

Package Title: Testbank  
Course Title: de Blij, Regions 16e  
Chapter Number: 02

Question Type: Multiple Choice

01) How many Soviet Socialist Republics were in the former Soviet Union?

- a) 4
- b) 12
- c) 15
- d) 43

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Knowledge

02) What structure of government did the Soviet planners adopt?

- a) concentration
- b) federation
- c) functionalist
- d) country

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Knowledge

03) Where is most of the population of Russia found?

- a) western part of the country
- b) Pacific coastal zone
- c) southern tier of the country

d) zone of C climates

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Comprehension

04) What term describes an inland climate that is remote from the moderating influences of large water bodies?

- a) maritime
- b) tundra
- c) continentality
- d) taiga

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Knowledge

05) Which of the following is *true*?

- a) Climate refers to current conditions at a given location.
- b) Weather refers to long-term average conditions.
- c) The C climate is a cold, polar climate.
- d) Climate refers to long-term average conditions.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Comprehension

06) The majority of Russia falls within the humid cold climate region. In the Köppen-Geiger classification scheme, humid cold climates are signified by what letter?

- a) A

- b) *B*
- c) *C*
- d) *D*

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Knowledge

07) The vegetation on a higher-latitude treeless plain (mostly mosses, lichens, and sparse grasses) is known as:

- a) taiga.
- b) oligarctic biomass.
- c) permafrost.
- d) tundra.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Knowledge

08) The coniferous forest vegetation south of the tundra is known as:

- a) taiga.
- b) Mediterranean.
- c) permafrost.
- d) tundra.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Knowledge

09) Persistently frozen ground is known as:

- a) taiga.
- b) whitesoil.
- c) permafrost.
- d) tundra.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Knowledge

10) The mountain chain in west-central Russia that is sometimes regarded as the "boundary" between Europe and Asia is known as the:

- a) Western Uplands.
- b) Urals.
- c) Caucasus.
- d) Central Asiatic Ranges.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Knowledge

11) Which of the following statements about Moscow is *false*?

- a) Russia's core area centers on Moscow.
- b) Moscow lies at the heart of what is commonly called the Central Industrial Region.
- c) Nearly all Russian cities, including Moscow, are overcrowded, with most people residing in cramped living quarters.
- d) One of Moscow's chief locational attributes is its coastal site on an arm of the Baltic Sea.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 1: 2B.1 Compare and contrast post-Soviet Russia with the former USSR in political, economic and cultural respects.

Section Reference 1: Post-Soviet Russia

Bloomcode: Comprehension

12) Which of the following statements about Russia and North America is *false*?

- a) Russia's climate resembles that of the Pacific Northwest of the United States.
- b) The Russians established forts and villages along the entire California coast.
- c) Russia sold Alaska to the United States in 1867.
- d) The Bering Strait separates the United States from Russia.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Comprehension

13) Who was responsible for consolidating Russia's gains in the early 1700s and making a European-style state out of the loosely knit country?

- a) Catherine the Great
- b) Peter the Great
- c) Ivan the Terrible
- d) Vladimir Rasputin

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Comprehension

14) The movement of the headquarters of the Russian Empire to St. Petersburg allowed that city to become a(n):

- a) interior capital.
- b) forward capital.
- c) primate city.
- d) continental city.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Knowledge

15) Czarina Catherine the Great's territorial acquisition thrust was aimed at:

- a) the warm-water Black Sea.
- b) establishing a Russian base in interior Canada.
- c) conquest of western Europe in retaliation for Napoleon's 1812 invasion.
- d) four islands near Japan.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Comprehension

16) Russian imperialism in the nineteenth century was aimed chiefly at:

- a) Persia.
- b) Central Asia.
- c) China.
- d) Canada.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Comprehension

17) What term literally means “a-grain-and-meat-factory” and refers to a huge state farm where agricultural efficiency through mechanization and minimum labor requirements are at its peak.

- a) kuzbas
- b) sovkhoz
- c) okrug
- d) taiga

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet

Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Knowledge

18) Which of the following is *not* found in Russia west of the Urals?

- a) the realm's core area
- b) Moscow
- c) the Kuznetsk Basin (Kuzbas)
- d) the Volga-Don Canal

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 3: 2B.3 Describe the industrial areas that dominate the rail corridor of trans-Ural Russia.

Section Reference 3: The Southeastern Frontier

Bloomcode: Analysis

19) Which of the following statements about the Soviet Union is *false*?

- a) The Soviet system bound the economic geography of the republics to the center.
- b) The absence of competition in the Soviet Union made managers complacent.
- c) Often, the Soviet Union assigned the production of particular goods to particular locations, ignoring basic principles of economic geography.
- d) The Soviet economy was a tremendous success story; the USSR would still exist if it were not for overriding ethnic differences.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Analysis

20) What is true of a country's core area?

- a) It often contains a state's capital city.
- b) It incorporates the nation's largest population cluster.
- c) It contains the region with the country's most efficient communications networks.
- d) It displays all of these characteristics.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Comprehension

21) What is true about St. Petersburg?

- a) It lies on the doorstep of Siberia, a binding force between the eastern and western halves of Russia.
- b) It was always a competitor for Moscow but did not become the capital of Russia until the 1917 Revolution.
- c) It was named Leningrad during Soviet times.
- d) It lies at the head of the Sea of Okhotsk.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Comprehension

22) What is true of Russia's core area?

- a) It includes the great cities of the Far East.
- b) It centers on St. Petersburg and includes such urban places as Novgorod and Kiev.
- c) It incorporates the Central Industrial Region, at the heart of which lies the city of Moscow.
- d) It has now shifted eastward into Siberia beyond the Urals.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Comprehension

23) Which of the following is *not* an important Russian manufacturing region?

- a) Volga Region
- b) Urals Region
- c) Kuzbas Region
- d) Donbas Region

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Comprehension

24) Which of the following cities was known as the Soviet Detroit?

- a) Tula
- b) St. Petersburg
- c) Vladivostok
- d) Nizhniy Novgorod

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Knowledge

25) Russia's railroad network radiates outward from Moscow, thereby providing the city with a high degree of:

- a) inaccessibility.
- b) centrality.
- c) diversity.
- d) continentality.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Comprehension

26) Which of the following form(s) the eastern limit of the Russian Core?

- a) Caucasus
- b) Ob River
- c) Volga River
- d) Ural Mountains

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Knowledge

27) Which three manufacturing regions form the anchors of the Russian Core Area?

- a) Central Industrial, Volga, Ural
- b) Amur, Volga, Siberia
- c) Danube, Central Industrial, Southern Periphery
- d) Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Comprehension

28) The major mountain range located in the land corridor between the Black Sea and Caspian Sea is the:

- a) Caucasus.
- b) *Povolozhye*.
- c) Urals.
- d) Carpathians.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Knowledge

29) This exclave of Armenia is 75 percent Armenian but is located within Muslim Azerbaijan.

- a) Georgia
- b) Chechnya
- c) Abkhazia

d) Nagorno-Karabakh

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 7: 2B.7 Compare the physical, cultural, and economic geographies of the three small states of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

Section Reference 7: Transcaucasia: Russia's External Periphery

Bloomcode: Comprehension

30) What breakaway territory of Georgia was originally supported by the Russia?

- a) Nagorno-Karabakh
- b) Ingushetiya
- c) Abkhazia
- d) Ossetian Republic

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 7: 2B.7 Compare the physical, cultural, and economic geographies of the three small states of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

Section Reference 7: Transcaucasia: Russia's External Periphery

Bloomcode: Knowledge

31) This former Soviet Socialist Republic contains the oil city of Baki (Baku), and its people have ethnic affinities with Iran.

- a) Azerbaijan
- b) Moldova
- c) Georgia
- d) Armenia

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 7: 2B.7 Compare the physical, cultural, and economic geographies of the three small states of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

Section Reference 7: Transcaucasia: Russia's External Periphery

Bloomcode: Comprehension

32) Which of the following people look across their border to Iran because they share a common Shi'ite Muslim faith?

- a) Persians

- b) Armenians
- c) Azeris
- d) Chechens

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 7: 2B.7 Compare the physical, cultural, and economic geographies of the three small states of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

Section Reference 7: Transcaucasia: Russia's External Periphery

Bloomcode: Comprehension

33) What is the territory in dispute between Azerbaijan and Armenia?

- a) Kurdistan
- b) Abkhazia
- c) Ajaria
- d) Nagorno-Karabakh

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 7: 2B.7 Compare the physical, cultural, and economic geographies of the three small states of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

Section Reference 7: Transcaucasia: Russia's External Periphery

Bloomcode: Knowledge

34) What is true about the Kuzbas?

- a) It contains the city of Novosibirsk.
- b) It is also called the Kuznetsk Basin.
- c) It lies in the Eastern Frontier region.
- d) All choices are correct.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 3: 2B.3 Describe the industrial areas that dominate the rail corridor of trans-Ural Russia.

Section Reference 3: The Southeastern Frontier

Bloomcode: Comprehension

35) What industrial area is centered just to the east of the Kuzbas?

- a) the Urals

- b) Uzbekistan
- c) Baykaliya
- d) Baki (Baku)

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 3: 2B.3 Describe the industrial areas that dominate the rail corridor of trans-Ural Russia.

Section Reference 3: The Southeastern Frontier

Bloomcode: Knowledge

36) The population of the Russian region is approximately:

- a) 280 million.
- b) 380 million.
- c) 150 million.
- d) just over 1 billion.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: 2B.1 Compare and contrast post-Soviet Russia with the former USSR in political, economic and cultural respects.

Section Reference 1: Post-Soviet Russia

Bloomcode: Knowledge

37) Which of the following regions is *not* adjacent to the Russian region?

- a) Africa
- b) Europe
- c) Middle East
- d) Asia

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: 2A.1 Recognize key geographical features of the Russian realm, as well as the social, economic, and political challenges facing post-Soviet Russia.

Section Reference 1: Defining the Realm

Bloomcode: Knowledge

38) How large is the Russia region compared to Canada?

- a) half the size

- b) twice the size
- c) the same size
- d) three times the size

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: 2A.1 Recognize key geographical features of the Russian realm, as well as the social, economic, and political challenges facing post-Soviet Russia.

Section Reference 1: Defining the Realm

Bloomcode: Comprehension

39) In the Russian region, USSR stands for:

- a) Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
- b) Union of Stalin Social Republics.
- c) United Social States of Russia.
- d) United Stalin States of Russia.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Knowledge

40) Which subregion of Russia has the mildest climate?

- a) Caucasus
- b) Slavic
- c) Siberian
- d) Baltic

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Question Type: True/False

41) The mountain ranges in the north of Russia act as a significant barrier to the flow of Arctic air masses, resulting in a warmer climate than might otherwise be expected.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Analysis

42) In general, the north and west of Russia are flat, the south and east are mountainous.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Comprehension

43) The Russian Plain is an eastward continuation of the North European Lowland.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Comprehension

44) The Ural Mountains, which run north-south across the Russian Republic, are an impermeable obstacle to east-west transportation.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Comprehension

45) Following the fall of Kyiv (Kiev) to the Tatars, the Rus of Leningrad became the center of Russian power.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Comprehension

46) The massive territorial expansionism we associate with Russia came after 1917 with communism.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Comprehension

47) Moscow has continually served as the capital city since the rule of Peter the Great.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Comprehension

48) Murmansk was established as a forward capital on the Barents Sea.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Comprehension

49) In their eastward push, the Russian Empire eventually reached Alaska but never entered the conterminous United States (Lower 48 states).

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Comprehension

50) The *sovkhos* was the large-scale collectivized form of agriculture in the former Soviet Union.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Comprehension

51) The regime in Moscow, rather than market forces, controlled the development of places under the Soviet economic system.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Comprehension

52) Whereas major industrial progress was achieved under communism, the Soviet agricultural sector was inefficient and a persistent problem.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Comprehension

53) Communism found fertile ground in the Russia of the 1910s and 1920s.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Knowledge

54) In terms of the Russian domestic market, St. Petersburg has greater locational (situational) advantages than Moscow.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Analysis

55) Moscow lies at the heart of the Central Industrial Region.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Knowledge

56) *Povolzhye* is the Russian name for an area that extends along the middle and lower Volga River.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Knowledge

57) The term *Kuzbas* is shorthand for the Kuznetsk Basin.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 3: 2B.3 Describe the industrial areas that dominate the rail corridor of trans-Ural Russia.

Section Reference 3: The Southeastern Frontier

Bloomcode: Knowledge

58) The large city near the southern end of Lake Baykal is Irkutsk.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 3: 2B.3 Describe the industrial areas that dominate the rail corridor of trans-Ural Russia.

Section Reference 3: The Southeastern Frontier

Bloomcode: Knowledge

59) Siberia is larger in territorial size than the conterminous United States but has a population of less than 20 million.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 4: 2B.4 Discuss the challenges and resource-development opportunities of Russia's largest region.

Section Reference 4: Siberia

Bloomcode: Analysis

60) During the horrors of the Stalin era, dissidents were exiled to Siberia.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 4: 2B.4 Discuss the challenges and resource-development opportunities of Russia's largest region.

Section Reference 4: Siberia

Bloomcode: Comprehension

61) Although the Far East remains a sparsely populated area, it still has significant reserves of oil and natural gas in and around the island of Sakhalin.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2B.5 Explain the development of Russia's Pacific Rim and opportunities for increased trading ties with China and Japan.

Section Reference 5: The Russian Far East

Bloomcode: Comprehension

62) Since 1991, so many Russians have migrated east to the Pacific coastal zone that it has overburdened the available accommodations there and restrictions have been necessitated.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 5: 2B.5 Explain the development of Russia's Pacific Rim and opportunities for increased trading ties with China and Japan.

Section Reference 5: The Russian Far East

Bloomcode: Analysis

63) The development of the Russian Far East has benefited significantly to date from the region's geographic proximity of Japan.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 5: 2B.5 Explain the development of Russia's Pacific Rim and opportunities for increased trading ties with China and Japan.

Section Reference 5: The Russian Far East

Bloomcode: Analysis

64) Sakhalin is an island that lies off the Russian Far East mainland.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2B.5 Explain the development of Russia's Pacific Rim and opportunities for increased trading ties with China and Japan.

Section Reference 5: The Russian Far East

Bloomcode: Knowledge

65) Nakhodka is the eastern terminus of the Baykal-Amur Mainline (BAM) Railroad.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2B.5 Explain the development of Russia's Pacific Rim and opportunities for increased trading ties with China and Japan.

Section Reference 5: The Russian Far East

Bloomcode: Knowledge

66) The Ural Mountains typically separate Europe and Russia and are some of the tallest mountains on earth.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2B.5 Explain the development of Russia's Pacific Rim and opportunities for increased trading ties with China and Japan.

Section Reference 5: The Russian Far East

Bloomcode: Comprehension

67) By and large, the Russian region is fairly flat, comprised mainly of a series of plains and plateaus.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2B.5 Explain the development of Russia's Pacific Rim and opportunities for increased trading ties with China and Japan.

Section Reference 5: The Russian Far East

Bloomcode: Comprehension

68) The Russian landmass is so large that it actually spans unbroken across nine time zones

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Knowledge

Question Type: Fill-in-the-Blank

69) The city of \_\_\_\_\_ was once known as Leningrad during the Soviet period.

Answer: St. Petersburg

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Knowledge

70) The USSR collapsed on Christmas Day in the year \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: 1991

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: 2B.1 Compare and contrast post-Soviet Russia with the former USSR in political, economic and cultural respects.

Section Reference 1: Post-Soviet Russia

Bloomcode: Knowledge

71) The czar \_\_\_\_\_ was principally responsible for trying to modernize Russia and make it a European-style state.

Answer: Peter the Great

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Knowledge

72) In 1867, the U.S. State of \_\_\_\_\_ was purchased from Russia.

Answer: Alaska

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2A.5 Describe the events that made possible the expansion of the Russian Empire through the 17th to 19th centuries.

Section Reference 5: Building the Russian Empire

Bloomcode: Knowledge

73) Development in the *Povolzhye* has been sparked, in part, by the development of the \_\_\_\_\_ Canal, which links to the Black Sea.

Answer: Volga-Don

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

Bloomcode: Comprehension

74) The eastern terminus of the Trans-Siberian Railroad is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Vladivostok

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 4: 2B.4 Discuss the challenges and resource-development opportunities of Russia's largest region.

Section Reference 4: Siberia

Bloomcode: Knowledge

75) The region of Russia known as "Russia's freezer" is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Siberia

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 4: 2B.4 Discuss the challenges and resource-development opportunities of Russia's largest region.

Section Reference 4: Siberia

Bloomcode: Knowledge

76) The territory south of the Russian border between the Black and the Caspian seas is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Transcaucasia

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 7: 2B.7 Compare the physical, cultural, and economic geographies of the three small states of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

Section Reference 7: Transcaucasia: Russia's External Periphery

Bloomcode: Comprehension

77) The field of study called \_\_\_\_\_ examines the processes that give rise to climates and the distribution of climate around the globe.

Answer: climatology

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Knowledge

78) The surface configuration of land, including features such as mountains, plains, and river valleys, is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: topography

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Knowledge

79) \_\_\_\_\_ describes the intentional, state-led movement of Russian people into Soviet Socialist Republics dominated by other, minority ethnicities.

Answer: Russification

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Knowledge

80) \_\_\_\_\_ describes a system of government whereby power is shared between a central authority and smaller political subdivisions such as States or the former Soviet Socialist Republics.

Answer: Federalism

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 6: 2A.6 Analyze the political and economic growth and demise of the Soviet Union.

Section Reference 6: The Soviet Union

Bloomcode: Comprehension

81) Oil and gas reserves recently discovered on \_\_\_\_\_ Island have the potential to reinvigorate Russia's Far East—a region hit hard economically after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

Answer: Sakhalin

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 5: 2B.5 Explain the development of Russia's Pacific Rim and opportunities for increased trading ties with China and Japan.

Section Reference 5: The Russian Far East

Bloomcode: Comprehension

Question Type: Short Answer

82) List the three countries that belong to the Caucasus area. Briefly contrast each country.

Answer: Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 7: 2A.7 Discuss the importance of cities in evolving Russia and current urbanization trends.

Section Reference 7: The New Russia

Bloomcode: Comprehension

83) List the four countries that belong to the Slavic area. Briefly describe what unites them.

Answer: Russia, Belarus, Moldova, and Ukraine

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 7: 2A.7 Discuss the importance of cities in evolving Russia and current urbanization trends.

Section Reference 7: The New Russia

Bloomcode: Comprehension

84) List the three countries that belong to the Baltic area. Briefly compare and contrast them.

Answer: Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 7: 2A.7 Discuss the importance of cities in evolving Russia and current urbanization trends.

Section Reference 7: The New Russia

Bloomcode: Comprehension

85) List the major mountains of the Russian region and describe their relative location.

Answer: Ural, Caucasus, Altai, Saian, Verkhoyansk, and Kolyma

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Comprehension

86) List the major bodies of water for the Russian region.

Answer: Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Baltic Sea, and Aral Sea

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Comprehension

87) There are several countries in central Asia that end in "-stan," often known as the "stans." These countries are significantly influenced by Russia. List these countries and describe their historical relationship to Russia.

Answer: Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Kyrgyzstan, and Tajikistan

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: 2A.1 Recognize key geographical features of the Russian realm, as well as the social, economic, and political challenges facing post-Soviet Russia.

Section Reference 1: Defining the Realm

Bloomcode: Comprehension

88) Most of the Russian region experiences a continental climate. List some other characteristics of the Russian climate.

Answer:

high latitude

cold winters

long winter days

short summer days

warm summers

moderate precipitation

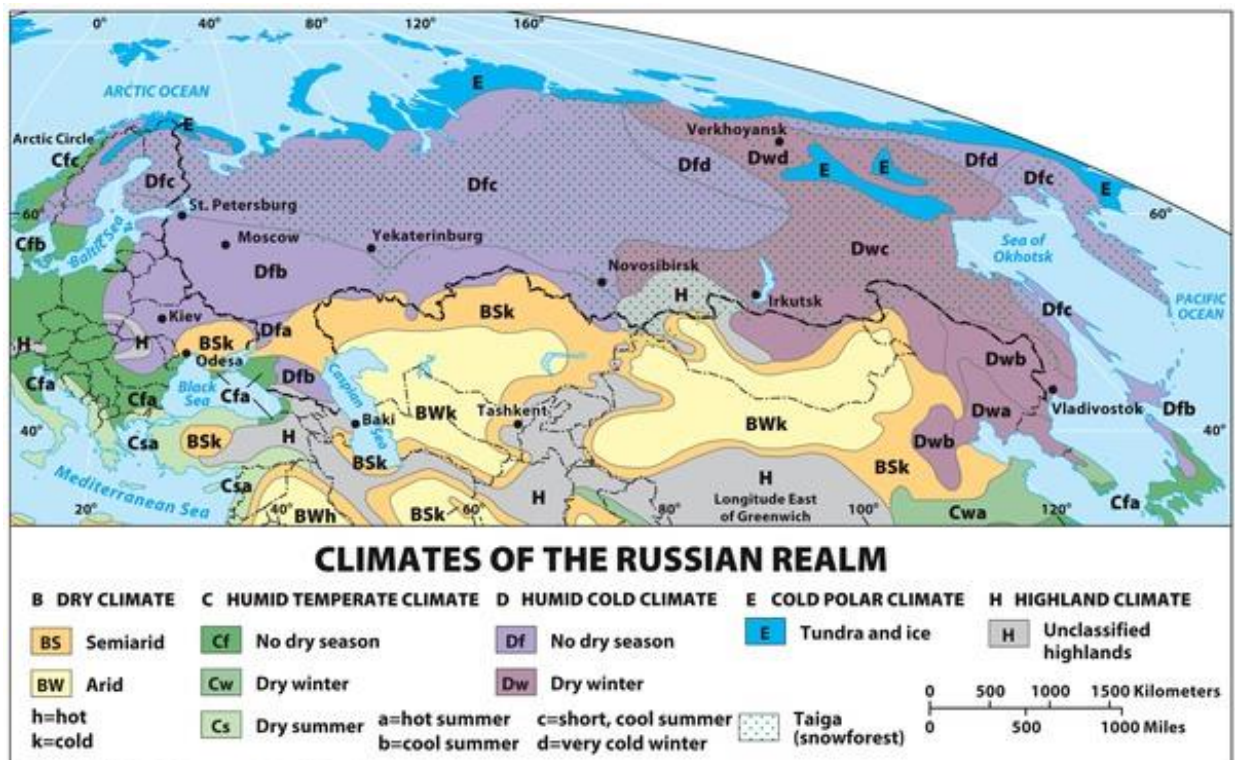
Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

Bloomcode: Analysis

89) As Figure 2A-3 shows, \_\_\_\_\_ is (are) the only part of the Russian realm with a humid temperate climate:



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Figure 2A-3

- a) the area near the Black Sea
- b) the area around Moscow
- c) the Russian lands bordering the Caspian Sea
- d) that extreme southeastern Russia

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

90) According to Figure 2A-4, the vast majority of Russia's population lives \_\_\_\_\_.

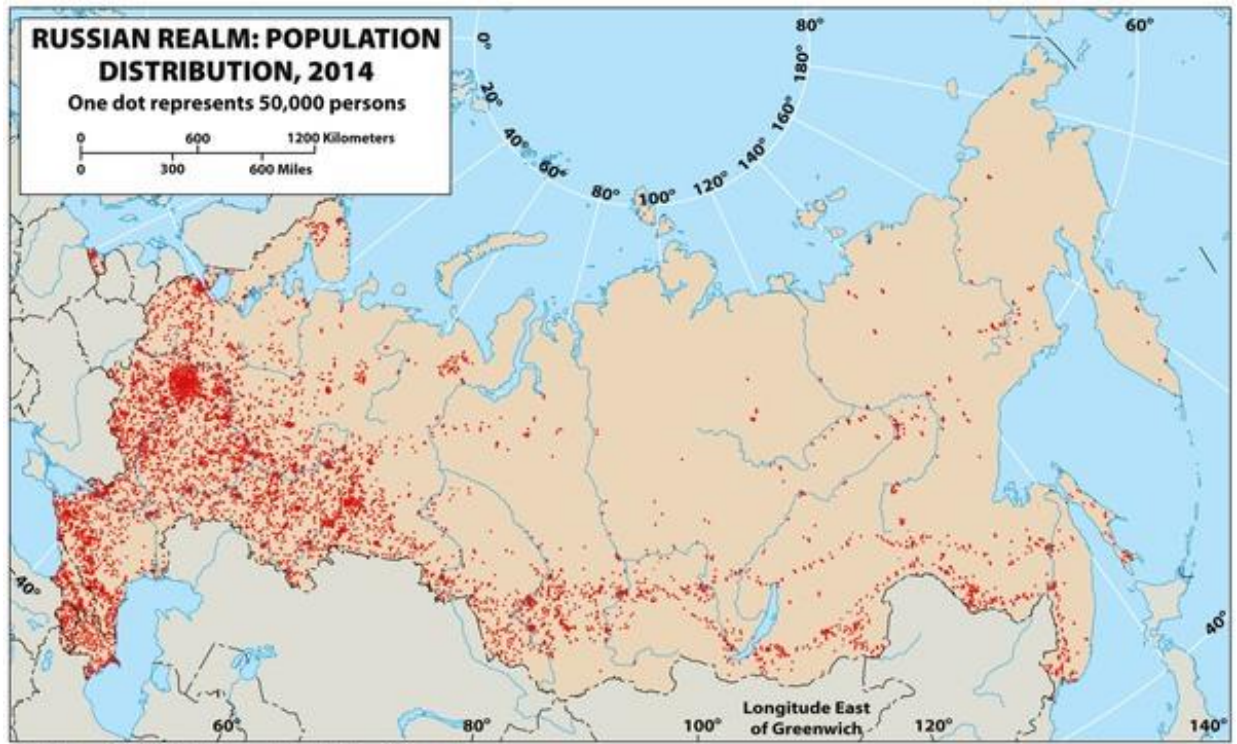


Figure 2A-4

- a) along its southern rim
- b) west of the Ural Mountains
- c) along the coastline of the Arctic Ocean
- d) in the river valleys east of the Ural Mountains

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

91) Figure 2A-8 shows that, in addition to Russians, this ethnic group is concentrated near Lake Baykal:

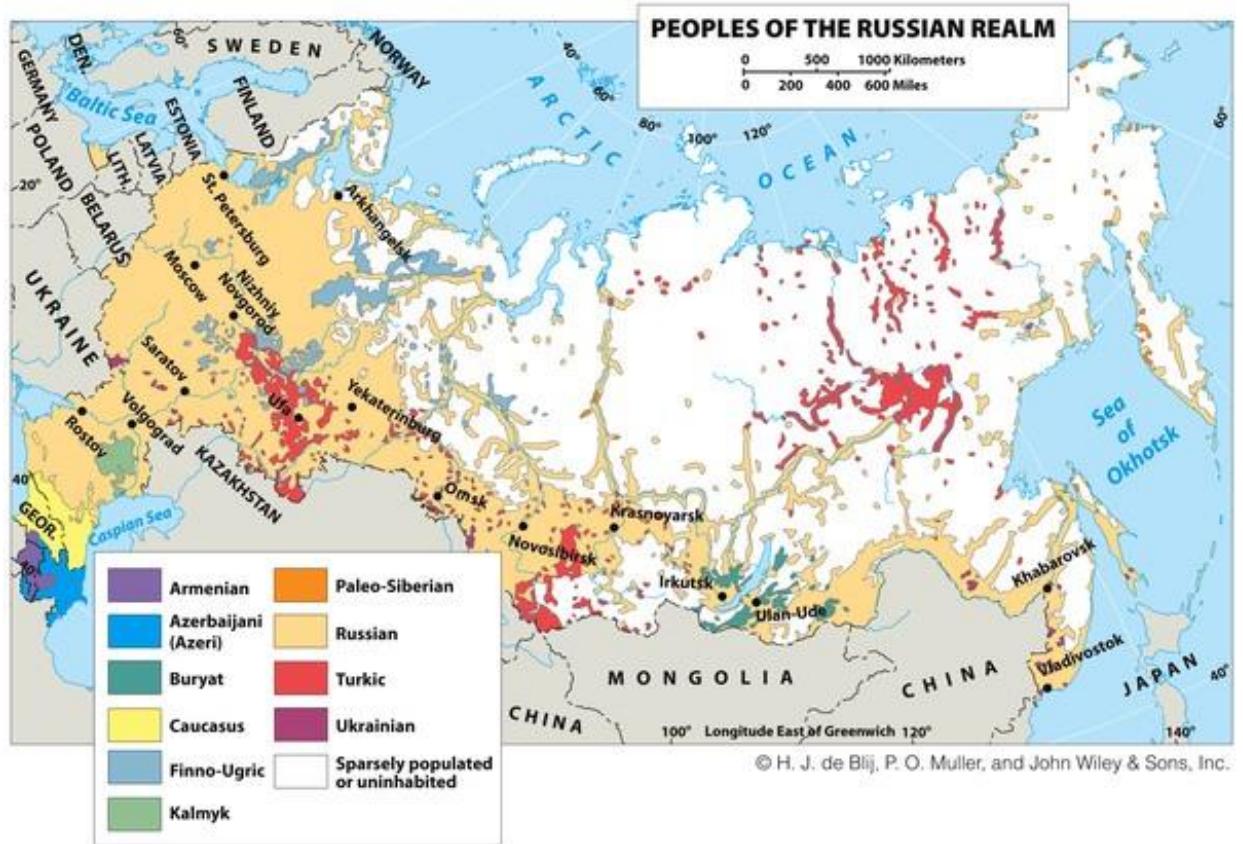


Figure 2A-8

- a) Armenian
- b) Buryat
- c) Caucasus
- d) Kalmyk

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 7: 2A.7 Discuss the importance of cities in evolving Russia and current urbanization trends.

Section Reference 7: The New Russia

92) Figure 2B-3 shows that all of Russia's major manufacturing regions are located

\_\_\_\_\_.



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Figure 2B-3

- a) west of the Ural Mountains
- b) along coastlines
- c) east of 60° East longitude
- d) south of 60° North latitude

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 2: 2B.2 Identify the regional components of Russia's core and its influence on the rest of the country.

Section Reference 2: The Russian Core

93) Figure 2B-4 shows that Sakhalin Island is closest to the \_\_\_\_\_.



Figure 2B-4

- a) Barents Sea
- b) Kara Sea
- c) Caspian Sea
- d) Sea of Okhotsk

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 2B.5 Explain the development of Russia's Pacific Rim and opportunities for increased trading ties with China and Japan.

Section Reference 5: The Russian Far East

94) According to Figure 2B-5, this city is closest to the Volga-Don Canal:



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**Figure 2B-5**

- a) Rostov
- b) Volgograd
- c) Astrakhan
- d) Donetsk

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 7: 2B.7 Compare the physical, cultural, and economic geographies of the three small states of Georgia, Armenia, and Azerbaijan.

Section Reference 7: Transcaucasia: Russia's External Periphery

Question Type: True/False

95) According to Figure 2A-2, the city of Novosibirsk is in the permafrost zone.

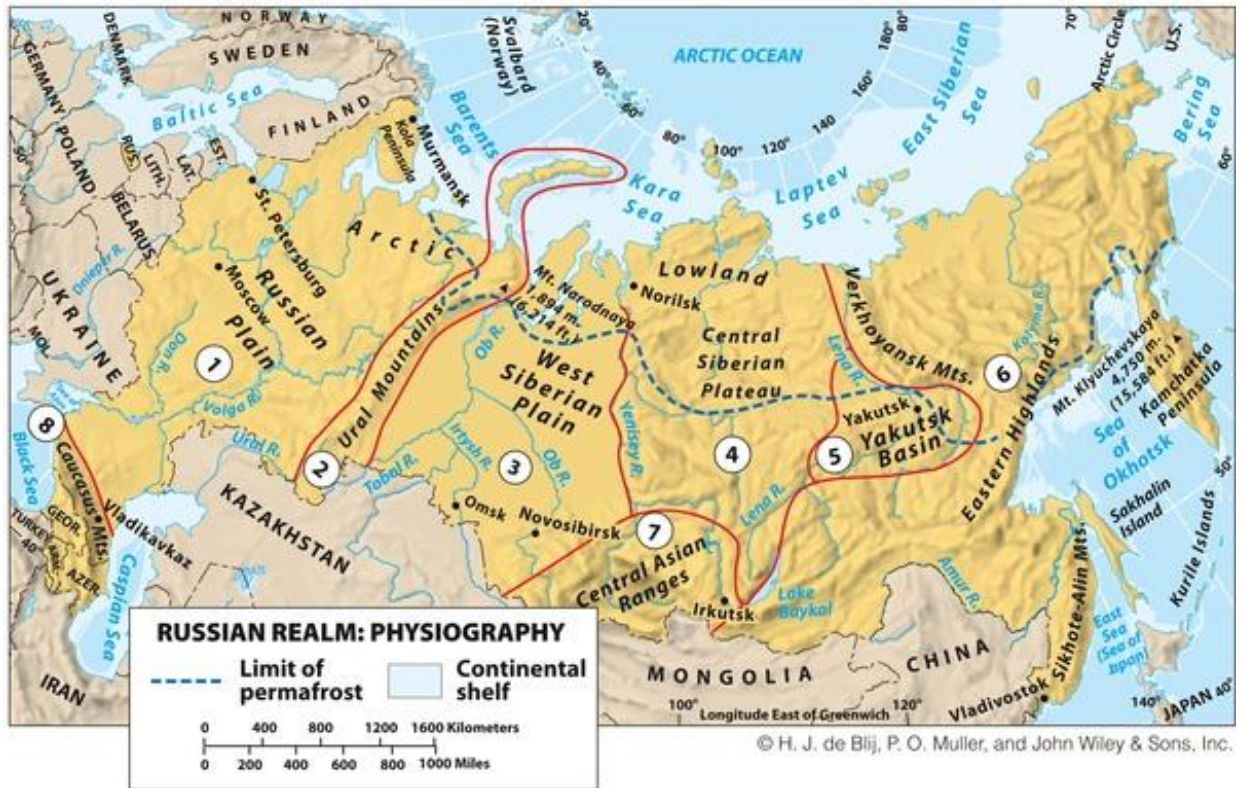


Figure 2A-2

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective 2: 2A.2 Identify the major geographic features of Russia in relation to Russia's difficult natural environment and human adaptations to it.

Section Reference 2: Physical Geography of the Russian Realm

96) Figure 2A-9 shows that the eastern endpoint of the Trans-Siberian Railroad is Vladivostok.



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Figure 2A-9

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 8: 2A.8 Discuss the emergence of post-Soviet Russia and the near abroad.

Section Reference 8: A Realm in Flux