



Czech University of Life Sciences Prague

Faculty of Tropical AgriSciences

Entry Examination Test, 2019

*International Cooperation in Agricultural and Rural Development
Geography*

Maximum time limit 60 minutes. Maximum 1 answer is right. 1 point per each question.

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



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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



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12. Copper belt, which is the main African region for copper mining include _____.
- Ghana
 - Somalia
 - Niger
 - 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.
- terracing
 - plantations
 - the green revolution
 - subsistence farming
14. _____ belongs to the group of the poorest African countries.
- Democratic Republic of Congo
 - Nigeria
 - Egypt
 - South Africa
15. Tropical grasslands known as _____ cover almost half of the African continent.
- prairies
 - Sahel
 - alluvial plains
 - savanna
16. The process in which arable land turns into desert is called _____.
- erosion
 - drought
 - desertification
 - 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.
- sedentary farming
 - subsistence farming
 - shifting farming
 - 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 _____.
- the necessary infrastructure
 - skilled workers
 - reliable energy sources
 - mineral and natural resources wealth
19. The sub-equatorial climate is typical because of its _____.
- regularly changing dry and wet seasons
 - cold temperatures
 - dry temperature during the whole year
 - heavy rains during the whole year
20. _____ is(are) the dominant export commodity(ies) in the region of Southwest Asia.
- Citrus foods and grapes
 - Petroleum and oil products
 - Fish
 - Wheat, potatoes, and tea
21. All sea traffic leaving the Mediterranean Sea and heading to Asia must pass through _____.
- Suez canal
 - Strait of Gibraltar
 - Strait of Tiran
 - Strait of Hormuz
22. One of the few countries in Latin America, where the official language is not Spanish or Portuguese is _____.
- Brazil
 - Mexico
 - Haiti
 - Honduras
23. Technological and economic development that raises living standards without depleting vital natural resources for next generations is called _____.
- sustainable manufacturing
 - sustainable development
 - deforestation
 - slash-and-burn farming



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24. State-owned farms under the socialist Soviet rule were called:
- Gosplan
 - gulags
 - kolkhozes
 - 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).
- Indonesia
 - Brunei
 - Vietnam
 - Malaysia
26. The newest country on African continent, created after the independence vote in 2011 is _____.
- Rwanda
 - Western Sahara
 - South Sudan
 - Somalia
27. What is the longest river in Latin America?
- Nile River
 - Amazon River
 - Yellow River
 - Paraná
28. Most people of the region of North Africa are _____.
- Israelis
 - Turks
 - Black Africans
 - Arabs
29. The biggest countries of South America are
- Belize, Brazil, Panama
 - Paraguay, Mexico, Chile
 - Argentina, Brazil, Chile
 - All of the above



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30. The second largest continent in the world is
- Asia
 - Australia
 - Africa
 - Europe
31. All of the following countries are located in East Asia, except
- China
 - North Korea
 - Kazakhstan
 - Taiwan
32. What is the capital of India?
- Karachi
 - New Delhi
 - Islamabad
 - Mumbai
33. In which country is located the Aswan Dam?
- Iran
 - Russia
 - Egypt
 - Libya
34. What is the capital of Thailand?
- Hanoi
 - Ho Chi Minh City
 - Kathmandu
 - Bangkok
35. The Caspian Sea _____.
- is the largest landlocked sea between Asia and Europe
 - is the world's smallest sea
 - is bordered by Pakistan
 - 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) Bolivia
 - 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.
- Primary and secondary
 - Primary and tertiary
 - Tertiary and quaternary
 - Secondary and tertiary
43. Baghdad is the capital of _____.
- India
 - Iraq
 - Egypt
 - Iran
44. The UN created the HDI as an indicator of level of development, combining which of the following four factors?
- Income, Literacy, GDP, Life Expectancy
 - Income, Literacy, Education, Life Expectancy
 - Income, Education, GDP, Life Expectancy
 - Literacy, Education, GDP, Life Expectancy
45. The region, where so-called Islamic State was mainly located included _____.
- Georgia
 - Morocco
 - Egypt
 - Syria
46. The chain of revolutions in the Arab world called “Arab spring” started in 2010 in _____.
- Tunisia
 - Syria
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Sudan
47. _____ belongs to the poorest countries in Latin America
- Brazil
 - Chile
 - Haiti
 - Guinea



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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) Rohingas and Tamil
 - c) Catholics and Protestants
 - d) Hutu and Tutsi