1. The countries of Caucasus region include __________.
   a) Armenia
   b) Uzbekistan
   c) Cambodia
   d) Turkey

2. __________ is India’s main port on the Arabian Sea as well as its largest city.
   a) Dhaka
   b) Mumbai (Bombay)
   c) Delhi
   d) Teheran

3. In which continent is Kazakhstan located?
   a) Africa
   b) Asia
   c) Antarctica
   d) Europe

4. Which mountain range is located in South America?
   a) Rockies
   b) Andes
   c) Altai
   d) Atlas

5. The world’s highest mountains, the __________, separate China from South Asia.
   a) Pamirs
   b) Altay Mountains
   c) Kun Lun Shan
   d) Himalaya
6. The __________ is East Asia’s longest river.
   a) Yellow River  
   b) Xi River  
   c) Yangtze River  
   d) Han River

7. Of the countries in East Asia, __________ has the lowest population density with only 4 people per square mile (2 people per sq. km).
   a) Taiwan  
   b) North Korea  
   c) China  
   d) Mongolia

8. The three bodies of water located in the South Asia include all EXCEPT the __________.
   a) Arabian Sea  
   b) Bay of Bengal  
   c) Mediterranean Sea  
   d) Indian Ocean

9. The coldest climate region of South Asia lies along its __________ edge.
   a) southern  
   b) northern  
   c) eastern  
   d) western

10. The seasons in much of South Asia depend on seasonal winds called __________.
    a) monsoons  
    b) typhoons  
    c) cyclones  
    d) hurricanes

11. About half of India’s people speak __________, a language in the Indo-European language family.
    a) Hindi  
    b) Urdu  
    c) Bengali  
    d) Hindustani
12. Copper belt, which is the main African region for copper mining include ________.
   a) Ghana
   b) Somalia
   c) Niger
   e) Zambia

13. Since the 1960s the coordinated international effort called __________ has increased agricultural productivity through carefully managed irrigation, fertilizers, and high-yielding varieties of crops.
   a) terracing
   b) plantations
   c) the green revolution
   d) subsistence farming

14. __________ belongs to the group of the poorest African countries.
   a) Democratic Republic of Congo
   b) Nigeria
   c) Egypt
   d) South Africa

15. Tropical grasslands known as __________ cover almost half of the African continent.
   a) prairies
   b) Sahel
   c) alluvial plains
   d) savanna

16. The process in which arable land turns into desert is called __________.
   a) erosion
   b) drought
   c) desertification
   d) desalination

17. Most Africans south of the Sahara engage in __________, small-scale agriculture that provides mainly for the needs of one family or the community.
   a) sedentary farming
   b) subsistence farming
   c) shifting farming
   d) commercial farming
18. The development of manufacturing industries in the region of Africa south of the Sahara has been difficult because most countries lack everything EXCEPT __________.
   a) the necessary infrastructure
   b) skilled workers
   c) reliable energy sources
   d) mineral and natural resources wealth

19. The sub-equatorial climate is typical because of its __________.
   a) regularly changing dry and wet seasons
   b) cold temperatures
   c) dry temperature during the whole year
   d) heavy rains during the whole year

20. __________ is(are) the dominant export commodity(ies) in the region of Southwest Asia.
   a) Citrus foods and grapes
   b) Petroleum and oil products
   c) Fish
   d) Wheat, potatoes, and tea

21. All sea traffic leaving the Mediterranean Sea and heading to Asia must pass through __________.
   a) Suez canal
   b) Strait of Gibraltar
   c) Strait of Tiran
   d) Strait of Hormuz

22. One of the few countries in Latin America, where the official language is not Spanish or Portuguese is __________.
   a) Brazil
   b) Mexico
   c) Haiti
   d) Honduras

23. Technological and economic development that raises living standards without depleting vital natural resources for next generations is called __________.
   a) sustainable manufacturing
   b) sustainable development
   c) deforestation
   d) slash-and-burn farming
24. State-owned farms under the socialist Soviet rule were called:
   a) Gosplan
   b) gulags
   c) kolkhozes
   d) communities

25. ____________, the largest producer of petroleum in the region of Southeast Asia, is one of the top ten producers in the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).
   a) Indonesia
   b) Brunei
   c) Vietnam
   d) Malaysia

26. The newest country on African continent, created after the independence vote in 2011 is __________.
   a) Rwanda
   b) Western Sahara
   c) South Sudan
   d) Somalia

27. What is the longest river in Latin America?
   a) Nile River
   b) Amazon River
   c) Yellow River
   d) Paraná

28. Most people of the region of North Africa are __________.
   a) Israelis
   b) Turks
   c) Black Africans
   d) Arabs

29. The biggest countries of South America are
   a) Belize, Brazil, Panama
   b) Paraguay, Mexico, Chile
   c) Argentina, Brazil, Chile
   d) All of the above
30. The second largest continent in the world is
   a) Asia
   b) Australia
   c) Africa
   d) Europe

31. All of the following countries are located in East Asia, except
   a) China
   b) North Korea
   c) Kazakhstan
   d) Taiwan

32. What is the capital of India?
   a) Karachi
   b) New Delhi
   c) Islamabad
   d) Mumbai

33. In which country is located the Aswan Dam?
   a) Iran
   b) Russia
   c) Egypt
   d) Libya

34. What is the capital of Thailand?
   a) Hanoi
   b) Ho Chi Minh City
   c) Kathmandu
   d) Bangkok

35. The Caspian Sea_____________________.
   a) is the largest landlocked sea between Asia and Europe
   b) is the world’s smallest sea
   c) is bordered by Pakistan
   d) is located in East Asia
36. Russia has three rivers in the top ten longest rivers in the world. Which of the following is NOT in Russia?
   a) Yenisei River
   b) Lena River
   c) Amur River
   d) Yellow River

37. The official language of Argentina is __________.
   a) Spanish
   b) Portuguese
   c) Dutch
   d) English

38. All of the following countries are located in Central America, except for __________.
   a) Panama
   b) Bolívia
   c) Nicaragua
   d) Guatemala

39. Which ocean lies between Africa and America?
   a) Pacific
   b) Southern
   c) Indian
   d) Atlantic

40. What is the capital of Egypt?
   a) Accra
   b) Lagos
   c) Bangkok
   d) Cairo

41. In Nepal the highest percentage of people work in __________ sector.
   a) Primary
   b) Secondary
   c) Tertiary
   d) Quaternary
42. In the richest countries, more people work in ____________ sectors.
   a) Primary and secondary
   b) Primary and tertiary
   c) Tertiary and quaternary
   d) Secondary and tertiary

43. Baghdad is the capital of ________________.
   a) India
   b) Iraq
   c) Egypt
   d) Iran

44. The UN created the HDI as an indicator of level of development, combining which of the following four factors?
   a) Income, Literacy, GDP, Life Expectancy
   b) Income, Literacy, Education, Life Expectancy
   c) Income, Education, GDP, Life Expectancy
   d) Literacy, Education, GDP, Life Expectancy

45. The region, where so-called Islamic State was mainly located included ____________.
   a) Georgia
   b) Morocco
   c) Egypt
   d) Syria

46. The chain of revolutions in the Arab world called “Arab spring” started in 2010 in ____________.
   a) Tunisia
   b) Syria
   c) Saudi Arabia
   d) Sudan

47. __________ belongs to the poorest countries in Latin America
   a) Brazil
   b) Chile
   c) Haiti
   d) Guinea
48. __________ is currently still in the state of national civil war.
   a) Egypt
   b) Columbia
   c) Syria
   d) Iran

49. The North Korea currently ____________________.
   a) started to negotiate with South Korea and U.S.
   b) finally signed the peace agreement with South Korea
   c) agreed on complete demilitarization and denuclearization of the country
   d) opened borders with both neighbours – China and South Korea

50. The main two religious groups in Islam, which frequently divide the Middle East are______________.
   a) Shia and Sunny
   b) Rohingya and Tamil
   c) Catholics and Protestants
   d) Hutu and Tutsi