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Name: _____ Date: _____

Geog 200: World Regional Geography

Exam 4 (v. 4). India and China

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Multiple choice questions. Identify the best answer on the answer sheet. Please make only one mark. Should you change your mind, make sure you erase well. Exam maximum is 100 points.

1. Agriculture in Monsoon Asia is best characterized by which of the following?
 - a. large scale, extensive, mechanized agriculture
 - b. small scale, intensive, subsistence oriented agriculture
 - c. although there are many truck farms, the bulk of agricultural production comes from the large, mechanized plantations
 - d. none of the above

2. Populations in the less developed Oriental countries are characterized by
 - a. major migrations to the cities
 - b. low proportions in dependent age categories
 - c. slowly growing work forces
 - d. stage 3 of the Demographic Transition
 - e. high levels of employment in tertiary activities

3. Which of the following is the correct association between a country and its river system?
 - a. Indus--Ganges
 - b. Ganges--Myanmar (Burma)
 - c. Irrawaddy--Cambodia
 - d. Mekong--Pakistan
 - e. Huang He--China.

4. The term monsoon refers to
 - a. a shift in wind directions between generally dry winter winds and generally moist summer winds
 - b. any potentially destructive storm of the tropical Pacific
 - c. hurricanes
 - d. cool seasons in the tropics
 - e. extremely hot dry winds periodically blowing off deserts

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5. Which of the following associations is correct?
 - a. Disputed between India and Pakistan--Nepal
 - b. Until July 1, 1997, a European Colony--Hong Kong
 - c. Never a European colony--Vietnam
 - d. World's only existing Hindu Kingdom--India
 - e. An archipelago--North and South Korea

6. The largest countries in terms of population in Asia are China and India. The next largest country in terms of numbers is
 - a. Japan
 - b. Indonesia
 - c. Pakistan
 - d. Bangladesh

7. Which of the following best describes the factors causing the Monsoon of Asia?
 - a. In winter, high pressure over the water, low pressure over the land, and the effect of the jet stream
 - b. In summer, high pressure over the land, low pressure over the water, and the effect of the jet stream
 - c. In summer, low pressure over the land, high pressure over the water, and the impact of the jet stream
 - d. None of the above adequately describes the cause of the monsoon

8. The bulk of the populated areas of the Orient has
 - a. tropical and subtropical climates
 - b. marine west coast climates
 - c. cyclical typhoon/monsoon climates
 - d. semi-arid and steppe climates

9. The dominant core area of India, historically and at present, is the
 - a. Indus valley
 - b. Ganges basin and northern plain (Hindustan)
 - c. Brahmaputra basin (center of Buddhism)
 - d. Mekong Delta

10. The rapidly growing population in India is primarily the result of
 - a. The longer life span of individuals, meaning more people are alive
 - b. The decrease in the death rate among infants and children
 - c. Government subsidy of children which makes it profitable to have many children
 - d. The increasing amount of land under cultivation, which means there is a need for more people to cultivate it

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11. A bustee refers to
 - a. a neighborhood organization
 - b. an agricultural system
 - c. a technique used by labor unions
 - d. slum housing
 - e. fragmented land

12. With regards to the agricultural economy of India,
 - a. the Indian peasant farmer does not produce as much per acre s farmers in Japan and China
 - b. the most critical problem facing Indian agriculture is drought
 - c. agriculture is still the primary basis for employment in India
 - d. all of the above are accurate
 - e. b and c only are correct

13. The largest cash crop grown in Bangladesh is
 - a. cotton
 - b. spices
 - c. coffee
 - d. jute
 - e. wheat

14. Cottage industries involve
 - a. small scale, labor intensive production
 - b. mechanized dairy production
 - c. large use of inanimate energy
 - d. the construction of prefabricated homes
 - e. tertiary activities

15. India has one of the world's largest deposits of high grade
 - a. coal
 - b. petroleum
 - c. iron ore
 - d. tin
 - e. diamonds

16. Sri Lanka is a country of South Asia known worldwide for its production of
 - a. tea
 - b. wheat
 - c. jute
 - d. rice
 - e. rubber

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17. Concerning India's transportation network,
- the country lacks an efficient railroad system joining the major towns and cities
 - most traffic moves by motor trucks over good paved roads that connect most villages
 - the villages are small, isolated and in about 20 percent of the cases connected to the towns by nothing better than footpaths
 - rivers provide the primary transport system
18. India
- has one of the ten largest economies in the world behind the United States and Russia
 - has increased agricultural production since independence but has had a sharp decline in production per person during that period
 - has been able to remain unified as an independent country primarily because of the great national unity of the people, political systems and language which survived the many years of British occupation
 - owes much of its growth since independence to the fact that all of its people speak English and communicate easily with the United Kingdom and the United States
19. Which of the following best describes the climate of China?
- Dry coastal areas; humid, wet interior
 - Dry coastal areas; dry interior
 - Wet, humid coastal areas; wet, humid interior
 - Wet, humid coastal areas; dry interior
20. Which of the following best represents the main crops of China?
- Wheat dominant in North China, rice in South China
 - Wheat and rice about equal in importance in both North and South China
 - Rice dominant in North China, wheat in South China
 - Millet is the important crop in the North, and wheat and rice are equally important in the south
21. The Huang He
- is a depression with elevations below sea level located between the Taklamakan desert and Tien Shien range
 - is a basin region around the city of Chungking, famous for its production of rice and high quality tea
 - is the mountain range which separates "north China" from "south China"
 - is the second largest river in China

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22. Which statement is most typical of the Korean peninsula?
- United into a formidable economic unit with growing strength in manufacturing despite the political differences between the two countries occupying it
 - Divided between two opposing and non-cooperating governments with strong agricultural development in the south and most industrial growth in the north
 - Has a humid continental climate, mountains in the west and dense populations on the river flood plains of the east
 - Divided between two antagonistic governments, the agricultural south has developed into a growing industrial country and the industrial north has developed into a compensatory agricultural base
23. Taiwan
- is currently recognized as the official representative of the Chinese people by the United States
 - is a United Nations member
 - is a communist state
 - has transformed her economy without major inputs from the industrial world
 - is an NIC
24. China's leading energy resource is
- molybdenum
 - coal
 - petroleum
 - uranium
 - natural gas
25. China's agricultural lands
- Constitute 10 percent of the area of the country
 - Are largely individually owned
 - Mostly lie in the basins and terraced hillsides of the country
 - Represent 20 percent of all China
 - Produce wheat as China's largest cash crop
26. Compared with India, China's population -----
- More homogeneous
 - Growing faster (percentage increase)
 - Less educated
 - Characterized by greater contrasts between wealth and poverty
 - Characterized by all of the above

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27. As one travels from east to west in China,
- Climates become more humid
 - Population densities decrease
 - Elevations decrease
 - The proportions of Chinese ethnic groups increase
 - Nomadic herding practices increase
28. The formation of producers cooperatives was an effort to
- Increase industrial output in the country
 - Improve agricultural production
 - Affect social change by acceptance of Communism
 - Control the population growth rate of China
29. Vegetation in the true rainforest type climate would best be described by which of the following?
- Dense, impenetrable mass of trees, rivers, etc.
 - Scattered trees and bushes
 - Trees growing relatively close to one another, but the forest floor is quite clear between them
 - None of the above
30. Indonesia's core area of population is located on
- Singapore
 - Borneo
 - Timor
 - Java
 - Sumatra
31. Which if the following is correct regarding the circumstances of Southeast Asian countries?
- Land-locked--Kampuchea
 - An elongated state--Vietnam
 - Insurgent state--Thailand
 - An Archipelago--Indonesia
 - All of the above are correct
32. Generally, tropical rainforest climate types are not well suited to agriculture because
- There are usually insect pests and plant diseases
 - The soils are highly leached and usually infertile
 - They receive less sunlight than adjacent climatic types
 - All of the above handicap agriculture
 - a and b only.

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33. Atolls
- a. Are composed of volcanic rock projecting above the sea
 - b. Are flat islands surrounded by coral reefs
 - c. Receive most of their precipitation from orographic lifting
 - d. Are too small for construction of airports and must still be reached only by small boats
34. If the United States were to be denied access to a single product of Southeast Asia, which of the following would create most difficulty in providing substitutes of alternative sources?
- a. Tin
 - b. Rubber
 - c. Bauxite
 - d. Sugar
 - e. Petroleum
35. Which of the following countries is not a former colony of a European power?
- a. Philippines
 - b. Thailand
 - c. Vietnam
 - d. Burma

Geo 200 - Exam 4 (v.4)

India and China

Multiple Choice

- 1) b
- 2) a
- 3) e
- 4) a
- 5) b
- 6) b
- 7) c
- 8) a
- 9) b
- 10) b
- 11) d

- 28) b
- 29) c
- 30) d
- 31) d
- 32) d
- 33) b
- 34) a
- 35) b

Map Test

- 1) 13 Shenyang
- 2) 43 Urdob
- 3) 8 Shanghai
- 4) 20 Chang Jiang
- 5) 44 Taiwan
- 6) — N/A
- 7) — N/A
- 8) 29 Amristar
- 9) 11 Mumbai
- 10) 23 Bhutan

Completion

- 1) Sawah
- 2) theocracy
- 3) slash and burn
- 4) extraterritoriality
- 5) loess

- 12) d
- 13) d
- 14) a
- 15) c
- 16) a
- 17) c
- 18) a
- 19) d
- 20) a
- 21) d
- 22) d
- 23) e
- 24) b
- 25) a
- 26) d
- 27) e

5. MAP TEST: INDIAN SUBCONTINENT

I. Physical Features:

- A. Mountains: Himalayas, Western Ghats, Eastern Ghats, Deccan Plateau.
- B. Rivers: Ganges, Indus.
- C. Seas: Arabian Sea, Bay of Bengal
- D. Desert: Thar (Great Indian Desert).

II. Cultural Features:

- A. Locate the countries of the region and their capital cities.
- B. Locate the Indian Subcontinent's principal millionaire cities(>1,500,000 people).

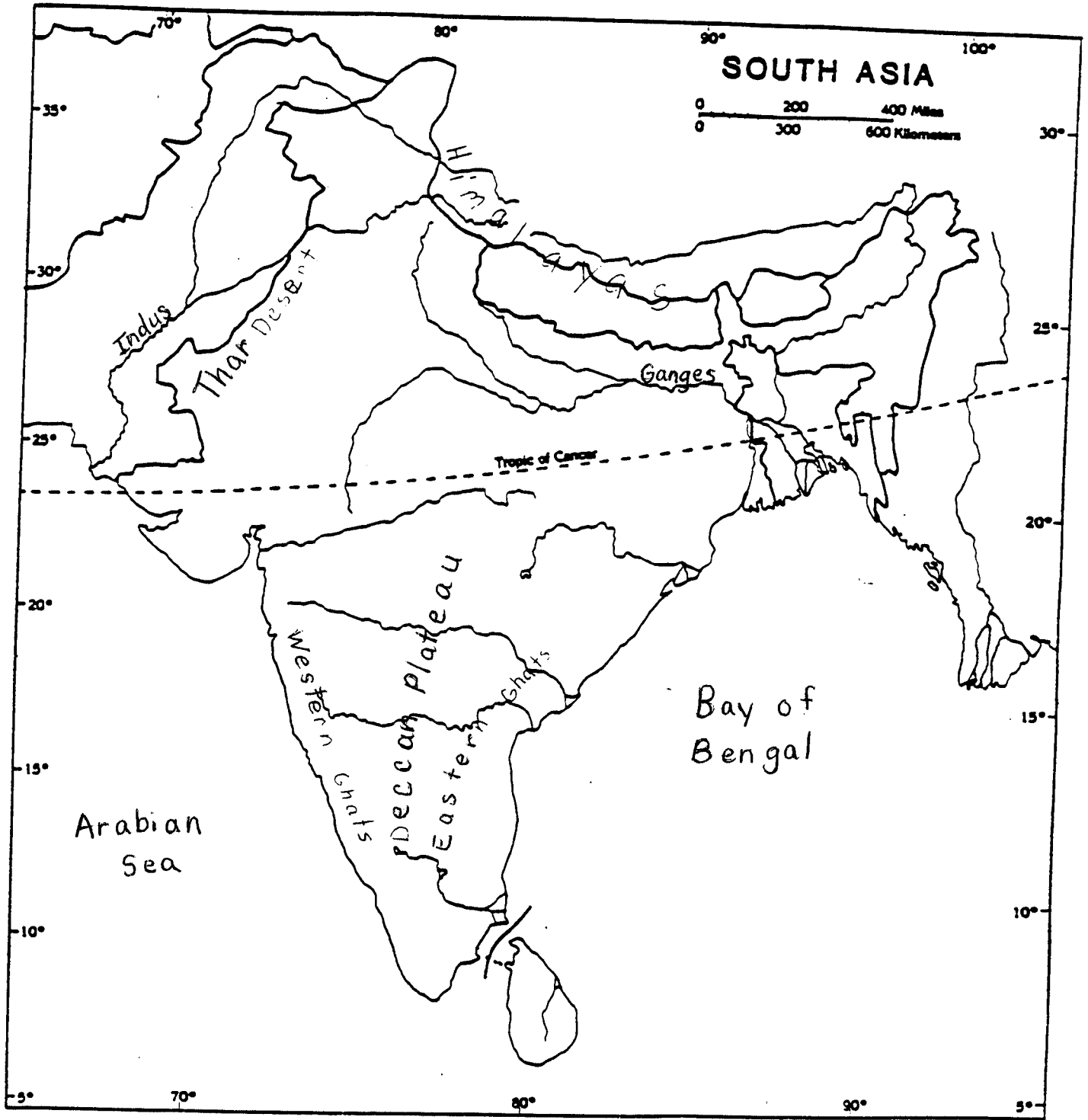
6. MAP TEST: CHINA

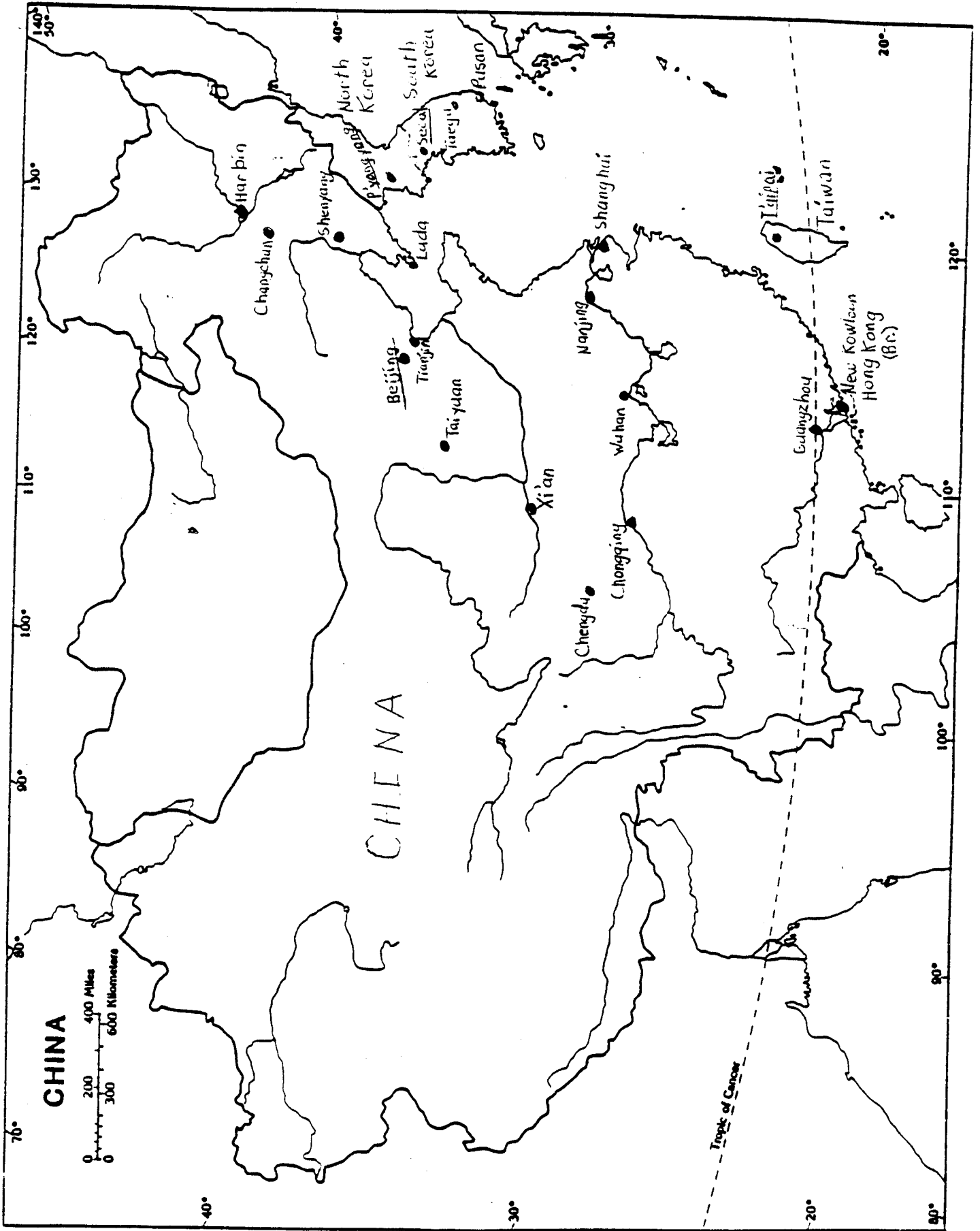
I. Physical Features:

- A. Mountains: Himalayas, Kunlun Shan, Tien Shan, Altun Shan, Qilian Shan.
- B. Rivers: Huang He, Chang Jiang, Xi Jiang, and Yarlung Zangbo (Brahmaputra).
- C. Seas: Tong Hai (East China Sea), Nan Hai (South China Sea).
- D. Deserts: Gobi Shamo, Taklimakan Shamo.
- E. Plains: Huabai Pingyuan (North China Plain), Dongbei Pingyuan (Manchurian Plain).
- F. Plateaus: Xizang Gaoyuan (Tibetan Plateau), Tarim Basin, Qaidam Pendi.

II. Cultural Features:

- A. Locate the countries of the region and their capital cities.
- B. Locate China's principal millionaire cities (>1,500,000 people).





CHINA



CHINA

Tropic of Cancer

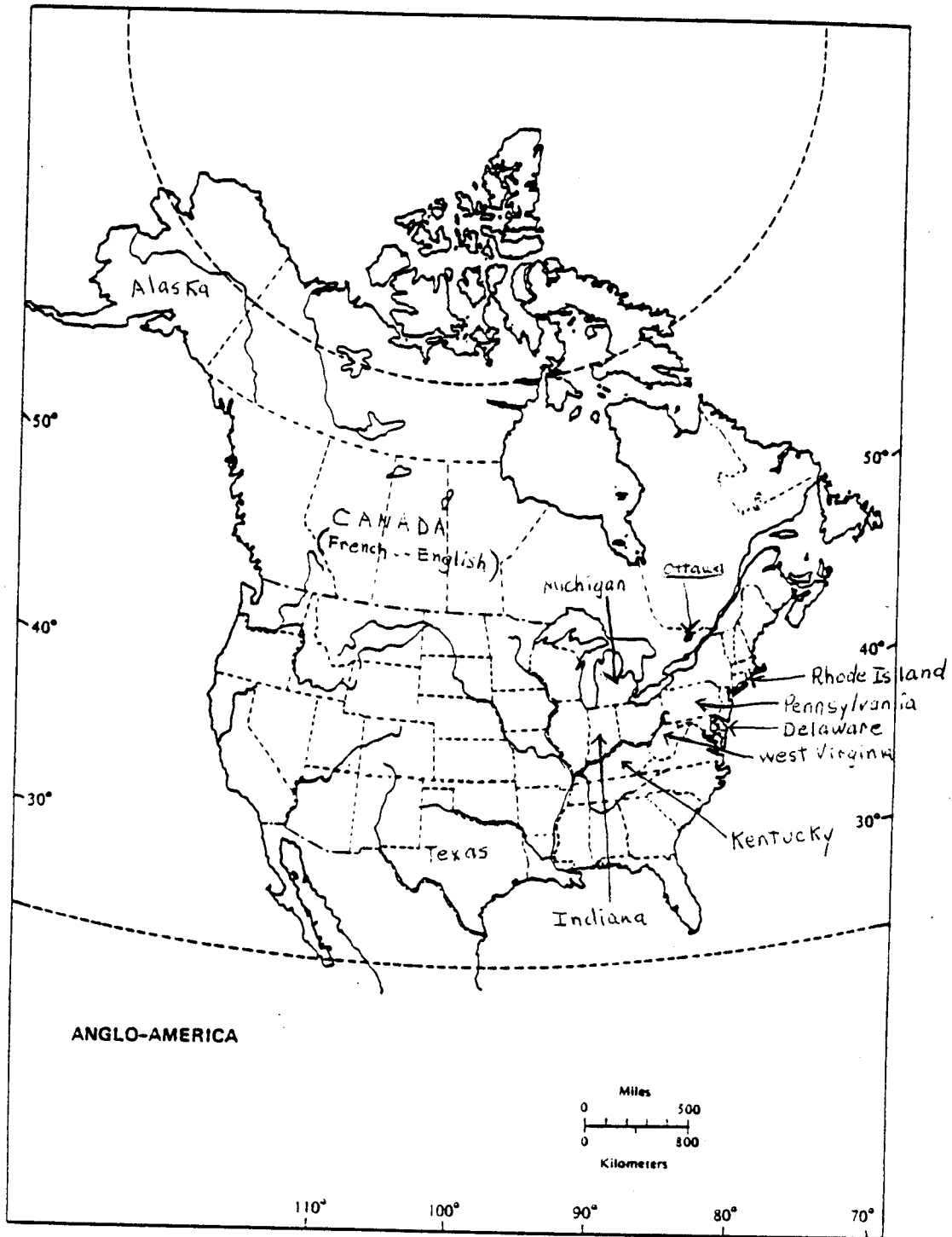
70° 80° 90° 100° 110° 120° 130° 140°
40° 30° 20° 10°
Harbin
Changchun
Shenyang
Luda
Beijing
Tianjin
Taiyuan
Xian
Chengdu
Chongqing
Wuhan
Nanjing
Shanghai
Wuzhonghou
New Kowloon
Hong Kong (B.C.)
Seoul
Pusan
North Korea
South Korea
Taipei
Taiwan

Geog 200: World Regional Geography

E4. India and China

Glossary

Altun	Harappa	Pathan
Andhra Pradesh	Harbin	pinyin
Assam	Harijans	plantation economy
Badshahi Mosque	Haryana	Punjab
Baluchistan	Hindi	Pyongyang
Baotou	Hinduism	Qaidam Basin
Beijing	Huang He	Qingdao
Brahmans	igneous	rainshadow effect
Buddhism	Indus	Red Basin
Bund	Islam	reincarnation
centrifugal forces	Jammu and Kashmir	Sanskrit
centripetal forces	Jharkand	Seoul
Ceylon	Kannada	Shanghai
Chang Jiang	Karachi	Shantou
Changchun	Kashi (Kashgar)	Shenyang
Cherrapunji	Kashmir	Shenzen
Chongqing	Kathmandu	Sichuan
Coromandel Coast	Khasi Hills	Sikhs
cyclone	Kongfuzi (Confucius)	Silk Road
Damodar Valley	Konkan Coast	Sind
Deccan Plateau	Kshatriya	Sinhalese
Dharma	Kunlun	Special Economic Zone
double cropping	Lahore	Sudra
Dravidian	loess	suttee
Dravidians	Long March	Tamil Nadu
Eastern Ghats	Maharashtra	Tamil
entrepôt	Malabar Coast	Tamils
exotic (allogenic) river	Malayalam	Telugu
extraterritoriality	Manchu	Ulaan Baatar
Formosa	Mandarin	Vaisyas
forward capital	Mao Zedong	Varanasi
Fushun	Mohenjo Daro	Western Ghats
Gandhi	monsoon	Wuhan
Ganges (Ganga)	Mumbai (Bombay)	Xi Jiang
Ghats	Muslim	Xiamen
Gobi	Myanmar (Burma)	Xian
Golconda Coast	Nagaland	Xianggang
Gondi	Nanchang	Xinjiang Uygur
Great Wall	Nanjing	Xinjiang
Guangzhou	nirvana	Xizang (Tibet)
Gujarat	Northeast (Manchuria)	Yarlung Zangbo
Hainan Island	orogeny	(Brahmaputra)
Han Chinese	orographic	
Han Dynasty		



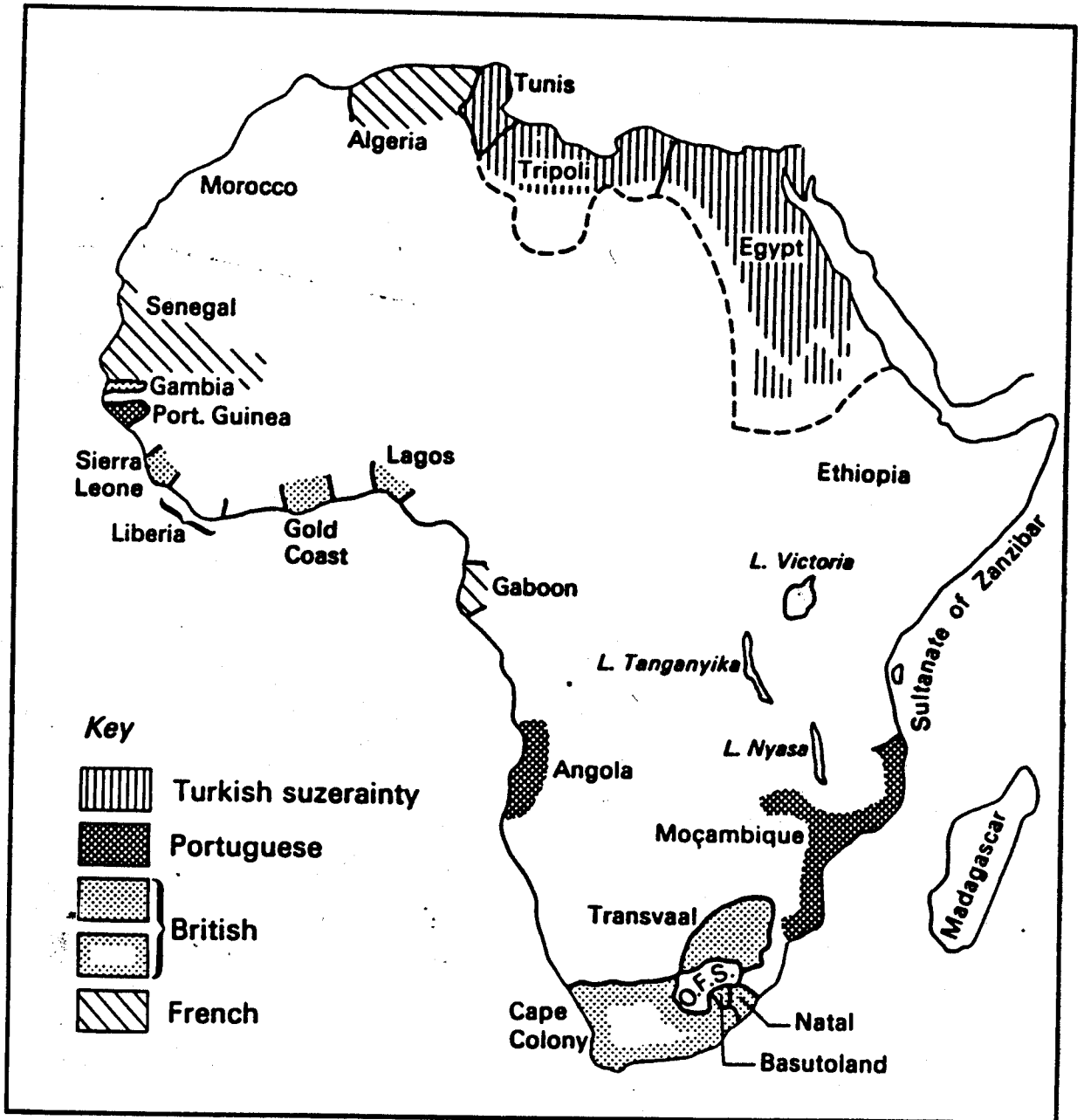


FIGURE 1.2 *Colonialism in Africa, 1880*

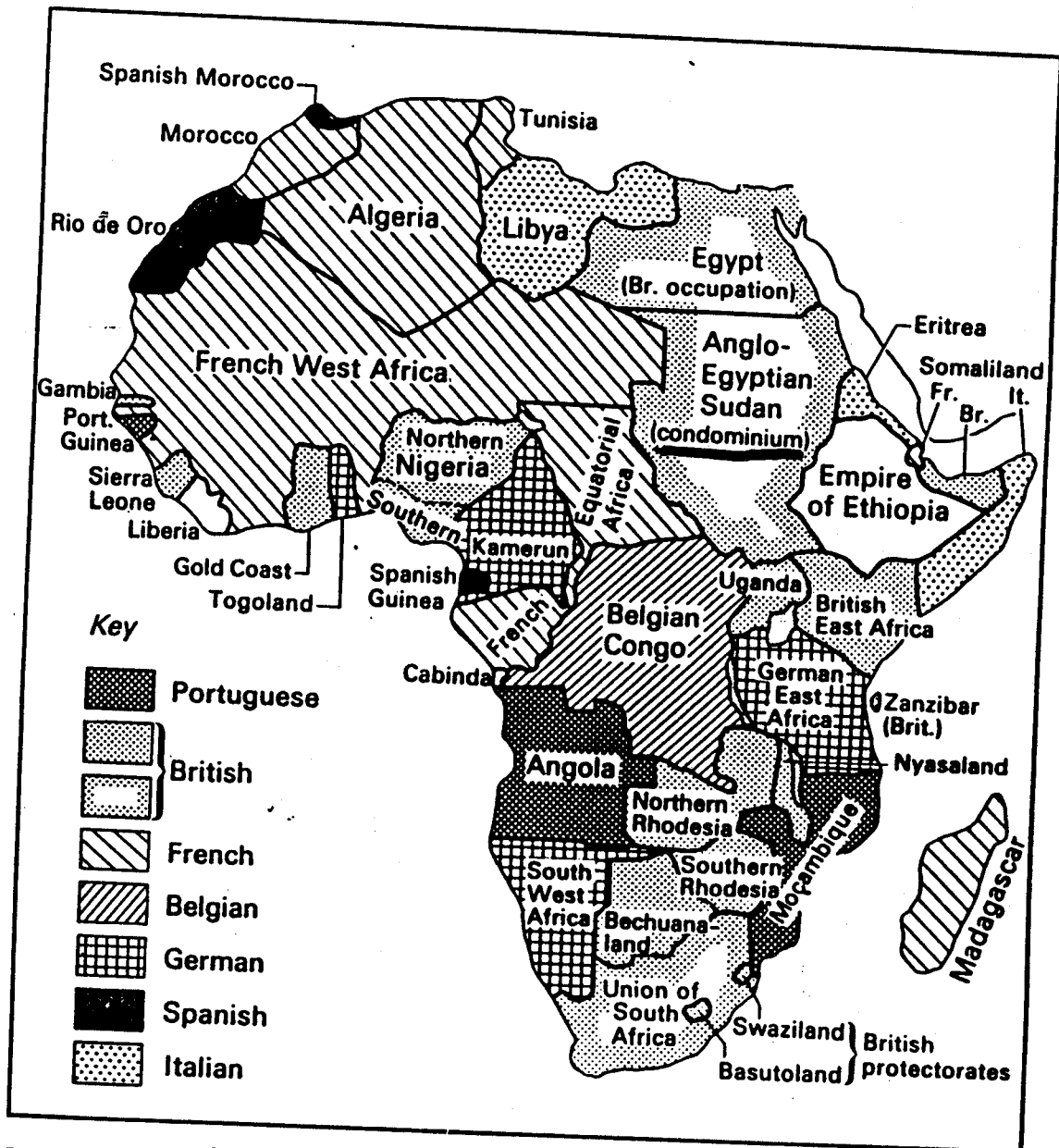


FIGURE 1.3 *Colonialism in Africa, 1914*

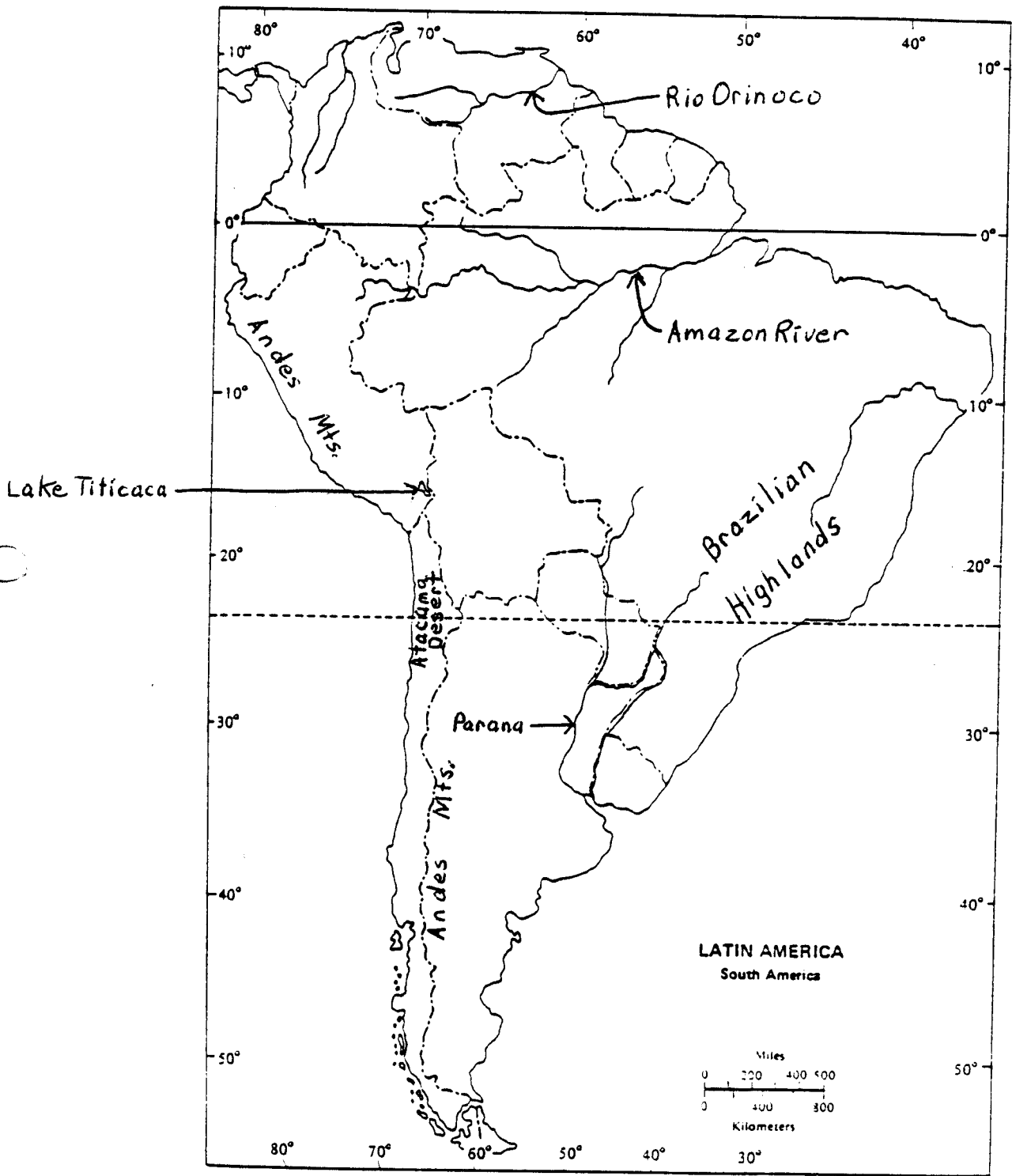
MAP TEST 8: Latin America

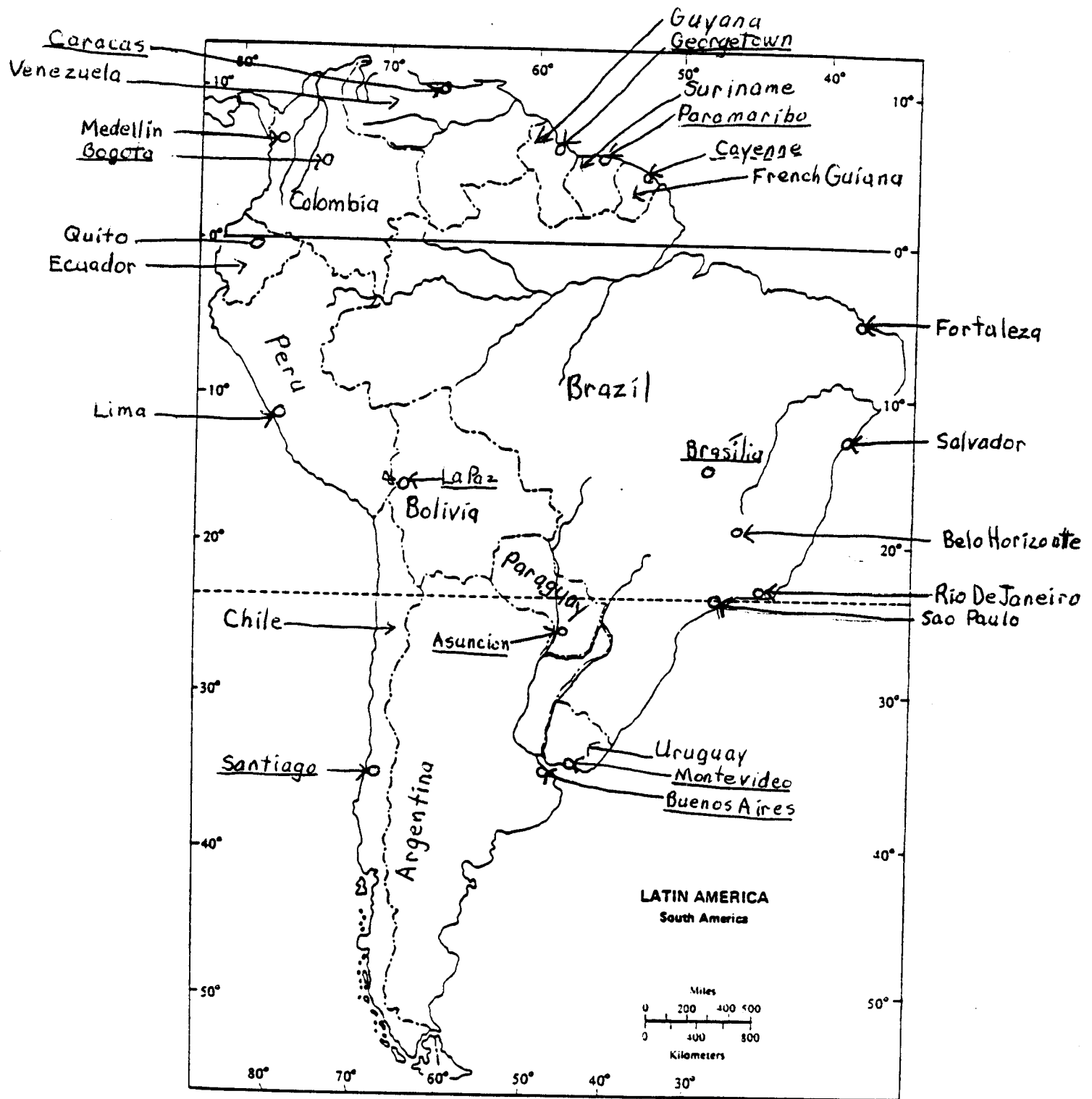
1. Physical Features:

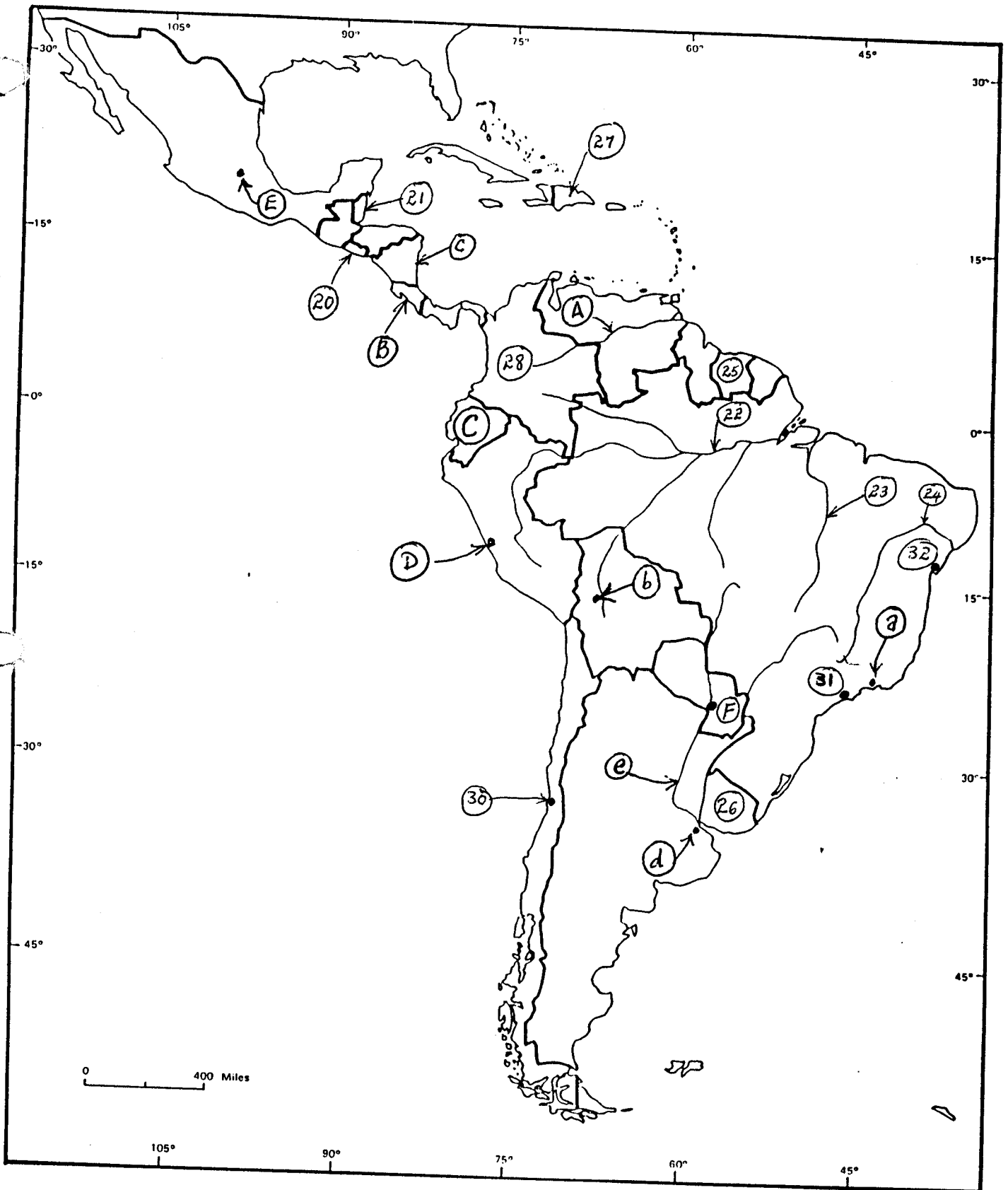
- a. Mountains: Andes, Brazilian Highlands, Sierra Madre
- b. Rivers: Amazon, Parana, Orinoco
- c. Seas: Gulf of Mexico
- e. Lakes: Titicaca
- d. Deserts: Atacama

2. Cultural Features:

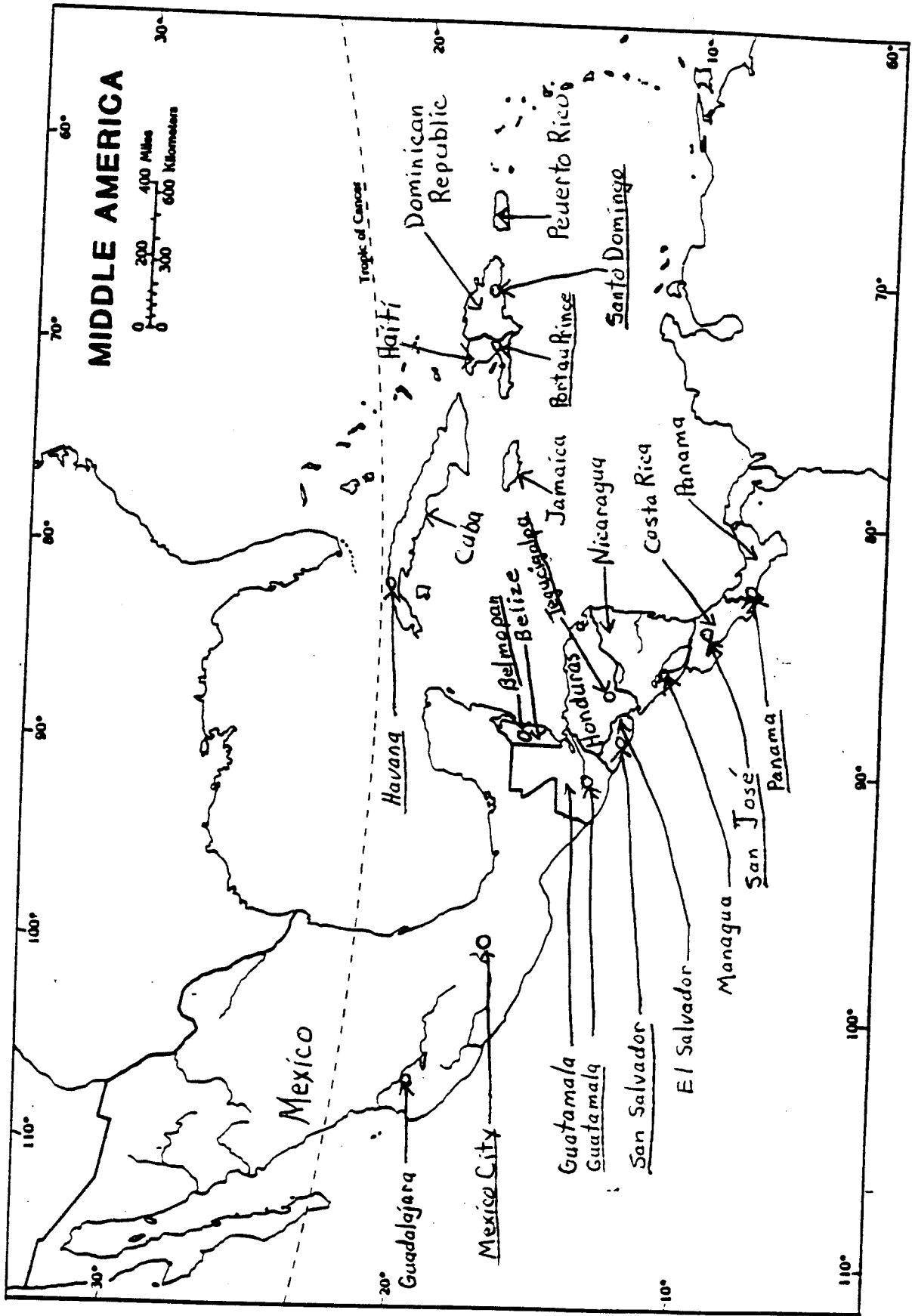
- a. Locate the countries of the region and their capital cities.
- b. Locate the Latin American millionaire cities (>1,500,000 people).







MAP III



Glossary

Geog. 200
Exam 4

Caste system The strict **social stratification** and segregation of people—specifically in India's Hindu society—on the basis of ancestry and occupation.

Centrifugal forces A term employed to designate forces that tend to divide a country—such as internal religious, linguistic, ethnic, or ideological differences.

Centripetal forces Forces that unite and bind a country together—such as a strong national culture, shared ideological objectives, and a common faith.

Double cropping The planting, cultivation, and harvesting of two crops successively within a single year on the same plot of farmland.

Entrepôt A place, usually a port city, where goods are imported, stored, and transshipped; a **break-of-bulk point**.

Extraterritoriality Politico-geographical concept suggesting that the property of one state lying within the boundaries of another actually forms an extension of the first state.

Forward capital Capital city positioned in actually or potentially contested territory, usually near an international border; it confirms the state's determination to maintain its presence in the region in contention.

Loess Deposit of very fine silt or dust that is laid down after having been windborne for a considerable distance. Notable for its fertility under **irrigation** and its ability to stand in steep vertical walls.

Monsoon Refers to the seasonal reversal of wind and moisture flows in certain parts of the subtropics and lower-middle latitudes.

The *dry monsoon* occurs during the cool season when dry offshore winds prevail. The *wet monsoon* occurs in the hot summer months, which produce onshore winds that bring large amounts of rainfall.

The air-pressure differential over land and sea is the triggering mechanism, with windflows always moving from areas of relatively higher pressure toward areas of relatively lower pressure.

Monsoons make their greatest regional impact in the coastal and near-coastal zones of South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia.

Orographic precipitation Mountain-induced precipitation, especially where air masses are forced to cross **topographic barriers**. Downwind areas beyond such a mountain range experience the relative dryness known as the **rain shadow effect**.

Plantation A large estate owned by an individual, family, or corporation and organized to produce a cash crop. Almost all plantations were established within the tropics; in recent decades, many have been divided into smaller holdings or reorganized as cooperatives.

Rain shadow effect The relative dryness in areas downwind of mountain ranges caused by **orographic precipitation**, wherein moist air masses are forced to deposit most of their water content as they cross the highlands.

Special Economic Zone (SEZ) Manufacturing and export center within China, created in the 1980s to attract foreign investment and technology transfers. Six SEZs—all located on southern China's Pacific coast—currently operate: Shenzhen, adjacent to Hong Kong; Zhuhai; Shantou; Xiamen; Hainan Island, in the far south; and still-building Pudong, across the river from Shanghai.