

Building Vocabulary

fjord	uplands	<i>Meseta</i>
mistral	Ijsselmeer	<i>Massif Central</i>
North Atlantic Drift	seaworks	Zuider Zee
polder	sirocco	peat
dike	terpen	

A. Sentence Completion

- Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.
- _____ are hills or very low mountains that may also contain mesas and high plateaus.
 - Land that is drained and dried is called a _____.
 - In the Mediterranean region, the _____ is a cold, dry wind from the north.
 - _____ are structures that are used to control the sea's destructive impact on human life.
 - The _____ was an arm of the ocean that was changed into a freshwater lake.

B. Matching

- Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.
- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| _____ 1. fjord | a. decayed plant matter found in bogs |
| _____ 2. Ijsselmeer | b. steep, U-shaped valley filled with seawater that connects to the sea |
| _____ 3. <i>Meseta</i> | c. central plateau of Spain |
| _____ 4. <i>Massif Central</i> | d. a current of warm water from the Tropics that flows near Europe's west coast |
| _____ 5. peat | e. uplands in central France |
| _____ 6. North Atlantic Drift | f. a freshwater lake that was made by building dikes |
| _____ 7. sirocco | g. a hot, steady wind that blows from North Africa |

C. Writing About Geography

Imagine that you are an exchange student from the Netherlands. Use the following terms correctly in a speech to classmates that explains how the Dutch have controlled the sea to make more land. Use the back of this page and underline each term you use.

dike polder terpen seawork

Building Vocabulary

- | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|---------------|
| republic | Silicon Glen | Renaissance |
| Benelux | market economy | feudalism |
| satellite nations | Berlin Wall | balkanization |
| cultural crossroads | parliament | nationalism |
| Holocaust | Reformation | anti-Semitism |

A. Sentence Completion Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.

- A _____ is a place where various cultures cross paths.
- In a _____, industries produce goods that consumers want to buy.
- Ancient Rome was a _____, a government in which citizens elect representatives to rule in their name.
- _____ was a political system in which powerful lords owned most of the land and gave nobles some land in exchange for military service.
- A _____ is a representative law-making body whose members are elected or appointed.

B. Matching Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | |
|----------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. Renaissance | a. a process of a region breaking up into small, mutually hostile units |
| _____ 2. Benelux | b. it divided an East German city into two zones |
| _____ 3. Holocaust | c. a time of renewed interest in learning and the arts that lasted from about 1300 to about 1600 |
| _____ 4. Reformation | d. the belief that people should be loyal to their nation |
| _____ 5. nationalism | e. Belgium, the Netherlands, and Luxembourg |
| _____ 6. Berlin Wall | f. discrimination against Jewish people |
| _____ 7. Silicon Glen | g. a section of Scotland that has many high-tech companies |
| _____ 8. balkanization | h. countries dominated by another nation |
| _____ 9. satellite nations | i. a program, carried out by the Nazis, of mass murder of European Jews |
| _____ 10. anti-Semitism | j. a period when many Christians broke away from the Catholic Church and started Protestant churches |

C. Writing About Geography Imagine you are a merchant in 1350 traveling by land on a trade route from Spain to Greece. Use each of the following terms correctly in a journal you are writing about your travel experiences. Use the back of this page and underline each word you use.

- Crusades aqueduct nationalism Renaissance folk art

Building Vocabulary

particulates
KLA
cyanide
South Slavs

ethnic cleansing
Slobodan Milošević
ozone
smog

European Environmental Agency
Vojislav Kostunica

A. Sentence Completion

- Select the term or name that best completes the sentence.
- _____ is a brown haze that occurs when the gases released by burning fossil fuels react with sunlight to create hundreds of harmful chemicals.
 - _____ is a policy of violently trying to eliminate an ethnic group.
 - In 2000, the Yugoslav people voted _____ out of office.
 - _____ is a form of oxygen that causes many health problems.
 - In the late 1990s, a group called the _____ began to carry out attacks against Serbian officials.

B. Matching

Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

- | | |
|--|---|
| _____ 1. particulates | a. an agency that provides the EU with reliable information about the environment. |
| _____ 2. cyanide | b. very small particles of liquid or solid matter found in air pollution |
| _____ 3. South Slavs | c. a reform leader who was elected president of Yugoslavia in 2000 |
| _____ 4. European Environmental Agency | d. the Croats, the Slovenes, and the Serbs |
| _____ 5. Vojislav Kostunica | e. a deadly poison |
| _____ 6. Slobodan Milošević | f. Serbian leader who tried to increase Serbia's power over the other republics of Yugoslavia |

C. Writing About Geography

Imagine you are an environmental inspector writing a report about air and water pollution in Eastern Europe. Use each of the following terms correctly as you write about the types of pollution, the effects they have, and ways to clean them up. Use the back of this page and underline each term you use.

smog ozone cyanide European Environmental Agency

Building Vocabulary

chernozem	Ural Mountains	Eurasia
Transcaucasia	Central Asia	Siberia
continentality	taiga	runoff
czar		

A. Sentence Completion

- Select the term that best completes the sentence.
- Some geographers consider Europe and Asia to be a single continent, which they call _____.
 - _____ is a region that includes Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, and Uzbekistan.
 - The largest forest on Earth, the _____, is composed primarily of coniferous trees.
 - Dangerous _____—rainfall not absorbed by soil—eventually polluted the Aral Sea.
 - Russia's emperor, or _____, ordered work to start on a railroad from Moscow to the Pacific port of Vladivostok.

B. Matching

- Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.
- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| _____ 1. chernozem | a. emperor of Russia |
| _____ 2. Ural Mountains | b. the name of the part of Russia that lies on the continent of Asia |
| _____ 3. Transcaucasia | c. a region that consists of the republics of Armenia, Azerbaijan, and Georgia |
| _____ 4. Siberia | d. one of the world's most fertile soils |
| _____ 5. continentality | e. rainfall not absorbed by soil |
| _____ 6. taiga | f. a forest that lies south of the tundra |
| _____ 7. runoff | g. distance from the moderating influence of the sea |
| _____ 8. czar | h. they separate the Northern European and West Siberian plains |

C. Writing About Geography

Imagine that you are an exchange student studying in Moscow, Russia. During your stay you have taken various tours of the country. Using each of the following terms correctly, write a letter to a friend that describes Russia. Use the back of this page and underline each term you use.

Ural Mountains	Eurasia	taiga
Siberia	chernozem	

Building Vocabulary

Baltic Republics	St. Petersburg	Russian Revolution
USSR	Cold War	command economy
collective farm	Red Army	<i>supra</i>
Silk Road	nomads	Great Game
yurts		

A. Sentence Completion

- Select the term that best completes the sentence.
- The _____ include Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia.
 - The former capital of Russia, named _____, provided direct access by sea to western Europe.
 - The Soviet government created enormous _____ on which large teams of laborers were gathered to work together.
 - By the early 1920s, the _____—the name of the Soviet military—had taken control of Transcaucasia.
 - The _____ is the name given by Arthur Connolly to the struggle between Great Britain and Russia over Central Asia.

B. Matching

Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

_____ 1. Russian Revolution	a. a nation created by the Communist Party
_____ 2. USSR	b. a tent used by nomads
_____ 3. Cold War	c. an elaborate dinner party
_____ 4. command economy	d. a trade route through Central Asia
_____ 5. <i>supra</i>	e. people who have no permanent home.
_____ 6. Silk Road	f. a type of economy in which the central government makes all important decisions
_____ 7. nomads	g. a revolt that ended the rule of the czars
_____ 8. yurts	h. conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union that never grew into direct warfare

C. Writing About Geography

Imagine that you are a foreign correspondent visiting the Soviet Union in 1935. Using each of the following terms correctly, write a news report about conditions in this new nation. Use the back of this page and underline each term you use.

USSR	collective farm	Red Army
Russian Revolution	command economy	

Building Vocabulary

distance decay
privatization

Caucasus
Chechnya

Nagorno-Karabakh

A. Sentence Completion

Select the term that best completes the sentence.

- The _____ is a region that straddles mountains, which stretch from the Black Sea to the Caspian Sea.
- Among the republics that remained part of Russia after the collapse of the Soviet Union, _____ has experienced the most violent upheaval.
- Armenia claims _____ because over 75 percent of its population is ethnic Armenian.
- _____, or the process of selling government-owned businesses, has had mixed success in Russia.
- A major obstacle facing economic-reformers in Russia is _____, another way of saying that increasing distances between places tends to reduce interactions among them.

B. Matching

Match the definition in the second column with the word in the first column. Write the appropriate letter next to the word.

_____ 1. Caucasus

_____ 2. Chechnya

_____ 3. Nagorno-Karabakh

_____ 4. privatization

_____ 5. distance decay

- to the north of this region lie the Russian republics of Chechnya, Dagestan, Ingushetia, and North Ossetia
- the process of selling government-owned businesses
- a mountainous area of Azerbaijan
- in Russia, a problem with the interaction between the central government and the regional governments
- Russia invaded this republic in 1996 and in 1999

C. Writing About Geography

Imagine that you live in the Caucasus. Using each of the following terms correctly, write a diary entry that describes some of the political turmoil in your area. Use the back of this page and underline each term you use.

Caucasus

Chechnya

Nagorno-Karabakh