

# World Geography

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## Final Exam

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Bradley

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Please do all of the objective and short answers on this exam. Short answers should be written on a separate piece of paper. Students taking the exam in school should write the answers in pencil so mistakes can be erased.

# Chapter 1

## How Geographers Look at the World

### I MATCHING

Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

- |       |   |                        |
|-------|---|------------------------|
| _____ | 1. people's surroundings  | A. cardinal directions |
| _____ | 2. the way of life of people in different places                                  | B. absolute location   |
| _____ | 3. the 0° latitude line   | C. topography          |
| _____ | 4. the 0° longitude line  | D. environment         |
| _____ | 5. north, south, east, and west   | E. Equator             |
| _____ | 6. a way of representing the rounded earth on a flat surface                      | F. culture             |
| _____ | 7. the position of a place  | G. Prime Meridian      |
| _____ | 8. region located at 23½°N  | H. map projection      |
| _____ | 9. the physical features of the earth's surface                                   | I. Tropic of Cancer    |
| _____ | 10. projection in which all parallels and the central meridian are straight lines | J. sinusoidal          |
|       |   | K. <i>geographia</i>   |
|       |   | L. key                 |
|       |   | M. compass rose        |
|       |   | N. grid system         |
|       |   | O. political map       |

### II MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. Location is an important theme in geography because
- it is not possible to find the exact location of places on the earth.
  - all places on the earth can be located in either absolute or relative terms.
  - all places on the earth can be located only by using a network of lines.
  - all places on the earth can be located only in a relative way.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Geographers use political science to help them
- see how people in different places are governed.
  - understand the way that places looked in the past.
  - gain insights into the culture of the people in a place.
  - see how people adapt to the environment.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Maps are a valuable tool for geographers because they show  
 a. facts arranged in columns and rows.    c. the location of places.  
 b. comparisons.    d. the styles of people's houses.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Great circles are useful for planning airplane routes because  
 a. great circles are parallel.  
 b. great circles divide the earth into many different parts.  
 c. the path of a great circle is the shortest distance between two places.  
 d. great circles are easy to see on a map projection.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. Cartographers use symbols on maps to show  
 a. the curved surface of the earth.    c. different scales.  
 b. natural and constructed features.    d. latitude and longitude.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The question "How are people and places connected?" is important to the geographic theme of  
 a. region.    c. place.  
 b. movement.    d. human/environment interaction.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. An area that focuses on a central point with surrounding territory linked to it by movement or by people's wants and needs is called  
 a. a functional region.    c. a relative location.  
 b. a place.    d. a specified region.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Political maps are useful to geographers who want to know how  
 a. the natural environment has influenced political decisions.  
 b. the activities of people affect their physical environment.  
 c. the location of resources affects the way people make decisions.  
 d. a region looked 200 years ago.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The study of geography is made more manageable by  
 a. dividing the earth into regions.  
 b. the vast amount of literature that has been written by cartographers.  
 c. relating it to the study of history, economics, sociology, anthropology, and political science.  
 d. analyzing the natural disasters that occur throughout the world.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. The question, "What is it like there?" relates to the theme of  
 a. region.    c. place.  
 b. human/environment interaction.    d. movement.

21a. How can people find the exact locations of places on the earth?

21b. Explain how different map projections are used for different purposes.



# Chapter 2

## Looking at the Earth

### I MATCHING

Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

- |       |  |                 |
|-------|--|-----------------|
| _____ | 1. the air that surrounds the earth  | A. erosion      |
| _____ | 2. the earth's crust   | B. archipelago  |
| _____ | 3. mountains formed when lava rises through the earth's crust                              | C. water cycle  |
| _____ | 4. wearing away of the earth's surface by wind, flowing water, and glaciers                | D. atmosphere   |
| _____ | 5. a narrow piece of land that connects two large landmasses                               | E. lithosphere  |
| _____ | 6. a group of islands  | F. fossil fuels |
| _____ | 7. the regular movement of water from ocean to air to ground to ocean                      | G. recycle      |
| _____ | 8. elements formed from the remains of plants and animals that lived millions of years ago | H. isthmus      |
| _____ | 9. to reuse nonrenewable resources   | I. volcanoes    |
| _____ | 10. the part of the earth where life is found  | J. biosphere    |
|       |  | K. renewable    |
|       |  | L. minerals     |
|       |  | M. glaciers     |
|       |  | N. stream       |
|       |  | O. weathering   |

### II MULTIPLE CHOICE

In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The sun's great mass creates
- asteroids.
  - the hydrosphere.
  - the kind of surface that the earth is made up of.
  - the gravitation that keeps objects revolving around the sun.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. Folds occur when  
 a. the earth's moving plates squeeze the earth's surface until it buckles.  
 b. the continental shelves drop steeply to the ocean floor.  
 c. coastal plains meet interior plains.  
 d. a tsunami occurs.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Some people consider Europe and Asia to be one continent because they  
 a. have similar climates. c. are actually part of one huge landmass.  
 b. have similar political systems. d. lack political boundaries between them.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. The greatest number of lakes are found in  
 a. shallow areas near the coasts of continents.  
 b. dry places where people have cut down trees and plants.  
 c. areas where glacial movement cut deep valleys.  
 d. areas where earthquakes most frequently occur.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The main source of groundwater is  
 a. glaciers that melted millions of years ago.  
 b. rain that filters through the soil.  
 c. water from the ocean that has had its salt removed.  
 d. wells dug by people in rural areas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. The value of a resource is determined by  
 a. its cost on the world market.  
 b. the wealth of the country in which it is found.  
 c. its use, supply, and changes over time.  
 d. whether it is a mineral or a fossil fuel.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. Two countries are interdependent when  
 a. their governments are similar. c. they have similar climates.  
 b. they depend on each other for certain resources or goods. d. their resources are similar.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Earthquakes occur most frequently where  
 a. two different weather patterns meet. c. different plates meet each other.  
 b. tidal waves are common. d. glaciers have once been present.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. A landform that is higher than the surrounding land and has at least one steep side is a  
 a. cliff. b. plain. c. plateau. d. continental shelf.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Of the earth's water supply,  
 a. 3 percent is freshwater. c. 90 percent is found in oceans.  
 b. 50 percent is suitable for drinking. d. more than 50 percent is in glaciers and icecaps.

21a. How have internal forces changed the surface of the earth over time?


21b. How has the natural distribution of resources influenced how countries relate to one another?



# Chapter 4


## *Environments, Peoples, and Cultures*

### **MATCHING**

 Match each item in Column A with the items in Column B. Write the correct letters in the blanks.

- |  |                           |
|--|---------------------------|
| _____ 1. the way of life of a group of people  | A. religion               |
| _____ 2. a group's political system  | B. free enterprise        |
| _____ 3. people who study the structure of a society                                 | C. standard of living     |
| _____ 4. measure of the quality of life based on available material goods            | D. Montreal Protocol      |
| _____ 5. the value of all goods and services produced annually by citizens           | E. Age of Discovery       |
| _____ 6. an organized way of worshipping a spiritual being                           | F. ozone layer            |
| _____ 7. a tool of communication   | G. nationalism            |
| _____ 8. system under which businesses operate with little governmental interference | H. pollution              |
| _____ 9. economic system such as that in the United States                           | I. culture                |
| _____ 10. "buffer zone" in the atmosphere  | J. government             |
|  | K. sociologists           |
|  | L. language               |
|  | M. chlorofluorocarbons    |
|  | N. capitalism             |
|  | O. gross national product |

### **MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. A business that produces goods or services is called a(n)  
 a. technology.      b. industry.      c. subsistence.      d. trade.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The earliest form of economic activity was  
 a. trade.      b. barter.      c. agriculture.      d. weaving.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. Villages often began in locations at which
- trade routes crossed.
  - mild climates and fertile lands were located.
  - trees were plentiful.
  - skilled artisans were located.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Traditional agriculture is also known as
- subsistence farming.
  - hand-to-hand farming.
  - crop rotation.
  - commercial farming.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. A major challenge associated with rapid population growth is
- the abandonment of farmlands.
  - providing adequate food for the world's population.
  - providing jobs.
  - depletion of renewable resources.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. About one-third of the earth's surface is
- water
  - desert.
  - not suitable for agricultural development.
  - land.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. The Industrial Revolution introduced
- power-driven machinery.
  - workers' unions.
  - mobility among people, leading to greater cultural contact.
  - a period of "rebirth."
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. Zero population growth occurs when
- there is no immigration.
  - people are remaining in the same location.
  - the birthrate and death rate are the same.
  - there is no movement from industry to industry.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. The spread of people, ideas, practices, and goods from one culture to another is known as
- cultural diffusion.
  - cultural projection.
  - cultural exploration.
  - cultural placement.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Places where civilizations began are known as
- pre-historical sites.
  - culture hearths.
  - cultural barriers.
  - culture zones.

21a. What are some ways in which cultures are shaped?

21b. What are some environmental challenges currently faced by the world's people?





 Unit  
3

# Unit 3 Test

## Latin America

### MULTIPLE CHOICE

 In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The largest land area of Latin America is made up of  
 a. the Caribbean islands.                      c. Central America.  
 b. Middle America.                                d. South America.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. Two prominent mountain ranges in Mexico are  
 a. the Sierra Madre Occidental and the Sierra Madre Oriental.  
 b. the Guiana Highlands and Lesser Antilles.  
 c. the Brazilian Highlands and the Andes.  
 d. the Andes and Selvas.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. Located in Brazil, Bolivia, and Peru, the Mato Grosso is  
 a. a sparsely populated plateau of forests and grasslands.  
 b. a dense forestland.  
 c. an expansive area of plains.  
 d. a small mountain range.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Latin American countries are among the world's leading producers of  
 a. platinum.                                        c. oil and natural gas.  
 b. petrochemicals.                                d. balsam wood.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Southern Mexico and Central America have a \_\_\_\_\_ climate.  
 a. Mediterranean                                c. tropical rain forest  
 b. humid subtropical                                d. marine west coast
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The first people to settle present-day Latin America were  
 a. Portuguese.                                    c. Spanish.  
 b. Native American.                                d. Egyptian.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Asians first settled in Latin America during the  
 a. 1700s.                      b. 1500s.                      c. 1200s.                      d. 1800s.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The official language of most Latin American countries is  
 a. Spanish.                      b. English.                      c. Italian.                      d. Portuguese.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. The "populated rim of South America," where most of the population lives, is located  
 a. in the Central America area.                      c. around the South American coast.  
 b. in Mexico.    d. in the West Indies.
- \_\_\_\_\_ 10. The most populated Spanish-speaking nation in the world is  
 a. Brazil.    c. Chile.  
 b. Argentina.    d. Mexico.




- \_\_\_\_\_ 11. The Maya created an empire in
  - a. Central America and southern Mexico.
  - b. present-day Brazil.
  - c. Colombia.
  - d. Paraguay.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 12. The Aztec developed a complex political system that was
  - a. patterned after the Roman system.
  - b. headed by an emperor.
  - c. a democracy.
  - d. used as a model for future political systems.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 13. The Inca were known for their
  - a. skill in medicine.
  - b. knowledge of astronomy.
  - c. skill in architecture and construction.
  - d. elaborate gardens.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 14. Brazil was claimed by the \_\_\_\_\_ in the 1500s.
  - a. Spanish
  - b. Portuguese
  - c. Mexicans
  - d. Italians
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 15. The first Latin American country to gain independence from European control was
  - a. Haiti.
  - b. Argentina.
  - c. Cuba.
  - d. Brazil.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 16. Rapid change was brought to Latin America between 1940 and 1970, largely as a result of
  - a. immigration to the area.
  - b. an influx of tourists.
  - c. trade agreements that guaranteed financial assistance to struggling Latin American businesses.
  - d. industrialization.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 17. During colonial times, the official religion of the Spanish colonies and Brazil was
  - a. Protestantism.
  - b. Roman Catholicism.
  - c. Eastern Orthodoxy.
  - d. Greek Orthodoxy.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 18. In Latin America, life and most social events are centered around the
  - a. church.
  - b. community.
  - c. family.
  - d. state.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 19. Latin American economies are based on
  - a. service industries.
  - b. agriculture.
  - c. education.
  - d. fishing and trade.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 20. Latin America's move toward industrialization has been slowed in part by
  - a. a lack of money.
  - b. a poor educational system.
  - c. insufficient interest in the industrialization process.
  - d. inadequate room for building and expansion.

**Unit  
4**

**Unit 4 Test**

*Europe*

**MULTIPLE CHOICE**

 In the blank at the left, write the letter of the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- \_\_\_\_\_ 1. The Scandinavian Peninsula in northern Europe is made up of
  - a. the British Isles.
  - b. Spain and Portugal.
  - c. Italy.
  - d. Norway and Sweden.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 2. During the Ice Ages, glaciers formed fjords, or \_\_\_\_\_, along Norway's coastline.
  - a. deep valleys that extend to the ocean
  - b. continental shelves made of rock and stone
  - c. mineral deposits that create small islands
  - d. patterns of erosion that now contain fertile soil for farming
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 3. The most visible geographic feature of Denmark is
  - a. the towering mountain range that runs around its perimeter.
  - b. the deep gorges that were formed as the result of glacial activity.
  - c. the active volcano that provides a moderating effect on Denmark's climate.
  - d. the Jutland Peninsula.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 4. Marshes in southwestern Denmark result from
  - a. very heavy rains during most of the year.
  - b. inadequate fertilization of the farming lands.
  - c. tides of the North Sea.
  - d. a high water table and shallow grasslands.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 5. Europe's Iberian Peninsula is made up of
  - a. Spain and Portugal.
  - b. France.
  - c. Italy.
  - d. Denmark.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 6. The Apennine Peninsula forms
  - a. Spain and Portugal.
  - b. Italy.
  - c. Greece.
  - d. Finland.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 7. Great Britain, Ireland, and many smaller islands make up the
  - a. United Republic.
  - b. British Isles.
  - c. Balearic Islands.
  - d. nation of England.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 8. The largest section of the Alpine Mountain system is made up of the
  - a. Carpathians.
  - b. Apennines.
  - c. Northwest Mountains.
  - d. Alps.
  
- \_\_\_\_\_ 9. Many of Scandinavia's lakes have been formed as a result of
  - a. increasingly cold temperatures.
  - b. melting glaciers that retreated after the last Ice Age.
  - c. shifts in the earth's tectonic plates.
  - d. human effort.

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