

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

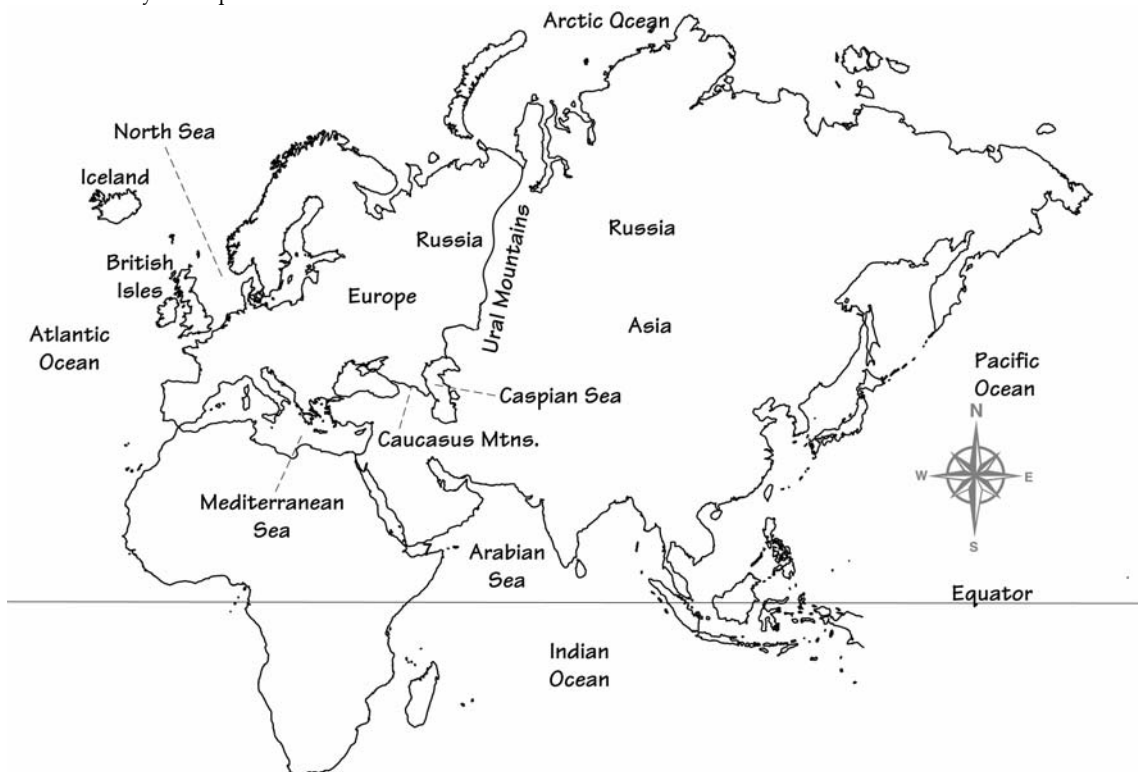
Chapter 4 – Test on Introduction to Europe

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



Check accuracy on the map of the British Isles



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.

- Select two products or services for each of the industry types listed below.
- 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

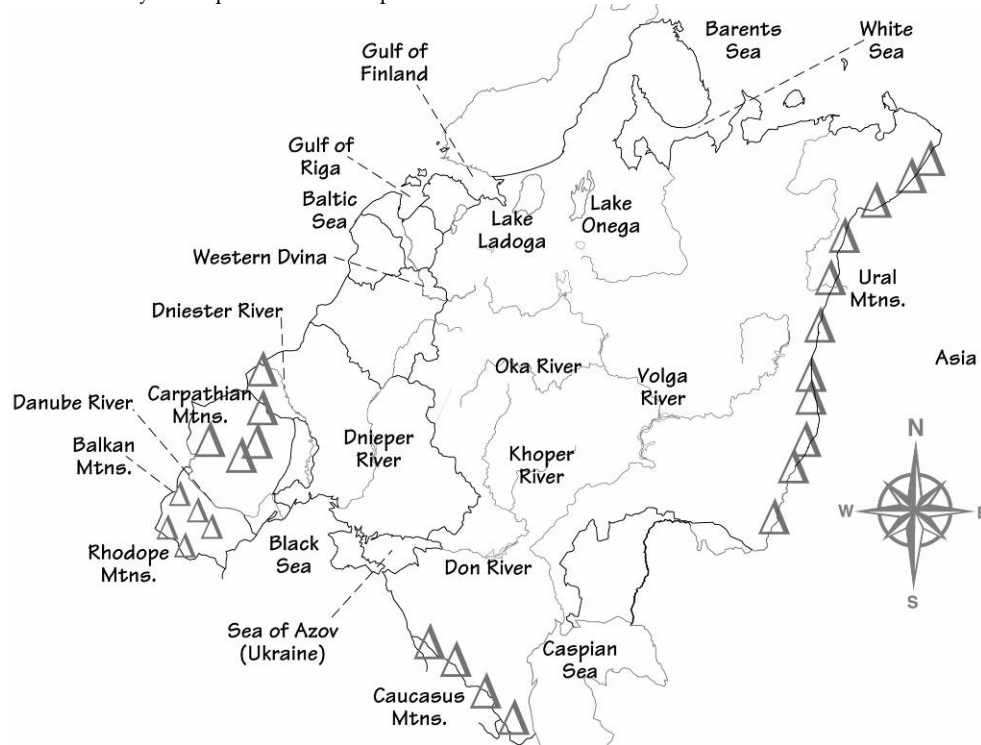
Part 1 – Labeling Political Features (A and B)

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.