

Chapter 3

A Geographic Profile of Europe

Multiple Choice Questions

- Which is not one of the four subregions of Europe?
 - Northern Europe
 - Eastern Europe
 - Coreland
 - Microstates
- Physically, Europe is best characterized as being a large:
 - Island
 - Peninsula
 - Basin
 - Mountain range
- Which is not one of the largest European nations in terms of population?
 - United Kingdom
 - France
 - Italy
 - Poland
- The traditional physical dividing line between Europe and Asia lies mainly in the:
 - Alps
 - Urals
 - Carpathians
 - Apennines
- The population of Europe (as defined in this book) is about _____ that of the United States.
 - Half
 - The same
 - Twice
 - Three times
- Europe essentially defined the:
 - Demographic transition
 - Cultural landscape
 - Dependency theory
 - Agricultural Revolution
- The country with the highest population growth rate in Europe is:
 - Albania
 - Poland
 - Portugal
 - Hungary
- The population replacement level is:
 - The number of births minus the number of deaths
 - The final stage of the demographic transition
 - The same as zero population growth (ZPG)
 - The number of births needed to keep the population steady

9. To reverse population decline and keep the ratio of working-age people to the elderly the same, Europe needs to:
 - a. Issue baby bounties to all women
 - b. Accept millions of new immigrants each year
 - c. Head back to the second or third stages in the demographic transition
 - d. Extend welfare benefits to more children
10. Which country is the largest destination for migrants to Europe?
 - a. Italy
 - b. United Kingdom
 - c. France
 - d. Germany
11. The newest ten members of the European Union will initially not have the luxury of _____ that the older members have.
 - a. Freedom of movement between member nations
 - b. Any subsidies on their agricultural products
 - c. Being able to join NATO as well
 - d. Having a permanent vote in the European Council
12. Why is northern Europe an attractive magnet for immigrants?
 - a. They have low unemployment and low tax rates
 - b. They have generous welfare benefits and accept asylum-seekers
 - c. They allow migrants to work without being taxed
 - d. Illegal immigrants are returned to their home countries so only legal migrants get work
13. Immigration can be a drain upon European nations because:
 - a. New residents do not have to pay taxes, thus they do not generate any revenue for their new home countries
 - b. Most European nations prohibit immigrants from holding jobs
 - c. Europe's overpopulation problem means most cities and nations in the region cannot handle more immigration
 - d. They often have large families on welfare, costing the state money instead of generating new tax revenue
14. Which is not an island off the coast of Europe?
 - a. Ceylon
 - b. Crete
 - c. Iceland
 - d. Corsica
15. Europe is fringed by numerous:
 - a. Islands
 - b. Peninsulas
 - c. Seas
 - d. All of the above
16. The British Isles lie roughly as far north as:
 - a. Greenland
 - b. Alaska
 - c. Labrador
 - d. New England
17. Europe has a largely temperate climate because of:
 - a. Europe's southerly latitudes
 - b. Warm winds blowing northward from the Sahara Desert

- c. Persistent high pressure over the region
 - d. The North Atlantic Drift
18. Much of Europe can be described climatically as:
 - a. Subarctic
 - b. Marine west coast
 - c. Humid subtropical
 - d. Mediterranean
 19. What is the single largest physical feature across Europe?
 - a. The Alps
 - b. The Iberian Peninsula
 - c. The Rhine river basin
 - d. The North European Plain
 20. A fertile, windblown soil associated with glaciated areas in Europe is called:
 - a. Moraine
 - b. Outwash
 - c. Loess
 - d. Silt
 21. Which of these countries does not have an extensive upland area?
 - a. Hungary
 - b. France
 - c. Sweden
 - d. Slovenia
 22. The Adriatic Sea lies off the coast of which country?
 - a. France
 - b. Norway
 - c. Bulgaria
 - d. Croatia
 23. Mt. Blanc, the tallest mountain in the Alps, lies on the border between _____ and _____.
 - a. Switzerland; Italy
 - b. Liechtenstein; Austria
 - c. Austria; Italy
 - d. France; Italy
 24. The process of offloading rock and soil by glaciers is known as glacial _____.
 - a. Deposition
 - b. Sedimentation
 - c. Scouring
 - d. Advancement
 25. Most European precipitation arises from:
 - a. Cyclones
 - b. Permanent low pressure areas
 - c. Fronts
 - d. The North Atlantic Drift

1d,2b,3d,4b,5c,6a,7a,8d,9b,10d,11a,12b,13d,14a,15d,16c,17d,18b,19d,20c,21a,22d,23d,24a,25.c

True-False Questions

1. The Scandinavian “Midsummer” festival actually occurs on the summer solstice.

Answer: True

2. The Transylvanian Alps form the boundary between Romania and Bulgaria.

Answer: False

3. The Strait of Gibraltar separates Gibraltar from Spain.

Answer: False

4. Belgium’s two main languages are French and Dutch, known locally as Walloon and Flemish.

Answer: True

5. In Europe as defined by this book, Roman Catholicism has the largest geographic spread across Europe, but Eastern Orthodox has the largest number of adherents.

Answer: False

6. Of the European countries without Muslim majorities, France has the largest percentage of Muslim residents.

Answer: True

7. The European country with the highest population growth rate and the country with the lowest population growth rate are both in the Balkans.

Answer: True

8. Europe relies far less on imported natural gas and oil than the United States does because of Europe’s vast coal fields.

Answer: False