

Chapter 12 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. A *massif* is a type of river system common to the Alps and Pyrenees Mountains.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Southern Europe is composed of three major mountainous peninsulas: the Iberian, the Balkan, and the Italian.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. Southern Europe's climate is influenced heavily by the warm waters of the Mediterranean Sea.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Compared to those of Northwestern Europe, the river systems of Southern Europe are longer, more easily navigable, and constitute a critical transportation network.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Access to the Balkan Peninsula is very limited due to its mountainous terrain.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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

6. Which type of landform is found in regions that may be prone to earthquakes caused by plate tectonic forces?
 - a. peninsula
 - b. plateau
 - c. massif
 - d. Meseta

7. Which factors account for economic instability in the Southern European region in the 21st century?
 - a. energy scarcity, post World War II reconstruction, EU membership
 - b. loss of manufacturing base, consumer overspending, lack of healthcare, low literacy rates
 - c. government overspending, high unemployment, high national debt
 - d. EU loans and subsidies, over reliance of tourism industry, global economic downturn

8. A non-governmental organization (NGO) might attempt to protect the environment of Southern Europe by
 - a. passing laws, such as the Mediterranean Action Plan.
 - b. creating official departments such as the European Environmental Agency.
 - c. enacting regulations such as limits on overfishing certain endangered species of fish.
 - d. launching public awareness and education campaigns on environmental issues.

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9. Southern Europe is a popular destination for tourists because of its _____ summer climate.
- hot, rainy
 - cool, dry
 - mild, damp
 - warm, dry
10. Which lists a geographical feature that has kept the Balkan Peninsula isolated and slow to develop economically, and another feature that has helped to offset, or balance, that isolation?
- surrounded by three seas/mountainous terrain
 - mountainous terrain/surrounded by three seas
 - Alpine mountains/network of navigable rivers
 - network of non-navigable rivers/flat, inland plains
11. In recent decades, political and economic instability in some nations of Southern Europe was the result of
- the housing crisis and natural disasters.
 - high national debt and unemployment.
 - loss of tourism and climate change.
 - industrial decline and EU mismanagement.
12. Greeks in ancient Athens introduced the concept of _____, which has influenced society, politics, and culture around the world.
- democracy
 - mythology
 - rule of law
 - complementarity
13. The languages of Italy, Spain, and Portugal are categorized as Romance languages, which are based on
- Greek.
 - Roman.
 - Latin.
 - Vatican.
14. The source of Europe's most important river systems, including those of Southern Europe is
- the Alps.
 - the Pyrenees Mountains.
 - the massifs of the Iberian Peninsula.
 - the Tagus and Tiber Rivers.
15. Which characterizes winters in Southern Europe?
- cold and snowy
 - warm and rainy
 - cool and dry
 - mild and rainy

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16. What economic actions by the European Union have caused political tension among member states?
- The EU gave loans and subsidies to some members in Southern Europe, stretching resources and creating resentment among member states.
 - The EU promoted economic stability and prosperity in Southern Europe so it outpaced growth and standards of living elsewhere in Europe.
 - The EU allowed unresolved ethnic tensions within the Balkan Peninsula to spill over into other regions of Europe.
 - The EU ended the membership of Portugal, Italy, Greece, and Spain due to their high unemployment, government overspending, and extreme debt.
17. A system of social organization known as _____ existed both in the ancient times and in the period of modern history before the formation of modern-day nations in Southern Europe.
- nationalism
 - city-states
 - complementarity
 - colonialism
18. What is a leading cause of deforestation?
- fires caused by the drier and warmer conditions of climate change
 - melting of higher altitude glaciers due to climate change
 - algae blooms caused by warmer water temperatures
 - loss of oxygen due to explosive growth of harmful insects that thrive in warmer temperatures
19. What is a cause of erosion?
- climate change
 - algae blooms
 - pollution hot spots
 - industrialization
20. NGOs, such as Earthwatch, the Nature Conservancy, and the World Wildlife Fund, are examples of how
- regional governments are attempting to protect their environment.
 - private, non-profit groups are attempting to address issues critical to the global environment.
 - volunteer groups are prioritizing addressing climate change over other environmental issues.
 - groups controlled by the European Union place economic development issues over environmental protection.
21. Erosion and deforestation are both caused by
- a decrease in human activity.
 - industrial and agricultural pollutants.
 - climate change, leading to the loss of vegetation.
 - the lack of snowfall in higher altitude zones.

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22. Which illustrates an example of how society in Southern Europe has been influenced by rich intellectual traditions established in the Greek and Roman Empires and embraced anew in the Renaissance?
- Higher education is free, and literacy rates are high.
 - Healthcare is provided by the state, and quality of life has been rising steadily.
 - Greeks and Italians share the same Romance language family.
 - Italy and Greece excel at modern art, as exemplified by the works of Picasso, Gaudí, and Dalí.
23. Which political-historical process led Southern Europe to transition from city-states and ethnic regions into modern countries?
- Renaissance
 - nationalism
 - complementarity
 - colonialism
24. Removal of which essential elements leads to erosion that can cause desert-like conditions?
- topsoil and the vegetation it supports
 - bare rock, serving as a foundation for soil
 - glaciers, which support rivers
 - deep-rooted agricultural crops
25. Which is an example of a government effort to protect the environment of Southern Europe?
- World Wildlife Fund
 - Forest Stewardship Council
 - Nature Conservancy
 - European Environmental Agency
26. Which mountain range runs along the spine of the Italian Peninsula?
- Alps
 - Pyrenees
 - Tagus
 - Apennines
27. Identify a rare natural resource located along the Spanish Pyrenees that is useful in the high-tech industry.
- hydroelectricity
 - chaparral
 - tungsten
 - copper

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28. The 1975 creation of the _____ was an attempt by Mediterranean nations to limit the damage to the environment caused by increases in human activity.
- World Wildlife Fund
 - Mediterranean Action Plan
 - European Union
 - Environmental NGO Coalition

Labor Force by Occupational Area			
Country	Agriculture	Industry	Services
Greece	12.4	22.4	65.1
Italy	3.9	28.3	67.8
Portugal	11.7	28.5	59.8
Spain	4.2	24.0	71.7

Source: CIA World Factbook, 2012

29. Analyze the data in the chart above. Which economic sector employs the most people in each country?
- agriculture
 - entertainment
 - industry
 - services
30. Which statement summarizes trends in the population patterns of Southern Europe today?
- Births are occurring at a faster rate than deaths, resulting in a growing, younger population.
 - Births are occurring at a slower rate than deaths, resulting in a shrinking, aging population.
 - Births and deaths are occurring at about the same rate, resulting in an unchanging population rate.
 - Births are occurring at a faster rate than deaths, resulting in larger families, but an unchanging population growth rate.
31. Which period saw a resurgence of the arts and culture in Europe during the 1300s after a long period of decline?
- Roman Empire
 - Classical Era
 - Renaissance
 - Middle Ages
32. The major mountain chains of Southern Europe include the
- Apennines, Adriatic, and Ionian.
 - Black, Pyrenees, and Alpines.
 - Alps, Pyrenees, and Apennines.
 - Tiber, Po, and Mediterranean.

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33. Tourism is a major component of Southern Europe's economy. This is an example of the region's increasing dependence on the _____ sector.
- manufacturing
 - financial
 - services
 - agricultural
34. Select an example that could belong under the heading "Managing Resources" of Southern Europe.
- pollution hot spots
 - overdevelopment
 - waste from cruise ships
 - preventing deforestation
35. Select an the example that could belong under the heading "Human Impact" of Southern Europe.
- limiting soil erosion
 - preventing chemical fertilizer runoff
 - overfishing to meet tourism demand
 - increasing awareness of the effects of climate change
36. Why does most of the agriculture of Southern Europe occur along the coastal plain region?
- It has lower amounts of rainfall and warmer temperatures.
 - It has higher amounts of rainfall and rich, sedimentary soil conditions.
 - It has irrigation opportunities from the river systems of the nearby mountains.
 - It has beneficial soil conditions and does not flood.
37. What is one way that growing tourism directly affects the health of the marine life within the Mediterranean ecosystem?
- Algae blooms use up all the oxygen where they occur, resulting in marine dead zones.
 - Erosion leads to the runoff of harmful industrial and agricultural agents.
 - Growing numbers of tourists want to sample local cuisines, especially seafood dishes in coastal areas, resulting in overfishing.
 - Overdevelopment leads to deforestation, which contributes to global warming.
38. As manufacturing activity declined across Southern Europe over the past 30 years, the _____ sector has increased steadily.
- agricultural
 - industrial
 - financial
 - service

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39. Which describes the population pattern of Southern Europe today?
- a. declining
 - b. growing modestly
 - c. growing sharply
 - d. unchanged
40. Analyze the data in the chart above. Which differentiates the economies of Italy and Portugal the most?
- a. Italy relies more on the agricultural and industrial sectors than Portugal.
 - b. Portugal relies more on farming and less on services than Italy.
 - c. Italy relies more on farming and less on services than Portugal.
 - d. Portugal relies more on the industrial sector than Italy.

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

41. Naturally-occurring _____ are necessary to maintain native vegetation, but they are leading to deforestation in human-modified areas.
42. Water system issues like algae blooms occur in pollution _____ as a result of human activities such as industrial waste dumping and agricultural runoff.
43. Climate change is impacting higher elevations in Southern Europe, causing _____ to shrink and _____ populations to increase.
44. The expansion of human activity, as well as increased manufacturing and tourism, has negatively affected Southern Europe's environment on land and in the _____ Sea.
45. Human activity has directly influenced the Mediterranean ecosystems by causing a rise in water _____.

- a. Balkan Peninsula
- b. Romance
- c. coastal plains
- d. Pyrenees
- e. complementarity
- f. algae bloom
- g. demography
- h. Parthenon
- i. service sector
- j. Po

46. a relationship of interdependence such as between Vatican City and Rome
47. the mountainous region surrounded by the Adriatic, Ionian, and Aegean Seas
48. the key economic segment of Southern Europe, including tourism
49. the statistical study of population patterns
50. the mountain chain in Southern Europe characterized by massifs
51. the longest and most important river in Italy
52. the location of most of Southern Europe's agriculture
53. an ancient Greek architectural landmark of major historical significance
54. the family of Latin-based languages including Spanish, Portuguese, and Italian
55. a cluster of harmful marine organisms that spread due to ecological imbalances

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- a. tungsten
 - b. Iberian Peninsula
 - c. pollution hot spot
 - d. erosion
 - e. Alps
 - f. Ebro
 - g. massif
 - h. deforestation
 - i. city-state
 - j. Renaissance
56. a body of mountain ranges formed by tectonic forces characteristic of the Pyrenees
57. a very rare heavy-metal element essential to high-tech industry, mined along the Pyrenees
58. a place where an ecosystem has been killed or degraded by human activity, as exemplified by dead zones in the Mediterranean Sea
59. an independently governed community and surrounding lands, such as ancient Athens and Sparta
60. the period of cultural rebirth beginning in Italy during the 1300s
61. the landform of Southern Europe which includes Spain and Portugal
62. an environmental consequence of hotter, drier conditions and the fires this climate change may produce
63. the removal of topsoil and the vegetation anchored by it, resulting in desertification
64. the longest river in Spain, used for hydroelectric power, but inaccessible to boats
65. the largest mountain range in Europe, separating the marine west coast climate to the north and the warm Mediterranean climate to the south
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- a. complementarity
 - b. realism
 - c. Renaissance
 - d. nationalism
 - e. city-state
66. an independent urban region in ancient Greece with its own unique society and government
67. a period of cultural rebirth with renewed interest in classical learning
68. an interdependent relationship between two places
69. a political movement where smaller regions that shared common linguistic and cultural patterns unified into formal states
70. in sculpture, to depict the human form as accurately as possible

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Read the following excerpt about Greece and the European Union.

“In 1981, Greece joined the EC (now the EU); it became the 12th member of the European Economic and Monetary Union in 2001. In 2010, the prospect of a Greek default [inability to repay] on its euro-denominated debt created severe strains within the EMU and raised the question of whether a member country might voluntarily leave the common currency [Euro] or be removed.”

—CIA World Factbook, “Greece,” 2013

71. Write a paragraph analyzing the sequence of events and primary factors that have placed Greece in the distressed position described in the quotation above. Explain your thoughts on the role of the EU and member nations with regard to maintaining economic stability.
72. In a paragraph, evaluate the European Union’s role in the economic and political development of Southern Europe. How has the EU impacted environmental issues in the region?
73. Consider the cultures of Ancient Greece and the Roman Empire. What core values originating from these eras have helped to shape the cultures of not only the present-day nations of Southern Europe today, but of the entire Western World? Provide examples to serve as evidence to support your conclusions.

In the following quote, the author discusses the importance of olive oil in Southern Europe.

“From a geographical point of view, the prime area of Italian olive production is located between 30 and 45°N, which in general is the geographical distribution of suitable areas for olive-tree production in the northern hemisphere. In the Mediterranean area, Italy represents the central point of olive production because of its history and environmental conditions. . . . In terms of olive-oil production, Italy ranks second in the world (after Spain), producing an average oil quantity over the last four years of 550,000 tonnes [tons].”

—G. Fontanazza, from “Importance of Olive-Oil Production in Italy,” 2005

74. Write a paragraph analyzing the role of the Italian olive oil industry within a cultural, geographic, economic, and environmental framework. Provide examples, both from the passage and the chapter, that support your response.
75. Evaluate the critical role tourism plays in both the economy and environment of Southern Europe. What are the pros and cons of relying so heavily on this service?
76. Evaluate the role cruise ships play in both the economy and the environment of Southern Europe.