Timor

17. Which maritime country has its economic wealth based **totally** on oil?
    A. Burma
    B. Brunei
    C. Cambodia
    D. Indonesia

18. Which country has the **strongest** and **greatest** number of **tertiary** industries?
    A. Brunei
    B. Indonesia
    C. Thailand
    D. Singapore

19. Which country has the **weakest** economy?
    A. Cambodia
    B. Indonesia
    C. Thailand
    D. Singapore

20. Which country has an aircraft industry?
    A. Singapore
    B. Philippines
    C. Indonesia
    D. Myanmar

TURN THE PAGE!

21. Which country has the **majority** of its exports as manufactured products?
    A. East Timor
    B. Laos
    C. Malaysia
    D. Myanmar

22. What method of farming do people in the highlands use?
    A. alternate rototilling
    B. slash and burn
    C. crop rotation
    D. casting seed to the wind

23. Which country is the world's **largest** producer of pineapples?
    A. Burma
    B. Cambodia
    C. Laos
    D. Thailand

24. **Most** people in Southeast Asia earn a living through which type of industry?
    A. primary
    B. secondary
    C. tertiary
    D. quaternary

Part 2 - Classifying (15 pts.)
Classify the following economic activities of Southeast Asia as to whether they are primary, secondary, or tertiary industries. Clearly write in the blank space a **P** for primary, an **S** for secondary, and a **T** for tertiary.

1____mining gemstones   6____raising rubber trees   11____shipping goods

2____growing opium plants   7____making electronic goods   12____trading goods

3____touring capital cities   8____growing pineapples   13____mining oil

4____ building a subway system 9____riding on subways   14____making clothing

5____selling gemstones   10____building airplanes   15____building ships

Part 3 - Writing (4 pts.)   Explain the difference between maritime countries of Southeast Asia and mainland countries of Southeast Asia. In your response, use the term **insular**.

_____

_____

_____

_____

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 4A - Labeling Political Features (15 pts.)

Use the terms below to label the countries and islands of Southeast Asia on the map **on the next page**. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.

Mainland Countries	Maritime Countries	Islands
Cambodia	Brunei	Borneo
Laos	East Timor	Java
Myanmar (Burma)	Indonesia	New Guinea
Thailand	Malaysia	Sumatra
Vietnam	Philippines	
	Singapore	

TURN THE PAGE FOR THE MAP!

Part 4B - Labeling (12 pts.)
Use the **same map** on the next page to label each capital city with its corresponding country.
Also, label one other major city listed below. **Note: The capitals in the word list do not correspond to their correct country in the list above.**

| Mainland Countries	Maritime Countries	Other Major City
Bangkok	Bandar Seri Begawan	Ho Chi Minh City
Hanoi	Dili	
Phnom Penh	Jakarta	
Rangoon	Kuala Lumpur	
Vientiane	Manila	
	Singapore City	

TURN THE PAGE FOR THE MAP!

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 4C - Labeling Physical Features (16 pts.)
Use the following terms below to label the physical features of Southeast Asia on the map on this page. In some cases, you may need to draw arrows from your words that identify specific locations on the map. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.

Physical Features

Annamite Mountains	Bay of Bengal	Celebes Sea	Gulf of Tonkin
Gulf of Thailand	Irrawaddy River	Isthmus of Kra	Java Sea
Mekong Delta	Mekong River	Pacific Ocean	Philippine Sea
Red River	Salween River	South China Sea	Strait of Malacca
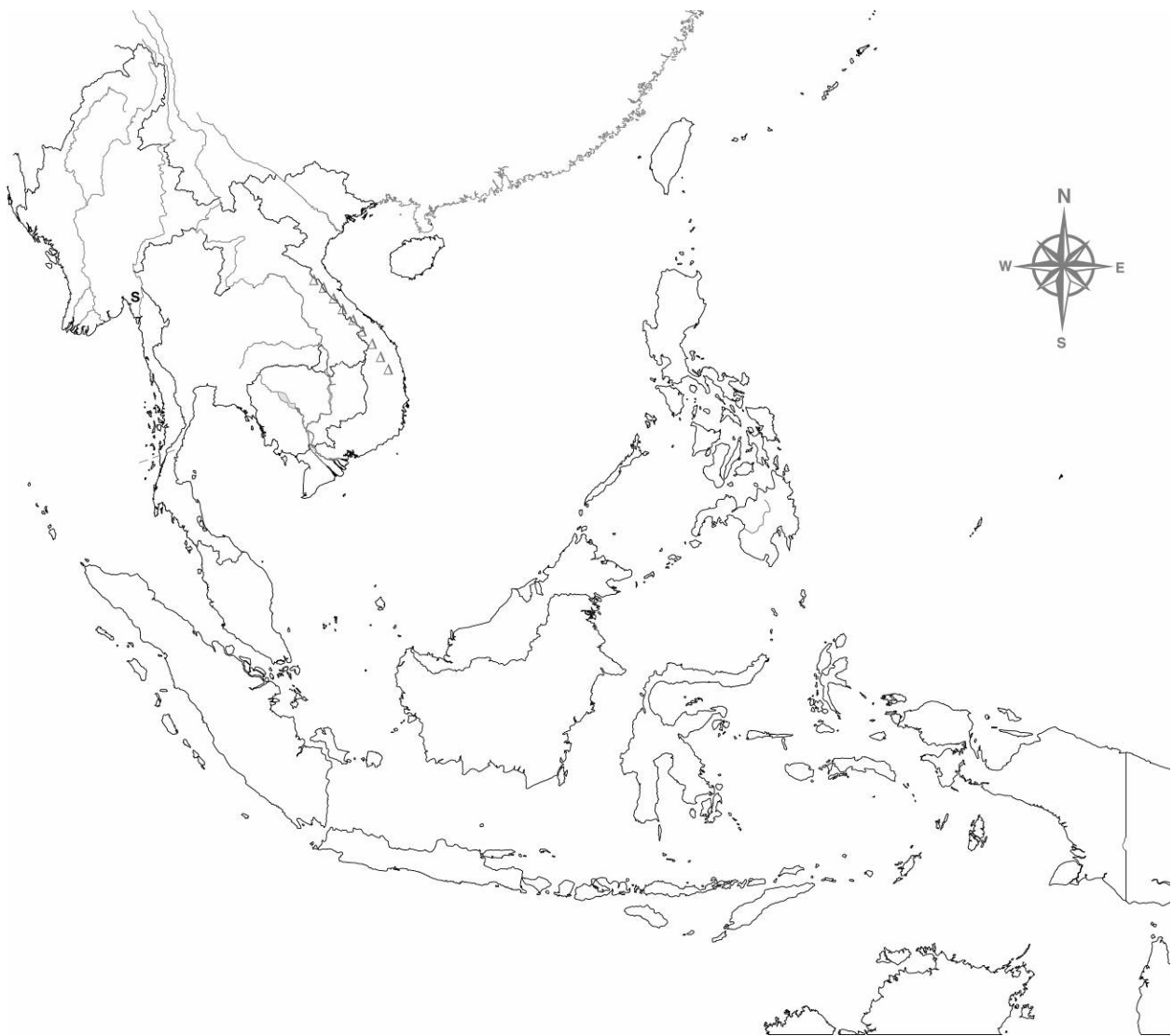
Name _____   Score _____

Chapter 25 Test on East Asia

Part 1 - Multiple Choice (24 pts.) – Read the following statements carefully. Select and circle the **most correct** choice from among the choices provided.

1.   Which part of China is known as "rooftop of the world"?
        A. Hong Kong
        B. Shanghai
        C. Takla Makan
        D. Tibet

2.   Which country has **more volcanoes** than any other in East Asia?
        A. China
        B. Japan
        C. North Korea
        D. South Korea

3.   What percent of the land in East Asia is suitable for growing crops?
        A. 5%
        B. 10%
        C. 20%
        D. 40%

4.   What human-made feature was built in China to keep out invaders?
        A. Taj Mahal
        B. Tibet Plateau
        C. Great Wall
        D. Shanghai

5.   Which country is the **largest** producer and consumer of coal in the world?
        A. China
        B. Japan
        C. Mongolia
        D. South Korea

6.   In which country is fishing **not** an important industry?
        A. China
        B. Mongolia
        C. North Korea
        D. Taiwan

7.   What is the **main** crop grown in East Asia?
        A. corn
        B. cotton
        C. rice
        D. sugar cane

TURN THE PAGE!

8. Which country has one of the **largest** number of fishing ships in the world?
   A. China
   B. Taiwan
   C. North Korea
   D. Japan

9. **Most** of the people in Mongolia earn a living through what activity?
   A. manufacturing products
   B. growing rice
   C. raising livestock
   D. fishing

10. Which country has one of the **largest** economies in the world?
    A. Japan
    B. North Korea
    C. Taiwan
    D. Mongolia

11. Which country does **not** have a **strong manufacturing** economy?
    A. Japan
    B. North Korea
    C. South Korea
    D. Taiwan

12. Many of the countries of East Asia are **world leaders** in which one of the following goods?
    A. leather goods
    B. petrochemical products
    C. transportation equipment
    D. electronic products

13. Which country does **not** produce cars for the world market?
    A. China
    B. Japan
    C. South Korea
    D. Taiwan

14. Which two countries are the **largest** shipbuilders in the world?
    A. China and Japan
    B. Taiwan and South Korea
    C. Japan and South Korea
    D. North Korea and Taiwan

TURN THE PAGE!

15. For what two **tertiary** industries is the city of Hong Kong known?
    A. finance and trade
    B. trade and cars
    C. shipbuilding and finance
    D. health care and hydroelectric power

16. Which country in East Asia has the **fewest** mineral resources?
    A. China
    B. Japan
    C. Mongolia
    D. North Korea

17. Which place is an **archipelago** country?
    A. Japan
    B. North Korea
    C. South Korea
    D. Taiwan

18. In terms of size and population, which country is the **largest**?
    A. China
    B. Japan
    C. South Korea
    D. Mongolia

19. Which is **not** a **dominant** physical feature of East Asia?
    A. deserts
    B. mountains
    C. tropical rainforests
    D. steep plateaus

20. Another name for the volcano zone in East Asia is?
    A. Cauldron's Corner
    B. The V and E Zone
    C. Shake and Bake Zone
    D. Rim of Fire

21. Besides volcanoes, East Asia is also known for its?
    A. blizzards
    B. earthquakes
    C. forest fires
    D. high tides

22. What type of government do China and North Korea have?
    A. democracy
    B. constitutional monarchy
    C. communist
    D. theocracy (religious leader)

23. What type of government do Japan and South Korea have?
    A. democracy
    B. constitutional monarchy
    C. communist
    D. theocracy (religious leader)

24. Which country uses the **most** mechanized farming methods?
    A. China
    B. Japan
    C. South Korea
    D. Taiwan

25. **Most** people in **western** China earn a living through?
    A. shipping goods
    B. raising crops
    C. manufacturing
    D. nomadic herding

26. Which country has the **greatest** variety of mineral resources?
    A. China
    B. Japan
    C. Mongolia
    D. South Korea

27. Which two countries make and sell weapons of war (armaments)?
    A. Japan and Taiwan
    B. China and North Korea
    C. Mongolia and South Korea
    D. Taiwan and South Korea

28. Transporting millions of people on a "bullet train" would be what type of industry?
    A. primary
    B. secondary
    C. tertiary
    D. quaternary

29. Which country is known for its production of motorcycles?
    A. China
    B. Taiwan
    C. South Korea
    D. Japan

30. Which country is known for its 5 muzzle economy?
    A. Taiwan
    B. North Korea
    C. South Korea
    D. Mongolia

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 2 - Writing (5 pts)
This section is to provide you an opportunity to write about the **five (5) secondary** and **tertiary** industries that were **not specifically** covered on this test. Do not forget about tertiary services we studied about in East Asia.

1. _____

_____

2. _____

_____

3. _____

_____

4. _____

_____

5. _____

_____

Part 3A - Labeling Political Features (17 pts.) Use the following terms below to label the political features of East Asia. The map is on the next page. Check or cross off each item as you complete it. **Note: The capitals in the word list do not correspond to their correct country.**

Political Features

Countries	Capitals	Other Cities/Places
China	Seoul	Shanghai
North Korea	Ulan Bator	Hong Kong
South Korea	Tokyo	Macao
Taiwan	Pyongyang	Osaka
Japan	Beijing	Tibet
Mongolia	Taipei	

TURN THE PAGE FOR THE MAP!

TURN THE PAGE!

Part 3B - Labeling Physical Features (20 pts.) Use the following terms below to label the physical features of East Asia. In some cases, you may need to draw arrows from your words that identify specific locations on the map. The map is on the next page. Check or cross off each item as you complete it.

Physical Features

|			
Tibet Plateau	Gobi Desert	Takla Makan	Yangtze River
Huang Ho	Manchurian Plain	Sea of Japan	Korean Strait
Taiwan Strait	Yellow Sea	South China Sea	Great Wall
Mt. Fuji	Japanese Alps	Himalaya Mts.	Tarim Basin
Kanto Plain	East China Sea	Si-Kiang River	Yellow River Plain

TURN THE PAGE FOR THE MAP!

Chapter 19 - Introduction to Asia

Part 1 - Multiple Choice

1. C	8. C	15. D
2. D	9. A	16. C
3. C	10. D	17. A
4. B	11. A	18. D
5. A	12. D	19. C
6. D	13. B	20. B
7. B	14. B	21. D

Part 2 - Labeling
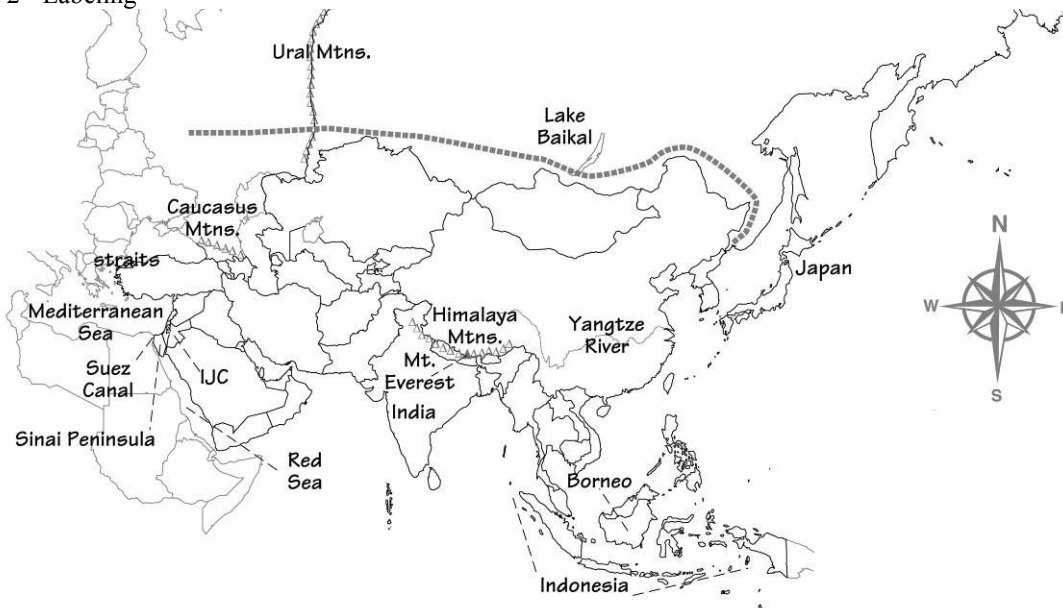
Chapter 20 - North Asia Russia

Part 1- Labeling

Part 2 - Multiple Choice
1. C   2. D   3. B   4. A   5. D   6. B   7 . C

Part 3 - Writing
1. Answers will vary.
This region is huge. Many of the natural resources (raw materials) are located in places far from where people have settled. It is difficult and expensive to obtain these natural resources.

2. Answers will vary.
Taiga is the cold forest areas of North Asia Russia. These lands are south of the tundra. The tundra is the soil and land that is frozen year-round. The tundra is located to the north of the taiga. Not much grows in the tundra.

3. A) Hydroelectricity is created on the long rivers (Ob, Yenisey, Lena) of North Asia Russia. B) A variety of fish are caught in the oceans bordering on North Asia Russia, particularly salmon.

4. Has to be about something that was not covered on the test, such as recent discovery of gold and diamonds, or this region does not grow enough food to feed its people.

Chapter 21 - Southwest Asia
Part 1 - Multiple Choice
1.   B
2.   A
3.   C
4.   C
5.   D
6.   A
7.   D
8.   B
9.   A
10. D
11. C
12. C
13. B
14. A
15. C
16. A
17. B
18. D

Optional Matching Activity
 1. U
 2. E
 3. N
 4. P
 5. S
 6. T
 7. D
 8. L
 9. B
10. M
11. F
12. O
13. I
14. Q
15. H
16. C
17. A
18. R
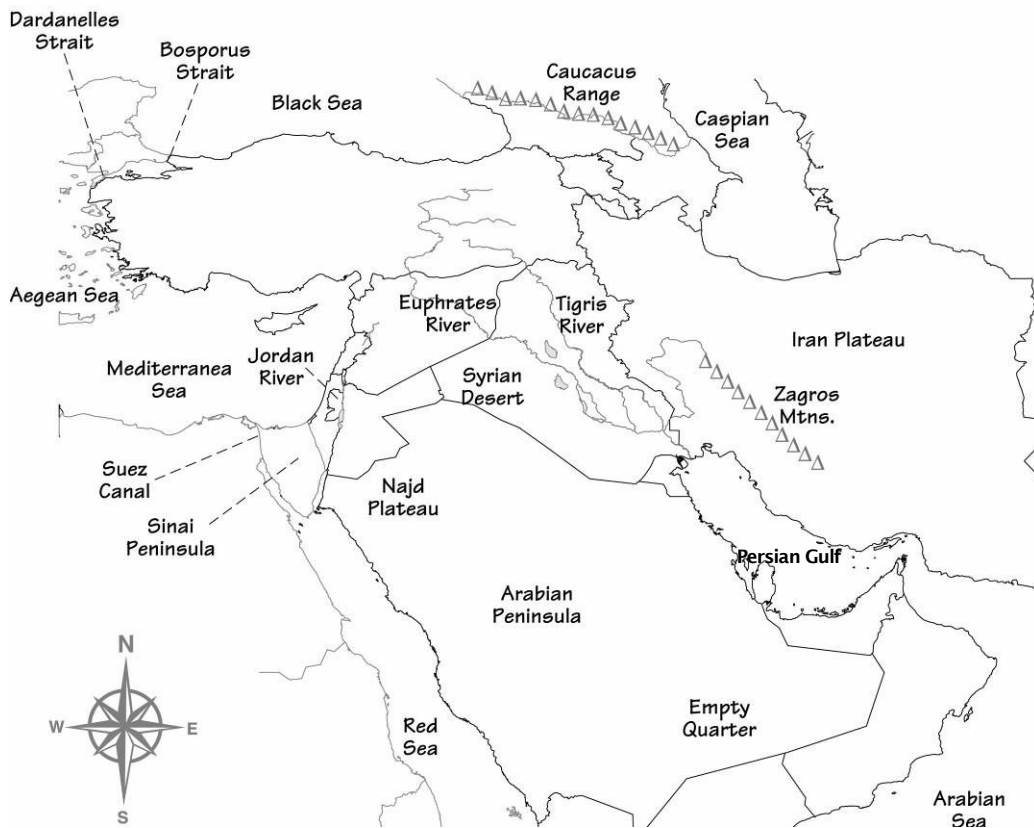
Part 2 – Writing
1. There has been an increase in terrorism. Because people might get hurt, they are afraid to travel to the region.
2A. It is the birthplace of three (3) major religions. People do not agree about many things (or issues).
2B. There are many ethnic groups. Some have no homeland (or country) which creates tension and conflict.

Part 3A and 3B- Labeling
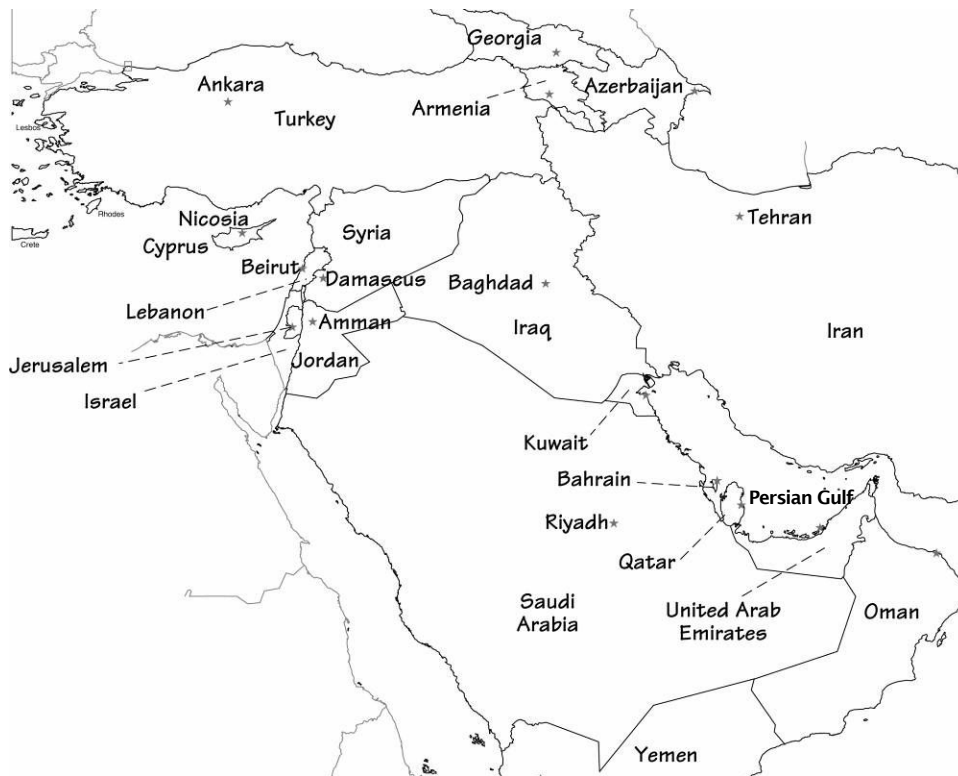
Part 4 – Labeling

Chapter 22 - Central Asia

Part 1 - Multiple Choice
1. B
2. D
3. C
4. B
5. A
6. A
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. A
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. C

Part 2 - Fill-in-the-blank
1. cotton
2. Kazakhstan
3. silk
4. Afghanistan
5. steppes
6. Turkmenistan
7. irrigation
8. textiles
9. fossil fuels
10. Uzbekistan
11. nomadic herding
12. hydroelectricity

Part 3 - Writing
1. The Caspian Sea is a salt water body of water. Crops are grown with fresh water.

2. Fresh water is being channeled for irrigation from the rivers that feed into the Aral Sea. As a result, the amount of fresh water to the Aral Sea has been reduced.

Part 4A, 4B, and 4C- Labeling

Chapter 23 - South Asia

Multiple Choice

page 1	page 2	page 3	page 4
1. C	7. D	15. B	23. C
2. D	8. C	16. C	24. B
3. A	9. A	17. D	25. B
4. B	10. D	18. A	26. A
5. C	11. D	19. C	
6. A	12. D	20. B	
	13. B	21. D	
	14. A	22. B	

Part 2 - Writing
1. Three tertiary industries that are developing or have been developed are
    A. the rocket and space program
    B. the movie industry (It is called Bollywood.)
    C. finances - large cities are finance centers
    D. the telecommunications (and computers) field
    E. the railroad network

2. Answers will vary. For example, students could have answers such as
    A. Fishing is important in coastal villages.
    B. Timber products are harvested in Nepal and Bhutan.
    C. Yaks provide food, clothing, and transportation.
    D. Anything about sugar cane, coffee, or coconuts.
    E. Sapphires are processed in Nepal and Sri Lanka.
    F. Anything on coal, iron ore, copper, or natural gas as mineral resources.
    G. Most secondary industry is based in India's larger cities.
    H. India produces steel, cars, computers, and chemicals.
    I. India is the only country to produce aircraft.
    J. There are quite a few other acceptable answers dealing with manufacturing.

Part 3A, 3B, and 3C – Labeling

Chapter 24 - Southeast Asia
Part 1 - Multiple Choice

page 1	page 2	page 3	page 4
1. B	7. D	14. C	21. C
2. A	8. B	15. C	22. B
3. C	9. D	16. A	23. D
4. A	10. B	17. B	24. A
5. A	11. D	18. D	
6. C	12. D	19. A	
	13. B	20. C	

Part 2 - Classifying

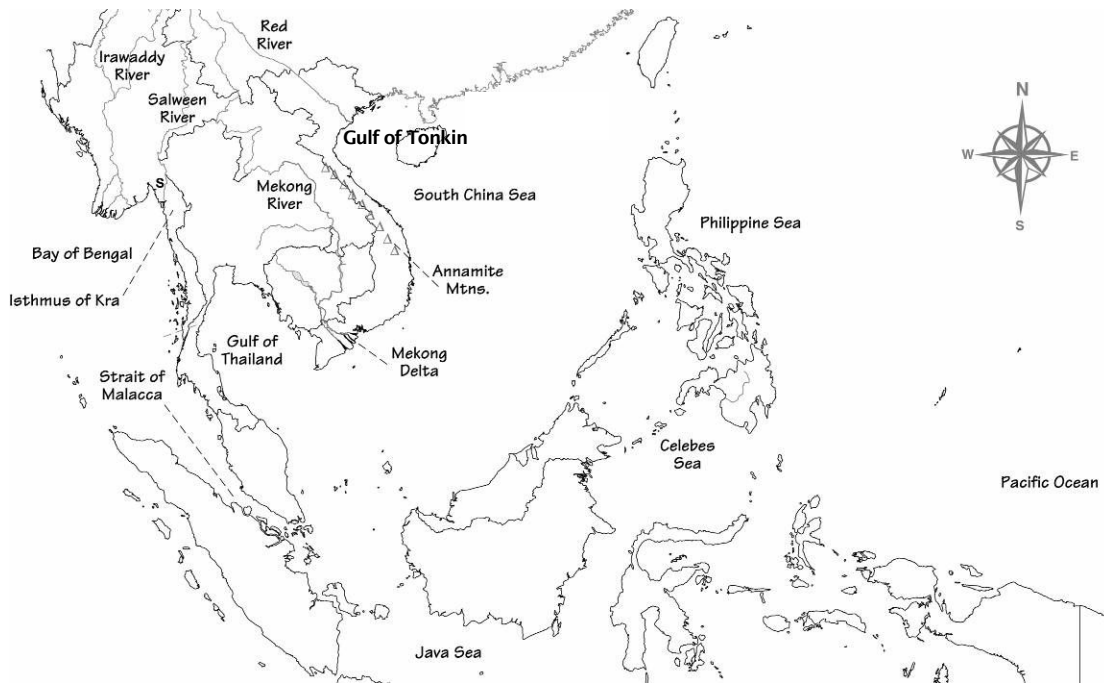|		
1. P	6. P	11. T
2. P	7. S	12. T
3. T	8. P	13. P
4. S	9. T	14. S
5. T	10. S	15. S

Part 3 - Writing

The difference between mainland and maritime countries in Southeast Asia is that 5 countries are located on the mainland of Asia. Six countries are called maritime, or insular, countries. They are islands and archipelagoes located in the seas and ocean. Or, they are not physically connected to mainland Asia.

Parts 4 - Labeling

Parts 5 - Labeling

Red River

Irawaddy River

Salween River

Gulf of Tonkin

Mekong River

South China Sea

Bay of Bengal

Philippine Sea

Isthmus of Kra

Annamite Mtns.

N

W   E

S

Gulf of Thailand

Mekong Delta

Strait of Malacca

Celebes Sea

Pacific Ocean

Java Sea

Chapter 25 - East Asia
Part 1 - Multiple Choice

page 1	page 2	page 3	page 4
1. D	8. D	15. A	23. A
2. B	9. C	16. B	24. B
3. B	10. A	17. A	25. D
4. C	11. B	18. A	26. A
5. A	12. D	19. C	27. B
6. B	13. D	20. D	28. C
7. C	14. C	21. B	29. D
		22. C	30. D

Part 2 - Writing
Answers will vary. Many areas under the secondary industries (manufacturing) could be written about, such as telecommunications, hydroelectricity, transportation equipment, electronic products, and satellites. Topics under the tertiary realm could be research and development, bullet trains being built in other countries, and tourism in Hong Kong, Macao, and Japan. There certainly could be other acceptable answers.

Part 3A – Labeling

Ulan Bator

Mongolia

North Korea

Beijing

Pyongyang

Seoul

South Korea

China

Tokyo

Japan

Osaka

Tibet

Shanghai

Taipei

Taiwan

Hong Kong

N
W E
S

Part 3B – Labeling

Manchurian Plain

Tarim Basin

Gobi Desert

Great Wall

Takla Makan

Sea of Japan

Korean Strait

Japanese Alps

Yellow Sea

Huang Ho

Yellow River Plain

Kanto Plain

Tibetan Plateau

Yangtze River

Mt. Fuji

East China Sea

Himalaya Mtns.

Taiwan Strait

Si-Kiang River

South China Sea