

Student ID:

Exam: 007447RR - South Asia, Northern Africa, and Southwestern Asia

When you have completed your exam and reviewed your answers, click **Submit Exam**. Answers will not be recorded until you hit **Submit Exam**. If you need to exit before completing the exam, click **Cancel Exam**.

Questions 1 to 20: Select the best answer to each question. Note that a question and its answers may be split across a page break, so be sure that you have seen the *entire* question and *all* the answers before choosing an answer.

1. Which of the following is a global, rather than an ethnic, religion?

- A. Jainism
- B. Hinduism
- C. Sikhism
- D. Buddhism

2. Sudanese violence against non-Arab peoples in the western province of Darfur has introduced the world to the term *Janjaweed*. What does this term translate to in English?

- A. "Rapist assassin"
- B. "Devil on horseback with a gun"
- C. "Paramilitary assassin"
- D. "Criminal bandit"

3. Among Hindus, members of the lowest caste are commonly referred to by the term *dalit*, which means

- A. "oppressed."
- B. "disadvantaged."
- C. "despised."
- D. "segregated."

4. Which of the following has *not* occurred as a result of oil production and distribution around the Persian Gulf?

- A. Loss of plant and animal life due to pollution
- B. Particles in the atmosphere clearing the surrounding air
- C. Low CO₂ emissions per capita
- D. Leakages polluting the water near ocean terminals

5. Among the *most* populous of South Asian cities, Karachi is located in _____ and Dhaka is located in _____.

- A. India; Pakistan
- B. Bangladesh; Pakistan
- C. Bangladesh; India
- D. Pakistan; Bangladesh

6. Which of the following natural disasters in Kashmir (Pakistan) killed around 86,000 people and injured more than 69,000 people?

- A.** Monsoon
- B.** Typhoon
- C.** Tornado
- D.** Earthquake

7. In 1952, Egypt became a/an _____ government state and by the 1960s and 1970s developed more rapidly than the rest of the Africa.

- A.** autocratic
- B.** democratic
- C.** capitalist
- D.** socialist

8. What was Mustafa Ataturk's contribution to modern Turkey?

- A.** He began the process of turning Turkey into a modernized, secular state.
- B.** He established a democratic, parliamentary government.
- C.** He was instrumental in policy changes that gave Turkey membership in NATO.
- D.** He breathed new vitality into Turkish culture through religious reforms.

9. Among the countries on the margins of the South Asian region, population growth is highest in

- A.** Nepal.
- B.** Afghanistan.
- C.** Sri Lanka.
- D.** the Maldives.

10. The entire region of Northern Africa and Southwest Asia has a climate generally described as

- A.** Dry
- B.** Hot all day and night
- C.** Snowfall does not occur
- D.** Cooler by water

11. In which of the following countries are Shia Muslims the majority?

- A.** Saudi Arabia
- B.** Iran
- C.** Yemen
- D.** Turkey

12. Though the population of Arab Southwest Asia is small, this region still plays an important part in world affairs. Why?

- A.** Agricultural output and the fact that they're Westernized
- B.** Oil wealth and their role in the Arab-Israeli peace process

- C. Oil wealth and the fact that they're Westernized
- D. They have democratic governments and strong trade policies.

13. The Palestinian Liberation Organization was created to

- A. unite opposition to the state of Israel.
- B. unite all countries under one Pan-Arab state.
- C. establish a homeland for Palestinians on the land on which the state of Israel was created.
- D. raise a military alliance with other Arab countries.

14. OPEC was formed in 1960 in order to

- A. create a cartel that would control global oil supplies.
- B. negotiate the interests of OPEC member countries within the United Nations.
- C. enhance oil and natural gas production technologies among member states.
- D. coordinate the interests of producing countries by regulating oil prices.

15. With regard to British influences on India, which of the following statements is *true*?

- A. A primary objective of British rule was attaining food self-sufficiency for Indians.
- B. The British East India Company ruled India after a sepoy rebellion in 1867.
- C. The common name for the British Indian Empire was the "British Raj."
- D. The British Indian Army was not expected to serve British interests beyond India.

16. In modern India, the "Garden City" of _____ is known as India's "Silicon Valley."

- A. Bengaluru
- B. Mumbai
- C. Kolkata
- D. New Delhi

17. Which two industries are mainstays in the Maldives?

- A. Tourism and farming
- B. Farming and textiles
- C. Fishing and tourism
- D. Technology and manufacturing

18. _____, an expensive process used by countries with arid climates, such as those in some Southwest Asian and North African countries, makes seawater usable.

- A. Irrigation
- B. Desalination
- C. Boiling
- D. Detoxification

19. In reference to civil conflict in Sri Lanka, the expression "Tamil Eelam" translates as Tamil

- A. Independence.
- B. People.

C. Homeland.

D. Tigers.

20. Which of the following is the root source of conflict between Israel and Palestine?

A. The state of Israel was carved out of Palestinian lands in 1948.

B. Israel accuses Palestine of harboring terrorists.

C. The West Bank and the Gaza Strip are economically disadvantaged.

D. Palestinians accuse the Israelis of paying unequal attention to the needs of the people of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

End of exam