



Name _____

Date _____

World Geography
Unit 5 – Europe & Russia's Physical Geography
Test

Term Identification (Worth 2 pts. Each)

Directions: Pick a word from the box that best completes the sentences below. You will not use all of the terms.

tributary	rain shadow	steppes	navigable	tundra
hydroelectric power	polder	prairie	plateau	loess
peninsula	Taiga	reserves	population density	permafrost

1. New land created where the sea used to be: _____.
2. Clear enough for ships to travel through: _____.
3. The average number of people living in an area: _____.
4. An area on the dry, sheltered side of a mountain that receives little rain: _____.
5. The largest forest in the world: _____.
6. A type of rich, dust-like soil found in the North European Plain: _____.
7. The available supply of something, such as oil or natural gas: _____.
8. A body of land nearly surrounded by water: _____.
9. A river or stream that flows into a large river: _____.
10. A treeless plain where short grasses and mosses grow: _____.
11. Russian grasslands, or _____, have plants and a climate similar to those of the Great Plains in the United States.
12. Power generated by water-driven turbines: _____.
13. A large, raised area of mostly level land: _____.
14. Another name for a grassland: _____.
15. Permanently frozen soil: _____.

Multiple Choice (Worth 5 pts. Each)

1. How does the North Atlantic Current affect weather in northwestern Europe?
 - a. It carries cold water as well as snow and ice.
 - b. It carries cold water and cold winds.
 - c. It helps make the climate mild all year
 - d. It carries warm water and cold winds.

2. Much of the Russian steppes are used for
 - a. manufacturing.
 - b. farming.
 - c. mining.
 - d. forestry.



3. Why does Russia have a low population density?
 - a. Because of its harsh climate
 - b. There are no jobs available
 - c. There are too few natural resources to support a large population.
 - d. Because it is overcrowded

4. Which statement describes the rivers in Russia?
 - a. They enable ships to travel to the Atlantic Ocean.
 - b. They are used as trade routes the entire year.
 - c. They enable ships to the Arctic Ocean.
 - d. Many are not navigable for part of the year because of ice.

5. Russia has not developed its natural resources as much as Western Europe because of its
 - a. They are pretty much a lazy group of people
 - b. Most of its resources are in Siberia and obtaining them is very difficult
 - c. It's huge size, warm climate, and its location.
 - d. There is major annual flooding.

6. Why is the Rhine river one of the most important rivers in Europe?
 - a. It serves as a major highway
 - b. It provides agricultural resources.
 - c. It has access to Asia and Africa.
 - d. It has many shipping routes.

7. In southern Europe, the climate is described as
 - a. Arctic.
 - b. tropical.
 - c. cold.
 - d. Mediterranean.

8. The natural vegetation of much of Europe is
 - a. tundra.
 - b. forest.
 - c. permafrost.
 - d. plains.

9. Why are the countries of Northern and Alpine Europe able to develop hydroelectric power?
 - a. They are close to the Arctic Ocean.
 - b. They are located on the Atlantic Ocean.
 - c. They can dam the rivers that flow down the mountains.
 - d. They have deposits of fossil fuels.

10. In Europe, the areas that are east of the mountains receive
 - a. heavy snow.
 - b. heavy rainfall.
 - c. no rainfall.
 - d. light rainfall.

Map Assessment (20 points)

Directions: Neatly label 20 physical features on the map of Europe and Russia. Any extra physical feature that you correctly label earns you one extra credit point for each one.