

Chapter 9 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. The Amazon rain forest has more biodiversity per square mile than any other place on Earth.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. The Andes consist of altiplanos, or groups of several mountain ranges that run parallel to one another.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. The *tierra helada* and the *puna* are the lowest vertical climate zones in South America.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The llanos and the pampas are two grasslands areas in South America.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Because the Eastern Highlands of Brazil slope gently to the Atlantic Ocean, forming a peninsula, most Brazilians live along the coast.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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

6. What country enacted a law in 2004 that prohibited deforestation in its eastern region?
 - a. Brazil
 - b. Guyana
 - c. Paraguay
 - d. Peru

7. 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

8. The climate zones above the tree line in the Andes
 - a. have a hot, dry climate.
 - b. are the most densely populated climate zones.
 - c. have permanent ice and snow.
 - d. are the location of several South American capitals.

Chapter 9 Practice Test

9. What feature of the Inca Empire made it easier for the Spanish to conquer it?
 - a. a network of roads that connected the empire
 - b. vast resources of gold and silver
 - c. its sickly emperor
 - d. its hot and dusty climate
10. Due to its location, the predominant climates of South America are
 - a. steppe and desert.
 - b. humid subtropical and marine west coast
 - c. tropical wet and tropical wet/dry.
 - d. Mediterranean and humid continental.
11. 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.
12. How can El Niño negatively affect fishing?
 - a. by reducing the number of small organisms at the bottom of the food chain
 - b. by exposing fish to toxins such as mercury
 - c. by cooling surface ocean temperatures
 - d. by causing drought
13. 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
14. What crops are grown in the *tierra fría*?
 - a. tobacco, cotton, and soybeans
 - b. coffee, cocoa, and grains
 - c. bananas, sugar, and rice
 - d. potato, barley, and quinoa
15. In many places throughout South America, Carnival is celebrated in the week before the _____ observance of Lent.
 - a. Syncretism
 - b. Protestant
 - c. Santería
 - d. Catholic

Chapter 9 Practice Test

16. What is the sparsely populated desert along the coast of Peru and Chile?
- the Patagonian Desert
 - the Atacama Desert
 - the Mojave Desert
 - the Sonoran Desert
17. In recent years, the potential wealth to be gained through _____ has caused deforestation and the pollution of waterways in Peru.
- high-tech manufacturing
 - illegal mining
 - cottage industries
 - the illegal drug trade
18. How can herding livestock lead to desertification?
- The manure produced by livestock degrades the soil.
 - Stampeding herds knock down old growth trees in the rain forests.
 - The livestock damages plants by eating them down to nearly ground level.
 - Herds attract insects and parasites that damage the soil.
19. Who were leaders of the South American wars for independence?
- Simón Bolívar and José de San Martín
 - Miguel Hidalgo and Toussaint Louverture
 - Simón Bolívar and Miguel Hidalgo
 - Toussaint Louverture and Antonio López de Santa Anna
20. Most Argentinians today are descended from
- indigenous persons and Africans.
 - Spaniards and Italians.
 - Spaniards and indigenous persons.
 - Italians and Africans.
21. Grains, soybeans, and _____ are major crops exported from South America.
- grapes
 - rice
 - coffee
 - olives
22. What causes Patagonia to be dry, barren, and windy?
- the Santa Ana winds
 - the rain shadow effect caused by the Andes
 - its proximity to the Equator
 - the Coriolis effect coming from the Atlantic Ocean

Chapter 9 Practice Test

23. Rapid growth of the El Alto, Bolivia, has resulted in the pollution of
- Lake Managua.
 - Lake Maracaibo.
 - Lake Nicaragua.
 - Lake Titicaca.
24. In the Amazon rain forest in Brazil, _____ is the leading cause of deforestation.
- monoculture
 - commercial logging
 - slash-and-burn cultivation
 - cattle ranching
25. In South America, most people live
- on the Patagonian Plateau.
 - in the *tierra fría* zone of the Andes.
 - in the *tierra helada* zone of the Andes.
 - near the coasts and along major rivers.
26. How do favelas contribute to pollution?
- They are poorly constructed.
 - They are sources of untreated sewage.
 - They produce high greenhouse gas emissions.
 - They attract the urban poor.
27. Which two countries in South America have large South Asian populations?
- Colombia and Venezuela
 - Peru and Brazil
 - Argentina and Uruguay
 - Suriname and Guyana
28. Why do most people in South America live along rivers or near the coasts?
- Because most South American countries have a large geographic area.
 - Because the rugged interior of the continent has discouraged settlement.
 - Because these areas are a safe distance from active volcanoes.
 - Because these are the only areas in which the climate is suitable for agriculture.
29. Which of the following accurately describes the Inca?
- advanced astronomers who developed a highly accurate calendar
 - skilled engineers who built a network of roads through the Andes
 - expert sailors who built a powerful navy
 - peaceful pastoralists who ruled through consensus

Chapter 9 Practice Test

30. When intensive agriculture removes too much natural vegetation in the tropical lowlands, the natural _____ can degrade into a baked clay-like form.
- a. andisols
 - b. entisols
 - c. oxisols
 - d. utisols
31. Which two European groups were the first to colonize South America?
- a. British and Portuguese
 - b. British and Spanish
 - c. Spanish and Portuguese
 - d. French and Spanish
32. What South American lake lies on the border between Bolivia and Peru?
- a. Lake Managua
 - b. Lake Titicaca
 - c. Lake Nicaragua
 - d. Lake Maracaibo
33. With some 19 million residents, _____, is the most populous city in the Southern Hemisphere.
- a. Buenos Aires, Argentina
 - b. Bogotá, Colombia
 - c. Rio de Janeiro, Brazil
 - d. São Paulo, Brazil
34. When highly educated and highly skilled workers emigrate to other countries, their native country suffers a(n)
- a. immigration problem.
 - b. brain drain.
 - c. rural-to-urban migration.
 - d. population implosion.
35. The early South American societies of the Moche, Mapuche, and Aymara were based primarily on
- a. agriculture.
 - b. textiles and metalworking.
 - c. trade.
 - d. herding and ranching.
36. 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.

Chapter 9 Practice Test

37. Why is Argentina considered to be a global role model for environmental policies?
- It has converted all transportation systems to hydroelectric power.
 - It has banned logging in its rain forests.
 - It has required commercial loggers to reforest land cleared of trees.
 - It has voluntarily set greenhouse gas emission targets.
38. Why did many indigenous communities in South America develop as isolated groups?
- They spoke hundreds of different languages.
 - They wanted to be far from the colonial capitals ruled by Europeans.
 - They built their towns mainly along the coasts and waterways.
 - They were separated by the natural barriers created by the Andes.
39. Which of the following are major crops exported from South America?
- taros, yams, and pineapples
 - grains, soybeans, and coffee
 - rice, lentils, and cotton
 - olives, grapes, and potatoes
40. Rain forests are home to about _____ all the plant and animal species on Earth.
- 10 percent
 - 25 percent
 - 50 percent
 - 75 percent

Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

41. Because it depletes the soil of nutrients, _____ is hard on the land and causes soil to lose fertility.
42. Less well known than the Amazon rain forest, the _____ Forest is also threatened and now covers less than 10 percent of its original area.
43. Paraguay has acted on environmental concerns by banning _____ in its eastern region.
44. One way farmers can prevent erosion due to the formation of _____ is to apply fertilizers and lime, also known as calcium oxide.
45. Overgrazing of livestock and deforestation are major causes of _____ in South America.

Chapter 9 Practice Test

- a. llanos
 - b. monoculture
 - c. altiplano
 - d. Candomblé
 - e. *tierra fría*
 - f. Patagonia
 - g. uneven development
 - h. *tierra helada*
 - i. El Niño
 - j. quipu
46. a high plateau in Peru and Bolivia encircled by the Andes
47. a phenomenon in the Pacific Ocean that produces unusually warm ocean temperatures along the west coast of South America and intense summer rains
48. the climate zone where potato, barley, and quinoa are grown
49. the fertile grasslands found in inland areas of Colombia and Venezuela
50. the high climate zone above the tree line in the Andes
51. knotted cords of various lengths and colors used by the Inca to keep financial records
52. a syncretic blend of Catholicism and West African religions
53. a dry, barren, and windy area east of the Andes
54. the cultivation of a single crop over a wide area for a consecutive number of years
55. a condition in which some places do not benefit as much as others from social and economic advancement
-
- a. Venezuela
 - b. Trans-Amazonian Highway
 - c. Peru
 - d. Transoceanic Highway
 - e. Brazil
56. route constructed to transport mineral and timber from the Amazon rain forest
57. a country in which most people speak Portuguese
58. the major petroleum-exporting country in South America
59. the country that has legalized the growing of the coca plant
60. route constructed to transport agricultural products from the Amazon river basin to ports in Peru

Chapter 9 Practice Test

- a. pampas b. brain drain
 - c. oxisol d. cordillera
 - e. favela f. Machu Picchu
 - g. Amazon h. escarpment
 - i. Macumba j. Titicaca
61. a steep cliff or slope between a higher and lower land surface
 62. a syncretic blend of Catholicism and West African religions
 63. parallel chains or ranges of mountains
 64. the longest river in the Western Hemisphere
 65. a slum on the outskirts of a Brazilian city consisting of crudely built shacks
 66. the loss of highly educated and skilled workers to other countries
 67. an ancient Inca town in the Andes
 68. the grassy, treeless plains of southern South America
 69. the world's highest large lake
 70. a thick, weathered soil of the humid tropics that is largely depleted of fertility and nutrients
71. Using information from the chart on oil reserves, write a paragraph discussing the uneven distribution of natural resources in South America and predict how this may affect countries in the future.

| Proved Oil Reserves (millions of barrels) | |
|--|---------|
| Argentina | 2,820 |
| Bolivia | 210 |
| Brazil | 26,000 |
| Chile | 150 |
| Colombia | 2,417 |
| Ecuador | 6,573 |
| Guyana | 0 |
| Paraguay | 0 |
| Peru | 586 |
| Suriname | 72 |
| Uruguay | 0 |
| Venezuela | 209,400 |

Source: CIA World Factbook, 2013

Chapter 9 Practice Test

72. Using information from the chart on urban population and information from the chapter, write a paragraph that explains the patterns of urbanization in South America and how urbanization affects the environment of the continent.

| Urban Population in South America, 2010 (percentage) | |
|---|-----|
| Argentina | 92% |
| Bolivia | 67% |
| Brazil | 87% |
| Chile | 89% |
| Colombia | 75% |
| Ecuador | 67% |
| Guyana | 29% |
| Paraguay | 61% |
| Peru | 77% |
| Suriname | 69% |
| Uruguay | 92% |
| Venezuela | 93% |

Source: CIA World Factbook, 2013

73. In a paragraph, explain what El Niño is and how it affects human systems in South America.
74. How is Brazil’s colonial heritage reflected in Brazilian culture and society today?
75. After Brazil declared a moratorium on logging big-leaf mahogany in 2001, neighboring Peru became one of the world’s leading suppliers of the valuable source of timber. The country’s stands of mahogany were quickly harvested by loggers, who soon moved on to cutting down other species of trees and illegally harvesting timber from lands reserved for people indigenous to the Amazon rain forest.

“Primates, birds, and amphibians that make their homes in the upper stories of the forest are at increasing risk. Indigenous communities are in turmoil, divided between those favoring conservation and those looking for fast cash. And some of the world’s most isolated tribes are in flight from the whine of chain saws and the terrifying crash of centuries-old leviathans hitting the ground.”

—Scott Wallace, “Mahogany’s Last Stand,” *National Geographic*, April 2013

In a paragraph, explain the consequences of indiscriminate clearing of the Amazon rain forest and the conflict it creates for indigenous communities.

Chapter 9 Practice Test

76. In the 1990s, an anthropological expedition discovered “Juanita,” the frozen body of an Inca girl who was killed in a religious ritual. The discovery sparked new interest in the culture of the Inca and their religious practices, which included human sacrifice.

“The Incas worshipped the high peaks that pierce the South American skies. These rugged summits represented a means of approaching the Sun God, Inti, the center of their religion, and many sacrifices were made atop these cold and unpredictable pinnacles. Mountain deities were seen as lords of the forces of nature who presided over crops and livestock.”

—Liesl Clark, “Ice Mummies of the Inca,” NOVA, November 24, 1998

Based on the quote and information from the chapter, write a paragraph explaining how the rugged landscape of the Andes shaped Inca culture and beliefs.