

Quizizz

6th Grade Unit 3 Test South America

Name : _____

Class : _____

Date : _____

1. Spanish is Brazil's official language.

a) True

b) False

2. Roman Catholicism is the predominant religion in Brazil.

a) True

b) False

3. South America has few large lakes, but the largest lake in the Andean region is Lake Titicaca.

a) True

b) False

4. In Brazil, all people age 18 to 70 are required by law to vote.

a) True

b) False

5. The Andes are the longest continuous group of mountain ranges in the world.

a) True

b) False

6. The Amazon is the world's longest river.

a) True

b) False

7. Much of the Amazon Basin is covered by the world's largest rain forest.

a) True

b) False

8. Logging in the Amazon Basin has become a major environmental issue.

a) True

b) False

9. Potatoes and corn are grown on highland terraces in Peru.

a) True

b) False

10. Llamas are used to carry goods or pull carts in the Andes and are important sources of food, wool, and hides.

a) True

b) False

11. Based on the map, which statements about Brazil are true? Select all that apply.



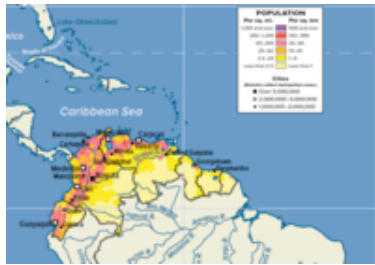
- a) Most people live in coastal areas.
- b) Most of Brazil's cities are near waterways.
- c) Most of Brazil's people live near the Amazon River.
- d) The population is spread evenly throughout the country
- e) Population Density is greatest along the eastern coastlines of the country.

12. Which statements about Brazil's resources are supported by the map? Select all that apply



- a) Brazil has a strong agricultural industry
- b) Brazil's mineral resources are underdeveloped
- c) The Amazon Basin has a rich variety of resources.
- d) Deforestation would be a greater threat to the north than the south
- e) Resource development is greater in the south than in the north.

13. Which statements about the population of the Tropical North are supported by the map? Select all that apply.



- a) More people live in Bogota than in any other city in the region.
- b) Much of Venezuela's population lives along the Orinoco River
- c) Ecuador and Guyana have nearly identical population density patterns
- d) The Tropical North's population is concentrated most heavily along the Caribbean coast.

14. Why are llamas and alpacas important to some peoples in the Andean and mid-latitude countries? Select all that apply

- a) They are strong
- b) Their life expectancy is long.
- c) They can survive cold climates
- d) Their wool can be woven into durable clothing
- e) They are safe for both adults and children to ride.

15. Select the sentence that explains why the rain forest is important to the continent and to the world.

Much of the Amazon Basin is covered by the world's largest rain forest. *A rain forest is a warm woodland that receives a great deal of rain each year. Tall evergreen trees form a canopy, or an umbrella-like covering.* The Amazon rain forest is called the Selva. *It is the world's richest biological resource.* The Selva is home to several million kinds of plants, insects, birds, and other animals.

—*Discovering World Geography*, 2018

- a) *A rain forest is a warm woodland that receives a great deal of rain each year.*
- b) *Tall evergreen trees form a canopy, or an umbrella-like covering.*
- c) *It is the world's richest biological resource.*

16. Select the sentence that best describes why the Andes can be a dangerous place to live.

“The peaks that make up the Andes are not arranged in one neat line. Instead, they form a series of parallel mountain ranges. The parallel ranges are called cordilleras. The rugged terrain of the cordilleras makes travel difficult. These ranges isolated human settlements from one another for centuries. . . .

The Andes mountain ranges are the result of collisions between tectonic plates. This kind of geologic activity comes as no surprise. After all, the Andes are part of the Ring of Fire. All around the rim of the Pacific Ocean, plates are colliding, separating, or sliding past each other. Those forces make earthquakes and volcanic eruptions a part of life throughout much of the Andes.”

—*Discovering World Geography*, 2018

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|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> a) <i>“The peaks that make up the Andes are not arranged in one neat line.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> b) <i>These ranges isolated human settlements from one another for centuries. . . .</i> |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) <i>The Andes mountain ranges are the result of collisions between tectonic plates.</i> | <input type="checkbox"/> d) <i>Those forces make earthquakes and volcanic eruptions a part of life throughout much of the Andes.”</i> |

17. Based on the excerpt, what is the main problem Bolivia faces in exporting its natural gas reserves?

Management of natural resources presents many important issues and challenges. An example is conflict between countries over gas reserves. Bolivia has the second-largest reserve of natural gas in Latin America. Bolivia is landlocked. So, to export the gas, it must move through Peru or Chile.

In 2003 the Bolivian government proposed moving the natural gas through Chile, because it would be cheaper than an alternate plan to go through Peru. The Bolivian people turned out in huge numbers to protest. In Bolivia, suspicion and anger against Chile are widespread. These feelings date back to the Pacific War of the early 1880s, when Chile took over Bolivia’s formal coastal lands.

—*Discovering World Geography*

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| <input type="checkbox"/> a) The country lacks enough qualified workers to access the gas. | <input type="checkbox"/> b) Drilling for natural gas is too expensive for a poor nation. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) The country has no outlet to the sea. | <input type="checkbox"/> d) The price of natural gas is too low. |

18. From the context of the excerpt, which phrase best describes a semiarid climate?

The northeastern part of the Brazilian Highlands has a semiarid climate. This region is the hottest and driest part of the country. The daily high temperature during the summer often reaches 100°F (38°C). Frequent and severe droughts have caused many of the region's farms to fail. Even so, the desert-like plant life supports some light ranching.

—*Discovering World Geography*

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| <input type="checkbox"/> a) a fertile or green spot in a desert or wasteland | <input type="checkbox"/> b) having no rainfall and unable to support plant life |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) characterized by moderate temperatures: neither hot nor cold | <input type="checkbox"/> d) having low precipitation but able to support grassland and scrubby vegetation |

19. Based on the excerpt, which of the following is a valid conclusion?

The northeastern part of the Brazilian Highlands has a semiarid climate. This region is the hottest and driest part of the country. The daily high temperature during the summer often reaches 100°F (38°C). Frequent and severe droughts have caused many of the region's farms to fail. Even so, the desert-like plant life supports some light ranching.

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| <input type="checkbox"/> a) Crop growing is not a major part of the economy of the northeastern highlands | <input type="checkbox"/> b) The climate of the northeastern Brazilian Highlands is similar to the climate in the Pacific northwest of the United States. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> c) The northeastern Brazilian Highlands is the most densely populated part of Brazil | <input type="checkbox"/> d) Most Brazilians who live in the northeastern highlands are very poor. |

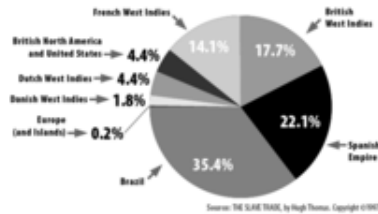
20. Based on the excerpt, if Carmen wants to attend the largest Carnival of all, to which Brazilian city should she travel?

Each February, Brazilians celebrate a four-day holiday called Carnival. Millions of working-class and middle-class Brazilians spend much of the year preparing for it by making costumes and building parade floats. Nearly all city neighborhoods are strung with lights. Rio de Janeiro's Carnival is the largest and is world famous. Elaborately costumed Brazilians ride equally elaborate floats in dazzling parades. They are accompanied by thousands of costumed samba dancers moving to the lively music.

—*Discovering World Geography*

- a) Salvador b) Rio de Janeiro
 c) Brasillia d) Sao Paulo

21. Based on the graph, which of the following is a valid conclusion?



- a) The practice of slavery has little effect on Brazilian culture. b) A large number of present-day Brazilians have an African ancestry.
 c) The practice of slavery was more brutal in Brazil than in the United States. d) Most enslaved Brazilians were freed by the mid 1800's.

22. Brazil's sugarcane is used to make which fuel for cars and trucks?

- a) natural gas b) gasoline
 c) ethanol d) benzene

23. To relieve poverty and overcrowding, poor rural Brazilians have been offered free land in the Amazon Basin if they will develop it. Why might this pose a problem?

a) Factories located in the cities might not have enough available workers.

b) Development in the region threatens the existence of the rain forest

c) Wealthy Brazilians will easily drive out the poor and claim the land for themselves.

d) Rural Brazilians lack the skills needed to develop the land.

24. Where do most Brazilians live?

a) on the Amazon Basin

b) on the highland plateaus

c) on the coastal lowlands

d) on the pampas

25. Where would you most likely encounter a favela, or shantytown?

a) in a small rural town

b) on the edge of a city

c) on a plantation

d) in the rain forest

26. What is Brazil's most popular sport?

a) soccer

b) baseball

c) gymnastics

d) basketball

27. On which three bodies of water does the Tropical North region have coastlines?

a) Gulf of Mexico, Pacific Ocean, Atlantic Ocean

b) Pacific Ocean, Caribbean Sea, Atlantic Ocean

c) Black Sea, Pacific Ocean, Caribbean Sea

d) Gulf of Mexico, Atlantic Ocean, Caribbean Sea

28. The Parana, Paraguay, Uruguay Rivers form the second largest river system in South America. Why is this system especially important to Paraguay?

a) Paraguay is landlocked, so the rivers form an important transportation route.

b) The river system is the only source of drinking water for the country.

c) The people of Paraguay rely on fish for much of their diet.

d) The river system provides access to the Pacific Ocean.

29. What is the main factor that determines climate in the Andes?

- a) temperature b) humidity
 c) altitude d) precipitation

30. Which statement describes the climate of the mid-latitude countries of eastern South America?

- a) Rainfall occurs mostly in the spring b) The temperature is relatively stable throughout the year.
 c) Winters are warmer than summers. d) The climate is generally temperate, or moderate.

31. What causes the weather disturbances called El Nino and La Nina?

- a) Changes in wind patterns and ocean currents in the Pacific Ocean b) movements of the tectonic plates under the Pacific Ocean
 c) variations in monsoon winds originating in the mid-Atlantic d) cold winds blowing north from Antarctica

32. Why do coastal portions of the region have the highest population density?

- a) The moderate climate there is healthy and pleasant b) The dense vegetation offers and abundance of plant and animal resources.
 c) The mineral resources there provide many good paying jobs. d) The coastal areas offer fertile land and easy transportation.

Answer Key

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|------|-----------|-------|-------|
| 1. b | 9. a | 17. c | 25. b |
| 2. a | 10. a | 18. d | 26. a |
| 3. a | 11. a,b,e | 19. a | 27. b |
| 4. a | 12. a,d,e | 20. b | 28. a |
| 5. a | 13. a,d | 21. b | 29. c |
| 6. b | 14. a,c,d | 22. c | 30. d |
| 7. a | 15. c | 23. b | 31. a |
| 8. a | 16. d | 24. c | 32. d |