Middle East Test: Place the Letter of the Answer in the Blank

1. An ecological footprint is
   A. your impact on the environment
   B. an imprint of a foot in the snow
   C. drying of an area, water levels decrease
   D. study of the earth’s landmasses

2. The three countries in the Middle East that are not Arab are
   F. Egypt, Algeria, Libya
   G. Turkey, U. A. E., Iraq
   H. Turkey, Israel, Iran
   J. Syria, Jordan, Lebanon

3. The birthplace of all three major religions in the Middle East shown on the right is
   A. Mecca
   B. Damascus
   C. Cairo
   D. Jerusalem

4. The place in the photo to the right is where Jesus was buried and then thought to have resurrected from is known as
   F. The Western Wall
   G. The Dome of the Rock
   H. The Suez Canal
   J. The Church of the Holy Sepulcher

5. The growth and expansion of cities or populations living in cities is
   A. Urbanization
   B. Modernization
   C. Irrigation
   D. Democratization

6. The major language found in the Arab World is
   F. Farsi
   G. Hebrew
   H. Arabic
   J. English

7. Using the chart on the right the country with the largest amount of oil reserves in the Middle East is
   A. Saudi Arabia
   B. Qatar
   C. Iran
   D. Kuwait
8. Raising of animals for grazing is defined as
   F. Agriculture
   G. Nomads
   H. Bedouins
   J. Pastoralism

9. The most precious and LEAST found natural resource in the Middle East is
   A. water
   B. gold
   C. natural gas
   D. oil

10. These people in the Middle East move from place to place and are an example of a traditional way of
    life in the region
     F. Egyptians
     G. Nomads
     H. Pirates
     J. Traders

11. Shown in the picture on the right, the desert that dominates a large part of North Africa and is the largest
    desert in the world is
     A. Gobi
     B. Arabian
     C. Sahara
     D. Kalahari

12. All of the following are negative effects of oil in the Middle East EXCEPT
     F. poverty concerns
     G. wide differences in income
     H. pollution
     J. oil revenue

13. The picture at the right illustrates the most holy city in the Islamic religion
     A. Mecca
     B. Cairo
     C. Damascus
     D. Baghdad

14. The infrastructure shown on the left connects the Red Sea with the Mediterranean Sea in Egypt and is named the
     F. Suez Canal
     G. Erie Canal
     H. Panama Canal
     J. Egypt Canal
15. The picture on the right shows the city that lies between the Dardanelles Strait and the Strait of Bosporus and represents a natural harbor site is named
   A. Cairo  
   B. Istanbul  
   C. Alexandria  
   D. Tehran

16. A narrow, strategic strait or canal that allows shipping of oil, natural resources, and other goods is a
   F. canal  
   G. passageway  
   H. chokepoint  
   J. trade routes

17. The two primary economic activities that Middle Eastern countries rely on are
   A. oil and banking  
   B. banking and agriculture  
   C. agriculture and manufacturing  
   D. oil and agriculture

18. Featured in the photo on the right, this holy site in Istanbul, Turkey has many domes and minarets that illustrate its importance as an Eastern Orthodox church and an Islamic mosque.
   F. The Church of the Holy Sepulcher  
   G. The Dome of the Rock  
   H. The Pyramids  
   J. Hagia Sophia

19. The infrastructure in Egypt that regulates the flood waters of the Nile River is
   A. Aswan High Dam  
   B. Suez Canal  
   C. Aswan Low Dam  
   D. Pyramids

20. Before a river empties into a larger body of water, the river may spread into small channels creating a triangle shape on a satellite photo like the one in the picture. This feature is called a
   F. Delta  
   G. Mouth  
   H. Alluvial Soil  
   J. Cascade
21. This city in Syria was an important stop for travelers on the Silk Road and is an example of an oasis site.
   A. Istanbul
   B. Mecca
   C. Baghdad
   D. Damascus

22. All of the following are examples of art found in the three major religions in the Middle East except.
   F. Calligraphy
   G. Stained Glass
   H. Sculptures
   J. Mosaics

23. This organization’s main purpose is to improve cooperation and relations between Arab states.
   A. League of Nations
   B. United Nations
   C. League of Arab States
   D. North American Treaty Organization

24. OPEC’s main purpose is to
   F. oversee water rationing in the Middle East
   G. regulate oil prices
   H. monitor relations between Arabs and Israeli’s
   J. improve relations with European nations

25. Modernization and the growth of industries in the Middle East have caused an increase in this type of workers, who take jobs that others do not want
   A. Guest Workers
   B. Indentured workers
   C. Factory workers
   D. Migrant workers

26. The populations of Middle Eastern countries and cities have grown heavily in recent years. The term referring to many people living in one area is
   F. sparse
   G. few
   H. dense
   J. numerous

27. This organization provides aid for refugees and disasters. It is the Islamic version of the International Red Cross.
   A. Red Crescent
   B. Red Cross
   C. Red Albatross
   D. Red Moon
28. The Middle East represents an intersection of sorts for three continents: Asia, Africa, and Europe. The term for this is
   F. Roadway
   G. Crossroads
   H. Street
   J. Intersection

29. All of the following are Middle East chokepoints EXCEPT
   A. Suez Canal
   B. Bab el Mandeb
   C. English Channel
   D. Strait of Hormuz

30. All of the following are conflicts in the Middle East EXCEPT
   F. Iraq vs. Kuwait and the International Coalition (Persian Gulf War)
   G. Arabs vs. Israelis
   H. U.S. vs. Iraq (Operation Iraqi Freedom)
   J. Cuba vs. U.S.

31. The house of worship for Muslims is known as a
   A. church
   B. mosque
   C. synagogue
   D. wadi

32. The house of worship for followers of Judaism is known as a
   F. church
   G. mosque
   H. synagogue
   J. wadi

33. The site where Muhammed is believed to have ascended to heaven from is
   A. Dome of the Rock
   B. Church of the Holy Sepulcher
   C. Hagia Sophia
   D. Kaaba

34. The name of the Muslim holy book is
   F. Torah
   G. Bible
   H. Vedas
   J. Qu’ran

35. The main cause of the Arab Israeli conflict and the Israeli-Palestinian conflict is
   A. water
   B. oil
   C. land
   D. different cultures
36. The term for believing in one god is
   F. monotheism
   G. polytheism
   H. monochromatic
   J. polymorphism

37. All of these are prophets for the Islamic Religion except
   A. Jesus
   B. Moses
   C. Abraham
   D. Solomon

38. Farmers on the Nile river in Egypt depend on the water from this annual occurrence
   F. seasonal flooding
   G. eclipse
   H. monsoons
   J. rain shadow effect

39. Examine the chart on the right. Thanks to serious efforts at modernization which city in the Middle East has the most airline passengers.
   A. Jeddha
   B. Dubai
   C. Riyadh
   D. Cairo

40. This city was built between the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers in Iraq. It is known for its place in the Fertile Crescent.
   F. Tehran
   G. Mecca
   H. Baghdad
   J. Damascus

41. Where are most of the oil reserves located in the continent of Europe
   A. North Sea
   B. Ruhr Valley
   C. Po Valley
   D. North European Plain
Questions 42-46 Match the Picture with the Site

A. Church of the Holy Sepulcher

B. Western Wall

C. Hagia Sophia

D. Dome of the Rock

E. Ka’aba

42._____ Church of the Holy Sepulcher

43._____ Western Wall

44._____ Hagia Sophia

45._____ Dome of the Rock

46._____ Ka’aba

47. The Louvre and Notre Dame make this city famous around the world.
   F. London
   G. Paris
   H. Berlin
   J. Rome
48. **All of the following** are oceans EXCEPT
   A. Atlantic  
   B. Indian  
   C. Antarctic  
   D. Pacific

49. This physical feature contains a vital source of ground or freshwater in the middle of desert areas
   F. Plateau  
   G. Mountains  
   H. Terrace  
   J. Oasis

50. Western Europe has a relatively mild climate because of
   A. its Latitude  
   B. the North Atlantic Drift  
   C. the Coastal Mountains  
   D. the Differences in Direction