2.1 Multiple Choice Questions

What shapes the fundamental form of Earth's surface?
 A) geology
 B) anthropology
 C) politics
 D) economics
 E) social development
 Answer: A
 Diff: 1
 Topic/section: 2.1 Geology: A Restless Earth
 Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
 GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface
 Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills
 Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.2: Describe the aspects responsible for shaping Earth's surface

2) The geophysical theory that Earth is comprised of large geologic platforms that move slowly across its surface is referred to as

A) upthrust.
B) fault lines.
C) geologic movement.
D) sea-floor spreading.
E) plate tectonics.
Answer: E
Diff: 2
Topic/section: 2.1.1 Plate Tectonics
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.1: Explain tectonic plate theory

3) By signing the Kyoto protocol, Western industrialized countries agreed to reduce their emissions back to

_ levels by the year 2012 A) 1975 B) 1980 C) 1990 D) 1996 E) 2000 Answer: C Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.1.1 Plate Tectonics Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.12: Describe the major issues underlying the international controversy over reducing global warming emissions 4) According to plate tectonics theory, large _____ circulate molten rock in different directions within Earth's mantle. A) waves B) convection cells C) conductive cells D) magnetic cells E) subduction cells Answer: B Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.1.1 Plate Tectonics Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.1: Explain tectonic plate theory 5) An estimated 20,000 people died in March 2011 from the combination of an earthquake and a tsunami in coastal A) The Philippines B) Japan C) Indonesia D) China E) Guatamala. Answer: B Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.1.1 Plate Tectonics Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.1: Explain tectonic plate theory

6) The circum-Pacific zone of activity, from the western Americas (both North and South) to East Asia,

is particularly active and is often referred to as the

A) Pacific Rim of Fire.

B) Subduction zone.

C) massive fault line.

D) Transform zone.

E) Atlantic Instability Area.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.1.2 Geologic Hazards

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.2: Describe the aspects responsible for shaping Earth's surface

7) During the 1991 eruption of Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines, _____ people were evacuated, although 800 did die in the disaster

A) 10,000 B) 40,000 C) 60,000

D) 80,000

E) 100,000

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.1.2 Geologic Hazards

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.2: Describe the aspects responsible for shaping Earth's surface

8) Which of the following is NOT one of Earth's climate controls?

A) incoming solar energy

B) anthropogenic systems

C) latitude

D) interaction between land and water

E) global pressure systems and wind patterns

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.15: Describe the distribution of the world's major bioregions

9) Which of the following is NOT one of the Earth's climatic controls? A) Topography B) Latitude C) 11 year sunspots D) Interaction between land and water E) Global pressure systems Answer: C Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls Bloom's Taxonomy: Application GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate 10) Which of the following poses the greatest threat to the habitat of polar bears? A) poaching B) spread of disease C) encroachment by humans D) polar ice melting E) ozone depletion Answer: D Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls Bloom's Taxonomy: Application GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.10a: Explain the greenhouse effect 11) As a general rule, the atmosphere cools by 3.5° F for every 1,000 feet gained in elevation. This is called A) the adiabatic lapse rate. B) the subsolar point. C) the rate of condensation. D) orographic effect. E) the rain shadow effect. Answer: A Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate

12) Upland and mountainous areas are usually wetter than the adjacent lowland areas because of the ______ whereby rising air is cooled and loses its ability to hold moisture as it flows up and over mountains, resulting in rain and snowfall A) adiabatic lapse rate B) subsolar point C) rain shadow effect D) rate of condensation E) orographic effect Answer: E Diff: 2 Topic/section: 2.2.2 World Climate Regions Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate 13) A standard scheme, called the _____, devised in the early 20th century, is used to describe the world's diverse climates. A) Vön Thunen model B) Zelinsky's classification C) Baron la Salle's model's D) Alfred Wagener's system E) Köppen system Answer: E Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.2.2 World Climate Regions Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate 14) What is weather? A) local areas that possess extreme temperature variability over extended periods of time B) the long-term condition of the Earth's atmosphere at a given location C) the atmospheric conditions that are responsible for the formation of regions such as deserts D) the short-term day-to-day expression of atmospheric processes E) monthly average precipitation and temperature Answer: D Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.2.2 World Climate Regions Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate

regions

15) The Koppen system, a 2-part classification system including an upper and lower case letter, is a standard system used to classify A) climate. B) landforms. C) tectonic activity. D) vegetation. E) languages. Answer: A Diff: 4 Topic/section: 2.2.2 World Climate Regions Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate 16) Climographs do not contain information about A) average high temperatures. B) average low temperatures. C) average relative humidity. D) average precipitation. E) annual precipitation. Answer: C Diff: 5 Topic/section: 2.2.2 World Climate Regions Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn, Outcomes: L.O.2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate 17) Anthropogenic emissions are caused by A) people. B) animals. C) climate. D) rocks. E) volcanoes. Answer: A Diff: 2 Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

18) What pair of countries contributes the most greenhouse emissions into the atmosphere?

A) England and Ireland

B) Germany and France

C) United States and China

D) Japan and South Korea

E) Russia and India

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

19) The U.S. opposed the Kyoto Protocol in part because

A) the U.S. is and has not been a significant contributor to greenhouse gas emissions.

B) while the U.S. has contributed greatly to greenhouse gas emissions in the past, in recent years it has made substantial efforts in reducing these emissions.

C) there is no scientific evidence whatsoever supporting a correlation between greenhouse emissions and climate change.

D) atmospheric emission reductions could potentially harm the U.S. economy.

E) no other industrialized country supports the Kyoto Protocol.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 5. Demonstrate an understanding of the impact of science on society

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.12: Describe the major issues underlying the international controversy over reducing global warming emissions

20) Which of the following is a fossil fuel?

A) petroleum
B) wood
C) hydrogen/fuel cell
D) ethanol
E) nuclear energy
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.12: Describe the major issues underlying the international controversy over reducing global warming emissions

21) Which country's GHG emissions surpassed those of the United States in 2008, which until that year had historically been the world's largest emitter?

A) China

B) Germany

C) Brazil

D) Canada

E) Japan

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

22) Which of the following statements regarding the production greenhouse gases is true?

A) China's annual GHG emissions now surpasses those of the United States.

B) Russia produces the highest amounts of greenhouse gases.

C) India produces the same amount of greenhouse gases per capita as the U.S.

D) Brazil ranks second only to France in its production of greenhouse gases.

E) all of the answer choices are correct

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

23) Which of the following is an example of the possible effects of climate change?

A) The U.S. wheat belt may receive more rainfall.

B) Grain production is likely to increase.

C) Canada and Russia may experience shorter growing seasons.

D) Sea level will rise.

E) New islands will appear as sea level decreases.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

24) The increase in greenhouse gases during the last 130 years is primarily a result of

A) the excessive burning of fossil fuels by humans.

B) the escape of these gases from plate boundaries and volcanoes.

C) increased sunspot activity that accelerates plant photosynthesis rates.

D) the release of excessive amounts of carbon from the oceans.

E) widespread use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

25) Which of the following is NOT one of the natural green house gases?

A) methane

B) carbon dioxide

C) ozone

D) water vapor

E) helium

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.10a: Explain the greenhouse effect

26) Which of the following statements about greenhouse gases is most accurate?

A) Greenhouse gases have never been very stable, and have increased dramatically in the past 130 years.

B) Greenhouse gases were fairly stable throughout most of human history, but have decreased dramatically in the past 130 years.

C) Greenhouse gases have never been very stable, but have decreased dramatically in the past 130 years.

D) Greenhouse gases were fairly stable throughout most of human history, but have increased dramatically in the past 130 years.

E) Greenhouse gases increased steadily through most of human history, but have remained stable over the past 130 years.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

27) In which city did representatives from the countries of the world meet and create the first international agreement on climate change?

A) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

B) Paris, France

C) Kyoto, Japan

D) Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

E) Calcutta, India

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

28) If climate change occurs to a significant degree, it is likely to have all of the following consequences, EXCEPT A) melting of the polar ice caps. B) lower sea levels. C) changing rainfall patterns. D) more intense tropical storms. E) longer growing season in Canada. Answer: B Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.10a: Explain the greenhouse effect 29) Which of the following is NOT a significant greenhouse gas? A) carbon dioxide B) methane C) chlorofluorocarbons D) molecular nitrogen E) nitrous oxide Answer: D Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming 30) What is the major source of carbon dioxide? A) aerosol sprays and refrigerants B) by-product of cattle and sheep digestion C) burning fossil fuels D) widespread use of chemical fertilizers in agriculture E) burning associated with rainforest clearing Answer: C Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

31) What did countries that ratifed the Kyoto Protocol agree to do?

A) eliminate their emissions of major greenhouse gases

B) reduce their emissions of major greenhouse gases below 1990 levels

C) keep their emissions of major greenhouse gases at current levels

D) allow their emission of major greenhouse gases to go no higher than 10% above current levels

E) eliminate their emissions of greenhouse gases and all other pollutants by 2010

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.12: Describe the major issues underlying the international controversy over reducing global warming emissions

32) Why are less developed countries (LDCs) reluctant to sign the Kyoto Protocol?

A) Restricted emissions from most-developed countries (MDCs) created the problem.

B) Emissions accumulated in the atmosphere from less developed countries since the nineteenth century and is the major culprit of today's problem

C) Signing the Kyoto Protocol could limit the economic future of LDCs.

D) Up to now, LDCs such as China and India have added very little to the build-up of

greenhouse gases and have stable or descreasing emission rates.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.12: Describe the major issues underlying the international controversy over reducing global warming emissions 33) This term refers to the position taken by developing countries such as China and India, which argue that, because Western industrial countries in North America and Europe have been burning large amounts of fossil fuels since the mid-19th century and because CO₂ stays in the atmosphere for hundreds of years, these countries caused the global warming problem and therefore should fix it. A) Carbon inequity B) Carbon sequestration C) Social justice D) Economic rationalism E) Rational equity Answer: A Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.12: Describe the major issues underlying the international controversy over reducing global warming emissions

34) The natural process of the Earth's atmosphere heating through the trapping of reradiated infrared radiation is known as
A) the greenhouse effect.
B) thermal inversion.
C) solar heating.
D) climate change.
E) subduction.
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

35) Which substance is of great concern to scientists studying human-generated greenhouse gases, and is thought to increase such that the earth's climate will be irrevocably changed by 2020? A) chlorofluorocarbons B) carbon dioxide C) methane D) nitrous oxide E) ozone Answer: B Diff: 4 Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming 36) Water planners use the concept of ______ to map where water problems exist and also to predict where future problems will occur. A) water stress B) cation ratio C) water predictive analysis D) systems analysis E) water output prediction solutions Answer: A Diff: 2 Topic/section: 2.3 Water: A Scarce World Resource Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress 37) Hydrologists predict that ______ percent of Africa's population will experience Water shortages by 2025 A) 35 B) 45 C) 60 D) 75 E) 90 Answer: D Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.3 Water: A Scarce World Resource Bloom's Taxonomy: Application GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress

38) Globally, about ______ percent of the world's freshwater usage is for agriculture. A) 50 B) 60 C) 70 D) 80 E) 40 Answer: C Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.3.1 Water Scarcity Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 15. How physical systems affect human systems Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress 39) Currently, about ______ of the world's population lives in areas where water shortages are common A) 25% B) 40% C) 50% D) 65% E) 75% Answer: C Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.3.1 Water Scarcity Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress 40) In Haiti, even before the 2010 earthquake, almost ______% of all deaths of children under five were directly tied to waterborne diseases A) 70 B) 50 C) 40 D) 30 E) 20 Answer: E Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.3.2 Water Sanitation Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress

41) An assemblage of local plants, animals, and insects covering a large area such as a tropical rainforest or a grassland is called a

A) bioregion.

B) bionicle.

C) biosphere.

D) biogeography.

E) biore.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.4 Bioregions: The Globalization of Nature

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

42) Tropical rainforests typically

A) have rich soils.

B) have three major levels of vegetation.

C) are located 30 degrees or more from the equator.

D) have at least one dry season.

E) have low average temperatures.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.4.1 Tropical Rain Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

43) Tropical forests are not well-suited for intensive agriculture because

A) the excessive amount of rainfall in the region tends to prohibit effective plant growth.

B) available nutrients are stored in tropical forest vegetation, so when the ground cover and trees are removed, the nutrients are removed, too.

C) the ground layer of vegetation in tropical forests is so thick that the land is extremely difficult to clear.

D) the temperatures in tropical forests are too high to allow feasible crop production.

E) they tend to be located too far inland.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.4.1 Tropical Rain Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

44) Tropical rainforest canopies are generally

A) a two-layer canopy that is thickest in its upper layer and thin in its lower layer.

B) a two-layer canopy that is thickest in its lower layer and thin in its upper layer.

C) The dense tropical forest vegetation is usually arrayed in three distinct levels that are adapted to increasing amounts of sunlight, from the treetops to the darker forest floor

D) The dense tropical forest vegetation is usually arrayed in three distinct levels that are adapted to decreasing amounts of sunlight, from the treetops to the darker forest floor

E) a one-layer canopy.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.1 Tropical Rain Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

45) The nutrients that are available for plant growth in tropical rainforests tend to be stored in

A) the uppermost layer of the soil.

B) the bottommost layer of the soil.

C) a layer that is approximately one meter below the surface.

D) the decaying vegetative material that has fallen on the rainforest floor.

E) the living plants.

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.1 Tropical Rain Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

46) Seasonal rain forest trees are _____, meaning they shed their leaves during the harsh dry season in order to slow or completely halt growth.

A) deciduous

B) evergreen

C) savanna

D) stunted

E) steppes

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.2 Tropical Seasonal Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate regions

47) What world region is experiencing the highest rate of tropical deforestation?

A) Africa

B) South America

C) East Asia

D) Southeast Asia

E) North America

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.17: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in high-latitude forests

48) The amount of tropical forest that is lost each year is equivalent to the size of what U.S. state?

A) Rhode Island B) Texas C) Alaska D) Delaware E) Wisconsin Answer: E Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.17: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in high-latitude forests 49) About half of the tropical forests that are lost each year are located in what part of the world? A) Amazon Basin of South America B) Southeast Asia C) tropical Africa D) the Caribbean E) Oceania Answer: A Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.17: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in high-latitude forests 50) What is the major cause of widespread cutting of tropical rainforests? A) the recent globalization of commerce in international wood products B) an expansion of farmlands in tropical regions C) intensified efforts to protect the forests from wildfires by harvesting D) rising worldwide demand for paper E) urban sprawl Answer: A Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.16: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in tropical latitude forests

51) Which of the following is one of the factors most responsible for the destruction of tropical rainforests?

A) the world's growing appetite for beef

B) a tree disease that was accidentally carried to tropical forests around the world

C) intensified efforts to protect the forests from wildfires by harvesting

D) flooding

E) drought

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluation

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.16: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in tropical latitude forests

52) The world's growing appetite for what food product is a leading cause of tropical deforestation?

A) pork

B) sugar

C) lamb

D) bananas

E) beef

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.16: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in tropical latitude forests

53) Today, the primary driver of tropical deforestation is

A) land appropriation for national park lands.

B) plantation farming.

C) lack of formal education.

D) recent globalization of commerce in international wood products.

E) overpopulation.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.16: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in tropical latitude forests

54) In what type of bioregion is desertification most likely to occur? A) tropical forests B) temperate forests C) coniferous forests D) tundra E) grasslands Answer: E Diff: 2 Topic/section: 2.4.5 Deserts and Grasslands Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate regions 55) With what bioregion is the term "steppe" associated? A) grasslands B) tropical forests C) savanna D) coniferous forests E) tundra Answer: A Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.4.5 Deserts and Grasslands Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions 56) In which parts of the world has desertification been the most serious problem? A) Southeast Asia and Oceania B) Western and Southern Europe C) Southeast Asia and North America D) Africa, Australia, and South Asia and North America E) Canada and Eastern Europe Answer: D Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.4.5 Deserts and Grasslands Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate regions

57) In the 1930s, which country experienced desertification known as the "Dust Bowl"? A) China B) Argentina C) Turkey D) United States E) Spain Answer: D Diff: 4 Topic/section: 2.4.5 Deserts and Grasslands Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate regions 58) In the ______ climate regions, where precipitation exceeds 10 inches, a prolonged summer-season drought of three or four months produces a unique array of grasses, shrubs, and trees.

A) Humid Sub-tropical

B) Tropical SavannaC) Climatic Savanna

D) Prairie

E) Mediterranean

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.4.6 Mediterranean Shrubs and Woodlands

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate regions

59) Why does the timber industry prefer softwood species over hardwood trees of the temperate forest?

A) because the hardwoods are heavier and more difficult to transport

B) because the hardwoods are more difficult to mill

C) because the softwoods are ideal for making fine furniture

D) because the softwoods are more plentiful

E) This is a trick question; the timber industry does NOT prefer softwood species of trees.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.7 Temperate Deciduous Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.15: Describe the distribution of the world's major bioregions

60) This bioregion is associated with the widespread temperate C climate, where precipitation falls year-round in amounts of 30–60 inches, summers are warm, and winters are cold, yet no month

averages below freezing.

A) Temperate Deciduous Forest

B) Evergreen

C) Mediterranean Shrub and Woodland

D) Tropical Rainforest

E) Tropical Savanna

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.7 Temperate Deciduous Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

61) In Canada and Alaska, evergreen, needleleaf forests are called ______ referring to their near arctic location A) conifers B) boreal forests C) tundra D) semi-deciduous forests E) native forests Answer: B Diff: 2 Topic/section: 2.4.8 Evergreen Forests Bloom's Taxonomy: Application GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.9: Describe the location of the world's major climate regions 62) Why is there special concern about timber firms in Japan and China purchasing logs from North American evergreen forests? A) Japan gets a discount on the logs. B) Japan does not hire U.S. workers to cut the trees. C) These trees are often cut from public forests in the U.S. and Canada. D) At this time, the U.S. and Japan are involved in a larger trade dispute. E) all of the above Answer: C Diff: 3 Topic/section: 2.4.8 Evergreen Forests Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

63) Reportedly, half of this country's lumber was cut and milled illegally by gangs of workers allegedly

organized and controlled by the the country's mafia

A) Italy

B) Venezuela

C) Ukraine

D) Russia

E) Poland

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.8 Evergreen Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

GeoStandard1: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

64) This bioregion has two versions: the expansive *arctic* version of the far northern hemisphere and, sharing many similar traits, the *alpine* version found at high elevations in mountainous areas worldwide.

A) Tundra
B) Boreal
C) Taiga
D) The chaparral
E) Evergreen
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Topic/section: 2.4.9 Tundra
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.15: Describe the distribution of the world's major bioregions

2.2 True/False Questions

According to plate tectonics theory, large convection cells circulate molten rock in different directions within Earth's mantle.
 Answer: TRUE
 Diff: 2
 Topic/section: 2.1.1 Plate Tectonics
 Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
 GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface
 Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry
 Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.1: Explain tectonic plate theory

2) The Himalaya Mountains were created by the forces of colliding tectonic plates.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.1.1 Plate Tectonics

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.1: Explain tectonic plate theory

3) Geologic evidence suggests that some 250 million years ago all the world's plates were tightly consolidated into a supercontinent centered on present-day Australia.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Topic/section: 2.1.1 Plate Tectonics
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.1: Explain tectonic plate theory

4) Sea Floor Spreading is a geophysical theory that Earth is comprised of large geologic platforms, or plates, that move slowly across its surface.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Topic/section: 2.1.1 Plate Tectonics
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.1: Explain tectonic plate theory

5) An <u>earthquake</u> is an anthropogenic hazard.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3
Topic/section: 2.1.1 Plate Tectonics
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.1: Explain tectonic plate theory

6) Earthquake activity is common in Iceland because of the divergent tectonic border that bisects the island.

Answer: FALSE Diff: 2 Topic/section: 2.1.2 Geologic Hazards Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.2: Describe the aspects responsible for shaping Earth's surface

7) The distribution of earthquakes and volcanoes is not closely associated with tectonic plate boundaries.

Answer: FALSE Diff: 2 Topic/section: 2.1.2 Geologic Hazards Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.1: Explain tectonic plate theory

8) Although earthquakes and volcanoes commonly take a higher toll of human life each year, floods and tropical storms nonetheless can have a major effect on human settlement and activities.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.1.2 Geologic Hazards

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.2: Describe the aspects responsible for shaping Earth's surface

9) In the 20th century an estimated 75,000 people were killed by volcanic eruptions, while approximately 1.5 million died in earthquakes.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.1.2 Geologic Hazards

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.2: Describe the aspects responsible for shaping Earth's surface

10) <u>Burning fossil fuels</u> is the major source of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.2 Global Climates: A Worrisome Forecast

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

11) <u>Weather</u> is the long-term condition of the Earth's atmosphere at a given location. Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate

12) As a general rule, the atmosphere cools by 3.5°F for every 1,000 feet gained in elevation. Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate

13) The term maritime climates describes inland climates with hot summers and cold, snowy winters, such as those found in interior North America and Europe.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate 14) The uneven heating of Earth due to latitudinal differences and the arrangement of oceans and continents produces a regular pattern of high- and low-pressure cells.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 7. The physical processes that shape patterns of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate

15) Although land and water differ in their abilities to absorb and reradiate insolation, the global arrangement of oceans and land areas is NOT a major influence on world climates. Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3
Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate

16) The natural process of the Earth's atmosphere heating through the trapping of reradiated infrared radiation is known as <u>climate change</u>.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3
Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate

17) *Weather* is the long term expression of atmospheric processes.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.2.2 World Climate Regions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate regions 18) The Köppen system is a classification system for <u>hurricanes</u>.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Topic/section: 2.2.2 World Climate Regions
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
GeoStandard1: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate

19) Anthropogenic emissions are those caused by <u>animals</u>.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.10a: Explain the greenhouse effect

20) The Kyoto Protocol was designed to reduce CFC emissions around the world.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.12: Describe the major issues underlying the international controversy over reducing global warming emissions

21) If climate change continues, computer models predict that average global temperatures will increase almost 4°F by 2020.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.10a: Explain the greenhouse effect

22) <u>London, England</u> is an anthropogenic feature.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3
Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry
Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.10a: Explain the greenhouse effect

23) Petroleum is a <u>fossil fuel.</u>

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

24) If climate change were to cause sea levels to rise, <u>Miami, Florida</u> would suffer more negative effects than Omaha, Nebraska.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3
Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

25) Greenhouse gases were fairly stable through most of human history, but have <u>decreased</u> dramatically in the past 130 years.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

26) A world map shows that more than 40 percent of the surface area of Earth is covered by oceans.

Answer: FALSE Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.3 Water: A Scarce World Resource

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress

27) Hydrologists predict that three-quarters of Africa's population will experience water shortages by 2025.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.3 Water: A Scarce World Resource

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress

28) Currently, about 32 percent of the world's population lives in areas where water shortages are common.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.3.1 Water Scarcity

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress

29) The United Nations reports that over half of the world's hospital beds are occupied by people suffering from illnesses linked to contaminated water.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.3.2 Water Sanitation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress

30) By definition, when a resource is abundant, access is problematic, and these hardships take many forms.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Topic/section: 2.3.3 Water Access

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 15. How physical systems affect human systems

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress

31) Tropical rainforests typically have two major layers (or canopies) of vegetation.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Topic/section: 2.4.1 Tropical Rain Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate regions

32) Most tropical rainforests are found <u>near the equator</u>.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Topic/section: 2.4.1 Tropical Rain Forests
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface
Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

33) Tropical forests are not well-suited for intensive agriculture because <u>they tend to be located</u> too far inland.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 2.4.1 Tropical Rain Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.15: Describe the distribution of the world's major bioregions

34) Fifty percent of tropical forest timber is used in Russia.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.4.1 Tropical Rain Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.15: Describe the distribution of the world's major bioregions

35) The nutrients that are available for plant growth in tropical rainforests tend to be stored in <u>the living plants</u>.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.16: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in tropical latitude forests

36) Granting of timber concessions, new settlements, the world's appetite for beef, and the globalization of wood products commerce all contribute to <u>deforestation</u>. Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.16: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in tropical latitude forests

37) About half of the tropical forests that are lost each year are found in <u>Southeast Asia</u>. Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.16: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in tropical latitude forests

38) Desertification is most likely to occur in a grassland region.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.4.5 Deserts and Grasslands

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.16: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in tropical latitude forests

39) Desertification has occurred in Africa, Australia, and South Asia. Answer: TRUE Diff: 2 Topic/section: 2.4.5 Deserts and Grasslands Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.16: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in tropical latitude forests 40) While some desert areas in California are covered with high-value irrigated agriculture, producing vegetables for the global marketplace year round, most of the world's arid regions are barren and support very little farming. Answer: FALSE Diff: 2 Topic/section: 2.4.5 Deserts and Grasslands Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.15: Describe the distribution of the world's major bioregions

41) Cattle species originally bred to survive in the hot weather of replace with: India are now raised on grassland pastures created worldwide by converting tropical forests and savannas into rangeland.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 2.4.5 Deserts and Grasslands

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

GeoStandard1: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate regions

42) A steppe bioregion is most closely associated with grasslands.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 2.4.5 Deserts and Grasslands

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate regions 43) In North America, temperate deciduous forests are the major habitat from the Gulf Coast to New England, as well as in parts of the Midwest.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.4.7 Temperate Deciduous Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

44) Many Japanese and Chinese timber firms pay premium prices for logs cut from U.S. and Canadian forests, outbidding domestic firms for these scarce resources
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Topic/section: 2.4.8 Evergreen Forests
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.8: Describe the major characteristics of the world's major climate regions

2.3 Essay Questions

1) What is plate tectonics? What are the major types of plate movement and the landforms associated with them?

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.1.1 Plate Tectonics Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing. Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.1: Explain tectonic plate theory

2) Briefly explain the following terms: Adiabatic Lapse Rate Orographic Effect Continentality Diff: 5 Topic/section: 2.2.1 Climate Controls Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing. Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate 3) Briefly discuss the major climate regions of the world.

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.2.2 World Climate Regions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

4) Please explain the major climatic controls and how they have an effect on meteorological conditions.

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.2.2 World Climate Regions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.7 List the factors that control the world's weather and climate

5) What was the Kyoto Protocol, who were the major countries involved in this initiative, and how did it finally come to be international law in 2005?

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.12: Describe the major issues underlying the international controversy over reducing global warming emissions

6) What are the major causes and effects of climate change?

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.2.3 Global Warming

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.11: Explain how the greenhouse effect relates to anthropogenic global warming

7) Discuss the problems of water scarcity around the world.

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.3 Water: A Scarce World Resource

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress

8) Briefly explain the problems of global water access and water sanitation. Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.3.1 Water Scarcity

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.13: Identify the causes of global water stress

9) Please explain the three major factors contributing to tropical deforestation. In which regions do we find this problem especially pronounced? Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.14: Describe the characteristics of the world's major bioregions

10) Discuss the problem of deforestation of tropical forests.

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 2.4.4 Deforestation of Tropical Forests

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

GeoStandard1: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 2.16: Explain the reasons behind deforestation in tropical latitude forests