

Chapter 15 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Most women in North Africa have jobs outside the home.
 - a. True
 - b. False

2. Geometric boundaries are divisions of land based on natural and cultural features.
 - a. True
 - b. False

3. North Africa's main exports are manufactured goods.
 - a. True
 - b. False

4. The most densely populated area of North Africa is the Nile River Valley.
 - a. True
 - b. False

5. Before the invasions of the seventh century, most people in North Africa were Arabs.
 - a. True
 - b. False

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

6. What risk does the European Union's 2010 trade agreement with Morocco pose to the environment?
 - a. Increased trade encourages overfishing, which endangers fish populations.
 - b. Increased trade increases water consumption, which depletes scarce water supplies.
 - c. Increased trade promotes more oil excavation, which pollutes and depletes oil reserves.
 - d. Increased trade requires more shipping vessels, which increases pollution from spills.

7. Why do some North African countries import much of their food?
 - a. scarcity of farmers
 - b. scarcity of water and arable land
 - c. demand for foreign food products
 - d. demand for increased global trade

8. The economy of Libya is based on
 - a. oil.
 - b. tourism.
 - c. the service industry.
 - d. agriculture.

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9. What long-term problem does the Great Man-Made River pose?
 - a. It is extracting water faster than it is being replaced.
 - b. It is slowly polluting the coastal areas of Libya.
 - c. It is destroying fragile grasslands used for goat herding.
 - d. It is accelerating desertification across Libya.
10. Today, most nomads of North Africa
 - a. live nomadic lifestyles similar to those of their ancestors.
 - b. roam the deserts part of the year and live in camps the rest of the year.
 - c. have settled in villages and cities.
 - d. have migrated to other parts of Africa.
11. Where is the most abundant vegetation found in North Africa?
 - a. the oases in the Sahara Desert
 - b. the Sahel
 - c. the coastal and highland areas near mountain ranges
 - d. the grasslands
12. Which statement about the desert regions of North Africa is true?
 - a. The Sahara averages 14 inches of rain a year.
 - b. All desert regions of North Africa have a semi-arid climate.
 - c. No vegetation grows in the desert regions of North Africa.
 - d. Droughts have expanded the Sahara.
13. Which statement about desertification is true?
 - a. Desertification maintains the balance of nature as moist and dry areas shift.
 - b. Desertification is an increasing problem caused by wind, farming, overgrazing, and loss of vegetation.
 - c. Desertification affects a few subregions of North Africa, but is not yet a significant problem throughout the region.
 - d. Desertification has declined following the construction of the Aswān High Dam.
14. Which is a negative effect of tourism in North Africa?
 - a. It reduces wildlife populations due to large-game hunting.
 - b. It requires large quantities of water for swimming pools, hotels, and golf courses.
 - c. It increases North Africans' desire for imported foods.
 - d. It introduces invasive species of insects that are not native to North Africa.
15. Which country has underground reservoirs of water that were discovered in the mid-1950s?
 - a. Egypt
 - b. Libya
 - c. Western Sahara
 - d. Morocco

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16. Desalination has limited use in North Africa due to
 - a. the negative impact of the desalination plants on the environment.
 - b. the danger of contaminating fresh water supplies during the process.
 - c. the expense of building and maintaining desalination plants.
 - d. outdated technologies that are inefficient and consume high amounts of energy.
17. The Arab Spring movement of 2010–2011 led to new governments being elected in which countries?
 - a. Egypt and Morocco
 - b. Egypt and Algeria
 - c. Egypt, Libya, and Tunisia
 - d. Egypt, Libya, and Western Sahara
18. The unique black and pink landforms of the Ahaggar were formed by
 - a. glaciers.
 - b. volcanoes.
 - c. running water.
 - d. earthquakes.
19. How has the Aswān High Dam had an adverse effect on human health?
 - a. It contaminated underground water sources by drawing in salt water from the sea.
 - b. It caused a build up of soil contaminated by raw sewage and oil by-products.
 - c. It created new ecosystems in which diseases such as malaria flourished.
 - d. It discharged raw sewage and other wastes into Lake Nasser.
20. About what percentage of the world's known oil reserves are located in the Middle East and North Africa?
 - a. 20 percent
 - b. 45 percent
 - c. 60 percent
 - d. 90 percent
21. Which statement about the environmental impact of regional oil and petroleum industries is true?
 - a. Due to safety rules set by North African countries, oil spills along the subregion's coasts are rare.
 - b. When oil spills occur, countries work together quickly and efficiently to limit damage.
 - c. Winds can blow oil spills toward land and endanger coastal and marine environments.
 - d. The North African oil and petroleum industries have been responsible for several of the most destructive oil spills in history.
22. When did North Africa develop an educated middle class and begin following European ideas related to self-rule?
 - a. in the 1500s
 - b. in the 1700s
 - c. in the 1800s
 - d. after the end of World War I

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23. The manufacturing output of North African countries
- increased rapidly after the decline of European control.
 - declined following the withdrawal of European colonial powers.
 - declined significantly in the early 2000s.
 - has remained stable since the early 1900s.
24. Which desert feature is a stony plain covered with rocky gravel?
- reg
 - erg
 - hamada
 - wadi
25. Why do some countries in North Africa import most of their food needs?
- Imported food is less expensive than food grown within the country.
 - Water scarcity makes it impossible to grow enough food for the population.
 - Agriculture is less profitable than other economic activities.
 - Few people within the country are willing to work in agriculture.
26. The greatest environmental challenge facing North Africa's growing population is
- the lack of land to support the growing population.
 - the scarcity of water to feed the growing population.
 - the depletion of oil reserves to provide electricity for the growing population.
 - the degradation of coastal areas used for recreational purposes by the growing population.
27. What do Tunisia, Morocco, and Libya have in common?
- They average less than 10 inches of rain a year.
 - They average less than 14 inches of rain a year.
 - They have both an arid and semi-arid climate.
 - They have a mild Mediterranean climate along the coast.
28. Which three economic sectors cause the greatest environmental damage in North Africa?
- agriculture, manufacturing, and tourism
 - manufacturing, mining, and oil production
 - oil production, fishing, and agriculture
 - oil production, fishing, and tourism
29. An environmental challenge facing the Great Man-Made River is that pumping water near the coast
- may pollute coastal waters.
 - may contaminate aquifers with salt water from the sea.
 - may contaminate aquifers with sewage and waste from coastal waters.
 - may contaminate aquifers with oil by products from oil reserves.

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30. Nationalism is a belief
- in the right of a nation to colonize people and lands.
 - in the right of a nation to be an independent state.
 - in the superiority of an ethnic group.
 - in the superiority of a nation's leader or ruler.
31. Bedouins are members of a group of nomadic desert people
- who move from place to place seeking employment.
 - who move from place to place to sell and trade goods.
 - who migrated to North Africa from Europe.
 - who migrated to North Africa from Southwest Asia.
32. The leading cause of emigration among North Africa's population is North Africa's
- political instability.
 - lack of job opportunities.
 - high cost of living.
 - climate.
33. Which body of water separates Africa from Europe?
- Gulf of Aden
 - Red Sea
 - Suez Canal
 - Mediterranean Sea
34. The oil and petroleum industries in North Africa
- are strictly controlled by government bodies to prevent environmental damage.
 - pollute rivers and coastal waters by discharging waste into them.
 - use the latest technology to limit water pollution and damage to ecosystems.
 - respond to oil spills in a timely and well-coordinated manner.
35. The primary reason the Aswān High Dam was built was to
- increase the fertility of the Nile Delta.
 - expand the acreage of land used for agriculture.
 - control flooding to safeguard the area's residents.
 - create a recreational lake to boost tourism.
36. Why is French spoken in some countries of North Africa?
- Most North Africans receive their college educations in France.
 - Some of the earliest settlers of North Africa arrived from France.
 - France colonized parts of North Africa in the 1800s.
 - French oil and petroleum plants are the largest employers in North Africa.

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37. What percentage of Egypt's population lives in the Nile Delta or along the Nile River?
- a. less than 20 percent
 - b. about 50 percent
 - c. about 70 percent
 - d. more than 90 percent
38. Which country is one of the world's leading exporters of phosphates?
- a. Algeria
 - b. Libya
 - c. Morocco
 - d. Tunisia
39. Which country obtains most of its water supply from surface water?
- a. Egypt
 - b. Tunisia
 - c. Libya
 - d. Algeria
40. What parts of North Africa receive the most rainfall?
- a. coastal areas
 - b. coastal areas and highland areas near mountains
 - c. plains areas and lowland areas near mountains
 - d. lowland and highland areas near rivers

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

41. _____ has the world's tenth-largest reserves of natural gas and sixteenth-largest oil reserves.
42. Other than natural gas and petroleum, the region's other major resource is _____, a natural mineral found at tectonic plate boundaries that is often used in fertilizers.
43. The narrow, flat, semi-arid plain located between the Sahara Desert and the southern savannas is the _____.
44. The four tectonic plates that shaped the landscapes of North Africa are the African, Eurasian, Arabian, and _____ plates.
45. A rich soil made up of sand and mud deposited by running water is known as _____ soil.

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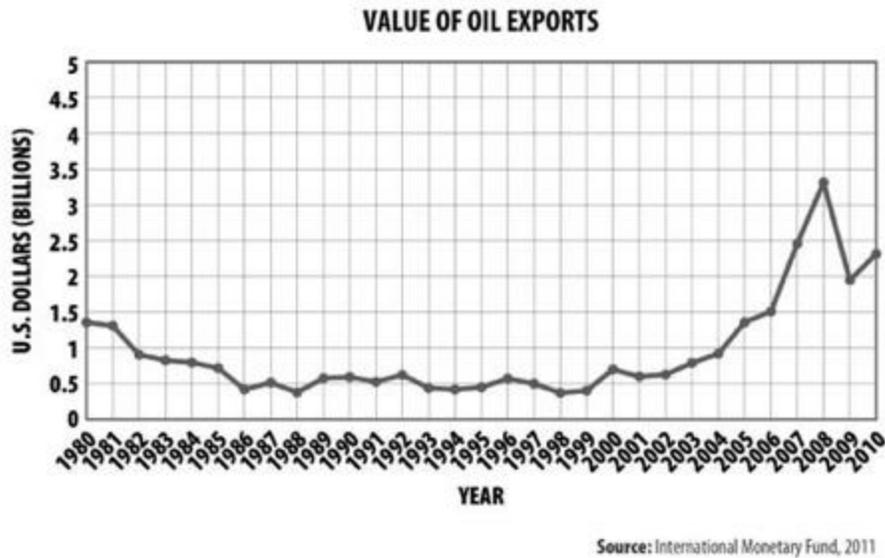
- a. Tibesti Mountains
 - b. alluvial soil
 - c. Egypt
 - d. phosphate
 - e. wadi
 - f. Nile Delta
 - g. Algeria
 - h. Libya
 - i. Atlas Mountains
 - j. Ahaggar
46. a natural resource of North Africa that is often used in fertilizers
47. the natural gas-exporting country that gained independence from France after a civil war in the mid-1900s
48. the location of a pumping and pipeline system that supplies freshwater across a large area
49. a streambed in the desert that is dry except during heavy rain
50. the landform that runs through Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia
51. the location of a large dam that controls flooding, provides hydroelectricity, and provides irrigation for about 3 million acres
52. a large, mountainous plateau region in the north-central Sahara
53. the fertile silt, sand, and mud deposited by a river or flowing water
54. the fertile area known as the birthplace of some of the earliest civilizations
55. the landform that runs through Niger, Chad, and Libya and contains the Sahara's highest point
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- a. Atlas Mountains
 - b. Ahaggar
 - c. bedouin
 - d. Tibesti Mountains
 - e. Sahel
 - f. Berbers
 - g. nomad
 - h. Nile Valley
 - i. hieroglyphics
 - j. Arabs
56. a 300-mile-long range that contains the highest point in the Sahara
57. the indigenous people of North Africa
58. the longest mountain range in Africa
59. a system of writing created by the Egyptians
60. one of the most densely populated areas of the world
61. a group of people who brought the Muslim religion to North Africa
62. a member of the nomadic desert peoples of North Africa and Southwest Asia
63. the site of black volcanic landforms and a pink granite massif
64. a flat plain south of the Sahara that forms a transition zone between the desert and the grasslands to the south of it
65. a member of any wandering pastoral people

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- a. aquifer
 - b. silt
 - c. Nile River
 - d. Lake Nasser
 - e. Aswān High Dam
66. the fertile soil that the Nile used to deposit on farmland
67. a reservoir created by damming a river
68. the major source of water for much of eastern North Africa
69. the source of the Great Man-Made River
70. a method for controlling the flooding of the Nile River
71. In a paragraph, describe how Arab Spring had both positive and negative effects on North Africa. Use details from the chapter to support your explanation.

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The graph below shows the value of Tunisia’s oil exports from 1980 to 2010. Examine the information and answer the question that follows.



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72. Using information in the graph and from the chapter, explain how the value of oil exports in Tunisia has changed during the 21st century. What else can you infer about Tunisia, its economy, and the human and physical geography impact of Tunisia’s oil industry based on this information and what you have learned from the chapter?

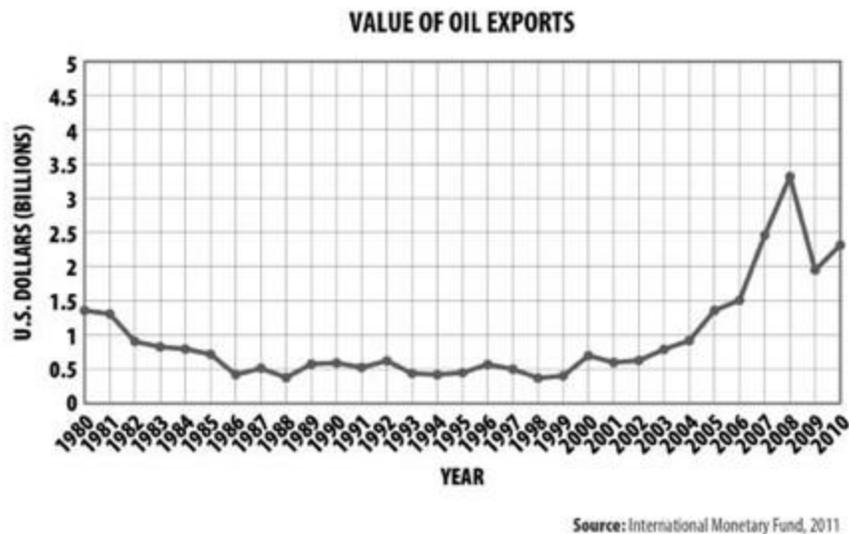
“The Sahara offers every advantage you want—proximity to Europe, virtually no population and more intense sunlight.”

—George Joffe, research fellow and Maghreb expert at Cambridge University, August 24, 2009

73. Read the quote above that describes why Joffe supports a European company’s plan that promises to supply Europe with 15 percent of its electricity needs by building solar energy farms in the Sahara. Write a paragraph explaining whether you agree or disagree with Joffe’s opinion. Provide examples that support your response.

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The graph below shows the value of Tunisia’s oil exports from 1980 to 2010. Examine the information and answer the question that follows.



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74. Using information in the graph and from the chapter, describe Tunisia’s oil exports over the 30-year period shown. What else can you say about Tunisia, its oil production, and the impact on human and physical geography based on this information and what you have learned from the chapter?
75. In a paragraph, explain the conflict between addressing the needs of the people today and long-term environmental protection in North Africa. Support your answer with examples from the chapter.
76. Based on what you know from the chapter, is North Africa balancing the needs of the people today and protecting natural resources for the future? Support your answer with examples.

“The Sahara offers every advantage you want—proximity to Europe, virtually no population and more intense sunlight.”

— George Joffe, research fellow and Maghreb expert at Cambridge University, August 24, 2009
77. Read the quote above. Do you think Joffe’s reasoning justifies a European company’s plan to build solar energy farms in the Sahara in order to supply Europe with 15 percent of its electricity needs? Write a paragraph explaining why or why not. Provide examples that support your response.

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78. Based on what you know from the chapter, explain how the Arab Spring resulted in both benefits and disadvantages for the people of North Africa. Support your answer with examples.