

Chapter 11 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Some countries, such as France, dump their waste in the Mediterranean Sea.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Human activities that have an impact on the environment in Northwestern Europe include desalination and monoculture farming.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Acid deposition refers to wet airborne acids that fall to the ground with precipitation.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. All countries in Northwestern Europe except Monaco have ratified the Kyoto Protocol.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. The rate of overfishing in the North Sea and Baltic Sea nearly doubled between 2010 and 2012.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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

6. Which countries in Northwestern Europe mainly rely on renewable sources such as hydroelectricity for their energy needs?
 - a. Germany and France
 - b. the United Kingdom and Ireland
 - c. the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg
 - d. Switzerland and Austria

7. The Central Uplands is an area of
 - a. low-lying and flat land eroded by glaciers.
 - b. rugged coastlines, low hills, and rolling plains.
 - c. high plateaus, low rounded mountains, and hills.
 - d. high, jagged mountains and flat plateaus.

8. What is the term for wet or dry airborne acids that fall to the ground?
 - a. acid rain
 - b. acid sediment
 - c. acid deposition
 - d. air pollution

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9. Why did Germany invite guest workers following World War II?
 - a. to increase its population
 - b. to aid economic growth
 - c. to utilize cheaper labor
 - d. to improve relations with other countries
10. Where did the Industrial Revolution begin?
 - a. Germany
 - b. Belgium
 - c. Great Britain
 - d. France
11. Which of the following is true about how countries in Northwestern Europe are addressing environmental issues caused by acid rain?
 - a. All countries have restricted the use of fossil fuels that cause acid rain.
 - b. Governments have focused on both reducing the causes of acid rain and the damage it causes.
 - c. Industries in many countries continue to build factories with tall smokestacks to carry pollution away from their communities.
 - d. Membership in the EU is based on compliance with environmental protection laws.
12. Which action have cities in Northwestern Europe taken to combat environmental problems caused by acid rain?
 - a. prohibited the use of limestone, which is corroded by acid, as a building material
 - b. required factories to build tall smokestacks to carry factory emissions away from populated areas
 - c. applied acid-resistant coatings to vulnerable buildings and statues
 - d. banned the use of fossil fuels in homes and factories
13. Among countries in Northwestern Europe, fragmentation due to roads and railways is highest in
 - a. Germany and France.
 - b. Austria and Liechtenstein.
 - c. Ireland and the United Kingdom.
 - d. Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg.
14. Agribusiness developed as a result of
 - a. increased demand for specialty food products.
 - b. declining numbers of farmers.
 - c. a growing shortage of arable land.
 - d. a desire for more environmentally friendly agricultural practices.

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15. An environmental group that focuses its efforts on preserving and restoring marine and coastal ecosystems particularly in the North Atlantic, Irish Sea, and North Sea is
- Greenpeace.
 - Earthwatch.
 - Oceana.
 - Seas at Risk.
16. Which country has especially fertile soil that is covered by deposits of loess, a rich sediment left by glaciers?
- Switzerland
 - Ireland
 - Monaco
 - Belgium
17. Dumping waste directly in the sea is common in countries that border the
- Baltic Sea.
 - Irish Sea.
 - North Sea.
 - Mediterranean Sea.
18. The Central Uplands are characterized by
- low mountains, rolling hills, and high plateaus.
 - rugged cliffs, high mountains, and broad valleys.
 - high mountains, deep gorges, and low plateaus.
 - gentle mountains, deep basins, and narrow valleys.
19. Which three countries have the highest population densities of countries in Northwestern Europe?
- Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg
 - the Netherlands, Belgium, and the United Kingdom
 - Germany, France, and the United Kingdom
 - Germany, France, and Monaco
20. The two greatest sources of air pollution in Northwestern Europe are vehicles and _____ industries.
- agricultural
 - construction
 - manufacturing
 - service
21. Which pair correctly matches an agricultural crop with the region where it is grown?
- southern France: grapes
 - southern Switzerland: citrus fruits
 - northern Germany: olives
 - the Netherlands: dates

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22. How did the collapse of the Soviet Union affect the economy of East Germany?
- It led to an influx of foreign investors and the creation of a strong, industrialized economy.
 - It led to the closure of state-owned factories, resulting in high unemployment and migration.
 - It led to the transfer of state-owned factories to worker collectives, which have yet to become profitable.
 - It led to the transfer of state-owned factories to the East German government, resulting in little direct change to the economy.
23. The North Atlantic Current carries _____ over the coasts and inland to the Northern European Plain.
- cold, moist air
 - cold, dry air
 - warm, moist air
 - warm, dry air
24. A primary purpose of restoration work on rivers in Northwestern Europe is to
- dredge rivers to allow oceangoing vessels to travel further inland.
 - widen rivers to increase waterway traffic, especially commercial traffic.
 - control floodplain drainage and lessen damage from pollution.
 - enhance their natural settings to encourage tourism and recreation.
25. Which of the following is an example of a coniferous tree most likely to be found in a cool, alpine mountain area?
- beech
 - spruce
 - oak
 - ash
26. What characteristics of the Northern European Plain originally attracted farmers to settle in the area?
- mild climate and abundance of forests
 - fertile soil and abundance of rivers
 - ample rainfall and access to trade routes
 - ample natural resources and flat land
27. A primary mission of Greenpeace, Oceana, and Seas at Risk is to
- promote ecotourism.
 - regulate fishing industries.
 - protect marine and coastal ecosystems.
 - enhance biological diversity of marine life.
28. Which country in Northwestern Europe has few natural resources for energy and imports most of its energy needs?
- Germany
 - the Netherlands
 - the United Kingdom
 - Switzerland

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29. What do the Ruhr district in Germany, the Middle Rhine district in Germany, and the Lorraine-Saar district in France have in common?
- They are leading industrial centers.
 - They are leading finance and banking centers.
 - They are the heart of Northwestern Europe's agribusiness industry.
 - Combined, they employ around 70% of Northwestern Europe's workers.
30. Which statement about religion in Northwestern Europe is true?
- While Christianity traditionally was the primary religion of the region, today there are roughly as many non-Christians as Christians.
 - While the majority of people in Northwestern Europe are Christians, most conceal their faith due to decades-long conflicts between Roman Catholics and Protestants.
 - While the majority of people in Northwestern Europe are Christians, most do not practice their faith or attend church regularly.
 - While religion traditionally has played little role in society and culture in Northwestern Europe, a resurgence of religious faith and growing membership in many Christian churches is occurring.
31. How has the European Union promoted trade among member countries, as well as countries such as the United States and China?
- by increasing tariffs for non-trading partners
 - by offering subsidies to poor countries
 - by eliminating tariffs and trade barriers
 - by instituting export quotas
32. Which best describes the Northern European Plain?
- an area of soft rolling hills and flat valleys
 - an area of plateaus and dry basins
 - an area of low plateaus and high mountains
 - an area of relatively flat and low-lying land
33. What financial incentive is at the heart of the Kyoto Protocol's system of cap-and-trade?
- Companies reduce their taxes for emissions lower than the cap.
 - Companies receive credits for emissions lower than the cap and can sell them.
 - Companies receive financial bonuses for emissions lower than the cap.
 - Companies purchase waivers that allow them to exceed emission levels.
34. Which of the following is an example of devolution?
- the collapse of the Soviet Union
 - the division of Germany following World War II
 - the transfer of power granting self-rule to Northern Ireland
 - the cessation of hostilities following the end of the Cold War

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35. Bacteria that once broke down waste disposed of in the Mediterranean Sea is less able to do so due to
- growing population and tourism, along with weak currents.
 - changes in ocean currents due to global warming.
 - warmer sea water due to global warming.
 - inefficient water-filtration technology.
36. Most of Northwestern Europe has
- cool summers and mild winters.
 - cool summers and frigid winters.
 - warm summers and mild winters.
 - warm summers and cool winters.
37. What industry employs the majority of workers in Northwestern Europe?
- agriculture
 - manufacturing
 - retail
 - service
38. The Alps run through which country?
- United Kingdom
 - Austria
 - the Netherlands
 - Luxembourg
39. Despite restoration efforts, what continues to be the most significant environmental threats to rivers in Northwestern Europe?
- the use of fertilizers and industrial discharges
 - acid rain and global warming
 - increasing populations and factory emissions
 - increasing commercial traffic and tourism
40. Which river has limited use for water navigation due to shallowness, fluctuations in volume, and silt?
- Danube River
 - Loire River
 - Rhône River
 - Seine River

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

41. The post-World War II power struggle between the communist world and the non-communist world is known as the _____.
42. The currency of the European Union is the _____.
43. An economic system in which business leaders use profits to expand their companies is _____.

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44. While Great Britain attracts immigrants from South Asia and the West Indies, _____ attracts immigrants from its former colonies, Algeria and Morocco.
45. The movement in the 1700s that questioned tradition and sparked a desire for greater participation in the government was the _____.
- a. Thames River
 - b. Rhine River
 - c. Rhône River
 - d. Seine River
 - e. Danube River
46. connects industrial cities in France and Germany to the port of Rotterdam on the North Sea
47. originates in Germany's Black Forest and empties into the Black Sea
48. flows through Switzerland and France to the Mediterranean Sea
49. flows through England and connects London with the North Sea
50. carries most of France's inland waterway traffic and empties in the English Channel
- a. industrial capitalism
 - b. unsustainable fishing
 - c. European Union
 - d. dike
 - e. communism
 - f. polder
 - g. cap-and-trade
 - h. Kyoto Protocol
 - i. Cold War
 - j. agribusiness
51. a method for managing pollution in which a limit is placed on emissions and businesses or where countries can buy and sell emissions allowances
52. an industry engaged in large scale, corporate farming operations
53. a low-lying area from which seawater has been drained to create new land
54. the process of expanding companies by reinvesting profits in the companies
55. the power struggle between the Soviet Union and the United States after World War II
56. a large wall built to protect low-lying land from the sea
57. an amendment to the international treaty on climate change designed to reduce the amount of greenhouse gases emitted by specific countries
58. the idea that society should be based on public ownership and communal control of property
59. the practice of extracting more marine resources than can be replenished naturally
60. a large trading bloc made up of countries in Europe

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- a. loess b. fragmentation
c. guest worker d. foehn
e. avalanche f. acid deposition
g. internal migration h. Industrial Revolution
i. mistral j. devolution
61. a strong northerly wind from the Alps that can bring cold air to southern France
62. wet or dry airborne acids that fall to the ground
63. the rapid, major change in the economy beginning in the 1700s with the introduction of power-driven machinery
64. movement within a country, such as from rural areas to urban areas
65. a dry wind that blows from the leeward sides of mountains, sometimes melting snow and causing avalanches; term used mainly in Europe
66. a foreign laborer living and working temporarily in another country
67. fine, yellowish, brownish topsoil made up of particles of silt and clay, carried and deposited by the wind
68. a large mass of ice, snow, or rock that slides down a mountainside
69. the granting of self-rule to local and regional authorities
70. the breakup of the landscape, often resulting in the isolation of animal populations
71. In a paragraph, describe why the Netherlands is at risk from rising sea waters and what actions it has taken to combat this problem.

“Earth provides enough to satisfy every man’s need but not for every man’s greed.”
—Mahatma Gandhi

72. Read the quote above. Write two paragraphs explaining how the Industrial Revolution encouraged greed, the environmental cost of that greed, and four actions countries in Northwestern Europe have taken in recent decades to combat the negative consequences to the environment. Provide examples from the chapter that support your response.

“Earth provides enough to satisfy every man’s need but not for every man’s greed.”
— Mahatma Gandhi

73. Read the quote above. Write two paragraphs explaining how the countries in Northwestern Europe have taken advantage of resources since the Industrial Revolution and how they are changing their use of resources in recent decades to combat the negative consequences of that greed. Provide examples from the chapter that support your response.

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The following chart shows unemployment rates in many European countries arranged by their locations in Europe. Examine the information and answer the question that follows.

Unemployment in European Countries		
Location within Europe	Country	% Unemployed
North East	Poland	12.6
Northwest	England	7.8
North Central	Germany	6.5
North Central	Liechtenstein	2.5
North Central	Netherlands	6.8
North Central	Belgium	7.6
Central	Austria	4.3
Central	Switzerland	2.9
South	Italy	10.9
Southwest	Spain	26.0
Southwest	France	10.3

Source: CIA World Factbook, 2013

74. Using information in the chart and from the chapter, explain why Northwestern Europe and certain areas within that region attract many immigrants. What else can you say about these countries based on this information and what you learned in the chapter? What possible reasons are there for these numbers?

The following chart shows unemployment rates in many European countries arranged by their locations in Europe. Examine the information and answer the question that follows.

Employment in European Countries		
Location within Europe	Country	% Employed
North East	Poland	87.4
Northwest	England	92.2
North Central	Germany	93.5
North Central	Liechtenstein	97.5
North Central	Netherlands	93.2
North Central	Belgium	92.4
Central	Austria	95.1
Central	Switzerland	97.1
South	Italy	89.1
Southwest	Spain	74.0
Southwest	France	89.7

Source: CIA World Factbook, 2013

75. Using information in the chart and from the chapter, explain why Northwestern Europe and certain areas within that region do not attract many immigrants. What else can you say about these countries based on this information and what you learned in the chapter? What possible reasons are there for these numbers?

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

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76. In a paragraph, explain how human activity has changed the physical geography of the Netherlands. How have people met their human needs in an environmentally sustainable manner?