

Chapter 13 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Logging is legal in nationally protected forests in Eastern Europe.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Environmental awareness in Eastern Europe is lowest among people in the Balkans.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. The United Nations Development Programme ranks Hungary and Moldova at the top of the list of countries where people have died from urban air pollution.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. Countries joining the EU must close factories that emit acid-producing chemicals and other pollutants.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. In Lithuania, some forests and rivers are so polluted that they are unable to sustain life.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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

6. Which two ethnic groups were most affected by ethnic cleansing during the 1990s?
 - a. Serbs and Bosnian Croats
 - b. Bosnian Croats and Bosnian Muslims
 - c. Bosnian Muslims and Albanians
 - d. Macedonians and Bosnian Croats

7. The Eastern European countries that benefited from foreign investments shortly after the fall of communism were countries
 - a. located in the Balkan Peninsula.
 - b. located near Western Europe.
 - c. with the most-educated populations.
 - d. with a history of protest against Soviet rule.

8. Which subregion of Eastern Europe experiences short, mild winters and year-round rain?
 - a. the Dinaric Alps
 - b. the northern Adriatic
 - c. basin northeast of Black Sea
 - d. Northern European Plain

Chapter 13 Practice Test

9. The black triangle is an example of an area with high pollution caused by
 - a. burning wood to heat homes.
 - b. burning coal as a power source.
 - c. acid deposits from Northwestern Europe.
 - d. slash-and-burn agricultural practices.
10. How was the political geography of Eastern Europe reshaped after the end of World War I?
 - a. Most countries became part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.
 - b. Most countries fell under the control of the Soviet Union.
 - c. Most countries changed their borders, and new countries were formed.
 - d. Most countries retained their borders, but some changed their names.
11. What do Macedonia, Serbia, and Croatia have in common?
 - a. They were once part of Yugoslavia.
 - b. They belong to the European Union.
 - c. They were targets of ethnic cleansing in the 1990s.
 - d. They declared their independence in the 2000s.
12. A broad lowland area north of the Carpathians covering most of Poland and many Baltic countries is the
 - a. Northern European Plain.
 - b. Hungarian Plain.
 - c. Black Sea Basin.
 - d. Transylvanian Plateau.
13. The Austro-Hungarian and Ottoman Empires ruled much of Eastern Europe until
 - a. the end of the 18th century.
 - b. the end of World War I.
 - c. the end of World War II.
 - d. the end of the Cold War.
14. Why do so few people who sell illegally logged wood get caught?
 - a. Most illegal loggers are highly skilled at deception.
 - b. Few people in Eastern Europe consider illegal logging a crime.
 - c. The companies responsible for managing forests have gone out of business.
 - d. Most sellers of illegally logged wood also sell legal wood and wood products.
15. The European Union has established low-emission zones in Eastern Europe, which are areas where
 - a. all new factories must meet strict environmental protection standards.
 - b. financial incentives are available to clean up high-polluting factories.
 - c. coal and other fossil fuels are banned.
 - d. vehicles with high pollutant emissions are banned.

Chapter 13 Practice Test

16. Many people in Eastern Europe burn wood to heat their homes because
 - a. they consider it more natural than other fuel sources.
 - b. it is cheaper than electricity.
 - c. wood is readily available in wooded areas near their homes.
 - d. fuel sources other than wood are scarce.
17. Yugoslavia only existed from the 1940s to the 1990s because
 - a. its ethnic groups broke off into their own countries.
 - b. it was renamed to better represent its ethnic diversity.
 - c. it was broken up and taken over by neighboring countries.
 - d. its corrupt government was removed and the territory was absorbed by neighboring countries.
18. The Helsinki Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the Baltic Sea Area was groundbreaking because it was the first
 - a. regulation proposed by the European Union to protect a shared marine environment.
 - b. treaty to protect marine life and ecosystems ratified by all of Eastern Europe.
 - c. agreement to regulate land-based pollution that endangered a shared marine environment.
 - d. time a conference on marine conservation and protection was attended by a Balkan country.
19. Why is the industrial area of Poland, eastern Germany, and the Czech Republic called the black triangle?
 - a. Its karst terrain has black rocky soil.
 - b. The burning of coal coats the area with black soot.
 - c. The Black Sea lies at its center.
 - d. Its black market economy has dominated the area after the fall of communism.
20. Which geographic feature played the greatest role in the development of most major cities in Eastern Europe?
 - a. mild climate
 - b. access to navigable water
 - c. access to energy sources
 - d. fertile soil
21. Which characteristic protected the Balkan Peninsula from invaders, allowing the Slavic people in the area to create independent states?
 - a. mountainous terrain
 - b. harsh winters
 - c. turbulent waters of Adriatic Sea
 - d. vast stretches of arid land
22. The earliest people of Eastern Europe were
 - a. Mongols and Serbs.
 - b. Serbs and Celtic
 - c. Slavs, Germanic, and Celtic.
 - d. Mongols, Serbs, and Slavs.

Chapter 13 Practice Test

23. How did the fall of the Soviet Union impact the health care system in Eastern Europe?
- Countries transitioned from free health care systems to private, pay-for services systems.
 - Countries transitioned from private, pay-for-services systems to free government health care systems.
 - Countries retained their free government health care systems.
 - Countries retained their private, pay-for-services health care systems.
24. Which of the following is most likely to encourage the Balkan countries to regulate outdated mining methods and adopt modern technologies to reduce pollutants?
- the desire to join the European Union
 - information on environmentally friendly mining practices and technology
 - a social activism campaign that draws global attention to the destruction caused to the environment by these practices
 - pressure from Western countries and other Eastern European countries
25. Factories built and operated during the communist era were heavy polluters because the communist governments
- placed a higher priority on rapid industrialization than on protecting the environment.
 - were unaware of the dangers of chemical emissions to the environment.
 - lacked the technological knowledge to build more environmentally friendly factories.
 - had access to no fuel sources other than coal.
26. Which statement about countries during the communist era is true?
- Almost no communist countries in Eastern Europe had anti-pollution laws.
 - Most countries in Eastern Europe had anti-pollution laws, but they did not enforce them.
 - A few countries in Eastern Europe had laws regulating pollution, but they were of little use because most pollution came from Northwestern Europe.
 - While there was some pollution in the northern countries of Eastern Europe, there was little pollution in the southern communist countries due to a lack of mining and industry.
27. When did the first Slavs migrate from Asia to Eastern Europe?
- thousands of years ago
 - after the collapse of the Roman Empire
 - in the 15th century
 - in the early 20th century
28. The largest minority group in Europe is the
- Poles.
 - Slovaks.
 - Muslims.
 - Roma.

Chapter 13 Practice Test

29. How has Eastern European's transition to democracy affected the population's education?
- It has had a negative effect in some countries due to lack of funding to support schools.
 - It has increased literacy so they match those of countries in Western Europe.
 - It has had no effect as cultural values regarding education have not changed.
 - It has increased the number of years of compulsory education.
30. Most of Eastern Europe has a _____ climate.
- subtropical
 - steppe
 - continental
 - Mediterranean
31. Which region lacks surface rivers and streams and is made up of barren and rocky ground?
- Hungarian Plain
 - Dinaric Alps
 - Carpathian Mountains
 - Transylvanian Plateau
32. Which statement about the Hungarian Plains is true?
- It is sparsely populated.
 - It has a karst, or rocky and barren, terrain.
 - It has fertile soil used to grow grains and vegetables.
 - It lacks surface rivers, streams, and lakes.
33. Though people in certain countries are considered west Slavs and in other countries are considered south Slavs, they all have
- a common ancestry and root language.
 - similar political and economic systems.
 - a common currency and banking system.
 - a connection to nature that impacts social and occupational choices.
34. An example of a conservation effort to protect marine life in the Black Sea region is
- banning the use of certain pesticides.
 - banning recreational boating.
 - banning dolphin fishing.
 - banning industrial construction.
35. What is the predominant natural vegetation in areas around the Adriatic Sea?
- shrubland with some woodlands and forests
 - prairies, with some forests
 - tropical rain forest
 - grassland

Chapter 13 Practice Test

36. Which region of Eastern Europe has a steppe climate and a grassland biome?
- a. the Danube region
 - b. the Northern European Plain
 - c. the Baltic Sea region
 - d. the basin northeast of Black Sea
37. Which region has a Mediterranean climate with hot, dry summers and mild, rainy winters?
- a. the basin northeast of the Black Sea
 - b. the coastal areas of the Black Sea
 - c. the southern areas of the Adriatic Sea
 - d. the Danube region
38. The Hungarian Plain is characterized by
- a. grain fields and heavy industry.
 - b. oil, iron, and coal reserves.
 - c. orchards, vineyards, and livestock.
 - d. amber and bauxite deposits.
39. What type of climate does the Baltic Sea region experience?
- a. continental climate, with short summers and long, cold winters
 - b. steppe climate, with hot, dry summers and cold winters
 - c. continental climate, with summers and winters about equally long
 - d. humid subtropical climate, with short, mild winters and year-round rain
40. The Dinaric Alps run parallel to coast of the
- a. Black Sea.
 - b. Adriatic Sea.
 - c. Baltic Sea.
 - d. Mediterranean Sea.

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

41. A region where political alliances are constantly splintering and fracturing based on ethnicity is known as a _____.
42. The division of a region into smaller hostile regions is known as _____.
43. The Ottoman and Austro-Hungarian Empires ruled Eastern Europe until the end of _____.
44. Eastern Europe has become successful at manufacturing automobiles and _____ products.
45. The conflict in the Balkan Peninsula that led to civil war in the 1990s was primarily between the _____ and Croats and Bosnians.

Chapter 13 Practice Test

- a. Bulgaria
 - b. Carpathian Mountains
 - c. Montenegro
 - d. Yugoslavia
 - e. Adriatic Sea
 - f. Balkan Mountains
 - g. Bialowieza Forest
 - h. Romania
 - i. Srebarna Nature Reserve
 - j. Oder River
46. a country whose name reflects its first-century conquerors
47. a World Heritage site in Bulgaria dedicated to protecting biodiversity in a bird sanctuary and a lake
48. a rugged extension of the Swiss Alps that forms a major barrier to travel, a climate barrier, and a land divide between the Danube and the Maritsa Rivers
49. a less-compact extension of the Swiss Alps that includes mountains and basins in Slovakia and Romania
50. a country that attempted to reverse Balkanization by combining many ethnic groups
51. a country with one of the highest rates of deaths from urban air pollution, home to the Balkans
52. a country that separated from Serbia; the least populated country in Eastern Europe
53. a major trade and transportation route located between the Italian and Balkan Peninsulas
54. a heavily traveled transportation route that forms a border between Poland and Germany
55. a nationally protected site that contains bison, wolves, and some of the tallest trees in Europe
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- a. Baltic Sea
 - b. Mediterranean Sea
 - c. Main-Danube Canal
 - d. Black Sea
 - e. Oder River
56. a waterway that connects Eastern Europe to the North Sea and Northwestern Europe
57. a body of water that connects Europe to Asia
58. a waterway that links industrial cities with ports on the Baltic Sea
59. a body of water that connects to the Atlantic Ocean, allowing for trade between countries in Eastern Europe and the rest of the world
60. a body of water that provides a trade route between mainland Europe and the Scandinavian Peninsula

Chapter 13 Practice Test

- a. shatter belt
 - b. black triangle
 - c. reforestation
 - d. Danube River
 - e. Vistula River
 - f. Tara River
 - g. Dinaric Alps
 - h. Carpathian Mountains
 - i. buffer zone
 - j. Balkanization
61. an international waterway that runs through nine countries and serves as a major commercial highway
62. an extension of the Swiss Alps along the Adriatic Sea characterized by barren and rocky ground
63. a large river flowing south to north in Poland that has many industrial cities located on its banks
64. an extension of the Swiss Alps distinguished by large basins between mountains
65. the breaking of larger countries or regions into smaller ones, often based on ethnicities
66. a heavily industrialized area in eastern Germany and Poland that burns coal as a power source
67. a neutral region between countries with opposing ideologies or politics
68. a region where ethnic differences have led to ongoing political and territorial conflict and separation
69. one of the last undammed waterways in Europe and a popular tourist attraction
70. an action to reverse the negative consequences of excessive logging
71. In a paragraph, explain what changed after World War II that led to changes in Eastern Europe's total population. Support your answer with examples from the chapter.
- “In Europe, France and Bulgaria have banned fracking due to environmental concerns. However, the Polish government recently eased drilling regulations. It's banking on shale gas to boost Poland's economy, reduce dependence on Russian gas imports and cut energy prices.”*
- Steve Sapienza, “In Poland, Pursuing Valuable Energy Deep in the Earth Fuels Dissent Above Ground,” PBS NewsHour, May 6, 2013*
72. Read the quote above. Do you think Poland should ban fracking, which is a method of extracting gas from underground reserves? Write a paragraph explaining why or why not. Use information in the quote and from the chapter to support your response.

Chapter 13 Practice Test

Examine the chart below showing the results of a 2009 survey conducted for the European Commission about the impact of the fall of communism, or the Iron Curtain, in Central and Eastern Europe. Then write a two-paragraph response to the questions below.

Opinions of people in the Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries regarding changes since the fall of the Iron Curtain in 1989			
The changes resulting from the fall of the Iron Curtain:	% Agree	% Disagree	% DK/NA
bought more freedom	80.5	12.1	7.4
resulted in better living standards	62.3	28.1	9.6
created new opportunities only for the younger generation	46.8	46.4	6.8
improved quality of life	63.9	27.2	8.8
made the situation worse than it was before 1989	27.9	58.5	13.3
made life more insecure	57.8	31.7	10.5
led to problems of clashing cultures and values	42.1	45.0	12.9
spread democratic values and consolidated protection of human rights	72.3	15.1	12.6
contributed to job losses in respondents' countries	57.9	34.9	7.2
increased prosperity and competitiveness for Europe	62.4	23.2	14.4
led to growth and modernization in CEE countries	71.5	15.7	12.9

Source: European Commission, "Views on European Enlargement," 2009

73. What do people appear to feel are the most positive and negative changes since the fall of communism? How else has the end of communism impacted the human and physical geography of Eastern Europe? Use the table and information from the chapter to support your answer.

Chapter 13 Practice Test

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74. What do people appear to feel are the most positive and negative changes since the fall of communism? How else has the end of communism impacted the human and physical geography of Eastern Europe? Use the table and information from the chapter to support your answer.

“In Europe, France and Bulgaria have banned fracking due to environmental concerns. However, the Polish government recently eased drilling regulations. It’s banking on shale gas to boost Poland’s economy, reduce dependence on Russian gas imports and cut energy prices.”

—Steve Sapienza, *“In Poland, Pursuing Valuable Energy Deep in the Earth Fuels Dissent Above Ground,”* PBS NewsHour, May 6, 2013

75. Read the quote above. Given the need for and availability of resources in the region, should Eastern European countries ban fracking (a method of extracting gas from underground reserves)? Write a paragraph explaining why or why not. Use information in the quote and from the chapter to support your response.
76. Why did the population of Eastern Europe decline following World War II? Explain your answer in a paragraph with supporting examples from the chapter.