International Geography Championships

2022 Battery Examination - Part 2

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 agriculture.

1. The first Agricultural Revolution took place in which of these eras of human history?
    A. the Copper Age
    B. the Bronze Age
    C. the Neolithic period
    D. the Iron Age

2. Which of these was NOT among the earliest food crops to be cultivated in the Agricultural Revolution?
    A. wheat
    B. papyrus
    C. oats
    D. barley

3. Which of these was NOT one of the 'three sisters' crops in early Mesoamerica?
    A. corn or maize
    B. squash
    C. beans
    D. rice

4. Which of these came TO the Americas via the Columbian exchange?
    A. potatoes
    B. tomatoes
    C. horses
    D. yuca

5. Cultural exchange in which of these areas helped bring technology and methods from the Arab Agricultural Revolution to Europe in the Middle Ages?
    A. England
    B. Spain
    C. Russia
    D. Germany

6. Which of these was a major part of the British Agricultural Revolution of the 17th to 19th centuries?
    A. crop rotation
    B. huge imports of food from British colonies
    C. the use of chemical pesticides
    D. the industrial production of fertilizer

7. Transhumance is the movement of livestock to different pastures based on which of these reasons?
    A. random chance
    B. seasons
    C. to avoid urban development
    D. to prevent theft and protect animals

8. Aurochs were the forerunners of which of the following domesticated animals?
    A. sheep
    B. pigs
    C. camels
    D. cattle

9. Fields called swidden are produced by what method of agriculture practiced in ancient times and still practiced in some parts of the developing world?
    A. slash-and-burn
    B. manorialism
    C. the 'four field' system
    D. terra nullius

10. In the 1840s, Europe experienced an epic failure of what staple crop, leading to over 1 million deaths and a massive wave of migration?
    A. rice
    B. tobacco
    C. potatoes
    D. rye

Questions 11-20 are about political geography.

11. Which of the following nations acts as an observer in the United Nations without the power to vote?
    A. Iran
    B. North Korea
    C. Holy See
    D. Somalia

12. What method was used by ancient civilizations like the Aztec to maintain control of conquered territories?
    A. bartering
    B. tribute systems
    C. imperialism
    D. annexation

13. It is argued that globalization first occurred when colonizers accidentally encountered what land in the 15th century?
    A. the Americas
    B. the Swahili Coast
    C. the Moluccas
    D. the Indian Coast

14. The Rio Grande is an example of what type of state boundary?
    A. geometric
    B. mountainous
    C. water
    D. desert

15. Which of these is NOT organized as a federal state?
    A. United States
    B. Russia
    C. Canada
    D. Japan

16. Which of the following best describes state-sponsored terrorism?
    A. a state that has elected terrorists into the government
    B. a state with an economy built on terrorism
    C. a state provides sanctuary for terrorists wanted in other nations
    D. a state is controlled by a terrorist organization

17. What emerging field of study uses GIS and GPS systems to understand global conflict?
    A. geopolitical negotiation
    B. geothermal scanning
    C. geological analysis
    D. geospatial technology

18. Which of the following is an example of a prorupted state?
    A. Thailand
    B. Libya
    C. Hungary
    D. Costa Rica

19. Which of the following best describes the gerrymandering process?
    A. the incorporation of a town into a larger city
    B. the designation of a site as historical
    C. the redrawing of districts to favor a certain political party
    D. the redrafting of school zone boundaries

20. Iraq's 1990 invasion of Kuwait was caused by what type of dispute over oil drilling?
    A. locational boundary dispute
    B. allocational boundary dispute
    C. operational boundary dispute
    D. definitional boundary dispute

Questions 21-30 are about rivers.

21. In general, rivers can be classified as alluvial or what other type?
    A. dry
    B. bedrock
    C. disappearing
    D. seasonal

22. Which of these is NOT a channel type for alluvial rivers?
    A. braided
    B. meandering
    C. anastomosed
    D. circular

23. Which of these is NOT true of bedrock rivers?
    A. they contain very little loose soil or alluvium in their channels
    B. they are typically found in mountainous regions
    C. there are a large number of them emptying into the Gulf of Mexico
    D. they are typically found in upland or mountainous regions

24. Which if these is considered a bedrock river?
    A. the Cascade River of Minnesota
    B. the Mississippi River
    C. the Nile River
    D. the River Thames

25. The International Scale of River Difficulty is used in whitewater rafting and other watersports to rate which of these?
    A. depth of rivers
    B. access to rivers
    C. ease or difficulty of navigation
    D. water temperature

26. Rivers cover roughly what percentage of the land area of the Earth?
    A. 20%
    B. 10%
    C. 5%
    D. 0.1%

27. Of the 10 largest urban areas in the world, how many are located on the banks of or surrounding rivers?
    A. all of them
    B. 9
    C. 7
    D. 5

28. Which of these best defines a bayou?
    A. it is a body of water typically found in a flat, low-lying area and is sometimes a slow-moving stream or river
    B. it is a saltwater stream near the coast
    C. it is an artificial channel used for flood control
    D. it is a type of oxbow lake that is temporary or seasonal

29. In which area of the United States would bayous typically be found?
- A. New England
- B. the Pacific Northwest
- C. the Mississippi River Delta
- D. on the Great Plains

30. Culturally, bayous are significant to which of the following groups?
- A. Basques in the Plains states
- B. Cajuns in Louisiana
- C. traditional fishing communities in New England
- D. indigenous communities in the Pacific Northwest

Questions 31-40 are about cities.

31. Which of the following is NOT a result of Zurich's efficient public transport system?
- A. extensive car parks and garages
- B. lower levels of pollution
- C. fewer cars on the road
- D. reduction of its carbon footprint

32. The city of Amsterdam was planned meticulously around the use of which of the following?
- A. highways
- B. canals
- C. railroads
- D. jetties

33. The Inca used terraces in their urban planning to support agriculture in spite of what dominant features in the area?
- A. mountains
- B. volcanoes
- C. creeks
- D. plateaus

34. Areas that have experienced environmental contamination due to former industrial activity are named which of the following?
- A. white fields
- B. purple fields
- C. green fields
- D. brown fields

35. Which of these best describes a boomburb?
- A. a residential area experiencing population decline
- B. a bustling center of a large metropolitan area
- C. a rapidly growing residential district outside a larger city
- D. a rural community focused on agriculture

36. What South Korean capital city is implementing the first ever citizen-designed urban plan?
- A. Seoul
- B. Vientiane
- C. Taipei City
- D. Jakarta

37. Which of the following best describes counterurbanization?
- A. populations congregating in rural communities
- B. populations living in the poorest urban areas
- C. populations that move into city centers
- D. populations moving out of the city to the countryside

38. What nation hosts the world's largest shanty town at Ciudad Neza?
- A. Slovakia
- B. Mexico
- C. New Zealand
- D. Cameroon

39. Which of the following is the target of programs focused on urban renewal?
- A. urban augmentation
- B. urban shortage
- C. urban decay
- D. urban increase

40. In an effort to be the world's first carbon-neutral world capital, Copenhagen has designed its city to encourage what form of transportation?
- A. subways
- B. bicycles
- C. vans
- D. buses

Questions 41-50 are about climate and forests.

41. Which of these is NOT a major cause of deforestation?
- A. agriculture
- B. ranching or raising livestock
- C. urbanization
- D. insect infestation

42. Forests serve as a major sink for what greenhouse gas?
- A. methane
- B. ozone
- C. carbon dioxide
- D. nitrogen

43. Between 15 and 18 million hectares of forest are destroyed worldwide each year, which is an area roughly the size of what country?
- A. Bangladesh
- B. India
- C. China
- D. Russia

44. Which of these, which is made worse by climate change, helps to increase deforestation?
   A. flooding
   B. more intense hurricanes
   C. tornadoes
   D. wildfires

45. Which of these is the effect of deforestation on rainfall?
   A. deforestation will greatly increase rainfall
   B. deforestation will moderately increase rainfall
   C. deforestation will result in an overall decrease in rainfall
   D. deforestation will have NO impact on rainfall

46. Which of these is true of climate change and severe weather?
   A. climate change decreases both the intensity and frequency of severe weather
   B. climate change decreases the intensity of severe weather but makes severe weather events less frequent
   C. climate change increases the intensity of severe weather but makes severe weather events more frequent
   D. climate change increases both the intensity and frequency of severe weather

47. Which of these is NOT one of the main types of extreme weather?
   A. tropical cyclones or hurricanes
   B. heat waves
   C. wind gusts
   D. cold waves

48. Which of these is NOT a way that cities can adapt to heat waves and rising global temperatures?
   A. mandating dark colored or black roofs on buildings and homes
   B. adding vegetation or 'green roofs' to certain buildings
   C. encouraging the use of solar-powered passive cooling systems
   D. increasing the number of trees planted and the amount of green space within the city

49. Which of these is the term for the temperature difference between a city and the surrounding rural area?
   A. city heat effect
   B. urban heat island
   C. rural cooling effect
   D. city warming

50. Which of these is NOT a reason cities are warmer than the surrounding rural area?
   A. roads and buildings absorb more heat than grass and trees
   B. buildings block wind making cities warmer
   C. carbon dioxide exhaled by humans makes cities warmer
   D. cities retain more heat at night than rural areas, making both days and nights warmer

Questions 51-60 are about economic development.

51. What once booming industrial region of the US has since deindustrialized into a land of abandoned and rusted factories?
   A. Rust Belt
   B. Bible Belt
   C. Wheat Belt
   D. Sun Belt

52. Which of the following is NOT considered a negative effect of globalization?
   A. uneven global development
   B. lower prices of industrial goods
   C. exploitation of periphery nations
   D. trade and labor wars

53. Walt Rostow measured which of these in a historical model that starts with a traditional society and ends with high consumption?
   A. economic growth
   B. demographic stability
   C. political radicalism
   D. social stratification

54. Japan underwent rapid industrialization during what 19th century period?
   A. Heian Period
   B. Kamakura Period
   C. Meiji Period
   D. Postwar Period

55. Which of the following best describes a developing or periphery country?
   A. A nation that has recently industrialized.
   B. A global leader of economic activity.
   C. A nation that funds the development of another nation.
   D. A nation with a low standard of economic productivity.

56. Which of these is the focus of a service-based economy?
   A. the manufacture of goods
   B. the buying and selling of goods and services
   C. the extraction of natural resources
   D. the exploitation of native populations

57. What Latin American nation is the only non-Middle Eastern member of OPEC?
A. Venezuela
B. Jamaica
C. Honduras
D. Chile

58. Which of these is an example of a renewable energy source?
A. nuclear
B. oil
C. natural gas
D. biomass

59. What nation has the largest economy in the world?
A. Cambodia
B. Nicaragua
C. USA
D. Papua New Guinea

60. Which of these measures the income earned from the production of goods and services in a country?
A. gross domestic product
B. genuine progress indicator
C. index of human poverty
D. life expectancy index

Questions 61-70 are about population and demographics.

61. Thomas Malthus coined what term to refer to unsustainable population growth?
A. intrapopulation
B. interpopulation
C. overpopulation
D. underpopulation

62. Which of the following is NOT analyzed by the demographic transition model?
A. birth rates
B. natural environments
C. death rates
D. total population

63. Which of these is used to show age and sex demographics of a particular country, city, or neighborhood?
A. land surveys
B. ranking coefficient method
C. arithmetic averages
D. population pyramids

64. Which of these is true about population growth in developed countries?
A. They have exponential population growth.
B. They have intermittent population growth.
C. They have zero or near zero population growth.
D. Their population is shrinking.

65. A push factor is best described as which of the following?
A. a factor that pushes populations to leave a nation
B. a factor that keeps populations within a nation
C. a factor that works to feed growing populations
D. a factor that supports the growth of populations within a nation

66. Birth rates are measured at what ratio?
A. number of births per 50 people
B. number of births per 100 people
C. number of births per 500 people
D. number of births per 1,000 people

67. Which of the following is NOT a factor in deeming land habitable?
A. available infrastructure
B. adequate water sources
C. relatively flat terrain
D. available human food sources

68. The ability of the land to sustain a certain number of people is referred to by what term?
A. social capacity
B. carrying capacity
C. rejection capacity
D. haul capacity

69. Which of the following nations is NOT in stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model?
A. Australia
B. Canada
C. South Korea
D. Yemen

70. Which of the following is true of a stage 5 nation on the Demographic Transition Model?
A. The nation has very high birth rates and death rates.
B. The nation has higher birth rates than death rates.
C. The nation has lower birth rates than death rates.
D. The nation has no record of birth or death rates.

Questions 71-80 are about volcanoes.

71. In what location are most volcanoes found?
A. the tundra
B. the ocean floor
C. the desert
D. the savannah

72. Which of these is the largest active volcano on Earth?
A. Mauna Loa
B. Black Dome Mountain
C. Rajmahal Hills
D. Sierra Nevada

73. Which of these islands was born from volcanic activity?
    A. Tianjin
    B. Queensland
    C. Chiapas
    D. Hawaii

74. What nation houses the most volcanoes in Europe?
    A. Iceland
    B. Portugal
    C. Malta
    D. Cyprus

75. The Ring of Fire is a string of volcanoes in what body of water?
    A. Indian Ocean
    B. Labrador Sea
    C. Pacific Ocean
    D. Mediterranean Sea

76. Which of these is not a type of volcano?
    A. cone volcanoes
    B. stratovolcanoes
    C. fold mountains
    D. shield volcanoes

77. What criteria makes a volcano a super volcano?
    A. length of inactivity
    B. size of the volcano's base
    C. type of ejected material
    D. eruption explosivity

78. Which of the following is the smallest active volcano in the world?
    A. Popocatepetl
    B. Taal Volcano
    C. Yellowstone Caldera
    D. Grimsvotn

79. What active volcano is also the highest mountain in Japan?
    A. Mount Fuji
    B. Gran Canaria
    C. Devil's Tower
    D. Mount Cameroon

80. Which of these is the only continent without any active volcanic activity?
    A. the Americas
    B. Europe
    C. Australia
    D. Asia

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

81. Which of these is the most populous country on this map?
    A. 3
    B. 4
    C. 6
    D. 9

82. Which of these is the least populous country on this map?
    A. 1
    B. 10
    C. 14
    D. 15

83. What nation is indicated by number 9 on the map?
    A. Zambia
    B. Zimbabwe
    C. Mozambique
    D. Malawi

84. What nation is indicated by the number 2 on the map?
    A. Equatorial Guinea
    B. Cameroon
    C. Gabon
    D. Republic of Congo

85. What nation is indicated by number 13 on the map?
    A. Uganda
    B. Tanzania
    C. Ethiopia
    D. Kenya

86. Number 4 on the map was named for which of the following features?
    A. Congo River
    B. Bomu River
    C. Chiloango River
    D. Uele River

87. The nation marked number 14 on the map is surrounded by which of the following?
    A. Indian Ocean
    B. Pacific Ocean
    C. Atlantic Ocean
    D. Arctic Ocean

88. The body of water that separates number 15 from the African continent Is named for what other nation?
    A. Zimbabwe
    B. Mozambique
    C. Tanzania
    D. Malawi

89. Which of the following is not true of the nation marked number 10 on the map?
   A. It was named Swaziland until 2018.
   B. It is the smallest nation by land area in Africa.
   C. Its climate is characterized as subtropical with wet summers and dry winters.
   D. Its capital city is Mbabane.

90. Number 12 on the map serves as the main reservoir for what river?
   A. Niger River
   B. Zambezi River
   C. Nile River
   D. Volta River

91. Which of the following is NOT a name used for the lake labeled number 11 on the map?
   A. Malawi
   B. Nyasa
   C. Niassa
   D. Victoria

92. Number 7 on the map marks the approximate center of what feature that spans three nations?
   A. Kalahari Desert
   B. Namib Desert
   C. Great Karoo
   D. Mocamedes Desert

93. Which of the following activists served as the first president on the nation marked number 8 on the map?
   A. Kenneth Kaunda
   B. Nelson Mandela
   C. Thabo Mbeki
   D. Kofi Annan

94. Which of these is the official language of the nation indicated by the number 3?
   A. Dutch
   B. German
   C. Portuguese
   D. French

95. The ancient civilization centered in the nation marked 6 was best known for what lucrative trades in the 11th century?
   A. gold and ivory
   B. spices
   C. lumber and cotton
   D. coffee and paper

96. What longest freshwater lake is indicated as number 5 on the map?
   A. Lake Kivu
   B. Lake Albert
   C. Lake Edward
   D. Lake Tanganyika

97. Which of the following features spans many of the nations in the eastern half of this map?
   A. Sudan Basin
   B. Great Rift Valley
   C. Tibesti Mountains
   D. Chad Basin

98. Which of these nations saw the Hutu commit genocide against the Tutsi in 1994?
   A. Burundi
   B. Uganda
   C. Kenya
   D. Rwanda

99. What island nation is indicated by number 14 on the map?
   A. Mauritius
   B. Madagascar
   C. Comoros
   D. Seychelles

100. Due to its location on the equator, the nation marked number 1 on the map is largely dominated by what biome?
   A. tundra
   B. savanna
   C. rainforest
   D. taiga

Image 1 (Questions 81-100)