



International Geography Championships

2022 Battery Examination - Part 1

Name _____

School _____

Grade _____

Instructions – Mark your answers on the scantron provided. Correct answers are worth 2 points. Incorrect answers are worth –1 point. Questions left blank are worth 0 points.

Questions 1-10 are about artificial landforms.

1. Which of these is NOT a reason for the construction of an artificial reef?

- A. to promote marine life like corals and oysters
- B. to block ships from passing certain areas
- C. to prevent surfing in certain areas
- D. to block the use of certain types of fishing nets

2. Which of these is NOT typically used to construct artificial reefs?

- A. sunken ships or boats
- B. biodegradable material
- C. rubble or construction debris
- D. sunken oil rigs

3. Artificial reefs can help prevent coastal erosion by doing which of these?

- A. holding sediment on beaches
- B. redirecting hurricanes
- C. preventing human interference with beaches
- D. protecting coastal vegetation

4. The world's largest artificial reef was created off the coast of Pensacola, FL by sinking which of the following?

- A. an oil tanker
- B. a World War 2-era aircraft carrier
- C. 2 million used tires
- D. 1 million plastic milk jugs

5. Which of these is NOT true of levees?

- A. they are usually made of earth, sometimes with artificial reinforcement
- B. they are used to prevent rivers from changing course naturally
- C. they often protect low-lying land from flooding
- D. they usually run perpendicular to the course of a river

6. Which of these cities is protected by an extensive levee system that was partially breached as a result of Hurricane Katrina in 2005?

- A. Houston, TX
- B. Newark, NJ
- C. New Orleans, LA
- D. Miami, FL

7. The term polder refers to which of these?

- A. the bottom of a reservoir or artificial lake
- B. dredging used to create deeper harbors
- C. flood control systems on large rivers
- D. low-lying land enclosed by dikes and often prone to flooding

8. Due to its large amount of reclaimed land, polders are most often associated with what European nation?

- A. Poland
- B. the Netherlands
- C. Ireland
- D. Luxembourg

9. Which of these is NOT true of canals?

- A. they are only built inland in fresh water
- B. they are often built for drainage management
- C. many are used for water transport vehicles like ships or water taxis
- D. they generally have calm surface flow

10. The oldest known canals were built by which of the following civilizations?

- A. the ancient Mesopotamians
- B. the late Roman Empire
- C. the English in the 10th century CE
- D. 19th century America

Questions 11-20 are about political geography.

11. The first example of a city-state was what Fertile Crescent civilization?

- A. Alexandria
- B. Sumer
- C. Carthage
- D. Athens

12. Which of the following best describes a sovereign state?

- A. a state claimed by another state
- B. a state annexed into a large empire
- C. a state economically controlled by another state
- D. a state that has total control over its own affairs

13. Which of the following is considered a landlocked state?

- A. Brazil
- B. Austria
- C. Mexico
- D. South Africa

14. The most notable example of forming borders on cultural boundaries was the creation of what state in 1947?

- A. Iran
- B. Cambodia
- C. Pakistan
- D. Mongolia

15. Which of the following best describes a nation-state?

- A. a politically organized state that includes a relatively homogenous population
- B. a state that is extremely large in population and land area
- C. a state conquered by and incorporated into an enemy state
- D. a group of states with a central government but internal autonomy

16. Which of the following is NOT an example of a stateless nation?

- A. Rohingya in Myanmar
- B. Palestinians in Israel
- C. Arabs in Egypt
- D. Kurds in the Middle East

17. South Africa completely encompasses what enclave?

- A. Lesotho
- B. Zambia
- C. Seychelles
- D. Malawi

18. What process reallocates electoral seats to territories when demographics change?

- A. reinspection
- B. reapportionment
- C. repossession
- D. rezoning

19. Which of these describes the United Nations' role as a supranational organization?

- A. It has influence that transcends national boundaries.
- B. It governs multiple nations around the world.
- C. It monitors all international trading activity.
- D. It appoints the leadership of each member state.

20. The Andes Mountains form what type of boundary on the Eastern border of Chile?

- A. superimposed
- B. subsequent
- C. relict
- D. antecedent

Questions 21-30 are about mountains.

21. The highest mountain on Earth, Mount Everest, lies in what South Asian range?

- A. Apennines
- B. Alaska Range
- C. Appalachians
- D. Himalayas

22. The Inca settled along what South American range?

- A. Caucasus Mountains
- B. Andes Mountains
- C. Transantarctic Mountains
- D. Carpathian Mountains

23. Which of these is the highest peak on the African continent?

- A. Mount Kilimanjaro
- B. Mount Lhotse
- C. Mount Aso
- D. Mount Kamet

24. What US state houses Denali, the highest peak in North America?

- A. Iowa
- B. Florida
- C. Kansas
- D. Alaska

25. The Argentine peak Aconcagua is the highest peak in what region?

- A. Asia
- B. the Middle East
- C. the Americas
- D. Oceania

26. Which of the following is the highest mountain in Canada?

- A. Mount Gerizim
- B. Mount Kangchenjunga
- C. Mount Tai
- D. Mount Logan

27. What behavior of continental tectonic plates creates mountains?

- A. pulling apart
- B. colliding together
- C. parallel sliding
- D. stagnation

28. Which of the following best describes the importance of Mount Olympus to ancient Greece?

- A. It was the home of the gods.
- B. It was a prison for violent people.
- C. It was the first Christian church.
- D. It was the most densely populated area.

29. Which of the following best describes prominence?
- A. the time it takes to climb a summit
 - B. the estimated age of a summit
 - C. the elevation of a summit relative to its surrounding terrain
 - D. the climate at a summit's peak

30. An area of reduced rainfall behind a mountain ridge is referred to as which of these?
- A. river delta
 - B. rain shadow
 - C. water reservoir
 - D. water table.

Questions 31-40 are about agriculture.

31. Which of these was in increasingly high demand as a fertilizer in Europe and the United States throughout the nineteenth century?
- A. guano
 - B. whale blubber
 - C. cod liver oil
 - D. compost

32. The Haber-Bosch process is significant to modern agriculture because it enables the industrial production of what important fertilizer?
- A. oxygen
 - B. carbon dioxide
 - C. ammonia
 - D. chlorine gas

33. Robert Bakewell and Thomas Coke contributed to which of these in the 18th century by developing the Leicester Longwool variety of sheep?
- A. selective breeding of livestock
 - B. early animal domestication
 - C. commercial feedlots
 - D. industrial agriculture

34. Which of these was partly the result of the collectivization of farms in the Soviet Union in the late 1920s and early 1930s?
- A. a huge spike in industrial output
 - B. a huge spike in agricultural output
 - C. large numbers of Soviet citizens leaving for the United States
 - D. a massive famine in the grain-producing regions of the USSR

35. Another massive effort at agricultural collectivization took place in the late 1950s with the Great Leap Forward in what country?
- A. Germany
 - B. Great Britain
 - C. China
 - D. the United States

36. Norman Borlaug won a Nobel Peace Prize for his role in what modern agricultural 'revolution' of the mid and late 20th century?
- A. the Rose Revolution
 - B. the Grape Revolution
 - C. the Orange Revolution
 - D. the Green Revolution

37. Which of these is NOT an important feature of modern commercial agriculture?
- A. use of synthetic fertilizers
 - B. very limited or no irrigation
 - C. use of hybridized seeds
 - D. use of pesticides

38. In 1798, Thomas Malthus famously predicted that food production would not be able to keep up with which of these?
- A. population growth
 - B. advances in medical technology
 - C. the large number of wars being fought across the world
 - D. colonization

39. Which of these is another name for a market garden, a small, diverse farming operation usually operated on a small piece of land?
- A. a truck farm
 - B. a conglomerate farm
 - C. a feedlot
 - D. a collective farm

40. Which of these is NOT a typical place that market gardens sell their wide variety of produce?
- A. farmers markets
 - B. restaurants
 - C. large supermarket chains
 - D. direct to consumers

Questions 41-50 are about cities.

41. Which of the following best describes a multiple nuclei city?
- A. a city that has multiple centers of economic activity
 - B. a city that is disorganized and unincorporated
 - C. a city that has experienced urban sprawl
 - D. a city that has only one central business district

42. The Keno-capitalism model that studies the zoning and isolating of city zones is based on what US city?
- A. Salt Lake City
 - B. Orlando
 - C. Lansing
 - D. Los Angeles

43. Which of the following best describes range as it relates to urbanization?

- A. the minimum amount of employable people in a city
- B. the maximum height of a building based on municipal regulations
- C. the maximum distance people are willing to travel to get goods and services
- D. the minimum amount of taxes required of a district

44. What Egyptian city is considered a primate city, partly because of its disproportionate size?

- A. Cairo
- B. Hammah
- C. Taif
- D. Samannoud

45. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of urban sprawl?

- A. low-density residential housing
- B. high-density urban slums
- C. single-use zoning
- D. increased reliance on private transportation

46. Which of these is the focus of a post-industrial city?

- A. agricultural cultivation
- B. information-based work
- C. industrial production
- D. nomadic settlement

47. Which of these is the smallest in the hierarchy of cities?

- A. hamlet
- B. city
- C. metropolis
- D. megalopolis

48. What Southeast Asian city-state is famous for its innovative architecture and artificial green spaces?

- A. Monaco
- B. San Marino
- C. Singapore
- D. Hong Kong

49. Which of the following best describes commercialization?

- A. the extraction of raw materials
- B. the selling of goods and service for profit
- C. the government regulation of agriculture
- D. the collaboration of government agencies

50. The minimum number of people needed for a business to operate is defined as which of these?

- A. validation
- B. substantiation
- C. criteria
- D. threshold

Questions 51-60 are about economic development.

51. Which of the following was a cornerstone in the economic development of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, USA and Jamshedpur, India?

- A. petroleum
- B. meat
- C. wheat
- D. steel

52. Which of the following is not a measure of the Human Development Index?

- A. gender inequality index
- B. average life expectancy
- C. amount of education
- D. per capita income

53. Capitalism can be best described as which of the following?

- A. an economic system in which the government controls all means of production
- B. an economic system in which private individuals and companies make their own economic decisions
- C. an economic system in which all government is abolished
- D. an economic system in which all citizens share communal ownership of property

54. The Industrial Revolution first began around 1750 in what European nation?

- A. Britain
- B. Japan
- C. Greece
- D. Egypt

55. Henry Ford used specialization to support the mass production of cars with what new technology?

- A. individual customization
- B. scientific management
- C. automated assessment
- D. moving assembly line

56. What population earned new economic independence with their inclusion into the American workforce during World War II?

- A. children
- B. elderly
- C. women
- D. soldiers

57. Which of these is a cost that changes based on the level of output produced by a business?

- A. fixed
- B. secure
- C. variable
- D. stable

58. Which of these is the largest manufacturing nation in the world?

- A. China
- B. Ghana
- C. Syria
- D. Azerbaijan

59. Which of the following is NOT an example of a renewable resource?

- A. water
- B. coal
- C. wind
- D. sun

60. The Industrial Revolution was sparked by which of the following industries?

- A. telephones
- B. printing
- C. textiles
- D. advertising

Questions 61-70 are about deserts.

61. Roughly how much of the Earth's land surface is arid or semi-arid?

- A. 75%
- B. 50%
- C. 33%
- D. less than 10%

62. Which of these countries does NOT contain part of the Empty Quarter or Rub' al Khali?

- A. Saudi Arabia
- B. Oman
- C. Somalia
- D. UAE

63. Which of these deserts is in the rain shadow of the Himalayas in China?

- A. Sonoran
- B. Taklamakan
- C. Tabernas
- D. Kalahari

64. Which of these is a notable feature of the McMurdo Dry Valleys in Antarctica?

- A. they receive more rainfall than most deserts
- B. they are home to the largest mammal species found in any desert
- C. they are almost entirely free of snow
- D. it is the only desert in the world that is inhabited year round

65. Which of these is NOT a reason for the extreme aridity of the Atacama Desert?

- A. rain shadows from both the Andes and Chilean Coast Mountains
- B. a constant temperature inversion due to the Humboldt Current
- C. the action of the Pacific anticyclone
- D. diversion of available water for agriculture in other parts of the country

66. Which of these, like the Atacama, is an example of a fog desert?

- A. the Namib Desert
- B. the Great Australian Desert
- C. the Gobi Desert
- D. the Syrian Desert

67. The Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System, the world's largest accumulation of fossil water, sits under which of these major deserts?

- A. the Great Basin
- B. the Antarctic
- C. the Kalahari
- D. the Sahara

68. What country constructed the Great Man-Made River to tap into the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer System?

- A. Tunisia
- B. Libya
- C. Niger
- D. Chad

69. Barchan dunes have which of these shapes?

- A. a straight line
- B. crescent shaped
- C. star shaped
- D. circular

70. Barchan dunes form when the wind blows in which of these directions?

- A. from two alternating directions
- B. from three alternating directions
- C. from one direction consistently
- D. they form in areas with no wind

Questions 71-80 are about oceanography and tides.

71. Benjamin Franklin was responsible for naming which of these major ocean currents after observing it on trans-Atlantic crossings in the late 18th century?

- A. the Gulf Stream
- B. the Mozambique Current
- C. the Kuroshio Current
- D. the Weddell Gyre

72. Which of these is NOT a major current of the Pacific Ocean?

- A. North Equatorial
- B. South Equatorial
- C. California
- D. Lomonosov

73. Which of these is NOT a cause of ocean currents?

- A. the Coriolis effect
- B. wind
- C. tides
- D. temperature and salinity differences

74. Which of these is the name for the difference in height between high and low tides?

- A. micro-tide
- B. tidal range
- C. macro-tide
- D. meso-tide

75. Which of these is NOT a cause of tides?

- A. the rotation of the Earth
- B. the gravitational forces of the Moon
- C. local temperature
- D. the gravitational forces of the Sun

76. Average tidal range in the open ocean is roughly how large?

- A. 0.6 meters (about 2 feet)
- B. 2 meters (about 6 ½ feet)
- C. 4 meters (just over 13 feet)
- D. 15 meters (about 49 feet)

77. Which of these has the largest tidal range in the world?

- A. San Francisco Bay, California
- B. the Bay of Fundy, Canada
- C. Havana Harbor, Cuba
- D. Kingston, Jamaica

78. Which of these is NOT true of using tides as a source for electricity generation?

- A. tides are more predictable than solar and wind power
- B. large tidal ranges are necessary for power generation
- C. tidal power generation will cause the rotation of the earth to speed up slightly over time
- D. recent improvements in technology have made tidal power more practical

79. Which of these is NOT an environmental concern with tidal power generation?

- A. turbines may harm marine life
- B. it is not considered a source of renewable energy
- C. electromagnetic fields and noise may harm marine life
- D. tidal power generation can change coastlines of bays or estuaries

80. Sihwa Lake Tidal Power Plant, the largest of its kind in the world, was opened in 2011 in what East Asian nation?

- A. South Korea
- B. Vietnam
- C. Cambodia
- D. Singapore

Questions 81 to 100 refer to Image 1 in the resource section at the end of the exam.

81. Which of these is indicated by number 5 on the map?

- A. Colombia
- B. El Salvador
- C. Costa Rica
- D. Mexico

82. Which of these is indicated by number 7 on the map?

- A. Barbados
- B. Antigua and Barbuda
- C. Grenada
- D. Jamaica

83. The nations marked 12 and 13 share what island?

- A. Martinique
- B. Hispaniola
- C. Anguilla
- D. Falklands

84. Which of the following was built in the location marked 6 on the map to facilitate global trading routes?

- A. a market
- B. a canal
- C. a lighthouse
- D. a military fort

85. Which of the following is not included in the Lesser Antilles islands indicated by the number 15 on the map?

- A. Saint Lucia
- B. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
- C. Bermuda
- D. Dominica

86. The nation marked 8 on the map is only 90 miles off the coast of what US state?

- A. Florida
- B. Louisiana
- C. North Carolina
- D. Texas

87. Which body of water is indicated by the number 16 on the map?

- A. Atlantic Ocean
- B. Arctic Ocean
- C. Indian Ocean
- D. Southern Ocean

88. Which of these is indicated by the number 13 on the map?

- A. Suriname
- B. Guyana
- C. Cuba
- D. Dominican Republic

89. What Bahamian capital is indicated by the number 10 on the map?

- A. Port-au-Prince
- B. San Juan
- C. Nassau
- D. Kingston

90. What nation marked 1 on the map is the only Central American nation to list English as their official language?

- A. Saint Kitts and Nevis
- B. Venezuela
- C. Haiti
- D. Belize

91. Which of the following indigenous groups still makes up large majorities of the nation marked 2 on the map?

- A. Inca
- B. Maya
- C. Apache
- D. Navajo

92. The gulf indicated by the number 9 on the map takes its name from what nation?

- A. USA
- B. Brazil
- C. Mexico
- D. Guatemala

93. Turks and Caicos, marked 11 on the map, is owned by what European nation?

- A. United Kingdom
- B. Russia
- C. Spain
- D. Germany

94. What US territory is indicated by the number 14 on the map?

- A. Guam
- B. the Philippines
- C. Puerto Rico
- D. Hawaii

95. Which of these serves as the capital of the nation marked number 3 on the map?

- A. Bogota
- B. Tegucigalpa
- C. Buenos Aires
- D. San Jose

96. Which of these houses the structure indicated by the number 6 on the map?

- A. Honduras
- B. Trinidad and Tobago
- C. French Guiana
- D. Panama

97. The nation marked number 8 on the map adopted what system under the Castro family?

- A. liberalism
- B. communism
- C. anarchism
- D. conservatism

98. The nation marked number 12 on the map is especially vulnerable to which of the following?

- A. tornadoes
- B. earthquakes
- C. avalanches
- D. blizzards

99. Which of these serves as the capital for the nation marked number 8 on the map?

- A. Quito
- B. Georgetown
- C. Belmopan
- D. Havana

100. The nations marked with numbers 3-6 on the map were given a nickname based on their vast exports of which of these?

- A. apples
- B. oranges
- C. bananas
- D. grapes

Image 1 (Questions 81-100)

