

## **Chapter 19 Practice Test**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

1. The Kara-Kum is a forest that covers most of Turkmenistan.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
2. Sturgeon fishing has long been an important industry in the Caspian Sea.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
3. On the steppes of Central Asia, the most important crops grown are citrus fruits.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
4. The Tian Shan is a river in Kazakhstan.
  - a. True
  - b. False
  
5. Kazakhstan is one of the more prosperous countries of Central Asia because it is rich in oil and natural gas resources.
  - a. True
  - b. False

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

6. To restore part of a sea that was diminished when its river water supply was diverted for irrigation, governments
  - a. built a dam to keep water from flowing into the southern area of the sea.
  - b. built a pipeline that provides water from an aquifer.
  - c. built an aqueduct to bring mountain water directly to the sea.
  - d. built a canal from another sea to the dying sea.
  
7. Central Asia's main rivers, the Amu Dar'ya and the Syr Dar'ya, flow into what body of water?
  - a. Lake Balkhash
  - b. the Caspian Sea
  - c. the Aral Sea
  - d. the Mediterranean Sea
  
8. In most countries in Central Asia, the literacy rate is approximately
  - a. 10 percent or lower.
  - b. 40 percent.
  - c. 75 percent.
  - d. 98 percent or higher.

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9. The Soviets chose \_\_\_\_\_ as a site for heavy industry and the country continues to have high levels of industrial pollution.
- a. Turkmenistan
  - b. Kazakhstan
  - c. Tajikistan
  - d. Uzbekistan
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ is the largest inland body of water on Earth.
- a. Aral Sea
  - b. Black Sea
  - c. Caspian Sea
  - d. Dead Sea
11. When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan in 1979, they encountered resistance from \_\_\_\_\_, or Islamic guerrilla fighters.
- a. Taliban
  - b. expatriates
  - c. mujahideen
  - d. al-Qaeda
12. Uzbekistan is one of the world's leading producers and exporters of
- a. petroleum.
  - b. cotton.
  - c. wheat.
  - d. coffee.
13. What once-large sea has shrunk to several small disconnected bodies of water due to the diversion of water for the irrigation of fields?
- a. the Aral Sea
  - b. the Caspian Sea
  - c. the Black Sea
  - d. the Red Sea
14. After September 11, 2001, the United States overthrew the government of
- a. Afghanistan.
  - b. Turkmenistan.
  - c. Armenia.
  - d. Uzbekistan.

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15. The testing of nuclear weapons has led to serious health and environmental problems in the former Soviet republic of
- Kazakhstan.
  - Turkmenistan.
  - Armenia.
  - Azerbaijan.
16. Despite small amounts of \_\_\_\_\_ land, nearly half the workforce in Central Asia lives by farming.
- arable
  - arid
  - landlocked
  - irrigated
17. In what former Soviet republic has high industrial pollution been linked to increased infant mortality?
- Turkmenistan
  - Uzbekistan
  - Tajikistan
  - Kazakhstan
18. The Armenians who live in the Nagorno-Karabakh area of Azerbaijan are an example of an
- enclave.
  - immigrant group.
  - exclave.
  - emigrant group.
19. From what two rivers did the Soviets divert water for irrigation and thus cause environmental damage in Central Asia?
- the Indus and the Ganges
  - the Tigris and the Euphrates
  - the Blue Nile and the White Nile
  - the Syr Dar'ya and the Amu Dar'ya
20. In Central Asia, some farming takes place on \_\_\_\_\_, or areas where underground water naturally comes to the surface.
- kums*
  - oases
  - wadis*
  - islands
21. The \_\_\_\_\_ Mountains in Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan separate the Caspian and the Black seas.
- Ural
  - Hindu Kush
  - Altay Shun
  - Caucasus

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22. Although most of Central Asia has a dry climate, the winds blowing from the \_\_\_\_\_ create a wetter climate in Western Georgia and the steppes of the Caucasus.
- Ural Mountains
  - Black Sea
  - Aral Sea
  - Kyzyl Kum
23. The mountainous terrain of Georgia and Kyrgyzstan provides the correct terrain for the countries to rely on and export
- cotton.
  - hydroelectric power.
  - petroleum.
  - automobiles.
24. Like several countries in Southwest Asia, the countries of Central Asia have an artistic tradition of weaving
- tapestries.
  - sweaters.
  - rugs.
  - blankets.
25. Several nongovernmental organizations have supported “community-based demining” programs to
- diversify local economies that currently have mines as their sole income source.
  - encourage local unions to boycott open pit mines.
  - train local people to disable land mines.
  - have people report damage from mines.
26. In Central Asia, many people practice \_\_\_\_\_, or the raising and grazing of livestock.
- hunting and gathering
  - pastoralism
  - aquaculture
  - sedentary agriculture
27. What is the most populous country in Central Asia?
- Afghanistan
  - Turkmenistan
  - Armenia
  - Uzbekistan
28. In what two Central Asian countries is the majority of the population Christian?
- Afghanistan and Uzbekistan
  - Armenia and Georgia
  - Tajikistan and Turkmenistan
  - Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

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29. Grains that are grown for food—such as barley, oats, or wheat—are known as
- fruits.
  - produce.
  - graziers.
  - cereals.
30. Who was the leader of the Mongol forces who invaded Central Asia in the A.D. 1200s?
- Yakub Beg
  - Tamerlane
  - Genghis Khan
  - Cyrus the Great
31. The area of Nagorno-Karabakh is disputed because
- it is a Georgian territory taken over by Russia.
  - it is an exclave of Armenians in the territory of Azerbaijan.
  - it is rich in oil and natural gas resources on a border shared by several countries.
  - it is home to several ethnic groups who each want control.
32. In Central Asia, agriculture is made possible on the semi-arid steppes through the extensive use of
- fertilizers.
  - desalination.
  - irrigation.
  - pesticides.
33. In what two Central Asian countries is Russian an official language?
- Afghanistan and Uzbekistan
  - Armenia and Georgia
  - Tajikistan and Turkmenistan
  - Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan
34. Because of the tectonic activity that created its mountainous terrain, much of Central Asia is prone to frequent
- monsoons.
  - earthquakes.
  - tsunamis.
  - drought.
35. What ethnic group is the dominant political group in Afghanistan?
- Pashtun
  - Kirghiz
  - Turkmen
  - Uzbek

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36. The Convention for the Protection of the Marine Environment of the \_\_\_\_\_ Sea is an agreement that commits bordering countries to reducing agricultural and industrial pollution in that troubled body of water.
- Aral
  - Dead
  - Black
  - Caspian
37. The Convention on Trade in Endangered Species has placed all \_\_\_\_\_ species from the Caspian Sea on its list of threatened animals, but poaching remains a problem because their eggs are highly valued.
- dolphin
  - cod
  - shrimp
  - sturgeon
38. The majority of people in Central Asia speak a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ language.
- Turkic
  - Indo-European
  - Dravidian
  - Slavic
39. Most of the countries of Central Asia are \_\_\_\_\_, meaning they have no access to the sea.
- low-lying
  - mountainous
  - landlocked
  - peninsular
40. Turkmenistan continues to operate as a \_\_\_\_\_ economy, in which the government owns the land and tells farmers what to grow.
- traditional
  - socialist
  - command
  - free market

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

41. A distinct cultural area or territory located within a political unit's territory is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
42. A territory that belongs to a particular political unit but is separated from it and surrounded by another political unit is a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.
43. Under the fundamentalist Islamic \_\_\_\_\_ government, Afghan women were prevented from getting an education and from working outside the home.
44. When the Soviets invaded Afghanistan, they met resistance from Islamic guerrilla fighters known as \_\_\_\_\_.
45. In colder weather, nomads graze their herds on the fertile, grassy \_\_\_\_\_ of Central Asia.

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- a. Kazakhstan
  - b. Aral City
  - c. Armenia
  - d. Apsheron Peninsula
  - e. Afghanistan
46. a place in which many people continue to be killed or injured by land mines and ammunition left over from periods of war
47. a place with a controversial nuclear power plant in an area prone to earthquakes
48. an area that has been described as the most environmentally damaged land on Earth
49. a place that was once on the coast of one of the world's largest seas but now lies over 60 miles from the diminished sea's waters
50. a place that is still affected by radioactive material left at numerous Soviet-era nuclear bases
- 
- a. Christianity
  - b. cereal
  - c. Black Sea
  - d. Taliban
  - e. Lake Balkhash
  - f. Silk Road
  - g. kum
  - h. Tashkent
  - i. Islam
  - j. mujahideen
51. an inland body of water to the west of the Caucasus and the Caspian
52. Afghan guerrillas who fought against Soviet invasion
53. a sandy desert in Central Asia
54. a trade route connecting China and Europe that passed through Central Asia
55. the most populous city in Central Asia
56. any grain—such as barley, oats, or wheat—that is grown for food
57. the majority religion in Central Asia
58. a fundamentalist Sunni Muslim group which controlled the Afghan government from 1996 to 2001
59. a shrinking and increasingly saline body of water in Kazakhstan
60. the majority religion in Georgia and Armenia

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- a. steppe
  - b. kum
  - c. enclave
  - d. Aral Sea
  - e. Osama bin Laden
  - f. Caucasus
  - g. Genghis Khan
  - h. Caspian
  - i. Kara-Kum
  - j. exclave
61. the leader of Al-Qaeda
62. a cultural area or territory that is distinct from but entirely within a foreign territory
63. once a large inland body of water that is now several small, disconnected bodies of water
64. a black-sand desert that covers most of Turkmenistan
65. the area of western Central Asia between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea
66. a wide, grassy plain often found beside desert regions in Central Asia
67. the leader of the Mongol tribes who conquered Central Asia
68. a territory or cultural area separated from the political entity to which it belongs
69. a dune-covered desert in Central Asia
70. the world's largest inland body of water

<b>Labor Force by Occupation</b>				
	<b>Agriculture</b>	<b>Industry</b>	<b>Services</b>	<b>Population Below Poverty Line</b>
Afghanistan	78.6%	5.7%	15.7%	36.0%
Armenia	44.2%	16.8%	39.0%	35.8%
Azerbaijan	38.3%	12.1%	49.6%	11.0%
Georgia	8.3%	23.7%	68.0%	9.2%
Kazakhstan	5.2%	37.9%	56.9%	5.3%
Kyrgystan	48.0%	12.5%	39.5%	33.7%
Tajikistan	47.9%	10.9%	41.2%	39.6%
Turkmenistan	48.2%	14.0%	37.8%	30.0%
Uzbekistan	25.9%	13.2%	60.9%	17.0%

Source: CIA World Factbook, 2013

71. Based on the chart above and information from the chapter, identify the two countries in which there is the most poverty. Describe the characteristics of their economies and discuss possible causes for their situation.
72. In a paragraph, explain how agriculture and natural resources such as oil and natural gas are important to the economies of Central Asia. Cite examples in specific countries.
73. In a paragraph, explain what has caused the Aral Sea to shrink and how that has affected the surrounding region. What is being done to reduce the impact of Soviet-era actions in the area?



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During the Soviet era, Soviet leaders sought to Russianize non-Russian parts of the Soviet Union by resettling ethnic Russians in the Central Asian republics. After the breakup of the Soviet Union, many Russians decided to leave Central Asia. Russians are still the second largest ethnic group in Kazakhstan, outnumbered only by ethnic Kazakhs.

*“In Kazakhstan, over a third of the population at independence was ethnically Russian, and many Russians there felt cut off from their homeland. Language laws, while conciliatory in comparison with those in former republics like the Baltics, added to Russians’ fears that they would become second-class citizens if they stayed in Kazakhstan. As a result, between 1992 and 1996 the new out-migration of ethnic Russians was over 700,000 people, and over the past ten years Kazakhstan has seen its Russian population decline by 18 percent.”*

—Martha Brill Olcott, *“Regional Cooperation in Central Asia and the South Caucasus,”*  
*in Energy and Conflict in Central Asia and the Caucasus, 2000*

74. Based on the information in the quote and from the chapter, write a paragraph explaining why ethnic Russians wanted to leave Central Asia in the 1990s.

Kyrgyz nomads live in remote northeast Afghanistan, which is currently unreachable by road. They move camp between two and four times each year. In many ways, their lifestyle is little changed from those of their ancestors. They graze their herds and live in yurts. They also, however, travel with solar panels with which they can power some electrical devices, including cell phones. Although out of range for reception, the phones are used to play music and take photographs.

*“Though paper money is almost nonexistent, many camps’ herds contain hundreds of valuable animals, including the horses and donkeys used for transportation. The basic unit of Kyrgyz currency is a sheep. A cell phone costs one sheep.”*

—Michael Finkel, *“Afghanistan’s Wakhan Corridor,”*  
*National Geographic, February 2013*

75. Based on the quote and information from the chapter, write a paragraph describing the Kyrgyz and their way of life. How do they represent the region’s past human geography?

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Source: CIA World Factbook, 2013

76. Based on the chart above and information from the chapter, identify the two countries in which there is the least poverty and describe the characteristics of their economies.