

Geography - Latin America Review

Multiple Choice

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

KEY GEOGRAPHIC CONCEPTS AND SKILLS

- _____ 1. In order to reduce foreign control of businesses, Latin American leaders did which of the following?
- banned foreign investments
 - banned the import of foreign-made goods
 - imposed regulations on foreign-owned companies
 - encouraged reliance on a single cash crop
- _____ 2. Which of the following is the largest country in Latin America?
- Argentina
 - Brazil
 - Mexico
 - Venezuela
- _____ 3. Which of the following statements accurately reflects what occurred in most Latin American countries once they gained independence?
- Democratically elected governments replaced colonial rule.
 - Most people of European descent were forced to flee.
 - Economic and social systems remained largely unchanged.
 - Internal conflicts resulted in economic ruin.
- _____ 4. All of the following countries border the Atlantic Ocean *except*
- Bolivia.
 - Brazil.
 - French Guiana.
 - Uruguay.
- _____ 5. All of the following are characteristics of the Amazon lowlands *except*
- constant temperatures.
 - diverse plant life.
 - frequent earthquake activity.
 - high level of rainfall.
- _____ 6. Hurricane-prone areas in Latin America include countries that border all of the following *except*
- the Atlantic Ocean.
 - the Caribbean Sea.
 - the Gulf of Mexico.
 - the Pacific Ocean.
- _____ 7. Which of the following statements reflects the location of large centers of population in Latin America?
- Most are in grassland areas.
 - Most border the Amazon River.
 - Most border oceans.
 - Most lie at the foothills of the Andes.
- _____ 8. Which of the following statements accurately reflects the major difference between the economies of Honduras and Mexico?
- Honduras has a market economy, while Mexico has a command economy.
 - Honduras has a mainly traditional economy, while Mexico has a market economy.
 - While the economies of both countries are mainly command economies, the government of Honduras allows private ownership of some businesses.
 - Both countries attempted to switch from command to market economies, but Honduras has had greater success with its efforts.

- _____ 9. Which of the following countries is named after the person who helped to win its independence?
- a. Guyana
 - b. Bolivia
 - c. Belize
 - d. Brazil
- _____ 10. Which two countries have a predominantly tropical wet climate?
- a. Colombia and Suriname
 - b. Nicaragua and Venezuela
 - c. Argentina and Belize
 - d. El Salvador and Mexico
- _____ 11. Which of the following statements accurately describes a major difference between the economies of Cuba and Honduras?
- a. Honduras has a market economy, while Cuba has a traditional economy.
 - b. Honduras has mainly a traditional economy, while Cuba follows a command economy.
 - c. Both countries have attempted to switch from command to market economies, but Cuba has had greater success.
 - d. Honduras is a rare example of a country with a traditional economy and high GDP, while Cuba is a typical example of a country with a market economy.
- _____ 12. Which of the following statements accurately describes a major difference between the physical characteristics of Brazil and Peru?
- a. Peru is larger and more densely populated.
 - b. Brazil is cut in half by the Sierra Madre, while Peru is covered almost entirely by rain forest.
 - c. Brazil is mostly highlands, while Peru has a large desert area.
 - d. Peru is dominated by the Andes, while Brazil consists largely of grasslands.
- _____ 13. All of the following countries are islands *except*
- a. Cuba.
 - b. Haiti.
 - c. Panama.
 - d. Jamaica.
- _____ 14. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the Amazon rain forest?
- a. It is located mainly in Costa Rica.
 - b. It is an active earthquake and volcano region.
 - c. Rainfall varies depending on the season.
 - d. Only small plants grow on the rain forests floor because the canopy blocks the sunlight.
- _____ 15. Mexico's heartland region is dominated by
- a. lowlands.
 - b. coastal plains.
 - c. high and rugged mountains.
 - d. an elevated plateau.
- _____ 16. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the coastal areas of Mexico?
- a. The climate is more moderate along the eastern coast than along the western coast.
 - b. The eastern coast is an oil-producing region, while the western coast has some of the best farmland in the country.
 - c. There are more major cities in the northern Pacific coast region than in the southern Pacific coast region.
 - d. Tourism is more important to the economy of the eastern coastal area than the western coastal area.

- _____ 17. Because it lies at the crossroads of four tectonic plates, Mexico's central plateau
- is too geographically unstable to support a large population.
 - is frequently hit by tropical storms and hurricanes.
 - is the site of frequent earthquake and volcanic activity.
 - is a poor area for farms and ranches.
- _____ 18. Which of the following is an accurate statement about Mexico City?
- Its high elevation contributes to a mild climate year-round.
 - It receives an average of less than four inches of rain a year because the Sierra Madres block rainfall coming from the ocean.
 - Its coastal location attracts many tourists who enjoy its beaches.
 - Although it is the capital city of Mexico, its population is less than that of the border city of Tijuana.
- _____ 19. Key to the Spanish conquest of Mexico in the 1500s was that the Spanish
- formed alliances with the enemies of the Aztecs.
 - shared a common religion with the majority of the native population.
 - began by cultivating the trust of the Aztecs and then destroyed their empire.
 - understood the importance of forming economic ties with the Aztecs.
- _____ 20. The main cause of the Mexican Revolution was
- the overthrow of the democratically elected government by the military.
 - growing pressure from the United States for a democratic form of government.
 - the gap between the rich and the poor in the country.
 - the inability of the military dictatorship to modernize the country.
- _____ 21. Which of the following is an accurate statement about a change in Mexican society brought about by the Mexican Revolution?
- The middle class increased to the point where it now outnumbers the poor.
 - The number of migrant workers decreased dramatically.
 - The number of people who identify themselves as Roman Catholics decreased dramatically.
 - The number of haciendas decreased dramatically.
- _____ 22. Which of the following is a direct result of NAFTA?
- increase in unemployment in Mexico
 - increase in manufacturing jobs in Mexico
 - decrease in pollution problems in Mexico
 - decrease in trade between the United States and Mexico
- _____ 23. Major sources of income for the Mexican economy include all of the following *except*
- agriculture.
 - tourism.
 - the technology industry.
 - petroleum extraction.
- _____ 24. Although the southern part of the central plateau lies in the tropics, the region
- receives little precipitation.
 - has mild temperatures because of high elevation.
 - is dominated by arid and semiarid conditions.
 - is relatively dry because the mountains block moist ocean air.

- _____ 25. Mexico's Baja Peninsula can be described as
- a mountainous desert.
 - a resort area with wave-washed beaches.
 - a dry, hot, and thinly populated region.
 - an area of flat plains and poor farmland.
- _____ 26. *Latifundios* are more likely than *ejidos* to do all of the following *except*
- raise cash crops.
 - employ migrant workers.
 - export produce to the United States.
 - be owned by members of a rural community.
- _____ 27. Which of the following describes the population distribution in Mexico?
- The geographical instability of the central plateau makes it a sparsely populated area.
 - Because mountains dominate the landscape, most of the population lives along the coast.
 - The majority of the population lives in the plateau area that lies between the two major mountain ranges.
 - The mountain ranges of Mexico support a high percentage of the population.
- _____ 28. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the coastal areas of Mexico?
- The areas along the Gulf coast and the Northern Pacific coast are the widest.
 - The Southern Pacific coast has the nation's richest farmland.
 - The Gulf Coast is the most popular tourist area.
 - Unlike the rest of the coastal areas, the Yucatán Peninsula consists mostly of volcanic soil.
- _____ 29. A basic difference between the democratic republic of Mexico and that of the United States is that in Mexico,
- the head of the country is a prime minister.
 - the president and congress are appointed.
 - the president is elected, but the congress is appointed.
 - one political party held power for decades.
- _____ 30. In order to conquer Mexico, the Spanish
- asked for and received help from the United States.
 - began by winning the confidence of the Aztec emperor and then overthrew his government.
 - made allies of the enemies of the Aztecs.
 - started by destroying the allies of the Aztecs and then attacked the weakened empire.
- _____ 31. All of the following are accurate statements about haciendas *except*:
- They were usually large farms or cattle ranches.
 - They were usually owned by absentee landlords who lived in Spain.
 - They were given to the conquistadors by the Spanish king as rewards for their service.
 - The Indian laborers often lived under slavelike conditions.
- _____ 32. A primary reason for the war of independence from Spain was
- pressure from the United States to introduce a democracy.
 - the unwillingness of Spain to modernize the country.
 - the unhappiness of the *criollos* at the privileges reserved only for the *peninsulares*.
 - the outrage of the mestizos about their treatment by the Spanish.

- _____ 33. NAFTA countries include all of the following *except*
- a. Spain.
 - b. Mexico.
 - c. Canada.
 - d. the United States.
- _____ 34. All of the following statements are true of Central America's population *except*:
- a. Most of the people of East Asian and South Asian descent live in Honduras.
 - b. Central American Indians make up more than half of the population in Guatemala.
 - c. Mestizos are a large part of El Salvador's population.
 - d. Ninety percent of the people living in Costa Rica are of European—mostly Spanish—descent.
- _____ 35. Compared with Central America, Caribbean culture is more influenced by which of the following ethnic groups?
- a. Spanish
 - b. African
 - c. mestizo
 - d. native Indian
- _____ 36. All of the following factors have been responsible for the armed conflicts troubling Central America for much of its history *except*
- a. a lack of available farmland.
 - b. governments that serve the interests of the wealthy.
 - c. a growing middle class.
 - d. an unequal distribution of farmland.
- _____ 37. Which of the following is an accurate statement about most Central American countries?
- a. Economic and political power, as well as high social status, are mainly in the hands of mestizos and people of European ancestry.
 - b. Political power is held mainly by the military, while a few wealthy mestizo families hold economic power and social status.
 - c. While these countries have been independent nations for a long time, they are still largely controlled by the European nations who ruled them in the past.
 - d. Economic power and high social status are firmly in the hands of people of European ancestry, but political power has shifted to the native Indian and mestizo populations.
- _____ 38. The Bahamas were created by
- a. tectonic activity that thrust mountains up from the ocean floor.
 - b. repeated volcanic eruptions.
 - c. built-up remains of once-living creatures called coral polyps.
 - d. built-up layers of volcanic soil.
- _____ 39. Temperatures in the Caribbean are moderate because of the islands'
- a. nearness to water.
 - b. high mountains.
 - c. location in the tropics.
 - d. elevation.
- _____ 40. The main reason for high rates of migration among Caribbean islanders is
- a. frequent outbreaks of war.
 - b. religious oppression.
 - c. discrimination against minority groups.
 - d. lack of economic opportunity.

- _____ 41. Which of the following statements accurately describes the effect of the landscape or climate of Central America on life in this region?
- Frequent earthquakes and hurricanes make it difficult to grow most crops on the Pacific coastal plain.
 - Heavy rainfall creates exceptionally fertile soil in the Caribbean lowlands.
 - Ethnic groups tend to be isolated from one another because the mountains are difficult to cross.
 - Because the area connects two continents, it has been the site of frequent fighting between North and South American countries, each trying to gain control over the area.
- _____ 42. The climate on the Caribbean coast of Central America is rainier than the climate on the Pacific coast because the Caribbean coast
- receives moisture throughout the year from the northeasterly winds blowing toward Central America.
 - has no high mountains to prevent moisture from reaching the area.
 - lies at a higher elevation.
 - has many inlets and lakes.
- _____ 43. Compared with Guatemala, Costa Rica has a higher percentage of which of the following groups?
- mestizos
 - people of European descent
 - people of African descent
 - people of Indian descent
- _____ 44. The majority of people of African ancestry who live in Central America are the descendants of people who
- were brought to Central America as slaves.
 - escaped from slavery in the United States.
 - migrated from Africa in search of economic opportunity.
 - migrated from the Caribbean islands in the early 1900s.
- _____ 45. All of the following are accurate statements about governments in Central America *except*:
- In most Central American countries, a small minority of rich people dominates the government.
 - For many years, the government in Nicaragua was controlled by one family.
 - For many years, Guatemala was ruled by a series of military dictators.
 - El Salvador is one of the few Central American countries that has historically had a democratically elected government.
- _____ 46. The islands of the Greater Antilles were created by
- repeated volcanic eruptions that built up layers of volcanic soil.
 - tectonic activity that pushed up mountains from the ocean floor.
 - built-up remains of once-living creatures called coral polyps.
 - calcium carbonate, or limestone.
- _____ 47. All of the islands of the Bahamas are
- flat, sandy islands that support little vegetation.
 - made up of rugged, mountainous terrain.
 - made up of active volcanoes.
 - covered with dense rain forest vegetation.

- _____ 48. There are few Indians living on the Caribbean islands today because
- they migrated to Central America after the arrival of Columbus.
 - the mestizos forced them off the land.
 - European cruelty and diseases killed most of them.
 - they moved to the United States in search of work.
- _____ 49. All of the following are accurate statements about the economies of the Caribbean islands *except*:
- Many jobs on the islands have seasonal ups and downs.
 - Agriculture and tourism are the main sources of income in the area.
 - Money spent by tourists is responsible for most of the prosperity of the population.
 - The economy receives a boost from money sent home by people who live outside their homeland.
- _____ 50. Compared with the rest of Brazil, the northeast region
- has a wetter, cooler climate.
 - has a lower standard of living.
 - has a higher population density.
 - has an economy more dependent on industry.
- _____ 51. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the sugar plantations of the northeast region of Brazil?
- For hundreds of years, the workers were enslaved Indians.
 - The majority of the plantations are located on the interior plateau.
 - The success of this crop contributed to the country's reliance on gasohol.
 - In recent years, most sugar plantations have been transformed into plantations for growing coffee.
- _____ 52. By encouraging development of the Brazilian Highlands, the government of Brazil was attempting to solve the problem of
- overcrowding in the coastal cities.
 - a growing scarcity of land to meet the needs of sugar growers.
 - a declining market for cacao and cotton.
 - finding an appropriate place to relocate the Amazon Indian population.
- _____ 53. All of the following are accurate statements about the Amazon River basin *except*:
- It is still a largely unexplored area.
 - It has a year-round growing season.
 - The government has banned further development of the region.
 - The majority of what is left of the original Indian population lives in the region.
- _____ 54. Reasons for poverty in Brazil include all of the following *except*
- a lack of well-paying jobs in the cities.
 - a scarcity of natural resources.
 - poor soil and climate in the northeast.
 - a lack of affordable and available farmland.

- _____ 55. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the current labor force in Brazil?
- With the addition of gasohol production, agriculture is once again the largest source of employment in the country.
 - Despite the growing popularity of ecotourism, less than one half of the labor force is now employed in service industries.
 - The growth of industry in Brazil has produced a skilled, educated, and growing middle class.
 - Together, manufacturing and mining employ the greatest number of people in the country.
- _____ 56. All of the following are characteristics of the Amazon River basin *except*
- a year-round growing season.
 - a rich diversity of plants and animals.
 - thick jungle areas bordered by barren desert areas.
 - Indian tribes who live a traditional lifestyle.
- _____ 57. In the mid-1950s, Brazil's capital was moved from Rio de Janeiro to Brasília because
- the government wanted to draw people away from the coastal cities and develop the interior of the country.
 - many people had already moved to Brasília in search of better job opportunities.
 - Brasília's climate is more appealing than that of Rio de Janeiro.
 - Brasília is more centrally located than Rio de Janeiro.
- _____ 58. After clearing the rain forest for farming, many settlers have discovered that rain forest soil
- becomes quickly exhausted by constant rains and planting.
 - is the most fertile soil in Brazil.
 - needs little irrigation to produce large crop yields every year.
 - turns to red, barren clay only after many years of planting.
- _____ 59. The growth of Brazil's middle class is due in large part to government policies that have
- encouraged the growth of industry.
 - dismantled the plantation system of agriculture.
 - required school attendance beginning at age five.
 - increased pay for agricultural workers.
- _____ 60. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the present labor force in Brazil?
- Agriculture is now a source of employment for only a small percentage of the population.
 - Over half of the population is employed in construction, manufacturing, and mining jobs.
 - The service industry employs the greatest number of people.
 - The bulk of jobs has shifted from the coastal areas to the interior.
- _____ 61. All of the following are policies the Brazilian government adopted to encourage economic growth *except*
- giving away land in the Amazon region.
 - building huge power plants.
 - providing higher pay for low-skilled jobs in urban areas.
 - establishing a bank to lend money to people to start new businesses.

- _____ 62. All of the following are consequences of the economic growth of Brazil *except*
- an increase in poverty in urban areas.
 - a reduction in sugar cane production.
 - the deforestation of the Amazon rain forest.
 - a growth in professional and skilled labor jobs.
- _____ 63. Crucial to the success of the development of Brasília was which of the following?
- distance to the coast
 - a massive road-building project
 - forced relocation of the Panara Indian tribe
 - reliance on gasohol as a source of inexpensive fuel
- _____ 64. Venezuela's economy relies most heavily on which of the following?
- oil reserves in places such as the eastern llanos
 - cattle ranching in the grasslands
 - fertile farmland in the Andean Highlands
 - coffee plantations in mountainous areas
- _____ 65. Why is it difficult for small farmers in Colombia to produce enough to feed their families?
- There is very little fertile land in the country.
 - The climate of the country is too dry to be productive.
 - The agricultural economy has never been developed.
 - They focus their efforts on a single cash crop.
- _____ 66. The Andes have had all of the following effects on the people who live in the area *except*:
- Different crops are grown at different elevations.
 - Trade and interaction with other groups are often limited.
 - Mining is the main economic activity because of the rich mineral resources.
 - Some native Indians have developed unusual physical characteristics that make it easier for them to live at high altitudes.
- _____ 67. The economies of Ecuador and Peru share which of the following characteristics?
- The mestizo population makes up the majority of the large middle class.
 - A minority of people of European descent control most of the country's wealth.
 - Oil revenue has had a great impact on the standard of living in both countries.
 - The majority of the people in both countries are Indians who live by subsistence farming or herding.
- _____ 68. Political conditions in Paraguay have changed in recent years in which of the following ways?
- A democratically elected government was overthrown by the military.
 - A long civil war finally ended.
 - A democratically elected government replaced a military dictatorship.
 - An uprising among the oppressed native Indian population began in the highlands and spread to the cities.
- _____ 69. Compared with the other countries in southern South America, Argentina
- has the lowest per capita income.
 - has the longest running democracy.
 - has the highest percentage of people of European ancestry.
 - has the highest per capita GNP.

- _____ 70. What element of physical geography binds the countries of southern South America together?
- the Andes
 - a tropical rain forest
 - a highland plateau
 - the Plata River system
- _____ 71. In which of the following countries is English the official language?
- Guyana
 - Uruguay
 - Chile
 - Suriname
- _____ 72. The countries of Guyana, Suriname, and French Guiana all share which of the following?
- a large Quechua-speaking population
 - a largely Roman Catholic population
 - a French colonial heritage
 - a large Asian population
- _____ 73. On which of the following do Venezuela's varied climates depend the most?
- distance from the Equator
 - elevation
 - nearness to the ocean
 - natural vegetation
- _____ 74. Oil is found in all of the following sections of Venezuela *except* the
- eastern llanos.
 - Orinoco delta.
 - Guiana Highlands.
 - lowlands near Lake Maracaibo.
- _____ 75. All of the following are problems associated with Colombia's dependence on a single crop *except*:
- A drop in demand for coffee would affect the whole economy.
 - Most of the coffee is exported illegally.
 - A few wealthy families own most of the coffee plantations.
 - If disease strikes the coffee trees, it would affect the entire economy.
- _____ 76. Which of the following is an accurate statement about the relationship between the geographic landscapes of Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Bolivia and the economies of these countries?
- The Andes provide a rich source of natural resources in each country.
 - The Andes provide a natural barrier to the outside world, forcing each country to be economically self-sufficient.
 - The Atacama Desert severely restricts economic opportunities in each country.
 - The beauty of the mountain ranges and rain forests has made tourism the chief source of income in all four countries.
- _____ 77. In what way have the physical characteristics of the Andean countries affected the population of the area?
- The difficulties of navigating through the region made it more difficult for Europeans to settle the area.
 - Indian tribes who have lived for centuries at high altitudes have larger hearts and lungs.
 - The population is centered in the coastal lowlands regions, while the mountains and rain forests remain sparsely populated.
 - The isolation of the region has made marriage between Indians and Europeans far less common than in the rest of South America.

Name: _____

Coach Bailey

- _____ 78. Which of the following accurately describes the climate of Bolivia?
- a. year-round tropical wet climate
 - b. ranges from relatively mild to extremes of cold and heat
 - c. ranges from humid and tropical to cold and semiarid
 - d. moderate temperatures with seasonal rainfall
- _____ 79. An unusual characteristic of politics in Uruguay is that
- a. citizens are required to vote.
 - b. the country has a long tradition of democratic government.
 - c. newspapers publish who voted for each candidate in each election.
 - d. the Indian and mestizo populations hold most of the political power.
- _____ 80. All of the following are accurate statements about Argentina *except*:
- a. The majority of the population is of European ancestry.
 - b. Most of the population lives in cities.
 - c. The gap between the rich and the poor is the smallest in South America.
 - d. It is the wealthiest country in South America.

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Answer Section

MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 204
OBJ: 9.1.1 TOP: Foreign Investment in Latin America
2. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 205
OBJ: 9.1.1 TOP: Political Geography of Latin America
3. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 204
OBJ: 9.1.1 TOP: Effects of Independence in Latin America
4. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 205
OBJ: 9.2.1 TOP: Latin America Place
5. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 206-207
OBJ: 9.2.1 TOP: Latin America Physical Characteristics
6. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 208-209
OBJ: 9.1.3 TOP: Latin America Climate
7. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 212-213
OBJ: 9.2.1|9.1.4|9.1.5
TOP: Latin America|Population Distribution|Population Density
8. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 216-217
OBJ: 9.2.1|9.2.2|9.2.3 TOP: Economy of Mexico|Economy of Honduras
9. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 204
OBJ: 9.1.1 TOP: Latin America History
10. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 208-209
OBJ: 9.1.3 TOP: Latin America Climate
11. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 216-217
OBJ: 9.2.1|9.2.2|9.2.3 TOP: Economy of Cuba|Economy of Honduras
12. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 206-207
OBJ: 9.2.1|9.1.3|9.1.4 TOP: Brazil|Physical Characteristics|Peru
13. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 205
OBJ: 9.2.1 TOP: Caribbean Islands
14. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 210-211
OBJ: 9.1.4 TOP: Latin America Ecosystems
15. ANS: D PTS: 1 DIF: Easy REF: 221-222
OBJ: 10.1.1 TOP: Mexico|Heartland Region
16. ANS: B PTS: 1 DIF: Hard REF: 223-225
OBJ: 10.1.2 TOP: Mexico|Coastal Regions
17. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 221-222
OBJ: 10.1.1 TOP: Mexico|Central Plateau|Plate Tectonics
18. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 222-223
OBJ: 10.1.1 TOP: Characteristics of Mexico City
19. ANS: A PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 227
OBJ: 10.2.1 TOP: Spanish Conquest of Mexico
20. ANS: C PTS: 1 DIF: Medium REF: 228-229
OBJ: 10.2.2 TOP: Causes of the Mexican Revolution

21.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Hard	REF: 228-229
	OBJ: 10.2.3	TOP: Effects of the Mexican Revolution		
22.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 230-231
	OBJ: 10.2.4	TOP: NAFTA (North American Free Trade Association)		
23.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 230-231
	OBJ: 10.2.4	TOP: Mexico Economic Activities		
24.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 221-223
	OBJ: 10.1.1	TOP: Mexico Climate Climate of Central Plateau		
25.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 223
	OBJ: 10.1.2	TOP: Baja Peninsula		
26.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Hard	REF: 229
	OBJ: 10.2.3	TOP: Latifundios Ejidos		
27.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Hard	REF: 221-225
	OBJ: 10.1.1 10.1.2	TOP: Mexico Population Distribution		
28.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Hard	REF: 223-225
	OBJ: 10.1.2	TOP: Mexico Coastal Regions		
29.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 228-229
	OBJ: 10.2.2	TOP: Mexico Democracy		
30.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 227-228
	OBJ: 10.2.2	TOP: Spanish Conquest of Mexico		
31.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 227-228
	OBJ: 10.2.1	TOP: Haciendas		
32.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 227-228
	OBJ: 10.2.2	TOP: Mexico Independence Effects of Spanish Rule		
33.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Easy	REF: 230-231
	OBJ: 10.2.4	TOP: NAFTA (North American Free Trade Association)		
34.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 239
	OBJ: 11.1.2	TOP: Central America People and Cultures		
35.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 239 248
	OBJ: 11.1.2	TOP: Central America and the Caribbean and People and Cultures		
36.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Hard	REF: 241-242
	OBJ: 11.1.2	TOP: Central America Political Conflict		
37.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Hard	REF: 237-242
	OBJ: 11.1.2	TOP: Central America		
38.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 246-247
	OBJ: 11.2.1	TOP: Caribbean Islands and Bahamas		
39.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 246-248
	OBJ: 11.2.1	TOP: Caribbean Islands Climate		
40.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Hard	REF: 250
	OBJ: 11.2.4	TOP: Caribbean Islands Migration		
41.	ANS: C	PTS: 1	DIF: Hard	REF: 237-239
	OBJ: 11.1.1 11.1.2 11.1.2	TOP: Central America Landforms and Climates		
42.	ANS: A	PTS: 1	DIF: Hard	REF: 237-239
	OBJ: 11.1.1	TOP: Central America Climates		
43.	ANS: B	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 239
	OBJ: 11.1.2	TOP: Central America People and Cultures		
44.	ANS: D	PTS: 1	DIF: Medium	REF: 239
	OBJ: 11.1.2	TOP: Central America People and Cultures		

45.	ANS: D OBJ: 11.1.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Central America Government	DIF: Hard	REF: 240-242
46.	ANS: B OBJ: 11.2.1	PTS: 1 TOP: Caribbean Islands and Greater Antilles	DIF: Medium	REF: 246-247
47.	ANS: A OBJ: 11.2.1	PTS: 1 TOP: Caribbean Islands and Bahamas	DIF: Hard	REF: 246-247
48.	ANS: C OBJ: 11.2.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Caribbean Islands People and Cultures	DIF: Medium	REF: 248
49.	ANS: C OBJ: 11.2.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Caribbean Islands Economy	DIF: Hard	REF: 249-250
50.	ANS: B OBJ: 12.1.1	PTS: 1 TOP: Brazil Northeast Region	DIF: Hard	REF: 255-256
51.	ANS: C OBJ: 12.2.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Brazil Northeast Region	DIF: Medium	REF: 255-256
52.	ANS: A OBJ: 12.1.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Brazilian Highlands	DIF: Medium	REF: 257
53.	ANS: C OBJ: 12.1.4	PTS: 1 TOP: Amazon River Basin	DIF: Medium	REF: 257-258
54.	ANS: B OBJ: 12.2.1	PTS: 1 TOP: Brazil Economic Activities	DIF: Hard	REF: 260
55.	ANS: C OBJ: 12.2.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Brazil Economic Growth	DIF: Hard	REF: 261-262
56.	ANS: C OBJ: 12.1.4	PTS: 1 TOP: Amazon River Basin	DIF: Medium	REF: 257-258
57.	ANS: A OBJ: 12.1.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Brasflia Rio de Janeiro Brazilian Highlands	DIF: Medium	REF: 257
58.	ANS: A OBJ: 12.2.4	PTS: 1 TOP: Rain Forest	DIF: Medium	REF: 262-263
59.	ANS: A OBJ: 12.2.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Brazil Economic Growth	DIF: Medium	REF: 260-262
60.	ANS: C OBJ: 12.2.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Brazil Economy Growth	DIF: Hard	REF: 260-262
61.	ANS: C OBJ: 12.2.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Brazil Government Policies	DIF: Medium	REF: 260-261
62.	ANS: B OBJ: 12.2.4	PTS: 1 TOP: Brazil Economic Growth	DIF: Hard	REF: 261-262
63.	ANS: B OBJ: 12.2.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Brazil Government Policies Brasflia	DIF: Medium	REF: 260-261
64.	ANS: A OBJ: 13.1.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Venezuela Economy	DIF: Medium	REF: 268-269
65.	ANS: D OBJ: 13.1.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Colombia Agriculture	DIF: Medium	REF: 270-271
66.	ANS: C OBJ: 13.2.1	PTS: 1 TOP: The Andean Countries People and Environment	DIF: Hard	REF: 273-274
67.	ANS: B OBJ: 13.2.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Ecuador and Economy Peru Economy	DIF: Hard	REF: 274-275
68.	ANS: C OBJ: 13.3.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Paraguay and Political Conditions	DIF: Medium	REF: 279

69.	ANS: D OBJ: 13.3.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Argentina	DIF: Medium	REF: 280-281
70.	ANS: D OBJ: 13.3.1	PTS: 1 TOP: Southern South America Physical Characteristics	DIF: Easy	REF: 278-279
71.	ANS: A OBJ: 13.1.1	PTS: 1 TOP: South America and Languages	DIF: Easy	REF: 267-281
72.	ANS: D OBJ: 13.1.1	PTS: 1 TOP: Guianas	DIF: Hard	REF: 267-268
73.	ANS: B OBJ: 13.1.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Venezuela Climates	DIF: Medium	REF: 268-269
74.	ANS: C OBJ: 13.1.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Venezuela Economy	DIF: Medium	REF: 268-269
75.	ANS: B OBJ: 13.2.1	PTS: 1 TOP: Colombia Economy	DIF: Hard	REF: 269-279
76.	ANS: A OBJ: 13.2.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Andean Countries Physical Characteristics and Economy	DIF: Medium	REF: 272-276
77.	ANS: B OBJ: 13.2.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Andean Countries Physical Characteristics and Population	DIF: Hard	REF: 272-274
78.	ANS: C OBJ: 13.3.2	PTS: 1 TOP: Bolivia	DIF: Medium	REF: 275
79.	ANS: A OBJ: 13.3.3	PTS: 1 TOP: Uruguay Political System	DIF: Medium	REF: 279-280
80.	ANS: C OBJ: 13.1.1	PTS: 1 TOP: Argentina	DIF: Easy	REF: 280-281

Geography - Latin America Review [Answer Strip]

ID: A

- B 9. C 17. A 25. A 33.
- A 10.
- C 1. B 11. A 18. D 26. A 34.
- B 2. A 19. C 27. B 35.
- C 3. D 12. C 20. A 28. C 36.
- A 4. C 13. C 21. A 37.
- C 5. D 14. D 29.
- D 6. C 30. C 38.
- C 7. D 15. B 22.
- B 8. B 16. C 23. B 31. A 39.
- B 24. C 32. D 40.

Geography - Latin America Review [Answer Strip]

ID: A

C 41.

C 48.

C 55.

B 62.

D 70.

C 49.

B 63.

A 71.

A 42.

C 56.

D 72.

B 50.

A 64.

B 43.

C 51.

D 65.

C 74.

D 44.

A 58.

C 66.

B 75.

A 52.

D 45.

A 59.

B 67.

A 76.

C 53.

B 46.

C 60.

C 68.

B 77.

B 54.

A 47.

C 61.

D 69.

C 78.

 A 79.

 C 80.