Geography Homework Quiz #5
Use Chapter 10 & 12 in your textbook to answer the following.

1. ASEAN is a security and economic alliance. (True/False)

2. Which of the following eruptions occurred in Southeast Asia?
   a. Mt. Terabo  
   b. Tambora in Indonesia  
   c. Mt. Luzon on Java  
   d. Mt. Pinatubo in the Philippines

3. The Spratty Islands have been claimed by all of the following EXCEPT
   a. Singapore  
   b. Taiwan  
   c. Brunei  
   d. China

4. The dispute over the Spratty Islands is primarily over
   a. land  
   b. mineral resources  
   c. marine rights  
   d. sovereignty

5. Most mammals are placentals which means offspring develop in a pouch. (True/False)

6. The most important crop in Southeast Asia is
   a. swidden  
   b. Sawah  
   c. Vu Quang  
   d. Chen-la

For questions 7-11 match the colonial power with its possession in Southeast Asia.
7. Portugal
   a. Molucaaa Islands
8. Spain
   b. Cambodia and Laos
9. Netherlands
   c. Philippines
10. Britain
     d. Malacca
11. France
     e. Burma and Borneo

12. The culture system in Java
    a. introduced rubber plantations
    b. focused on the mining of tin for the British
    c. required farmers to devote 1/5 of land to exports
    d. was denounced by anthropologist Clifford Geertz

13. Which of the following cities have problems of overurbanization?
    a. Desakota  
    b. Hanoi  
    c. Khmer  
    d. Bangkok

14. Which of the following is a world city?
    a. Manila  
    b. Kuala Lumpur  
    c. Singapore  
    d. Yangon

15. Which religion dominates Mainland Southeast Asia?
    a. Sunni Islam  
    b. Buddhism  
    c. Hinduism  
    d. Roman Catholic Christianity

16. On the Indonesian island of Bali,
    a. tourist attractions include Buddhist temples
    b. tourism was forbidden until the 1960's
    c. most resident see tourism as preserving their culture
    d. Geoffrey Wall has begun a crusade to restore the coral reefs

17. In a rentier economy, income is derived primarily from external sources. (True/False)

18. Thailand has the Dubious distinction of
    a. having the highest percentage of child labor
    b. having one of the world’s remaining theocracies
    c. being a world center for sex tourism
    d. allowing slavery of non-Buddhists

19. The Golden Triangle where Burma and Laos and Thailand intersect is famous for
    a. the agricultural development of rice varieties
    b. being the center of Riau growth
    c. klong, polluted canals packed with houseboats
    d. a tourist industry based on opium production
20. The State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) controls life in ___________ and is opposed by the National League for Democracy, whose leader is _________________.
   a. Burma; Aung San Suu Kyi  
   b. Laos; Deth Crib  
   c. Laos; Aung San  
   d. Burma; Wa Shan

21. The region of the Pacific that includes the largest islands is
   a. Polynesia  
   b. Melanesia  
   c. Micronesia

22. The Great Artesian Basin is so named because it is supplied by the world’s largest groundwater aquifer. (True/False)

23. Australia’s most important tourist spots are (in order):
   a. Canberra and Sydney  
   b. Red Rock and Tasmania  
   c. Sydney and the Great Barrier Reef  
   d. Ayres Rock and Sydney

24. Atolls are
   a. large desert rabbits  
   b. high volcanic islands  
   c. preserved volcanic ashes  
   d. low coral islands

25. Climatic conditions in Australia include
   a. Cyclones  
   b. the Big Wet  
   c. vast arid stretches  
   d. all of the above

26. Marsupials are mammals which lay eggs. (True/False)

27. The Aborigine world view which joins past, present, and future into one continuous community is called
   a. dreamtime  
   b. colotism  
   c. animism  
   d. timelessness

28. The First Fleet brought James Cook to New Zealand. (True/False)

29. The Treaty of Waitangi did all of the following except
   a. outlawed Ned Kelly and the bushrangers  
   b. allowed British annexation of New Zealand  
   c. protected Maori land rights  
   d. left out large land tracts near the Cook Strait

30. New Zealand’s bicultural identity includes the
   a. exclusion of whare architecture  
   b. worship of Western goods as gods  
   c. performance of the haka war dance  
   d. use of Aboriginal symbols at the 2000 Olympic Games

31. New Caledonia remains part of France largely at the behest of the Kanaks. (True/False)

32. Goyder’s line indicates the edge of
   a. Oceanic species’ habitat  
   b. European settlement in New Guinea  
   c. cargo cults in the South Pacific  
   d. rainfall and arable land in Australia

33. Which of the following changes to the economies of Australia and New Zealand did NOT occur in 1970's/1980's?
   a. a re-invigoration of the Commonwealth  
   b. United Kingdom joined the EEC  
   c. the deregulation of banking  
   d. increasing flow of Japanese capital

34. The Mutiny on the HMS Bounty took place near ____________ and the descendants of the mutineers now live on ____________.
   a. Samoa; Caroline  
   b. Tahiti; Timor  
   c. Tonga; Pitcairn Island  
   d. Fiji; Tahiti

35. In the 1840's, the process of ____________ resulted in the kidnaping of Pacific islanders for labor on cotton plantations in Australia.
   a. Kanakas  
   b. marketing boards  
   c. blackbirding  
   d. copra
36. The most important aspect of Australia’s economy is
   a. agriculture       b. services       c. industry

37. Transfer payments are guilt monies sent from former colonial masters to islands in the South Pacific.
   (True/False)

38. Tuvalu’s innovative approach to economics include all of the following except:
   a. selling colorful postage stamps       b. selling the domain name tu
   c. selling its “900” area code           d. operating Internet casino gambling

39. The Antarctic Treaty, originally signed in 1958, includes a 50 year ban on oil and mineral development of the White Continent. (True/False)

40. Gentrification, or the process of renovating downtown areas as upper class living areas, has been occurring in