

Exploring World Geography

Quiz and Exam Book



NOTGRASS
HISTORY

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ISBN 978-1-60999-158-6

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Printed in the United States of America

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Unit 1 Quiz

- ___ 1. The study of how physical geography impacts human activity and how human activity impacts physical geography is called:
- a. topography
 - b. human sociology
 - c. human geography
 - d. defenestration
- ___ 2. What is the term for the impact that every astronaut has reported of being deeply affected by looking back at the earth beneath them?
- a. rearview phenomenon
 - b. orbital remorse
 - c. universal enclosure
 - d. overview effect
- ___ 3. What percentage of the earth's surface is covered with water?
- a. 19 percent
 - b. 47 percent
 - c. 71 percent
 - d. 85 percent
- ___ 4. What female geologist helped map the ocean floor?
- a. Marie Tharp
 - b. Arlene Francis
 - c. Dorothy Kilgallen
 - d. Marie Geiger
- ___ 5. What does GPS stand for?
- a. Geographic Polynomial System
 - b. Global Positioning System
 - c. Graphic Position Spacing
 - d. Gyroscopic Phrenology Structure
- ___ 6. What was the 17-volume work that Strabo published based on his travels and on information he gleaned from others?
- a. *Geography*
 - b. *Travels*
 - c. *Report from the Road*
 - d. *The World We Live In*
- ___ 7. What did Strabo say was "essential to all the transactions of the statesman"?
- a. good manners
 - b. fluency in language
 - c. passport
 - d. geography
- ___ 8. What did Strabo say "defines the contours of the land and gives it its shape"?
- a. rock cliffs
 - b. the sea
 - c. mountains
 - d. the horizon
- ___ 9. Ethnic conflict in the Balkans reemerged after what development?
- a. the fall of Communism in Eastern Europe
 - b. the invasion of Serbia by Slovakia
 - c. the beginning of the Marshall Plan
 - d. the division of Macedonia by Greece
- ___ 10. What is the term for "the increasing interconnectedness of production and trade among the nations and the increasing dependence of many nations on economic activity outside of their own borders"?
- a. defenestration
 - b. hydro-utilization
 - c. consequentiation
 - d. globalization

Unit 2 Quiz

- ___ 1. The military of what country had the goal of mapping the entire world during the Cold War?
- a. Canada
 - b. China
 - c. Soviet Union
 - d. Great Britain
- ___ 2. A common map form in the late Middle Ages in Europe was the:
- a. Mercator
 - b. Compass Rose
 - c. M and P
 - d. T and O
- ___ 3. What kind of map helps people get from one place to another?
- a. navigational
 - b. topographic
 - c. geopolitical
 - d. thematic
- ___ 4. What is the process for transferring locations on the earth to the surface of a map?
- a. delineation
 - b. projection
 - c. truncation
 - d. sublimation
- ___ 5. On a map, the legend:
- a. tells how the map was produced.
 - b. shows the comparison of measurement between the map and reality.
 - c. gives the meaning of the symbols used on the map.
 - d. tells when and where the map was produced.
- ___ 6. Another name for the zero degree meridian that runs through Greenwich, England, is the:
- a. International Date Line
 - b. Zero Compass Line
 - c. British Line
 - d. Prime Meridian
- ___ 7. The system of imaginary lateral lines that are parallel to the equator is called:
- a. latitude
 - b. longitude
 - c. infinitude
 - d. grid system
- ___ 8. The system of long parallel lines running north and south that converge at the North and South Poles is called:
- a. latitude
 - b. longitude
 - c. infinitude
 - d. grid system
- ___ 9. The two greatest physical safeguards for the United States are:
- a. Canada and Mexico
 - b. New York and Los Angeles
 - c. the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans
 - d. China and Russia
- ___ 10. What development in the first quarter of the 1900s increased the demand for road maps?
- a. warfare
 - b. air travel
 - c. radio
 - d. automobile travel

Unit 3 Quiz

- ___ 1. What is the English name for the largest contiguous sand desert in the world, located on the Arabian Peninsula?
- a. Persia
 - b. Empty Quarter
 - c. Sahara
 - d. Sinai
- ___ 2. Most of ancient Mesopotamia is in what modern country?
- a. Iraq
 - b. Turkey
 - c. Saudi Arabia
 - d. Iran
- ___ 3. What geographic feature begins in Turkey and continues to Kenya?
- a. Tigris River
 - b. Sahara Desert
 - c. Euphrates River
 - d. Great Rift Valley
- ___ 4. The secret agreement to divide the Ottoman Empire (or the Middle East) is usually called what?
- a. Resolution 181
 - b. the Newfoundland Agreement
 - c. Sykes-Picot
 - d. the Ghetto Agreement
- ___ 5. What British foreign minister in 1917 expressed support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine?
- a. Mark Sykes
 - b. Arthur Balfour
 - c. Lloyd George
 - d. Winston Churchill
- ___ 6. The name Palestine is based on the name of what group?
- a. Paleontologists
 - b. Phoenicians
 - c. Philippians
 - d. Philistines
- ___ 7. What was the movement that was based on a desire to establish a Jewish homeland?
- a. the Homeland Movement
 - b. the Zionist Movement
 - c. the Refugee Movement
 - d. the Diaspora Movement
- ___ 8. What two unconnected areas did Palestinians declare to be the State of Palestine in 1988?
- a. the Golan Heights and Jerusalem
 - b. Sinai and Syria
 - c. the West Bank and Gaza
 - d. Lebanon and Mt. Carmel
- ___ 9. The Kurds are the largest ethnic group in the world that does not have:
- a. a recognized national homeland
 - b. their own language
 - c. a history
 - d. cultural traditions
- ___ 10. The government of what country used chemical weapons against the Kurdish city of Halabja in 1988?
- a. Iran
 - b. Turkey
 - c. Iraq
 - d. Syria

First Geography Exam (Units 1-5)

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- ___ 13. What geographic feature begins in Turkey and continues to Kenya?
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 - d. Philistines
- ___ 15. The Kurds are the largest ethnic group in the world that does not have:
- a. a recognized national homeland
 - b. their own language
 - c. a history
 - d. cultural traditions
- ___ 16. What geographic feature is a cherished symbol for Armenians?
- a. Nile River
 - b. Lake Titicaca
 - c. Sinai Peninsula
 - d. Mount Ararat
- ___ 17. What two continents meet in Turkey?
- a. North America and South America
 - b. Europe and Asia
 - c. Asia and Australia
 - d. Asia and Africa
- ___ 18. Turkey controls the water passage between what two bodies of water?
- a. Sea of Marmara and Caspian Sea
 - b. Black Sea and Mediterranean Sea
 - c. Mediterranean Sea and Caribbean Sea
 - d. Aral Sea and Caspian Sea
- ___ 19. On what peninsula did Winston Churchill propose an Allied assault during World War I or the Great War?
- a. Gallipoli
 - b. Florida
 - c. Sinai
 - d. Scandinavian
- ___ 20. What was the last country in the world that allowed women to drive?
- a. England
 - b. Israel
 - c. Saudi Arabia
 - d. China
- ___ 21. The Jasmine Revolution in Tunisia in 2010-2011 was the beginning of a protest movement that spread to several countries and was called what?
- a. the Freedom Cause
 - b. the Jasmine and Lilac Revolution
 - c. the African Revolt
 - d. the Arab Spring

- ___ 22. What are the two main purposes of canals?
- a. water purification and livestock transportation
 - b. transportation and the moving of water
 - c. military defense and urban water supply
 - d. water mixing and labor supply
- ___ 23. What is the longest canal in the world?
- a. Suez Canal of Egypt
 - b. Panama Canal of Panama
 - c. Erie Canal of the U.S.
 - d. Grand Canal of China
- ___ 24. What has been called the incubator of Western civilization?
- a. the Atlantic Ocean
 - b. the Caspian Sea
 - c. the Mediterranean Sea
 - d. the Turkish Strait
- ___ 25. The strategic importance of North Africa in World War II was its:
- a. sand reserves
 - b. diamond mines
 - c. geographic connections
 - d. language and culture

First English Exam (Units 1-5)

This exam covers the literary analysis and review and analysis questions for *Know Why You Believe* and *Blood Brothers*.

- ___ 1. Paul Little spent most of his work in ministry teaching:
- a. high school students
 - b. college students
 - c. single mothers
 - d. street gangs
- ___ 2. The chapters in *Know Why You Believe* came from:
- a. questions Paul Little heard asked repeatedly
 - b. an 1818 book Paul Little found fascinating
 - c. questions Paul Little's young children asked him
 - d. a Billy Graham sermon Paul Little once heard
- ___ 3. Paul Little wanted people to understand that belief:
- a. requires a leap that surrenders all reason
 - b. requires a college degree
 - c. is difficult to understand
 - d. is logical and reasonable
- ___ 4. Apologetics is the study of:
- a. how to apologize for believing in Jesus
 - b. carefully reasoned arguments in defense of the truthfulness of Christianity
 - c. how to use syllogisms to outwit skeptics
 - d. Greek and Hebrew languages
- ___ 5. Paul Little defines scientism as:
- a. the same thing as Scientology
 - b. the study of anatomy as proof of evolution
 - c. the idea that whatever contemporary scientists say is the final truth
 - d. the pursuit of knowledge
- ___ 6. Paul Little believes that the gospel:
- a. appeals to the mind but not the will
 - b. appeals to the emotions and not the mind
 - c. appeals to the mind and to the will
 - d. appeals to the soul but not the mind
- ___ 7. Paul Little says that theistic evolution
- a. claims that our rational God uses an irrational process
 - b. is the best explanation for how the world operates
 - c. is what Darwin had in mind
 - d. might appeal to some people so it's reasonable to use it

exam continued on the next page

- ___ 8. The first question to ask about how the world came about is:
- how long ago was the big bang?
 - how did something arise from nothing?
 - how does science disprove the Bible?
 - how did monkeys evolve from amoeba?
- ___ 9. Paul Little says that the foundation stone of the Christian faith is:
- the hermeneutic of Scripture
 - the doctrine of the millennium
 - the understanding of the Old Testament prophets
 - the resurrection of Christ
- ___ 10. Paul Little says that modern archaeological discoveries:
- have confirmed the events, people, and story of the Bible
 - have found no evidence one way or the other about the Biblical narrative
 - have shown where the Biblical narrative is incomplete
 - only begin after the end of the Biblical narrative
- ___ 11. Which statement best reflects Paul Little's view?
- "Believe what you have to in order to get by."
 - "It doesn't matter what you believe as long as you believe it."
 - "What you believe must be true in order to be real."
 - "Faith and reason cannot coexist."
- ___ 12. The book *Blood Brothers* is set in what part of the world?
- Canada
 - Palestine
 - Iraq
 - South Africa
- ___ 13. Religiously, Elias Chacour is a:
- Jew
 - Muslim
 - Melkite Catholic
 - Presbyterian
- ___ 14. Ethnically, Elias Chacour is a:
- Russian
 - Frenchman
 - Jew
 - Palestinian
- ___ 15. In his teaching, Elias Chacour emphasizes:
- the Sermon on the Mount
 - the battles in the book of Joshua
 - the book of Revelation
 - the book of Jonah
- ___ 16. Whom did Chacour's father call *Blood Brothers*?
- Jews and Europeans
 - Jews and Americans
 - Jews and Palestinians
 - Jews and Ethiopians
- ___ 17. Elias Chacour had an opportunity to move to Europe to work, but he decided that his work was:
- in television ministry in the United States
 - with his people in Palestine
 - on the staff of Vatican City
 - as a military chaplain

exam continued on the next page

- ___ 18. The purpose of the Zionist movement was to:
- a. rebuild the temple in Jerusalem
 - b. negotiate a peace treaty with Egypt
 - c. raise money for a Jewish hospital
 - d. establish a homeland for Jews
- ___ 19. A significant example of Christian behavior for Chacour was:
- a. his father
 - b. the president
 - c. the prime minister of Israel
 - d. his son
- ___ 20. The event that violently and permanently shattered the world of Chacour's early years was:
- a. the creation of the state of Israel
 - b. an earthquake
 - c. the civil war in Turkey
 - d. a typhus plague

Write a paragraph of five sentences on each of the following topics.

1. What are two evidences of the existence of God that Paul Little discusses?

2. In what specific ways is *Blood Brothers* a biography, a history of the Middle East, and a book on the Christian life?

First Worldview Exam (Units 1-5)

- ___ 1. The set of presuppositions that leads a person to see the world as he or she does is that person's:
- a. worldview
 - b. opinion
 - c. theology
 - d. determinism
- ___ 2. The pattern that a person uses to organize his or her world is called a:
- a. psychology
 - b. paradigm
 - c. soul reading
 - d. illumination
- ___ 3. Who has a set of presuppositions as described in Question 1?
- a. only college professors
 - b. only homeschoolers
 - c. everyone
 - d. no one
- ___ 4. A person's paradigm is:
- a. reality
 - b. nether-reality
 - c. how one views reality
 - d. spatial reality
- ___ 5. The most likely way to change your actions long-term is:
- a. to keep the worldview you've always had
 - b. to adopt the worldview of your close friends
 - c. to deny that you have a worldview
 - d. to change your worldview
- ___ 6. The way you answer which of these questions reveals much about your worldview?
- a. What is the most basic, central, and important reality in the world?
 - b. What is your favorite sports team?
 - c. What do you think about vegetables?
 - d. How much sleep do you need each night?
- ___ 7. A key question to determine your worldview is to decide what is the meaning and purpose of:
- a. vegetables
 - b. recreation
 - c. television
 - d. life
- ___ 8. It is important to determine what is _____ and how you know it.
- a. beauty
 - b. truth
 - c. friendship
 - d. love
- ___ 9. In Psalm 8, when David considered the heavens, what question came to his mind?
- a. "How did all this evolve?"
 - b. "How many planets are in our solar system?"
 - c. "What is man, that You take thought of him?"
 - d. "How did the Big Bang produce all of this?"

- ___ 10. What is the term for the Jews who lived away from Canaan?
 a. Absentees
 b. Essenes
 c. Diaspora
 d. Forgiven ones
- ___ 11. What is the term for the designated area in a European city (the first one was in Venice) where Jews were required to live?
 a. tenement
 b. suburb
 c. neighborhood
 d. ghetto
- ___ 12. What is the term for persecutions, often including physical attacks, on Jews in Eastern Europe and Western Russia?
 a. pogroms
 b. helix
 c. diaspora
 d. defenestrations
- ___ 13. The book of Esther in the Old Testament tells of the establishment of what feast to commemorate the deliverance of the Jews in Persia from the evil Mordecai?
 a. Passover
 b. Pentecost
 c. Puritan
 d. Purim
- ___ 14. What is the observance that marks the coming of age of a Jewish boy?
 a. Hanukkah
 b. bar mitzvah
 c. kosher
 d. lehayim
- ___ 15. The Christian faith stands or falls on:
 a. the sale of Christian books
 b. the observance of the Mosaic Law
 c. popular opinion
 d. Jesus Christ
- ___ 16. Jesus was the fulfillment of many Old Testament:
 a. proverbs
 b. priests
 c. prophecies
 d. permutations
- ___ 17. Perhaps the strongest evidence for Christ is the:
 a. empty tomb
 b. testimony of Jewish writers
 c. testimony of pagan writers
 d. high priesthood
- ___ 18. Jesus does not accept partial or divided:
 a. political identity
 b. payment
 c. literacy
 d. loyalty
- ___ 19. After Jesus returned to heaven, God formed a fellowship of believers called the:
 a. lodge
 b. church
 c. cult
 d. synod
- ___ 20. Adherents of the Christian faith are _____ of the total world population.
 a. a minority
 b. a majority
 c. about 1%
 d. the poorest segment

- ____ 21. The tall, black, square shrine in Mecca is the:
- a. Qur'an
 - b. Shari'a
 - c. Kaaba
 - d. Mullah
- ____ 22. In Muslim belief, the use of force to convert unbelievers is called _____ or holy war.
- a. jihad
 - b. mullah
 - c. jinn
 - d. hejira
- ____ 23. Muslims believe that Muhammad ascended to heaven from:
- a. Mecca
 - b. Medina
 - c. Jerusalem
 - d. Damascus
- ____ 24. What is the book that Muslims believe is the compilation of the thoughts of Allah as communicated by Muhammad and others?
- a. Qur'an
 - b. Shari'a
 - c. Mullah
 - d. Jinn
- ____ 25. The two largest groups in Islam are the Sunnis and the:
- a. Jinn
 - b. Shi'ites
 - c. Wahabis
 - d. Kalabas

