

SOCIAL STUDIES

EUROPE

1. Which are examples of Romance languages?

- A. English and German
- B. French and Italian
- C. Russian and Polish
- D. English and French

Use the statements in the box to answer question 2.

- The lawmaking bodies are divided into two houses.
- All have some part of their lawmaking body elected by the people.
- Each divides the jobs of head of state and head of government (chief executive).

2. Which statement explains what these sentences are about?

- A. They describe the governments of European countries.
- B. They tell how the countries of Europe choose their leaders.
- C. They explain how the EU countries must set up their parliaments.
- D. They are ways that the governments of Germany, Russia, and the United Kingdom are alike.

3. What have Europeans done to try to solve the problem of so many languages being spoken on the continent?

- A. outlawed the use of languages spoken by only a few people
- B. decided not to trade with people who do not speak the same language
- C. passed laws saying English is the only official language of the European Union
- D. made schoolchildren learn one or two other languages besides their native language

4. In which form of government would the fewest number of people be involved in making the rule of law?

- A. autocracy
- B. democracy
- C. oligarchy
- D. traditional

5. How is power distributed in a unitary government?

- A. No one group or person has control of the government.
- B. Smaller units of government, like counties, control the central government.
- C. A central government assigns power and duties to smaller units of government within the country.
- D. The central government does not have much power over the smaller units of government in the country.



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Use the statements in the box to answer question 6.

- constitutional monarchy
- parliamentary democracy
- unitary government

6. The statements above describe the government of which country?
- A. Germany
 - B. Great Britain
 - C. Italy
 - D. Russia
7. In which type of economy do individuals have the most freedom?
- A. traditional
 - B. mixed
 - C. market
 - D. command
8. What part of the Treaty of Versailles was most damaging to the German economy after World War I?
- A. Germany lost its colonies.
 - B. The German emperor was to be put on trial.
 - C. Germany had to pay the Allies large sums of money.
 - D. Germans were not allowed to have a large army and navy.
9. Which country was the leader of the Eastern Bloc?
- A. Germany
 - B. Soviet Union
 - C. United Kingdom
 - D. United States
10. Which were two terms used to describe the dividing line between eastern and western, communist and noncommunist areas?
- A. NATO and Warsaw Pact
 - B. Berlin Wall and Iron Curtain
 - C. Allied Powers and Axis Powers
 - D. Nazi Germany and Free Germany
11. Why is it important for a country to invest in human capital?
- A. It needs money in order to pay its workers.
 - B. Workers enjoy getting extra training and job opportunities.
 - C. Businesses cannot do all the training needed by workers to be successful.
 - D. A country's economy is more successful when workers have good education and health care.



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12. Which condition helped the United Kingdom become a leader in world trade?
- A. Two percent of the people are farmers, and there is a lot of arable land.
 - B. It is home to the world's busiest airport and has seven other large airports.
 - C. It is an island with a mild climate and is located near many other countries.
 - D. Urban areas are heavily populated and most jobs are found in the urban areas.
13. Why would a company spend money to buy new machines for its factories rather than continue to use older machines that were still working?
- A. Older machines cannot be run well by younger workers.
 - B. Older machines do not produce as much pollution as newer ones.
 - C. New machines might help the company produce more goods at a lower price.
 - D. New machines would cost the company a lot of money but would provide jobs for workers.
14. Which is a reason the European Union was created?
- A. to isolate Russia and make it more difficult for it to trade
 - B. to practice reaching consensus among European countries
 - C. to promote the French franc as a common currency for Europe
 - D. to make Europe more competitive in world markets and to solve common problems
15. Which is an example of investing in physical capital by a company?
- A. constructing a new factory
 - B. keeping old delivery trucks
 - C. training workers to do their jobs better
 - D. keeping old computers in order to save money



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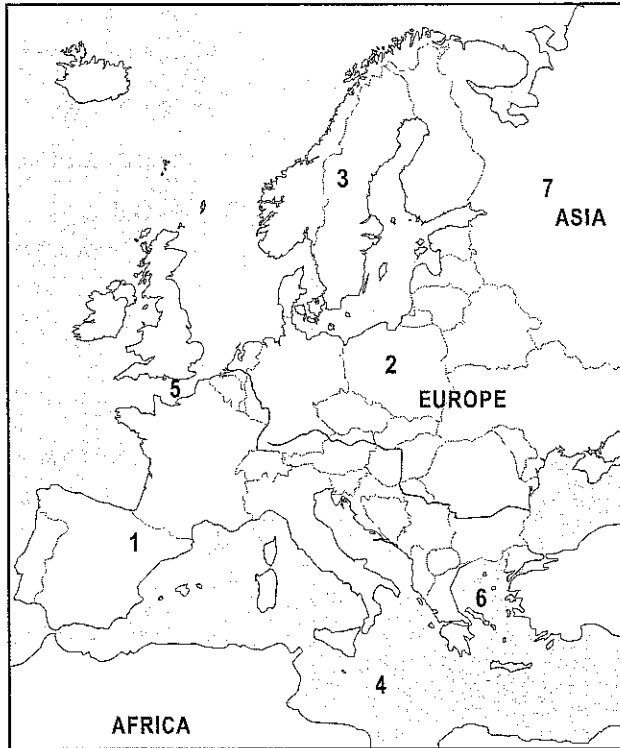
16. What environmental disaster occurred in 1986 in Chernobyl, Ukraine?
- A. a nuclear reactor explosion
 - B. acid rain caused by engine exhaust
 - C. “the great smoke” from coal-burning factories
 - D. the death of forests due to water pollution from mining
17. One difference between the German and Russian languages is that German
- A. does not use the Cyrillic alphabet.
 - B. is spoken by fewer people than Russian.
 - C. has not been spoken in Europe since World War II.
 - D. is spoken in only one country in Europe, and Russian is spoken in several.
18. What has helped Italian merchants become successful traders?
- A. The location of the Alps mountains defends Italy against other countries.
 - B. The islands of Sicily and Sardinia are not far from the coast of western Italy.
 - C. Warm air from the Sahara desert creates a warm, dry summer for most of Italy.
 - D. Italy’s location on the Mediterranean Sea provides access to Africa, Asia, and Europe.



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Use the map below to answer questions 19-21.



19. Which feature is located near the "7" on the map?

- A. Pyrenees Mountains
- B. Rhine River
- C. Scandinavian Peninsula
- D. Ural Mountains

20. Which physical feature is located near the "2" on the map?

- A. English Channel
- B. European Plain
- C. Iberian Peninsula
- D. The Alps Mountains

21. Which number marks the English Channel?

- A. 1
- B. 3
- C. 5
- D. 7



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22. Which pairing of sacred text and religion is correct?
- A. Christianity - Talmud
 - B. Judaism – Torah
 - C. Muslim – Old Testament
 - D. Roman Catholic – Koran
23. Which is a literate adult in Europe LEAST likely to have?
- A. good health care
 - B. a high-paying job
 - C. modern technology
 - D. uneducated children
24. What type of government did Czar Nicholas II have in Russia?
- A. autocracy
 - B. democracy
 - C. oligarchy
 - D. republic
25. What is a main reason for people to exchange currency?
- A. to have foreign money
 - B. to use American dollars to trade
 - C. to make more money by trading currency
 - D. to buy and sell goods and services with other countries
26. Which situation might keep an embargo against a country from being successful?
- A. The country does not need to trade with other counties.
 - B. People in the country suffer because trading has stopped.
 - C. The country is able to find other trading partners not in the embargo.
 - D. People in the country don't care whether their country trades with other countries.



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27. Put the following events in the order in which they happened.

- I. Hitler was named chancellor of Germany.
- II. Germany invaded Poland.
- III. Germans were unhappy because of high unemployment and poverty.
- IV. France and Great Britain declared war on Germany.

- A. I, II, IV, III
- B. II, IV, III, I
- C. III, I, II, IV
- D. IV, III, I, II

28. How does having natural resources help the economy of a country?

- A. The country is able to produce all the goods and services that it needs.
- B. The country saves money because it does not have to import natural resources.
- C. Companies can export natural resources without having to create goods to sell.
- D. Companies spend more money because they must buy the natural resources needed to create more goods.

29. Which was a cause of the Russian Revolution?

- A. The czar was executed.
- B. There were food shortages in Russia.
- C. The Germans showed signs of surrender.
- D. Soldiers did not know how to use their weapons.

30. What actions did the United Nations take as a result of the Holocaust?

- A. It divided Palestine and Germany.
- B. It defeated Hitler and freed the Jews.
- C. It helped the Jews find jobs and shelter.
- D. It created a Jewish state and made genocide a crime.

31. Put the following events in the order in which they occurred.

- I. The Spanish conquered the Aztecs and the Incas.
- II. The Pope sent Europeans to remove Muslims from the Holy Land.
- III. Christopher Columbus explored the Bahamas.
- IV. Spain controlled the Philippines.

- A. I, II, III, IV
- B. II, III, IV, I
- C. II, III, I, IV
- D. IV, I, III, II



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32. What marked the end of the Cold War?

- A. the rule of Gorbachev
- B. the creation of Russia
- C. the break-up of the Soviet Union
- D. the destruction of the Berlin Wall

33. One reason that the British Commonwealth is called a confederation is that member countries

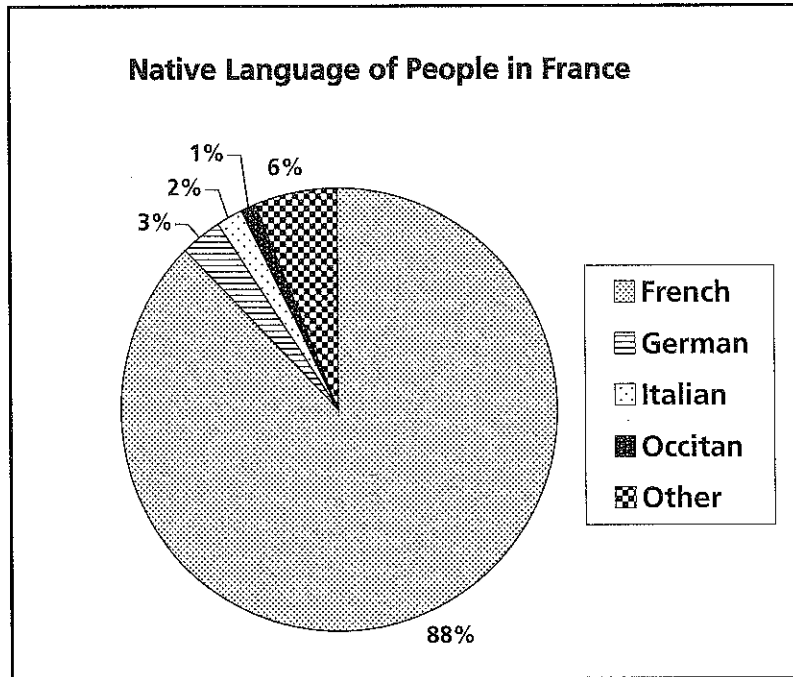
- A. are voluntary members.
- B. must have a constitution.
- C. have strong central governments.
- D. must do what the majority of the members want to do.



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Use the following graph to answer questions 34-36.



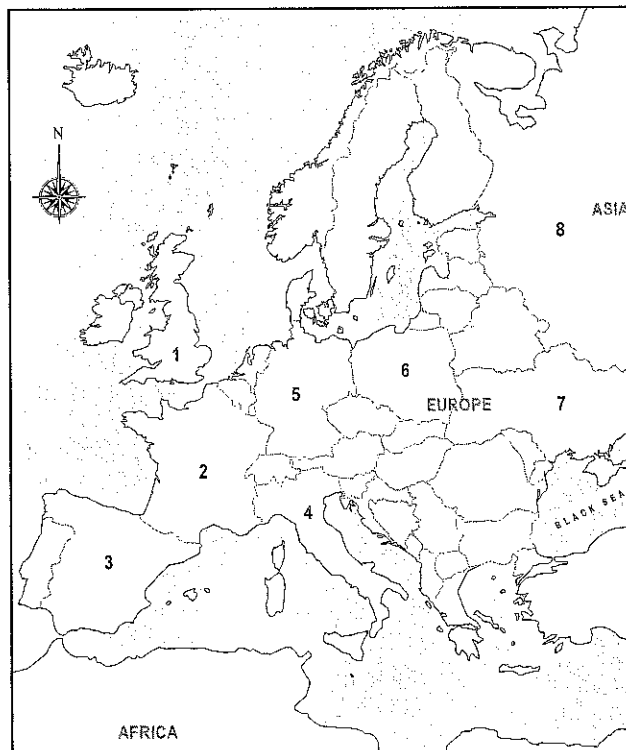
34. Which question can be answered using the graph?
- A. How many Bretons live in France?
 - B. How many people in France speak French?
 - C. How are the Occitan native-speakers treated by French native-speakers?
 - D. What percentage of people in France have Italian as their native language?
35. What is the largest language group in France after French?
- A. Arabic
 - B. English
 - C. German
 - D. Italian
36. What percentage of people in France speak Italian as a native language?
- A. 0.20 percent
 - B. 2 percent
 - C. 12 percent
 - D. 88 percent



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Use the map to answer questions 37-39.



37. Which country is located at the "3" on the map?

- A. Italy
- B. Poland
- C. Russia
- D. Spain

38. Which number on the map marks the country of Poland?

- A. 3
- B. 5
- C. 6
- D. 8

39. Which country is north of Italy?

- A. Germany
- B. Russia
- C. Spain
- D. Ukraine



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40. Which is an example of human capital?
- A. cash
 - B. education
 - C. factories
 - D. highways
41. Which is an example of an entrepreneur?
- A. a manager of a hospital
 - B. a person who runs a government-owned coal mine
 - C. a roofer who works for a business owned by an individual
 - D. a person who uses her money and time to start a business selling cell phones
42. Why did Prince Henry the Navigator want to send ships south to Africa?
- A. He hoped to learn more about marine life.
 - B. He wanted to prove the world was not flat.
 - C. He felt his father, the king, would be proud.
 - D. He wanted a route around Africa to the Asian markets.
43. Which religion did Prince Henry the Navigator hope to spread?
- A. Islam
 - B. Hinduism
 - C. Buddhism
 - D. Christianity
44. What type of people were the first British colonists in Australia?
- A. captains
 - B. conquistadors
 - C. prisoners
 - D. sailors
45. How did nationalism play a part in Europe's competition to colonize Africa and Asia?
- A. European missionaries were trying to spread their religion.
 - B. Europeans felt a need to "civilize" other parts of the world.
 - C. Smaller countries wanted more land to accommodate growing populations.
 - D. Having colonies made countries feel more important and successful than other countries.



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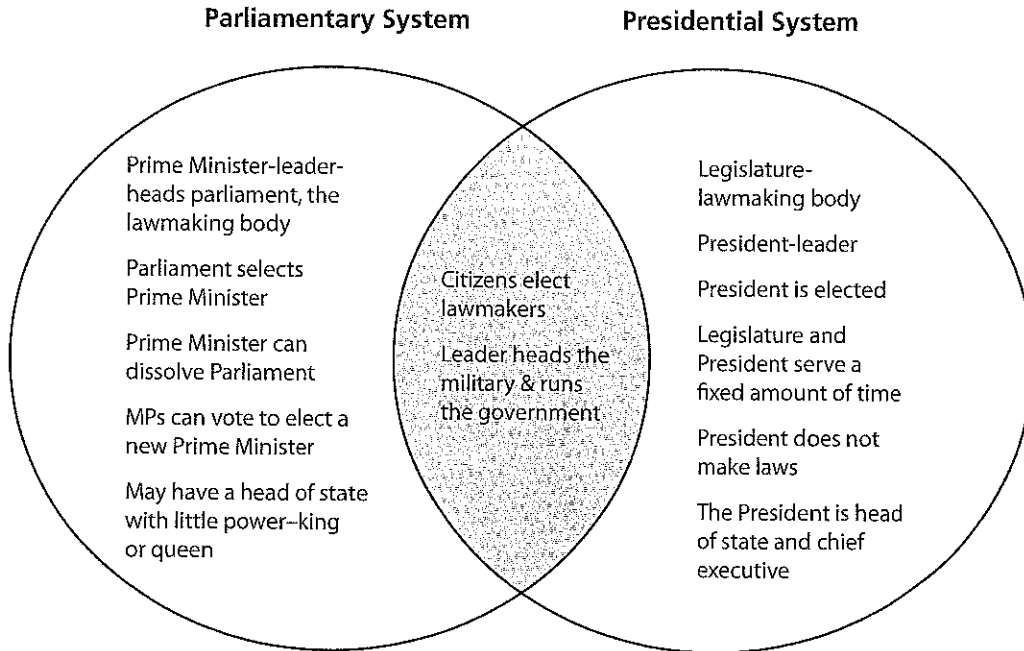
46. Which country's unification led to the collapse of the Soviet Union?
- A. Yugoslavia
 - B. United Kingdom
 - C. Russia
 - D. Germany
47. What was the largest country created from the former Soviet Union?
- A. Germany
 - B. Poland
 - C. Russia
 - D. Sovietestan
48. Which religion has the largest number of followers in Europe?
- A. Christianity
 - B. Hinduism
 - C. Islam
 - D. Judaism



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Comparison of Parliamentary and Presidential Systems of Government



Use the diagram to answer questions 49-50.

49. In what way are the prime minister and the president alike in this diagram?
- A. The lawmaking body appoints them.
 - B. They make the laws for their countries.
 - C. They can dissolve the lawmaking body.
 - D. They are in charge of the military and control the government.

50. Who has the most government power in the parliamentary system?
- A. a citizen
 - B. a member of parliament
 - C. the monarch
 - D. the prime minister



Student Name: _____

Assignment: _____

Period: _____

Marking Instructions:

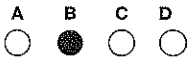
Use a No. 2 pencil (no ink or ballpoint pens)

Fill the circles in completely

Erase completely to change your answer

Make no stray marks

Example:



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