FIRST SEMESTER FINAL EXAM

UNIT ONE

1. The English Channel separates the United Kingdom from \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
2. In the twenty-first century, what has the German government attempted to do as a response to acid rain?
3. What are some concerns associated with acid rain in Germany?
4. What is the negative effect of smog that affects the people of London, England?
5. What contributes the MOST to heavy smog in London, England?
6. In what ways were civilian populations exposed to radiation by the incident at Chernobyl?
7. Based on its geography, what does international trade with the United Kingdom (UK) rely on the MOST?
8. What are the MAIN exports from Russia to the European Union?
9. What is the Germanic language spoken in modern Europe?
10. What are the Romance languages spoken in modern Europe?
11. What are Slavic languages MOST widely spoken in Europe?
12. What alphabet do the East Slavic languages, such as Russian and Ukrainian, use?
13. The three main religions in Europe, Islam, Christianity, and Judaism, are considered monotheistic religions. What does this mean?
14. What is the fastest-growing religion in modern Europe?
15. What is the MOST widely practiced religion in Europe today?
16. What is the Abrahamic religion currently practiced in Europe?

UNIT TWO

1. Who led the Bolshevik Party during the Russian Revolution and became the first leader of the Soviet Union?
2. What country was formed after the Russian Civil War ended in 1922?
3. In what country did communism emerge as a significant political force in the early twentieth century?
4. What was the primary focus of Nazi propaganda in the 1930s?
5. Mikhail Gorbachev introduced reforms meant to strengthen the Soviet Union that instead contributed to its collapse. What were TWO of those reforms?
6. What contributed to the MOST to the reunification of Germany?
7. What strained the Soviet economy and played a role in the collapse of the Soviet Union?
8. What is nationalism?
9. Who won World War I?
10. What is the Treaty of Versailles?
11. What effect did the Russian Revolution have on World War I?
12. What is Nazism?
13. What were the effects of worldwide depression?
14. How many Jews were killed in the Holocaust?
15. What makes a country a superpower?
16. Why was the Berlin Wall built?
17. What was the largest country created from the former Soviet Union?

UNIT 3 & 4

1. During the 1930s, Joseph Stalin, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, directly controlled all affairs of state for the Soviet Union. What type of government-controlled the Soviet Union during this time?
2. In Ali's country, a king or queen is the head of state. Any head of state must be a member of the royal family, but they have little real power. Ali votes for the political party that he favors in each year's election and these elections determine who will serve in the legislature. The legislature then appoints the head of government. Based on this information, what is MOST LIKELY true about Ali's country?
3. What type of government does the United Kingdom have?
4. What type of government allows the leader to work independently from the legislature?
5. In Helmut's country, he and his friends vote for political parties instead of candidates. The majority party in the legislature then forms the executive branch of government. Based on this information, which answer choice correctly describes Helmut's country?
6. Which type of economic system does the government have the MOST control of the economy?
7. In Country Y, the citizens have no say in who serves as the head of state. Each head of state is selected by traditional methods and serves a ceremonial purpose with some governmental powers. Every two years, citizens vote on which member of their community best represents their interests, and those members that win a majority of votes serve in the national legislature. Every four years, citizens vote on which citizen of the country as a whole best represents their interests and the winner of the vote becomes the head of government. Based on the information in the box, what conclusions about Country Y can be drawn?
8. The Soviet Union operated a command economy. Based on this information, how were the three basic economic questions answered in the Soviet Union?
9. The United Kingdom has a mixed, market-leading economy. Based on this information, how does the United Kingdom answer the three basic economic questions?
10. Private property protections and efficient regulations make France's economy good for entrepreneurs. There are few barriers to starting new businesses in most French industries. However, the state owns large shares in many companies. Over half of France's domestic output comes from government spending. Based on the text, what kind of economy does France have?
11. What types of economies do the modern states of Germany and Russia have?
12. In order to protect its steel industry, the European Union limits the amount of steel that members can import each year. What type of barrier to trade is this an example of?
13. What is the purpose of a system of currency exchange?
14. How do investments in capital goods help increase a country's GDP?
15. Coal and iron deposits found in the United Kingdom are sources of what type of resource?
16. Why is it economically important for the United Kingdom to maintain its 99% literacy rate?
17. How does investment in capital goods affect a nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?
18. Why is it economically important for the United Kingdom to maintain its 99% literacy rate?
19. How does the German economy benefit from the country's large forests?
20. What is entrepreneurship?