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| *Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.* |

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| 1. What are moraines?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | compacted layers of snow that turn to ice | |  | b. | organic matter moved by wind erosion | |  | c. | rounded and weathered mountaintops | |  | d. | piles of rocks and debris left when glaciers melt | |

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| 2. What causes solar radiation to warm Earth?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Coriolis effect | |  | b. | the lunar effect | |  | c. | the shadow effect | |  | d. | the greenhouse effect | |

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| 3. Like the neighboring Pacific Ranges, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ grew as geologic forces heaved slabs of rock upward.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Great Plains | |  | b. | Appalachian Mountains | |  | c. | Rocky Mountains | |  | d. | Canadian Shield | |

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| 4. The rain shadow effect causes   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | hurricanes to develop in the Atlantic Ocean. | |  | b. | dry areas to develop on the leeward sides of mountain ranges. | |  | c. | ice caps to develop on the North and South Poles. | |  | d. | monsoons to develop in the Pacific Ocean. | |

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| 5. Canada is rarely impacted by natural weather hazards because of its cold oceans and a lack of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | rainfall. | |  | b. | extreme temperatures. | |  | c. | moist, humid air. | |  | d. | changing seasons. | |

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| 6. Different maps can accurately show the same place with different   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | scales. | |  | b. | elevations. | |  | c. | absolute locations. | |  | d. | coordinates. | |

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| 7. What three areas of Earth work together so life in the biosphere thrives?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the lithosphere, mesosphere, and stratosphere | |  | b. | the lithosphere, hydrosphere, and atmosphere | |  | c. | the troposphere, mesosphere, and lithosphere | |  | d. | the hydrosphere, mesosphere, and atmosphere | |

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| 8. The mayor of Mexico City launched programs to reduce pollution in the city by   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Banning the burning of fossil fuels within city limits. | |  | b. | Requiring commuters to carpool, or ride-share. | |  | c. | Encouraging more use of bicycles. | |  | d. | Constructing additional highway lanes. | |

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| 9. What is the key function of geographic information systems?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | to link places to one another when rugged terrain makes communication difficult | |  | b. | to link resource providers and potential markets | |  | c. | to link images and data from satellites and other sources | |  | d. | to link computers in different geographic areas | |

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| 10. After British colonial rule ended in South Asia, two independent countries were established: Pakistan (where the majority of the population was Muslim) and India (where the majority of the population was Hindu). The border between areas with this type of division is called a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | natural boundary. | |  | b. | cultural boundary. | |  | c. | geometric boundary. | |  | d. | continental boundary. | |

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| 11. How does monoculture affect soil?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It dries it out too fast. | |  | b. | It depletes it of nutrients. | |  | c. | It causes it to become saline. | |  | d. | It enriches it with nitrogen. | |

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| 12. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is an area of lush vegetation in a desert created by an underground spring.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | oasis | |  | b. | prairie | |  | c. | steppe | |  | d. | tundra | |

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| 13. Which of the following accurately describes the Inca?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | advanced astronomers who developed a highly accurate calendar | |  | b. | skilled engineers who built a network of roads through the Andes | |  | c. | expert sailors who built a powerful navy | |  | d. | peaceful pastoralists who ruled through consensus | |

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| 14. Foreign-owned factories located in Mexico along the border with the United States are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | encomiendas. | |  | b. | haciendas. | |  | c. | empresarios. | |  | d. | maquiladoras. | |

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| 15. What kind of trees change color and drop their leaves in autumn?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | pine trees | |  | b. | coniferous trees | |  | c. | evergreen trees | |  | d. | deciduous trees | |

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| 16. Why is water scarcity a growing issue in Mexico?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | It has a large and growing population and is flanked by large bodies of water to the east and west. | |  | b. | It has a large and growing population and only a few major rivers and lakes. | |  | c. | It has a mostly rural population and is flanked by large bodies of water to the east and west. | |  | d. | It has a mostly rural population and only a few major rivers and lakes. | |

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| 17. According to scientists, in what climate do more than half of all plant and animal species exist?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | semi-arid | |  | b. | arid | |  | c. | tropical wet | |  | d. | tropical dry | |

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| 18. Temperatures at higher elevations are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ compared to temperatures at lower elevations.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | more variable | |  | b. | less variable | |  | c. | lower | |  | d. | higher | |

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| 19. Which of the following describes the effects of deforestation in Central America?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | increased biodiversity and the introduction of nonnative diseases | |  | b. | loss of biodiversity and the extinction of species | |  | c. | corporate logging and slash-and-burn cultivation | |  | d. | corporate logging and soil erosion | |

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| 20. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or the belief that the individual’s loyalty to the nation or state surpasses other interests, can lead to war in its most extreme forms.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Autocracy | |  | b. | Democracy | |  | c. | Nationalism | |  | d. | Socialism | |

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| 21. What does human geography examine?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the relationships between climate, land, water, plants, and animals | |  | b. | the relationships between physical environments and people | |  | c. | the relationships between living and inanimate things on Earth | |  | d. | the relationships between the people in the past, present and future | |

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| 22. A solar system consists of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a group of planets revolving around the same sun. | |  | b. | a classification system for different types of suns. | |  | c. | a process that measures a sun’s physical features. | |  | d. | a group of stars such as our sun. | |

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| 23. Which two U.S. states have the largest petroleum reserves?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Alaska and Hawaii | |  | b. | California and Florida | |  | c. | Alaska and Texas | |  | d. | California and Texas | |

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| 24. Mexico is also a leading \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ producer, which is used to produce much of Mexico’s power supply.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | coal | |  | b. | petroleum | |  | c. | biofuel | |  | d. | hydrogen-cell | |

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| 25. A political border that is established by a physical geographic feature such as a mountain range or a river is a   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | natural boundary. | |  | b. | geometric boundary. | |  | c. | cultural boundary. | |  | d. | ethnic boundary. | |

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| 26. Imaginary lines that follow Earth’s curvature to identify the shortest distance between two points are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | conical projections. | |  | b. | geometric meridians. | |  | c. | great circle routes. | |  | d. | longitudinal circle lines. | |

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| 27. A giant core of rock anchoring North America and centered on Hudson Bay and James Bay is known as the   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Interior Lowlands | |  | b. | Pacific Ranges | |  | c. | Canadian Shield | |  | d. | Great Plains | |

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| 28. Longitude lines indicate   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | distance north and south of the Equator. | |  | b. | distance north and south of the Prime Meridian. | |  | c. | distances east and west of the Equator. | |  | d. | distances east and west of the Prime Meridian. | |

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| 29. To properly understand places, geographers must   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | focus strictly on things like longitude and latitude, elevation, and resource distribution. | |  | b. | focus broadly on culture, politics, history, and economics. | |  | c. | focus primarily on the objective data provided by geographic technology such as surveying equipment. | |  | d. | focus specifically on the land and water without getting distracted by plants and animals. | |

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| 30. Earth’s lithosphere consists of   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | all the land and water on Earth's surface. | |  | b. | molten rock and toxic gasses. | |  | c. | a mix of nitrogen, carbon dioxide, and oxygen. | |  | d. | the crust, continents, and ocean basins. | |

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| 31. Panama is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between North America and South America.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | archipelago | |  | b. | peninsula | |  | c. | isthmus | |  | d. | crossroads | |

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| 32. In the grid system used to map locations on Earth’s surface, lines parallel to the Equator are called   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | latitudinal lines. | |  | b. | geometric lines. | |  | c. | barometric lines. | |  | d. | longitudinal lines. | |

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| 33. In Mexico, parents and children often share their home with   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | extended family. | |  | b. | boarders and tenants. | |  | c. | neighbors and friends. | |  | d. | livestock. | |

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| 34. Southern Mexico is part of a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ that connects North America and South America.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | crossroads | |  | b. | peninsula | |  | c. | steppe | |  | d. | land bridge | |

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| 35. What has been the effect of deforestation in the Amazon rain forest?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | As land is cleared, the amount of carbon in the atmosphere is depleted. | |  | b. | As land is cleared, habitats are destroyed and plant and animal species come to be at risk of extinction. | |  | c. | After land is cleared, more diverse ecosystems are established as new growth appears. | |  | d. | After land is cleared, the soil becomes richer in nutrients. | |

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| 36. Emissions in the United States can result in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Canada, threatening timber and water resources.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | cooler air temperatures | |  | b. | acid rain | |  | c. | industrial accents | |  | d. | reduced wetlands | |

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| 37. Most of the food grown in Mexico comes from the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, where there is also greater population density.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Central Plateau | |  | b. | Southern Highlands | |  | c. | Gulf Coast Plain | |  | d. | Sierra Madre Occidental | |

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| 38. Different places on Earth receive different amounts of direct sunlight at the same time   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | because volcanic eruptions cloud the sky. | |  | b. | because of climate variations. | |  | c. | because the greenhouse effect blocks the sun’s rays. | |  | d. | because earth is tilted on its axis. | |

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| 39. Which of the following are two leading causes of deforestation in Central America?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | slash-and-burn cultivation and the depletion of underground reserves | |  | b. | commercial logging and the depletion of underground reserves | |  | c. | slash-and-burn cultivation and commercial logging | |  | d. | habitat destruction and commercial logging | |

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| 40. Why did the thirteen colonies fight a war for independence from Britain?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | to escape Britain’s taxes and limits on colonists’ freedoms | |  | b. | to escape Britain’s taxes and unite with New France | |  | c. | to unite with New France and escape limits on colonists’ freedoms | |  | d. | to protest Britain’s treatment of Native Americans | |

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| 41. In geography, the term Mediterranean climate refers   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | to the climate unique to the Mediterranean Sea region. | |  | b. | to any coastal midlatitude climate that has mild, rainy winters and hot, dry summers. | |  | c. | to a dry climate that experiences warm summers and harshly cold winters. | |  | d. | to a wet, warm climate with continual rain. | |

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| 42. Why is it important to protect wetlands and swamps such as Florida’s Everglades?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | They are a major source of drinking water. | |  | b. | They are major tourist destinations. | |  | c. | They are important navigable waterways. | |  | d. | They provide habitats for a great variety of vegetation and wildlife. | |

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| 43. The Greater Antilles and the Lesser Antilles are part of a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in the Caribbean Sea.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | archipelago | |  | b. | peninsula | |  | c. | isthmus | |  | d. | crossroads | |

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| 44. Northern Mexico has a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ biome in which cacti, shrubs, and shrub oak grow.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | tundra | |  | b. | chaparral | |  | c. | grassland | |  | d. | savanna | |

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| 45. Which is the best example of the geographic term, “site”?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | a general region, such as America’s Heartland | |  | b. | a specific climate zone, such as the tropical lowlands | |  | c. | a specific physical setting, such as Miami’s location on Florida’s southeastern tip | |  | d. | a general location, such as Seattle’s position in the rainy northwest coastal area | |

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| 46. Many of the migrants to São Paulo, Brazil, end up living in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on the outskirts of the city with no sanitation services.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | favelas | |  | b. | camanchacas | |  | c. | cordilleras | |  | d. | minifundia | |

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| 47. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to the movement of people from rural areas to cities.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | Suburbanization | |  | b. | Modernization | |  | c. | Destabilization | |  | d. | Urbanization | |

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| 48. When it is winter in the Northern Hemisphere, what season is it in the Southern Hemisphere?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | spring | |  | b. | winter | |  | c. | autumn | |  | d. | summer | |

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| 49. What river’s basin is home to the world’s largest rain forest?   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | the Amazon | |  | b. | the Río de la Plata | |  | c. | the Paraná | |  | d. | the Uruguay | |

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| 50. Grains, soybeans, and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are major crops exported from South America.   |  |  |  | | --- | --- | --- | |  | a. | grapes | |  | b. | rice | |  | c. | coffee | |  | d. | olives | |