Geography Comprehensive Final Review - Week 2

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

____ 1. Which is the BEST description of Mexico’s landscape, and what geological force shaped it?
   a. high mountains and plateaus shaped by plate tectonics
   b. high mountain ranges shaped by erosion
   c. plateau desert region shaped by the arid climate
   d. rain forest landscape shaped by volcanic activity

____ 2. To which category do peninsulares, criollos, mestizos, and Indians belong?
   a. agricultural districts
   b. climate regions
   c. social classes
   d. NAFTA consuls

____ 3. After the Mexican revolution, the government bought out hacienda owners and awarded peasants with ejidos, where they practiced subsistence farming. What government program was this?
   a. reapportionment
   b. land redistribution
   c. latifundios
   d. cash crops

____ 4. How does the climate of Central America’s Caribbean coast differ from the climate on the Pacific coast?
   a. The Caribbean coast has a tropical wet climate, and the Pacific coast has a tropical wet and dry climate.
   b. The Caribbean coast has a dry climate, and the Pacific coast has a tropical wet and dry climate.
   c. The Caribbean coast has a tropical wet climate, and the Pacific coast has a dry climate.
   d. The Caribbean coast has a tropical wet climate, and the Pacific coast has a semiarid climate.

____ 5. All of the following are concerns about maquiladoras, factories on the United States-Mexico border, except
   a. they severely lower the GNP of Mexico.
   b. they negatively impact people’s health.
   c. they provide tedious work for low pay.
   d. they create air and water pollution.

____ 6. In which of the following Central American countries is the majority of people of European descent?
   a. El Salvador
   b. Guatemala
   c. Costa Rica
   d. Belize

____ 7. If you were to fly over the Greater Antilles and some of the Lesser Antilles, which would you be most likely to see?
   a. grasslands
   b. large river basins
   c. buffalo
   d. volcanic mountains

____ 8. The three Guianas in South America share all of the following except
   a. similar ethnic composition.
   b. tropical wet climate.
   c. rain forests.
   d. narrow coastal plain.

____ 9. Which of the following resources accounts for Venezuela’s economic wealth?
   a. petroleum
   b. gold
   c. bauxite
   d. timber
10. Look at the circle graphs showing the movement of people in Brazil. Which of the following explains this movement?

- The promise of economic prosperity drew many rural Brazilians to cities.
- The beauty and promise of fertile land drew many city dwellers to the countryside.
- As agricultural methods improved, more people moved to rural areas.
- Earthquakes devastated the farming regions causing many people to move to cities.

11. You are in the largest and least explored region of Brazil, and it is raining. Where are you?
- the Guiana Highlands
- the Amazon River Basin
- the Mato Grosso
- the Brazilian Highlands

12. Why is most of Brazil’s rural population subsistence farmers, despite the fact that the agricultural industry is extremely profitable?
- Only a few of subsistence farmers can afford to own large plantations, the rest work for low wages.
- Coffee is the major cash crop of Brazil, yet most rural Brazilians are not permitted to grow the beans on their land.
- Most farmers live in favelas in the rural northeast where mining is the primary economic activity.
- Only a handful of wealthy families own the large plantations, and most of the rural population own only small plots of land.

13. Why did Brazil create a new capital city, Brasília, in the 1950s?
- It chose Brasilia because the people wanted the capital closer to the industrial centers of the country.
- The existing capital in the country’s interior was too remote and difficult to reach.
- It wanted to ease overcrowding in the country’s two largest cities and expand its vast interior.
- The capital at Salvador was destroyed by flooding, and the new capital was moved inland.
14. Select the words that BEST complete the following sentence: In 1982, Argentina lost a war with ____ over the ____ and agreed to allow ____.
   a. Spain, Falkland Islands, open elections
   b. Great Britain, Falkland Islands, open elections
   c. Great Britain, Falkland Islands, military rule
   d. Spain, Falkland Islands, democratic elections

15. Locate the Andean countries of South America on this map. What economic challenge is unique to Bolivia among the Andean countries?

   a. Bolivia is more mountainous.
   b. Bolivia has a large number of coastal ports.
   c. Bolivia has significantly more landmass.
   d. Bolivia is landlocked.
____ 16. Which of the following BEST explains the ongoing conflict in Nicaragua?
   a. land for farming is unevenly distributed
   b. the many ethnic groups cannot get along with each other
   c. the Indians are attempting to reclaim their native lands
   d. its government sides with poor farmers

____ 17. What early rulers allowed the people of the Middle East to practice their religions, govern important aspects of their lives, and follow laws other than Islamic law?
   a. Persians                              c. Ottoman Turks
   b. Seljuks                              d. Arabs

____ 18. After World War I, Great Britain and France agreed on a division of the Ottoman Empire. What areas of the modern Middle East did the French take as a mandate?
   a. France took the area the British had promised to Husayn ibn ’Ali, which is now Saudi Arabia and Yemen, for colonial rule.
   b. France took the entire Ottoman area and split it between Great Britain and Russia, leaving Turkey to the Ottomans to rule as an independent nation.
   c. France took Syria and Lebanon to govern on behalf of the League of Nations until these countries were ready for independence.
   d. France took Syria in exchange for the British mandate, which set aside a limited area in Iraq for British rule.

____ 19. Far from being an economic eyesore, the Dead Sea is an Israeli profit-making venture. What product does the Dead Sea provide that turns this lifeless sea into productive waters?
   a. oil                                   c. fish
   b. crabs                                 d. potash

____ 20. Which of the following did not happen after Israel handed over control of the Gaza Strip and several West Bank cities to the Palestinians?
   a. Israeli Jews who settled in the West Bank agreed to support the Palestinian state.
   b. A right-wing Israeli assassinated Prime Minster Yitzhak Rabin.
   c. A series of terrorist attacks damaged Israel’s faith in the Palestine government.
   d. The Israeli people elected a new government which mistrusted the peace agreement.

____ 21. Why was losing the West Bank so devastating to Jordan’s economy?
   a. Because Israel gained control, Jordan would need to follow the economic laws of Islam.
   b. Jordan lost a large part of its agricultural production, banking business, tourism, and industry.
   c. Jordan lost its direct access to the Mediterranean Sea and trade.
   d. The strategic defense initiative, which they hoped would protect the West Bank, had cost Jordanians millions of dollars.

____ 22. What is one thing the Syrian government is doing to improve the economy of Syria?
   a. initiate a countrywide vaccination program to protect the sheep herds
   b. give people who fish money to help them buy modern equipment
   c. build dams in the northeast and northwest to irrigate the land
   d. build subsidized housing for farmers and sharecroppers
23. The discovery of oil in the Arabian Peninsula brought enormous wealth to the countries of the area. They used the wealth to build schools, roads, and hospitals. Which of the following did they invest in to replenish its scarcest resource?
   a. equipment that turns sand into coal
   b. desalination plants
   c. saltwater fisheries
   d. evaporation-drip farming methods

24. Why is Sanaa the political but not the economic capital of Yemen?
   a. Aden is strategically located at the entrance of the Red Sea, and ships use the port for refueling, repairs, and transferring cargo.
   b. Sanaa is located in hostile and rugged territory, and many entrepreneurs and investors do not want to settle there.
   c. Sanaa is in the least socially developed region of the Arabian Peninsula, and the people of Yemen want to project a different image.
   d. Aden is home to many of the oil magnates of the region, and much of their money is invested there.

25. President Mustafa Kemal’s efforts to modernize Turkey greatly affected the social life of the nation. Which of the following was not one of his changes?
   a. outlawed a flat-topped hat worn by men
   b. gave women the right to hold office
   c. made children wear school uniforms in the country’s colors
   d. gave women the right to vote

26. Why did resentment against the shah’s rule in Iran develop despite sweeping social reforms?
   a. Profits from Iran’s huge oil industry were channeled into industrial and agricultural development.
   b. Many people still lived in poverty, and the shah ran the country as a dictatorship.
   c. Most Iranians deeply resented his religious policies, which ran counter to their beliefs.
   d. Government employees felt the reforms favored the wealthy and did little to help the common man.

27. What has caused the Aral Sea, located on the border between Kazakhstan and Uzbekistan, to shrink, devastating the region?
   a. global warming in the region
   b. irrigation that diverted fresh water from the sea
   c. pollution from nearby mills
   d. an earthquake that destroyed the landscape

28. What is the area called between two branches of the Nile River in northeastern Egypt, and how do the fellahaeeen use this land?
   a. It is called the Nile Delta, and the fellahaeeen grow crops in the rich, fertile soil without the aid of modern machinery.
   b. It is called Cairo, and the fellahaeeen build pyramids there using the heavy, fertile soil.
   c. It is called the Egyptian Bayou, and the fellahaeeen have grown rich managing regional trading ports.
   d. It is called Pharaoh’s Paradise, and the fellahaeeen graze cattle on grasslands that cover the Pharoahs’ tombs.
29. “In 1952, I overthrew the government of Egypt and became their new leader. I pledged to end Western domination of Egypt, modernize the country and make it a major influence in world politics.” Who would most likely have said this?
   a. Anwar Sadat   c. Gamal Abdel Nasser
   b. Tuareg Maghreb   d. Laurent Kabila

30. Which of these did not result from the Egyptian project that involved the waters of Lake Nasser?
   a. More desert was zoned for farming.
   b. Water was provided to generate electricity.
   c. The salt content of the lake was raised.
   d. Farmers were forced to use chemical fertilizers.

31. What city of the Songhai Empire became an important trading city and center of intellectual influence?
   a. Walata   c. Gao
   b. Wadan   d. Tombouctou

32. Which is a reason Egypt has limited industrial growth despite having the largest number of educated people in the Arab world?
   a. Egypt’s government prefers to spend its dollars building a strong military presence in the region.
   b. Educated professionals move to wealthier countries where salaries are higher.
   c. Egyptians are traditionally farmers and prefer to work on the land like their ancestors.
   d. Mandatory military enlistment results in a disproportionate number of fatalities.

33. My family is free—we live a nomadic life in small groups, speak and write our own language, and practice a unique form of Islam. Who are we?
   a. Turks   c. Maghreb
   b. Tuareg   d. Berbers

34. Which is one reason many African nations have not prospered after gaining independence from European colonial powers?
   a. Colonial powers sent their weakest economic advisors to the new countries, and their recommendations were flawed.
   b. Independence left them with weak economies, and many countries have been unable to overcome or recover from these burdens.
   c. The desert region of the interior is inhospitable to foreign investors, and business interests focused on the coastal Mediterranean cities.
   d. The money endowed upon independence is still tied up in the Bank of England, which is hesitant to make loans to struggling nations.
35. Look at this map of Africa. Which African nation shares borders with Namibia, Zambia, Zimbabwe, and South Africa?

- a. Mozambique
- b. Botswana
- c. Angola
- d. Swaziland

36. Between 1981 and 1983, Nigeria suffered an economic disaster that led to a military coup. What caused the economic disaster?

- a. The costs of cocoa and rubber exports decreased.
- b. The Timbo trees of the rain forests were stricken by disease.
- c. Oil prices fell on the world market.
- d. Massive boulders caused a landslide in the capital city, Abuja.
37. If you lived on the North African coast, why would it be easier for you to have contact with other countries than with people from the interior of your own nation?

a. No navigable rivers connect you to the interior, and the mountains and deserts are major barriers to travel.

b. The cost to sail from North Africa to other countries has declined, whereas high speed rail travel within Africa is too expensive.

c. The interior is populated by indigenous African groups, which oppose modernization from urban dwellers.

d. Wadis make travel to the interior of Africa nearly impossible, while the Spanish Channel at Casablanca is an inexpensive way to reach Spain.
MULTIPLE CHOICE

1. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 221
   OBJ: 10.1.1  TOP: Mountains|Plate Tectonics
2. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 227-228
   OBJ: 10.2.3  TOP: Social Classes
3. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 229
   OBJ: 10.2.3  TOP: Land Distribution
   OBJ: 11.1.1  TOP: Climate
5. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 231
   OBJ: 10.2.4  TOP: Maquiladoras
6. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 239
   OBJ: 11.1.2  TOP: Ethnic Groups
7. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 246
   OBJ: 11.2.1  TOP: Greater Antilles|Lesser Antilles - Physical
8. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 267-268
   OBJ: 13.1.1  TOP: Ethnic Differences|Guianas
9. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: 269
   OBJ: 13.1.2  TOP: Venezuela's Economic Wealth
10. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 256-257
    OBJ: 12.1.2  TOP: Urbanization
11. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 257
    OBJ: 12.1.4  TOP: Amazon River Basin
12. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 260
    OBJ: 12.2.1  TOP: Brazil's Poor
13. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 261
    OBJ: 12.2.1  TOP: Interior Development
    OBJ: 13.3.3  TOP: Argentina|Falkland Islands
15. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 275
    OBJ: 13.2.1  TOP: Bolivia
    OBJ: 11.1.2  TOP: Conflict in Nicaragua
17. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 469
    OBJ: 23.1.1  TOP: Ottoman Empire
18. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 471
    OBJ: 23.1.2  TOP: Effects of WWI
19. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 476
    OBJ: 23.2.1  TOP: The Dead Sea
20. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 481
    OBJ: 23.2.3  TOP: Peace Process
21. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 482
    OBJ: 23.3.1  TOP: West Bank
22. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 485
   OBJ: 23.3.3  TOP: Syrian Agriculture
23. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 488
   OBJ: 23.4.1  TOP: Desalination|Modernization
24. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 492
   OBJ: 23.4.3  TOP: Yemen
25. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: 496
   OBJ: 23.5.1  TOP: Modern Turkey
26. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 498
   OBJ: 23.5.2  TOP: Islamic Unrest
27. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 463
   OBJ: 21.2.4  TOP: Soviet Environmental Impact|Central Asia
28. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 523
   OBJ: 25.1.1  TOP: Nile Delta
29. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 526
   OBJ: 25.1.4  TOP: Egyptian Independence
30. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Hard  REF: 527-528
   OBJ: 25.1.3  TOP: Efforts to Control Nile
31. ANS: D  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 543
   OBJ: 26.1.1  TOP: Tombouctou
32. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 529
   OBJ: 25.1.4  TOP: Egypt's Development
33. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 533
   OBJ: 25.2.2  TOP: Nomads|Tuareg
34. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: 548
   OBJ: 26.2.2  TOP: Economy in Africa
35. ANS: B  PTS: 1  DIF: Easy  REF: 564
   OBJ: 27.4.1  TOP: East and Southern Africa|Map Reading
36. ANS: C  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 553
   OBJ: 26.3.2  TOP: Dependence on Oil|Economic Problems
37. ANS: A  PTS: 1  DIF: Medium  REF: 531
   OBJ: 25.2.1  TOP: North African Landscape