

## **Chapter 21 Practice Test**

*Indicate whether the statement is true or false.*

1. Escarpments are volcanic mountains that include Mount Kilimanjaro and Mount Kenya.
  - a. True
  - b. False
2. The Indian Ocean affects life in East Africa, especially by providing a point of entry for goods, people, and cultures.
  - a. True
  - b. False
3. The Great Rift Valley is a massive crack in the Earth's surface—a major landform of East Africa that was formed by separating tectonic plates millions of years ago.
  - a. True
  - b. False
4. The relative lack of variety of climates and biomes of East Africa is mainly due to its flat landscape of low plateaus and rift valleys.
  - a. True
  - b. False
5. A cataract is an area of low elevation that is formed by tectonic plate activity.
  - a. True
  - b. False

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

6. Why are there so many different types of climates and biomes within the East African sub-region?
  - a. East Africa covers significant latitude and has long coastlines along the Indian Ocean and Red Sea.
  - b. East Africa covers significant longitude and has long coastlines along the Indian Ocean and Mediterranean Sea.
  - c. East Africa covers a wide area of longitudes, and has many different landforms.
  - d. East Africa covers a wide area of latitudes, and has many different elevations.
7. Which supports the fact that human activity causes environmental harm that impacts humans?
  - a. Poor sanitation and agricultural chemicals pollute fresh water systems.
  - b. Deforestation leads to the loss of animal habitat.
  - c. Poaching has threatened the survival of animals including elephants and rhinoceroses.
  - d. Drought has caused desertification, which translates to the loss of arable land.
8. Which is an example of a way the economy of East Africa is changing?
  - a. decreased subsistence farming
  - b. increased cash crops
  - c. increased trade with China
  - d. increased ecotourism

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9. Habitat loss and poaching are examples of
  - a. the effects of deforestation.
  - b. the effects of soil erosion and desertification.
  - c. the variety of environmental threats East Africa faces.
  - d. the proper management of resources in East Africa.
10. The Horn of Africa is mostly
  - a. mountainous.
  - b. desert.
  - c. grassland.
  - d. Sahel.
11. How are escarpments and cataracts related?
  - a. They are both features of the savanna and Sahel that runs along the Great Rift Valley.
  - b. Both are common to the many volcanic regions in East Africa, especially along fault lines where tectonic plates shift deep underground.
  - c. Rivers flowing over the many plateaus of East Africa plunge over steep cliffs to form large waterfalls.
  - d. Rainwater flooding into the many rift valleys of East Africa forms deep freshwater lakes.
12. Most people in East Africa
  - a. live in inland, urban areas.
  - b. live in agricultural areas along the coast.
  - c. live in rural areas near supplies of freshwater.
  - d. live in cities, towns, and villages along trade routes.
13. Which is a factor that has contributed to the lack of proper management of natural resources within East Africa?
  - a. deforestation
  - b. poverty
  - c. overfarming
  - d. pollution
14. Identify a way the economy of East Africa is changing.
  - a. A shift from cash crops to subsistence farming.
  - b. A shift from agriculture to a service economy, especially focusing on ecotourism.
  - c. Less reliance on raw materials such as minerals, timber, and agricultural crops in favor of an increasing reliance on the manufacturing and industrial sectors.
  - d. Rising foreign investment from China, resulting in improved infrastructure and increased trade.
15. Which is the major geological feature common to rift valleys, and essential to their formation?
  - a. plateaus
  - b. ambas
  - c. volcanoes
  - d. faults

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16. Which example directly relates an economic development issue with an environmental issue?
- Persistent drought has led to desertification and loss of arable land.
  - Lack of infrastructure means many people must use wood because they don't have access to electricity, resulting in deforestation.
  - Colonial powers favored certain ethnic groups over others, resulting in long-standing ethnic tensions, which have led to extremism and genocide.
  - Poor public health has resulted in lower life expectancy.
17. What geographical factor(s) led to both Christianity and Islam becoming the two most prominent faiths within East Africa today?
- The harsh conditions of the Sahel served as a buffer to any cultures attempting to penetrate inland from the coast, leaving East Africa culturally isolated, despite its access to the sea.
  - The uniform elevation across the subregion made East Africa vulnerable to colonization by both Arabic and European powers.
  - Easy travel along the Great Rift Valley river systems brought both trade and new ideas.
  - Explorers, colonists, and traders had easy access due to East Africa's long Red Sea and Indian Ocean coastlines.
18. Identify successful actions implemented by some East African governments that have had both environmental and economic benefits.
- creating conservation areas and national parks, which draw ecotourists
  - encouraging commercial cash crop agricultural enterprises to convert back to traditional subsistence farming
  - combating overpopulation, which contributes to desertification, especially along the Sahel
  - regulating industrial and agricultural chemicals that pollute water systems and kill off fish which otherwise may be commercially harvested
19. Choose the word or phrase that best paraphrases the definition of the term *carrying capacity*.
- weight limit
  - potential
  - sustainability
  - environmental harm
20. Economic, social, and environmental issues in East Africa are often
- unrelated.
  - interrelated.
  - unique to the nation involved.
  - a result of ethnic conflicts.
21. Which country is heavily investing in East African trade, natural resources, and infrastructure, fundamentally altering the economy of the subregion?
- Saudi Arabia
  - The United States
  - Egypt
  - China

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22. What has prevented the proper management of East Africa's natural resources?
- fires and droughts caused by climate change
  - desertification, deforestation, and the loss of arable land
  - overwhelming social problems, including poverty and substandard public health
  - local lack of natural resources, or the uneven distribution of resources, such as freshwater and oil
23. The two dominant religions in East Africa are
- Christianity and Islam.
  - Islam and animism.
  - Christianity and Ethiopian Orthodoxy.
  - Bantu and Tutsi.
24. Which identifies an attempt to reduce unsustainable carrying capacity?
- Tanzania's Serengeti National Park has helped declining animal populations to rebound.
  - Ugandan authorities warned that polluting Lake Victoria threatens fishing and drinking water.
  - Kenya's population policy reduced the size of the average family.
  - Uganda has created national parks to reverse deforestation.
25. Lake \_\_\_\_\_, located along the Great Rift Valley, is the second-largest freshwater lake in the world.
- Victoria
  - Tanganyika
  - Congo
  - Turkana
26. Which action have East African governments taken to benefit both the environment and economy?
- Creating national parks and wildlife reserves to protect animal habitats and promote ecotourism.
  - Taxing tourists has generated funds to improve public health and sanitation infrastructure.
  - Passing laws for urban planning has limited air pollution, while lowering energy costs.
  - Developing programs to modernize farming to increase cash crop yields and slow desertification.
27. What was the main impact of European colonial powers in East Africa?
- They introduced multiculturalism and new ideas to the subregion.
  - They allowed greater social freedoms for women and improved the quality of life, especially regarding public health, transportation, and economic opportunity.
  - They exploited, or unfairly took advantage of, the peoples and natural resources of the subregion.
  - They established the slave trade and promoted ethnic conflict among indigenous peoples, resulting in genocide.
28. The \_\_\_\_\_ areas of East Africa are most at risk for desertification.
- arid
  - semi-arid
  - steppe
  - tropical

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29. Which factor plays the most important role in determining population patterns of East Africa?
- a. access to the fertile coastal Sahel
  - b. proximity to major urban centers and trade routes
  - c. the lasting social impact of borders set by colonial powers
  - d. access to fresh water
30. Which generalization is true of East Africa's natural resources?
- a. East Africa is rich in a variety of natural resources due to the remarkable diversity of its landforms and climate.
  - b. East Africa is poor in natural resources due to its relative lack of landform and climate diversity.
  - c. East Africa is poor in natural resources due to its predominantly desert-like conditions and fundamental lack of water.
  - d. East Africa has a moderate amount of natural resources, the most important of which is agriculture, due to the region's uniformly fertile soil.
31. What historical effect did East Africa's access to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean have on the subregion that still influences its society to this day?
- a. social isolation
  - b. the spread of Islam
  - c. multiculturalism
  - d. an increasing Bantu ethnic majority
32. Which environmental issue has been most directly addressed by East African governments?
- a. poaching
  - b. deforestation
  - c. desertification
  - d. water pollution
33. Which category identifies the most persistent and widespread social problem in East Africa?
- a. public health
  - b. illiteracy
  - c. ethnic conflict
  - d. urbanization
34. Why is overfarming an economic issue?
- a. Growing the same crops year after year may eventually lead to the spread of drought-like conditions, threatening the farming industry.
  - b. Cash crops that are exported for profit threaten the livelihoods of subsistence farmers.
  - c. Deterioration of soil conditions threatens agriculture, the largest economic sector of East Africa.
  - d. Producing a surplus of the same types of crops can reduce demand, which will lower the price.

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35. Which human-caused problem is most directly related to exceeding an area's carrying capacity?
- a. loss of habitat
  - b. overpopulation
  - c. poaching
  - d. desertification
36. Why is the lingua franca of many parts of East Africa not an indigenous language?
- a. There are many native languages, but dominant colonial languages such as English or French were commonly understood by most people, and so are still used today.
  - b. Trade activity with Arabic speaking peoples over hundreds of years made Arabic commonly understood by most people throughout East Africa.
  - c. Because Portugal introduced Christianity, which since spread throughout East Africa, Portuguese has spread across the region as a language understood by both believers and non-believers.
  - d. Most people in East Africa speak Bantu today because there is too much ethnic tension associated with Tutsi and Hutu languages.
37. Which characterizes the primary population pattern of people in East Africa?
- a. urban
  - b. rural
  - c. coastal
  - d. inland
38. Which geographical factors influenced East Africa's cultural diversity?
- a. East Africa's location along the Mediterranean and Red Sea made it easily accessible to trading, exploring, and invading cultures from Europe, North Africa, and the Mediterranean.
  - b. East Africa's extensive river systems allowed traders to reach deep within the interior of East Africa and greatly influence the indigenous cultures there.
  - c. East Africa's largely open, flat geography allowed different cultures to travel and mix easily.
  - d. East Africa's access to the Red Sea and Indian Ocean facilitated trade and interaction with Asian, Mediterranean, Islamic Arabic, and Christian European cultures.
39. Which type of biome is characterized by tropical grassland with scattered trees and alternates between rainy and dry seasons?
- a. semi-tropical
  - b. steppe
  - c. Sahel
  - d. savanna
40. The largest sector in East Africa's economy is
- a. export agriculture.
  - b. subsistence agriculture.
  - c. services, including tourism.
  - d. mining/fishing/raw materials.

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

41. Life expectancy, literacy, and standard of living in East Africa are among the world's \_\_\_\_\_.
42. \_\_\_\_\_ has resulted in the death of nearly 1.5 million elephants since the early 1970s.
43. Bad farming practices, drought, desertification, and deforestation, along with population growth, cause excess strain on \_\_\_\_\_, or the number of people an area and its resources can support.
44. Struggling with issues of war, overpopulation, hunger, ethnic conflict, refugees, poverty, and corruption has made related \_\_\_\_\_ issues a secondary concern for the governments of East Africa.
45. Demand for timber has led to deforestation, which has led to loss of animal \_\_\_\_\_.
- a. overfarming      b. escarpment  
c. lingua franca    d. fault  
e. cataract          f. indigenous  
g. rift valley        h. carrying capacity  
i. habitat            j. poaching
46. a break in the Earth's crust that can create a rift valley
47. the people who are originally from a place; native population
48. an area with conditions suitable for certain plants or animals to live
49. a harmful agricultural practice resulting in the depletion of soil nutrients
50. the illegal hunting that threatens certain species including elephants, zebras, rhinoceroses, and the mountain gorilla
51. a steep cliff between a higher and lower land surface, common among the many plateaus that constitutes the East African subregion
52. the most commonly understood language used among people who speak several different languages
53. the population that a given area will support without undergoing environmental deterioration
54. a large waterfall common to subregions with plateaus and steep cliffs
55. a depression in the Earth's surface formed by separating tectonic plates

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- a. colonization
  - b. Kilimanjaro
  - c. savanna
  - d. Bantu
  - e. Serengeti
  - f. Swahili
  - g. Great Rift Valley
  - h. Sahel
  - i. Rwanda
  - j. Vasco da Gama
56. tropical grasslands with scattered trees and seasonal rainfall
57. the defining geologic landform of East Africa, running north-south along the subregion, with two branches of deep valleys formed by faults and shifting tectonic plates millions of years ago
58. the process of foreign powers sending settlers to take political and economic control from indigenous people
59. the Portuguese explorer who sailed around the Cape of Good Hope, and north along the Indian Ocean, establishing an era of Portuguese control in East Africa
60. the ethnic group that forms the majority of the populations of Uganda and Tanzania
61. the East African nation in which ethnic conflict between Hutu and Tutsi led to a genocide that killed over 800,000 people during the 1990s, creating 2 million refugees
62. the major volcanic mountain peak located in Tanzania
63. the language of Tanzania and Kenya, which reflects blending of Bantu with Portuguese, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, and English
64. a major grassy plain of East Africa rich in wildlife, and the site of several conservation areas and national parks that attract eco-tourists to Tanzania and Kenya
65. the vast, semi-arid transition zone separating deserts from tropical savanna; means “shore” or “edge” in Arabic
- a. lingua franca
  - b. da Gama
  - c. Hutu
  - d. indigenous
  - e. Bantu
66. the people who are originally from a place, as opposed to colonial populations
67. the majority ethnic group of Tanzania and Uganda
68. the majority ethnic group of Rwanda and Burundi
69. an area’s commonly spoken language
70. the Portuguese explorer whose voyage around the Cape of Good Hope in the 1400s began an age of European exploration and colonization of East Africa



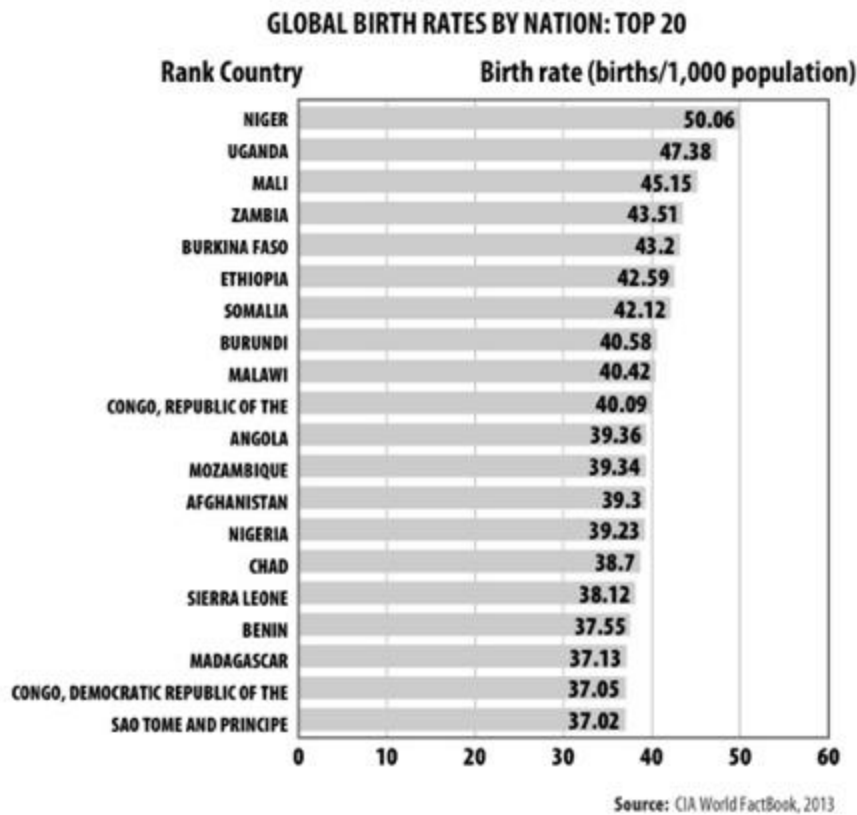
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Read the excerpt below, then answer the question.

*“Since it takes wood to produce charcoal, Tanzania suffers an annual loss of 400,000 hectares of forests with the main culprit behind this depletion of its major natural resources being the domestic fuel demand.”*  
 —Lusekelo Philemon, *“Chainsaws massacre Tanzania’s green cover,”* 2012

71. Analyze the excerpt, and infer what deeper problems account for the situation it describes. Explain what steps would help eliminate the demand for the wood that is used to make charcoal for fuel. Also point out some practical challenges a potential solution might pose.

Study the data below. Then answer the question.

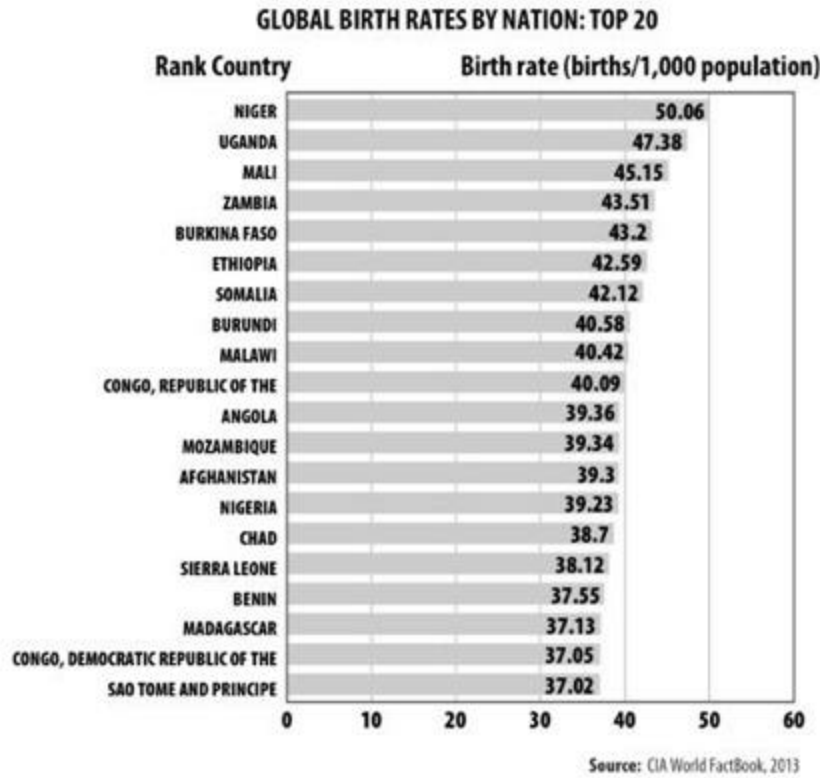


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72. Identify the nations in the East African subregion. Infer what their inclusion in the above graph suggests about population trends in East Africa overall. Explain how this data relates to the many environmental issues currently facing East Africa.

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Study the data below, then answer the question that follows.



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73. Analyze the data in the graph and identify the nations of East Africa. Interpret and relate the data to the concept of *carrying capacity*, especially as it concerns the nations in the East Africa subregion. Interpret what the data suggests for the future of East Africa over the next fifty years. What environmental problems may persist for that time span?

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Read the excerpt from the United Nations report below. Then answer the question.

*“Kenya’s Assistant Minister of Education Honorable Beth Mugo attributes the poor transition rates [of girls from primary to secondary school] to poverty, poor funding to schools, not enough secondary school teachers, inadequate classroom facilities, underemployment of school leavers, and HIV/AIDS. For girls, puberty, and early marriage are major barriers, with only one in five girls enrolling in secondary school. Any approaches to improve post primary education need to address these barriers but should equally focus specifically on girls....”*

*—UN Girls’ Education Initiative, “Concerted efforts needed to improve Post-Primary Education in Eastern and Southern Africa,” 2007*

74. Analyze the passage. Differentiate which barriers to girls transitioning to secondary school are political-economic, which relate to matters of public health, and which are social/cultural in nature.
75. How could the nations of East Africa benefit from increased ecotourism? What problems need to be overcome in order to realize this goal?
76. Consider the political, social, cultural, and economic effects brought about by the colonial era. Evaluate the role colonialism played in East Africa’s history, and how it has shaped life there today.