



## World Geography B Review Sheet Final Exam

This Final Exam Review can help you prepare for the final exam by giving you an idea of what you need to study, review, and learn. To succeed, you should be thoroughly familiar with the subject matter before you attempt to take the exam.

### Materials Needed

If you are taking a print exam, you must bring a #2 pencil to complete the exam. You will receive a computer-graded answer sheet when you arrive at the testing center. The proctor will provide scratch paper.

### Exam Structure

You will be allowed **3 hours** to complete this exam. The World Geography B exam consists of 50 multiple-choice questions worth 2 points each for a total of 100 points. The exam covers a wide variety of topics. To help you study, we have listed the 8 units and provided study tips and sample questions for each. You can expect about 6-7 multiple-choice questions on each of the following unit topics:

**Unit 09:** Physical and Human Geography of Southwest Asia

**Unit 10:** Physical and Human Geography of Russia and the Republics

**Unit 11:** Physical and Human Geography of East Asia

**Unit 12:** East Asia Culture and Case Study

**Unit 13:** Physical Geography of South Asia

**Unit 14:** Human Geography of South Asia

**Unit 15:** South Asia Case Studies

**Unit 16:** Physical and Human Geography of Oceania, Australia and New Zealand

## **Scholastic Honesty**

When you arrive at the testing center you will be asked to carefully read the exam rules and sign a statement agreeing to take the exam in accordance with the rules. This is called the Examinee's Certification. The following is a copy of these rules:

### **Examinee's Certification**

**This certification must be signed *before* the exam is administered and then returned with the completed examination attached, or credit for the exam will not be given.**

Scholastic dishonesty is a serious academic violation that will not be tolerated. Scholastic dishonesty encompasses, but is not limited to:

- copying from another student's work;
- using an unauthorized testing proctor or taking the exam at an unauthorized testing location;
- using materials not authorized by a testing proctor;
- possessing materials that are not authorized by a testing proctor, such as lessons, books, or notes;
- knowingly using or soliciting, in whole or Topic, the contents of an unadministered test;
- collaborating with or seeking aid from another student without authorization during the test;
- substituting for another person, or permitting another person to substitute for oneself, in taking a course test or completing any course-related assignment;
- using, buying, stealing, or transporting some or all of the contents of an unadministered test, test rubric, homework answer, or computer program.

**Evidence of scholastic dishonesty will result in a grade of *F* on the examination and an *F* in the course (if applicable).**

*At the testing center, you will be asked to sign a statement that says you have read the above and agree to complete the examination with scholastic honesty.*

## **Preparing for the exam**

Be aware that the Final Exam covers a full semester's worth of work; be prepared to devote an adequate amount of study and preparation time so that you are ready to take the exam.

Part of your preparation for this exam depends on the work you have done throughout the course. As you worked through each unit of the course, you should have

- viewed all lessons;
- completed all Guided Practice questions;
- completed all Practice Problems, including entries in your Geographer's Notebook; and,
- completed all Graded Assignments

## **Additional Study Tips**

The following information provides direction for your studies. For each part, you will find study tips and sample questions to give you a general idea of the types of questions you can expect to see on the exam.

## **Unit 09: Physical and Human Geography of Southwest Asia**

This unit relates to your knowledge of understanding the region known as Southwest Asia, the religion of the majority of its people, as well as how we examine a country's level of development.

### **Study Tips for Unit 09:**

Familiarize yourself with the Unit 09 Objectives, and then be prepared to demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- identify and explain the origins and characteristics of Islam.
- define theocracy and identify a modern example.
- identify and explain adaptations and modifications to the physical environment by humans.
- identify and explain the Human Development Index.
- identify and explain various levels of development.
- explain how various indicators determine a country's level of development.

**Sample Questions for Unit 09:**

The following are sample questions. You can find the correct answers listed at the end of this review sheet, but try answering the questions without looking at the answers first to check your comprehension.

**DIRECTIONS: Select the BEST responses to the following questions.**

1. A population density map of Southwest Asia would show most population around water because

- A. much of the region is dry and desert
- B. the region is made up of islands
- C. of the rain and the floods
- D. the other land is used for oil drilling

2. In 1947, Palestine was partitioned by the United Nations. However, the Palestinians and Israelis disagreed on the boundaries and both claimed the region, partly because it holds religious significance to both groups.

What can be inferred from the statement above?

- A. Physical geography significantly affects borders and conflicts.
- B. Human factors, as well as physical geography, can affect control of territories.
- C. Religious leaders are to blame for the disagreement over the region and boundaries.
- D. Border disputes can be solved by diplomatic efforts to create fair boundaries.

**Unit 10: Physical and Human Geography of Russia and the Republics**

This unit relates to how Russian and former Soviet territory spans Asia and Europe, which has led to a unique blending between East and West. With this blending comes a diversity in ethnic groups, languages, religions, and ways of life. Significant commercial resources, such as fossil fuels and agricultural products, are found even in the harshest of climates of the Siberian Plateau.

**Study Tips for Unit 10:**

Familiarize yourself with the Unit 10 Objectives, and then be prepared to demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- identify the physical and human factors such as climate, vegetation, language, trade networks, political units, river systems, and religion that constitute a region.
- interpret maps to answer geographic questions, infer relationships, and analyze change.
- evaluate the geographic and economic impact of policies.
- describe types of regions including formal, functional, and perceptual regions.

**Sample Questions for Unit 10:**

The following are sample questions. You can find the correct answers listed at the end of this review sheet, but try answering the questions without looking at the answers first to check your comprehension.

**DIRECTIONS: Select the BEST responses to the following questions.**

3. Siberia is both \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. plain and island
  - B. ridge and wetland
  - C. plateau and plain
  - D. tundra and tropical forest
4. Russia has moved from a \_\_\_\_\_ to a \_\_\_\_\_ economy since the 1990's.
- A. command to a traditional
  - B. blended to a market
  - C. command to a market
  - D. market to a command

### **Unit 11: Physical and Human Geography of East Asia**

This unit relates to your knowledge of East Asia. Asia is the largest continent in the world, so naturally it is rich in history, culture, and physical geography. The region spans from the Gobi Desert in the west to the islands of Japan in the east, and south through Indochina to Indonesia.

#### **Study Tips for Unit 11:**

Familiarize yourself with the Unit 11 Objectives, and then be prepared to demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- identify the geographic features specific to East Asia.
- identify various sub-regions within East Asia.
- explore how geographic features and climate influence way of life in East Asia.
- understand how migration and settlement patterns influence East Asia.
- explore different forms of government and major political issues in East Asia.

#### **Sample Questions for Unit 11:**

The following are sample questions. You can find the correct answers listed at the end of this review sheet, but try answering the questions without looking at the answers first to check your comprehension.

**DIRECTIONS: Select the BEST responses to the following questions.**

5. How has Japan's geography affected the daily lives of the Japanese people?
- A. It has led to the creation of large, crowded urban centers.
  - B. It has prevented the development of high-speed rail.
  - C. It has allowed people to build large, comfortable homes.
  - D. It has kept the people of Japan in poverty.

6. Which of the following explains the frequent occurrence of earthquakes in East Asia?
- A. the mountainous terrain
  - B. the Gobi Desert
  - C. weather patterns
  - D. the Ring of Fire

### **Unit 12: East Asia Culture and Case Study**

This unit relates to your knowledge of East Asia as a case study to look at how globalization has both influenced the region and how East Asia has influenced the world.

#### **Study Tips for Unit 12:**

Familiarize yourself with the Unit 12 Objectives, and then be prepared to demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- trace the spatial diffusion of phenomena such as the Columbian Exchange or the diffusion of American popular culture and describe the effects on regions of contact.
- describe the physical processes that affect the environments of regions, including weather, tectonic forces, erosion, and soil-building processes
- explain the processes that have caused changes in settlement patterns, including urbanization, transportation, access to and availability of resources, and economic activities
- examine benefits and challenges of globalization, including connectivity, standard of living, pandemics, and loss of local culture
- describe elements of culture, including language, religion, beliefs and customs, institutions, and technologies

#### **Sample Questions for Unit 12:**

The following are sample questions. You can find the correct answers listed at the end of this review sheet, but try answering the questions without looking at the answers first to check your comprehension.

**DIRECTIONS: Select the BEST responses to the following questions.**

7. The strategy of distributing culture, production, and ideas worldwide is called
- A. imperialism.
  - B. colonialism.
  - C. isolationism.
  - D. globalization.
8. Which of the following best demonstrates the diversity of Chinese culture?
- A. The Great Wall was built in China.
  - B. Hundreds of languages are spoken in China.
  - C. China has a Communist government.
  - D. Parts of China were once European colonies.

### **Unit 13: Physical Geography of South Asia**

This unit relates to your understanding of the major physical features of South Asia, such as mountains, rivers, patterns of precipitation, and seismic activity.

#### **Study Tips for Unit 13:**

Familiarize yourself with the Unit 13 Objectives, and then be prepared to demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- identify the physical geographic features specific to South Asia.
- compare and contrast the political, economic, social and cultural patterns within each country located in South Asia.
- interpret maps to explain the division of land into separate political units such as cities, states, or countries.
- identify the natural resources found in South Asia and explain how these resources influence the economic growth and life in each region of South Asia.
- explain the importance of the Ganges River to the region including its cultural significance.

#### **Sample Questions for Unit 13:**

The following are sample questions. You can find the correct answers listed at the end of this review sheet, but try answering the questions without looking at the answers first to check your comprehension.

**DIRECTIONS: Select the BEST responses to the following questions.**

9. Which of the following best explains why South Asia is sometimes referred to as a subcontinent?
- A. South Asia is larger than the United States.
  - B. Mountains form a physical barrier between South and East Asia.
  - C. South Asia has many distinct cultural identities.
  - D. The Deccan Plateau serves as a border between South Asia and Southeast Asia.
10. The entire region of South Asia was once known as
- A. Hindustan.
  - B. India.
  - C. Uttar Pradesh.
  - D. Sri Lanka.

### **Unit 14: Human Geography of South Asia**

This unit relates to your knowledge of major countries and areas which make up South Asia. You will show that you recognize how both the physical features of the area and historical events have come to shape the human landscape in the region, as well as influences from religious and political ideologies.

### **Study Tips for Unit 14:**

Familiarize yourself with the Unit 14 Objectives, and then be prepared to demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- consequences of population growth.
- how humans interact with natural resources to increase economic activity.
- the origins, distribution, and effects of major Eastern religions.
- the effects of human actions on the natural environment.

### **Sample Questions for Unit 14:**

The following are sample questions. You can find the correct answers listed at the end of this review sheet, but try answering the questions without looking at the answers first to check your comprehension.

**DIRECTIONS: Select the BEST responses to the following questions.**

11. In the 700s AD, Islam was introduced into South Asia by
  - A. Aryan invaders.
  - B. Arab merchants.
  - C. the Mughal Empire.
  - D. the Mongols.
12. The Taj Mahal is one of the most enduring symbols of India. Its complex includes
  - A. a Hindu temple.
  - B. an Aryan monument.
  - C. a British castle.
  - D. an Islamic mosque.

### **Unit 15: South Asia Case Studies**

This unit relates to your knowledge of the Physical and Human Geography of Africa. A continent with numerous unique landforms, Africa features plateaus, dense rain forests, vast grasslands, the world's longest river, and the world's largest desert, in addition to being rich in natural resources. Africa also has a rich history, including periods of European exploration and colonialism. This unit will cover both the physical and human geography of the "Plateau Continent."

### **Study Tips for Unit 15:**

Familiarize yourself with the Unit 15 Objectives, and then be prepared to demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- explore the causes and dangers of air pollution in South Asia.
- analyze the role of government in the regulation of vehicle and manufacturing emissions.
- explore how the cost of food creates more poverty in South Asia.

- explore water shortage in South Asia and compare use of resources in developed vs. developing countries.
- investigate infant mortality in slums in India, and how impoverished people are disproportionately affected by inadequate healthcare.

**Sample Questions for Unit 15:**

The following are sample questions. You can find the correct answers listed at the end of this review sheet, but try answering the questions without looking at the answers first to check your comprehension.

**DIRECTIONS: Select the BEST responses to the following questions.**

13. What of the following statements is true regarding the widespread use of public transportation?

- A. Using public transportation is more expensive than driving cars.
- B. People want more roads.
- C. City governments do not encourage the use of public transportation.
- D. Public transportation leads to reduced emissions.

14. Which of the following initiatives are part of the Green Revolution?

- A. introducing high-yield crops
- B. discouraging the use of native crops
- C. prohibition of hybrid seeds
- D. less use of pesticides

**Unit 16: Physical and Human Geography of Oceania, Australia and New Zealand**

This unit discussed the many cultures and physical features of Australia, Oceania, and New Zealand. This region is not very populated but has as almost as many cultures as it does islands.

**Study Tips for Unit 16:**

Familiarize yourself with the Unit 16 Objectives, and then be prepared to demonstrate knowledge of the following:

- explain how elevation, latitude, wind systems, ocean currents, position on a continent, and mountain barriers influence temperature, precipitation, and distribution of climate in this region.
- analyze how the character of a place is related to its political, economic, social, and cultural elements.
- compare ways that humans depend on, adapt to, and modify the physical environment, including the influences of culture and technology, in this region.

**Sample Questions for Unit 16:**

The following are sample questions. You can find the correct answers listed at the end of this review sheet, but try answering the questions without looking at the answers first to check your comprehension.

**DIRECTIONS: Select the BEST responses to the following questions.**

15. Oceania is a popular tourist destination because of its

- A. bustling urban areas.
- B. World War I battlefield monuments.
- C. unspoiled natural beauty.
- D. lack of severe storms.

16. Samoa was once a colony of

- A. Australia.
- B. Indonesia.
- C. New Zealand.
- D. France.

Answer Key

Item Number	Correct Answer	TEKS expectation
1	A	5B, 16B
2	B	13A, 16B
3	C	4B
4	C	10B
5	A	1A, 8A
6	D	3B, 8B
7	D	7D, 6B
8	B	5A, 2A
9	C	2A, 4B
10	A	1A
11	B	7C
12	D	17B
13	D	5A, 6B
14	A	8C, 9A
15	C	5A, 1A
16	C	1A