

Chapter 10 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Logging and agriculture have led to the deforestation of much of Europe's original forests.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Northern Europe is less industrialized than many other parts of Europe, so air pollution is minimal.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Conservation efforts by Finland, Norway, Sweden, and Denmark to limit the amount of timber that could be harvested have had little impact on forest resources.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Northern Europe's location in the high latitudes has made it more resistant to climate change than most other places in the world.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Water stratification and pollution have destroyed the Baltic Sea's biodiversity.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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

6. Which of the following best describes the population of Iceland?
 - a. various religions
 - b. racially mixed
 - c. diverse cultures
 - d. ethnically homogenous

7. Although Norway lacks bauxite, one of the key ingredients for the manufacture of aluminum, it has plenty of _____, which powers production.
 - a. wind energy
 - b. hydroelectricity
 - c. natural gas
 - d. biofuel

8. The practice and business of recreational travel that considers its impact on the environment is known as
 - a. development.
 - b. sustainability.
 - c. conservation.
 - d. ecotourism.

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9. Dry conditions, poor soil quality, cold temperatures, and frozen ground limit _____ in the arctic tundra regions of Northern Europe.
- mineral deposits
 - marine life
 - plant growth
 - peat deposits
10. Although not situated on the Scandinavian Peninsula, Denmark is considered part of the cultural region called
- Finlandia.
 - Sweden.
 - Scandinavia.
 - the arctic tundra.
11. Due to dry conditions, poor soil quality, extremely cold temperatures, and frozen ground, vegetation in the _____ climate is limited.
- humid continental
 - marine west coast
 - subarctic
 - arctic tundra
12. Sweden and Finland are part of the LIFE+ Environment Policy and Governance established by the European Union to offer
- environmental benefits.
 - farming subsidies.
 - economic programs.
 - development incentives.
13. The _____ are the descendants of nomadic peoples who lived in northern Scandinavia for thousands of years.
- Old Norse
 - Vikings
 - Sami
 - Finnish
14. _____ is the only Northern European country without an official religion.
- Norway
 - Finland
 - Denmark
 - Iceland

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15. Deforestation has caused major disruptions to animal and plant ecosystems in the
- tidal marshes.
 - Baltic Sea.
 - boreal forest.
 - peat-rich wetlands.
16. Because of its location in the high latitudes, the _____ is changing more rapidly in Northern Europe than in most other places in the world.
- population
 - cultural diversity
 - tectonic activity
 - climate
17. To complement its reputation as a world leader in its support of humanitarian causes, Finland is open to all beliefs, but it is the only country in the region without an official
- social welfare organization.
 - equal rights policy.
 - religion.
 - international justice administration.
18. Increased trade during the 1300s integrated Northern European countries with mainland Europe, causing Nordic society to become increasingly
- distinct.
 - isolated.
 - continental.
 - industrialized.
19. The tectonically active country that is also the westernmost country in the Northern European subregion is
- Greenland.
 - Sweden.
 - Denmark.
 - Iceland.
20. Though tourism can threaten fragile ecosystems, _____ can teach people about conserving Northern Europe's vulnerable land.
- ecotourism
 - industrialism
 - invasive species
 - wetlands

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21. The runoff of chemicals and waste from _____ areas nearby adds to the pollution that endangers coastal areas, wetlands, and rivers in Northern Europe.
- agricultural
 - forested
 - industrialized
 - rural
22. A 2010 volcanic eruption in Iceland sent huge plumes of smoke and ash nearly seven miles (11 km) into the atmosphere, where they were carried by wind toward _____ Europe.
- southern
 - continental
 - outermost
 - coastal
23. The Kemi River in _____ is harnessed for hydroelectric power, a significant renewable resource.
- Norway
 - Finland
 - Sweden
 - Denmark
24. Warmer temperatures cause ice to melt in Northern Europe, endangering land used for
- manufacturing and industry.
 - herding and farming.
 - chemical production.
 - commercial development.
25. State-supported day care is an example of _____ social welfare policies in the Nordic countries.
- low-tax
 - conservative
 - family-friendly
 - limited
26. In Iceland, _____ constitute more than 70 percent of exports.
- agricultural products
 - fish and fish products
 - bauxite and aluminum
 - forestry materials

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27. Although considered to be a European country, _____ sits partly on ocean crust shared with the North American continent, as it straddles the Mid-Atlantic Ridge that marks a boundary between two tectonic plates.
- Denmark
 - Norway
 - Iceland
 - Finland
28. The landforms of Svalbard were created through repeated ice ages and the folding and faulting associated with continental drift and
- plate tectonics.
 - hot springs.
 - wind patterns.
 - geysers.
29. _____ is not a member of the European Union, but it has attracted numerous international workers to petroleum exploration and processing.
- Norway
 - Finland
 - Sweden
 - Denmark
30. In Northern Europe, air warmed by the _____ creates a mild climate even though the region is located in higher latitudes.
- jet stream
 - volcanic emissions
 - Arctic Pressure Dome
 - Gulf Stream
31. _____ in Northern Europe are causing ice to melt, which endangers land used for traditional herding and farming practices.
- Warmer temperatures
 - Oil spills
 - Industrial pollutants
 - Invasive species
32. Nordic countries became integrated with mainland Europe during the 1300s, which caused the region to become more
- continental.
 - remote.
 - industrialized.
 - inaccessible.

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33. Early explorers and settlers of Northern Europe known as Norsemen relied on
- strong, hardy horses.
 - fast, light sleds.
 - a network of footpaths.
 - ships of war.
34. Steep-walled inlets, reaching like fingers of water from the sea into coastal mountains, are called
- fjords.
 - hot springs.
 - glaciers.
 - geysers.
35. A number of invasive species have been introduced in the Baltic Sea due to an increase in
- phytoplankton.
 - ship traffic.
 - algae.
 - hydroelectric power.
36. A large amount of carbon as decomposed or partly decomposed material is stored in trees and soils of the
- tidal marshes.
 - peat bogs.
 - wetlands.
 - boreal forest.
37. _____ is contributing to wetland destruction, with many lakes in Norway and a significant proportion of lakes in Sweden and Finland showing its impact.
- Deforestation
 - Acid rain
 - Climate change
 - Overfishing
38. Iceland has such significant geothermal energy resources that it does not need to use much of its _____ potential.
- hot springs
 - kinetic energy
 - biofuel source
 - hydroelectric
39. Repeated ice ages and continental drift created the _____ landforms of Svalbard.
- island
 - mountain
 - rift valley
 - escarpment

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40. The remaining forest in Northern Europe that has not been deforested is the _____, or taiga, of Scandinavia and Russia.
- a. peat bog
 - b. wetland
 - c. ecosystem
 - d. boreal forest

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

41. _____, a renewable resource in most Northern European countries, is produced by rivers formed by meltwater from glaciers.
42. _____ is the primary process that shaped the landforms of Northern Europe as they are today.
43. The tectonic activity caused by separation of the Eurasian and North American plates is the source of abundant _____ in Iceland.
44. The _____ creates a mild climate in Iceland, even though the country is located near the Arctic Circle.
45. A _____ is a source of groundwater that emits steam and water at a temperature higher than its surroundings.
- a. entrepôt
 - b. Nordic model
 - c. welfare state
 - d. break-of-bulk
 - e. integrate
46. the activities of a shipping center related to sorting and redistributing cargo
47. the blending of parts into a functional whole
48. an import-export shipping hub
49. a government approach in which a country takes care of the social needs of its citizens
50. the economic and social systems that keeps Northern European countries successful

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- a. glaciation
 - b. welfare state
 - c. geyser
 - d. geothermal
 - e. break-of-bulk
 - f. entrepôt
 - g. ecotourism
 - h. fjord
 - i. invasive species
 - j. constitutional monarchy
51. a port such as Copenhagen where goods are received and reshipped
52. a type of spring found in Northern Europe that produces sporadic, forceful torrents of heated water and steam
53. a foreign plant or animal that travels on the hull or in the hold of a ship and endangers local organisms
54. an alternative energy source that taps the heat generated by tectonic activity
55. a type of erosion that scraped, scoured, and sculpted the landforms of Northern Europe
56. a way of enjoying travel without harming the environment
57. a steep, seawater-filled valley carved out by glaciers
58. an approach to providing for the well-being of all residents supported by a government
59. the type of government in which royalty and elected officials share powers
60. a transport practice that results in large shipments divided into smaller amounts for distribution to other places
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- a. geyser
 - b. break-of-bulk
 - c. geothermal energy
 - d. entrepôt
 - e. ecotourism
 - f. hot spring
 - g. fjord
 - h. glaciation
 - i. invasive species
 - j. welfare state
61. a form of energy conversion that captures heat energy from within Earth
62. the practice and business of recreational travel based on concern for the environment
63. a process by which accumulated masses of snow form into ice and spread
64. act of unloading, transferring, or distributing part or all of a shipment
65. a long, steep-sided glacial valley now filled by seawater
66. a commercial center where goods are received and reshipped
67. a state that assumes primary responsibility for the social well-being of its citizens
68. a spring that throws forth intermittent jets of heated water and steam
69. a non-indigenous or non-native plant or animal that threatens ecosystems, habitats, or other species
70. a spring whose water issues at a temperature higher than that of its surroundings

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Northern Europe's Gross Domestic Product by Economic Sector			
	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Norway	2.7%	41.5%	55.7%
Sweden	1.8%	27.3%	70.9%
Denmark	1.3%	22.1%	76.6%
Finland	3.3%	27.1%	69.9%
Iceland	5.3%	24.4%	70.3%

Source: CIA World Factbook, 2012

71. Examine the chart above outlining the Gross Domestic Product by economic sector of countries in Northern Europe. Write a paragraph explaining the factors that are responsible for the low percentages listed in the agriculture column. Use what you have learned in this chapter about the economies of Northern European countries to support your response.

“But there is a new danger to the eagle and many other marine species: An explosion of microscopic algae called phytoplankton has inundated the Baltic’s sensitive waters, sucking up oxygen and choking aquatic life. Though a natural phenomenon at a smaller scale, these blooms have recently mushroomed at an alarming rate, fed by nutrients such as phosphorous and nitrogen from agricultural fertilizers and sewage.”

—James Owen, “World’s Largest Dead Zone Suffocating Sea,” *National Geographic News*, March 5, 2010

72. Read the above excerpt from an article about the global water crisis. Do you think Northern European countries have done enough to protect the Baltic Sea ecosystem? Write a paragraph explaining your reasoning, using examples from the chapter to support your response.
73. In a paragraph, use information from the chapter to explain how industrialization affected Northern European countries in the nineteenth century.

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Source: CIA World Factbook, 2012

74. Examine the chart above outlining the Gross Domestic Product by economic sector of countries in Northern Europe. Using specific examples from the chapter, explain what factors might contribute to the percentages shown on the chart for one of the countries listed.
75. Explain what caused Nordic society to become increasingly continental during the 1300s. Use the term *continental* in your response to show your understanding of the term.

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“But there is a new danger to the eagle and many other marine species: An explosion of microscopic algae called phytoplankton has inundated the Baltic’s sensitive waters, sucking up oxygen and choking aquatic life. Though a natural phenomenon at a smaller scale, these blooms have recently mushroomed at an alarming rate, fed by nutrients such as phosphorous and nitrogen from agricultural fertilizers and sewage.”

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76. Read the above excerpt from an article about the global water crisis. Write a paragraph explaining how information from this chapter supports the author’s statement about the impact of human activity on physical systems in Northern Europe, specifically the Baltic Sea. Use examples from the chapter to support your response.