Chapter 11 Northwestern Europe

NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS_____

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with the correct statement below.

_____ **1.** a strong northerly wind from the Alps that can bring cold air to southern France

_____ **2.** wet or dry airborne acids that fall to the ground

_____ **3.** the rapid, major change in the economy beginning in the 1700s with the introduction of power-driven machinery

_____ **4.** movement within a country, such as from rural areas to urban areas

_____ **5.** a dry wind that blows from the leeward sides of mountains, sometimes melting snow and causing avalanches; term used mainly in Europe

_____ **6.** a foreign laborer living and working temporarily in another country

_____ **7.** fine, yellowish, brownish topsoil made up of particles of silt and clay, carried and deposited by the wind

_____ **8.** a large mass of ice, snow, or rock that slides down a mountainside

_____ **9.** the granting of self-rule to local and regional authorities

_____ **10.** the breakup of the landscape, often resulting in the isolation of animal populations

A. loess

B. fragmentation

C. guest worker

D. foehn

E. avalanche

F. acid deposition

G. internal migration

H. Industrial Revolution

I. mistral

J. devolution

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ **11.** What financial incentive is at the heart of the Kyoto Protocol's system of cap-and-trade?

   A. Companies reduce their taxes for emissions lower than the cap.

   B. Companies receive credits for emissions lower than the cap and can sell them.

   C. Companies receive financial bonuses for emissions lower than the cap.

   D. Companies purchase waivers that allow them to exceed emission levels.

_____ **12.** The Central Uplands is an area of

   A. low-lying and flat land eroded by glaciers.

   B. rugged coastlines, low hills, and rolling plains.

   C. high plateaus, low rounded mountains, and hills.

   D. high, jagged mountains and flat plateaus.

_____ **13.** Which river has limited use for water navigation due to shallowness, fluctuations in volume, and silt?

   A. Danube River   **C.** Rhône River

   B. Loire River   **D.** Seine River

_____ 14. Bacteria that once broke down waste disposed of in the Mediterranean Sea is less able to do so due to

    A. growing population and tourism, along with weak currents.

    B. changes in ocean currents due to global warming.

    C. warmer seawater due to global warming.

    D. inefficient water-filtration technology.

_____ 15. Which countries in Northwestern Europe mainly rely on renewable sources such as hydroelectricity for their energy needs?

    A. Germany and France

    B. the United Kingdom and Ireland

    C. the Netherlands, Belgium, and Luxembourg

    D. Switzerland and Austria

_____ 16. How has the European Union promoted trade among member countries, as well as countries such as the United States and China?

    A. by increasing tariffs for non-trading partners

    B. by offering subsidies to poor countries

    C. by eliminating tariffs and trade barriers

    D. by instituting export quotas

_____ 17. Despite restoration efforts, what continue to be the most significant environmental threats to rivers in Northwestern Europe?

    A. the use of fertilizers and industrial discharges

    B. acid rain and global warming

    C. increasing populations and factory emissions

    D. increasing commercial traffic and tourism

_____ 18. What do the Ruhr district in Germany, the Middle Rhine district in Germany, and the Lorraine-Saar district in France have in common?

    A. They are leading industrial centers.

    B. They are leading finance and banking centers.

    C. They are the heart of Northwestern Europe's agribusiness industry.

    D. Combined, they employ around 70% of Northwestern Europe's workers.

_____ 19. Agribusiness developed as a result of

    A. increased demand for specialty food products.

    B. declining numbers of farmers.

    C. a growing shortage of arable land.

    D. a desire for more environmentally friendly agricultural practices.

_____ **20.** Which action have cities in Northwestern Europe taken to combat environmental problems caused by acid rain?

A. prohibited the use of limestone, which is corroded by acid, as a building material

B. required factories to build tall smokestacks to carry factory emissions away from populated areas

C. applied acid-resistant coatings to vulnerable buildings and statues

D. banned the use of fossil fuels in homes and factories