

CHAPTER 27**Chapter Test Form A**
China, Mongolia, and Taiwan**REVIEWING FACTS**

MATCHING (3 points each) In the space provided, write the letter of the term or place that matches each description. Some answers will not be used.

- | | |
|--|--------------------------------|
| _____ 1. The lowest point in China | a. Red Basin |
| _____ 2. The harvesting of two crops a year from the same plot of land | b. double cropping |
| _____ 3. Capital city of Tibet | c. communes |
| _____ 4. A Chinese city taken by the British in 1842 | d. martial law |
| _____ 5. Simple pictures that represent ideas | e. Taipei |
| _____ 6. Taiwan's capital and largest city | f. aquaculture |
| _____ 7. The first European colony in China | g. Hong Kong |
| _____ 8. Raising and harvesting fish in ponds or other bodies of water | h. Lhasa |
| _____ 9. The Chang River runs through this region | i. Turpan
Depression |
| _____ 10. Large organized collective farms | j. pictograms |
| | k. Macao |
| | l. Yangtze |

FILL IN THE BLANK (3 points each) For each of the following statements, fill in the blank with the appropriate word, phrase, or place.

- The first dynasty in China was the _____.
- The Great Leap Forward was a program to speed up _____ in China.
- The Dalai Lama is the spiritual leader of _____.
- Most Tibetans practice a form of _____ called Lamaism.
- _____ is the official language of China.
- _____ China is the country's most productive region.
- The Plateau of Tibet has a dry _____ climate.
- The _____ were the first Europeans to trade with China.

Chapter 27, Chapter Test Form A, continued

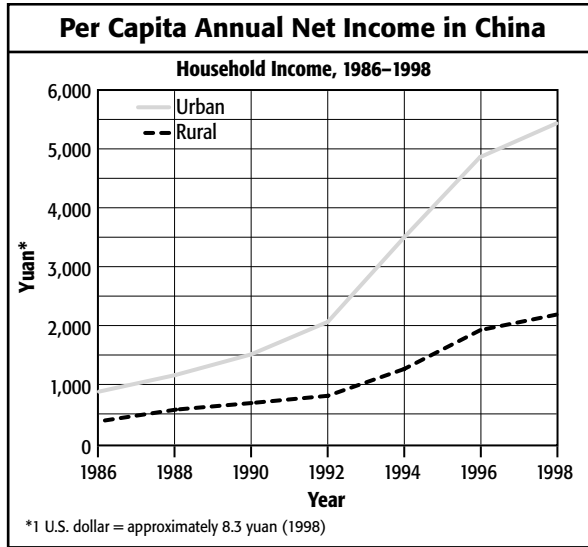
9. _____ is the least densely populated country in the world.
10. The last Chinese dynasty was overthrown by rebels under the leadership of _____.

UNDERSTANDING IDEAS (3 points each) For each of the following, write the letter of the best choice in the space provided.

- _____ 1. Which mountain range is not located in the northern part of China?
a. Greater Khingan Range
b. Tian Shan
c. Himalayas
d. Kunlun Shan
- _____ 2. Who was Deng Xiaoping?
a. Mao Zedong's successor
b. the head of the Chinese Nationalist Party
c. the head of the Taiwanese government for 38 years
d. Chiang Kai-shek's successor
- _____ 3. Which of the following is not an achievement of the Shang dynasty?
a. porcelain
b. chopsticks
c. shell money
d. musical instruments
- _____ 4. Which of the following is not a major environmental issue facing China today?
a. air pollution
b. desertification
c. flood control
d. soil erosion
- _____ 5. Where did the Japanese government set up a puppet government?
a. Tibet
b. Manchuria
c. Taiwan
d. Mongolia

Chapter 27, Chapter Test Form A, continued

PRACTICING SKILLS (5 points each) Study the graph and answer the questions that follow.



1. In which four-year period did the urban per capital annual net income increase the most?

2. Based on this graph, would you expect the gap between the urban and rural growth to increase or decrease in the future?

COMPOSING AN ESSAY (15 points) On a separate sheet of paper, write an essay in response to *one* of the following.

1. What are some benefits and drawbacks of China's Three Gorges Dam?
2. Where and when did Taoism originate? What do the followers of Taoism believe?

2. a
3. d
4. a
5. c

Practicing Skills

1. 2025
2. Until 2025 they both to appear to be increasing at a similar rate, then China's growth rate is expected to even out while India continues to grow.

Composing an Essay

1. Answers may vary but should mention that the diversity of religions has been a source of political conflict in many of the countries, thus slowing down opportunities for economic growth. Some countries have more than one official language, which can prevent a country from being unified in a common goal. Students should mention specific examples from the Indian Perimeter.
2. Answers will vary but should note that the Green Revolution was a program designed to allow India to feed itself. It had three main elements: an increase in the amount of cultivated land, two harvests each year, and an increase in output through the use of genetically improved seeds. Irrigation projects were also instituted to overcome farmers' dependence on the monsoon seasons. India can now feed its people, although new programs have proven expensive for small farmers who cannot afford to use pesticides and fertilizers. Irrigation projects have also resulted in environmental disruption and the displacement of peoples so that dams could be built.

FORM B

Short Answer

1. agriculture, some industries; few natural resources; hydroelectric power; tourism.
2. India, as a major cotton producer, could supply Britain's new textile industry.
3. A low-pressure area over interior Asia causes the summer monsoons, and cold dry winds from Asia's interior cause the winter monsoons.
4. Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Sri Lanka,

Maldives, Pakistan

5. highland, tropical humid, tropical wet and dry, humid subtropical, semiarid, and arid

Practicing Skills

1. about 1.5 billion
2. India

Composing an Essay

1. Answers will vary but should mention that more than half of India's land is suitable for farming. Its rivers supply the water needed for agriculture. The Gangetic Plain stretches across 1,500 miles and its rich soil is more than 25,000 feet deep in places, which makes farming very productive.
2. Answers will vary but should mention that its lowlands and monsoon flooding have created an ever-changing topography. This instability makes it difficult to attract investors and businesses to the area.
3. Answers will vary but should mention that by partitioning its Indian colony into India and East and West Pakistan, the British divided the colony by religion, but did not consider other factors. East and West Pakistan had nothing else in common, even language. There was constant dissent between them until Bangladesh declared its independence in 1971.
4. Answers should include the Harappan civilization around the Indus River Valley; the Aryans' movement into the region from central Asia; the Dravidian civilization that was pushed to the Deccan Plateau by the Aryans; the founding of a Muslim kingdom at Delhi about A.D. 1000; the Mughal Empire; Akbar's consolidation of empires; Shāh Jāhan's reign; and Aurangzeb's weak reign and religious intolerance.

Chapter 27

FORM A

Matching

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. i | 6. e |
| 2. b | 7. k |
| 3. h | 8. f |
| 4. g | 9. a |
| 5. j | 10. c |

Fill in the Blank

1. Shang
2. industrialization
3. Tibet
4. Buddhism
5. Mandarin
6. Southern
7. highland
8. Portuguese
9. Mongolia
10. Chiang Kai-shek

Understanding Ideas

1. c
2. a
3. a
4. b
5. b

Practicing Skills

1. 1992–96
2. Answers will vary but students should deduce that the urban sector is growing at a faster rate and so the gap will probably continue to widen.

Composing an Essay

1. Answers will vary but should include the benefits of controlling dangerous flooding along the Chang River, increasing river traffic and trade, and generating hydropower. The drawbacks may include environmental damage such as disruption of ecosystems along the river. Building the dam could also lead to the loss of as much as 240,000 acres of farmland, the loss of more than 1,200 historical sites, and the displacement of 1 to 2 million people.
2. Answers will vary but should mention that Taoism originated in China in the 500s B.C. The followers of Taoism believe there is a natural order to the universe, called Tao. A basic idea of Taoism is to live a simple life in harmony with nature.

FORM B

Short Answer

1. Chinese farmers practice intensive agriculture, which requires a great deal of human labor. Intensive farming methods boost production to high levels.
2. The order of the dynasties is as follows: Shang, Qin, Han, T'ang, Sung. China gets its name from the Qin dynasty.
3. The major rivers are the Huang, Chang or Yangtze, and the Xi.
4. Chinese landscape painting features tow-

ering mountains, clouds, and trees. Many Chinese landscapes include descriptive text written in calligraphy.

5. Written Chinese use symbols called characters—some of which are pictograms or simple pictures of the ideas they represent—rather than an alphabet. Chinese writing uses more than 50,000 characters.

Practicing Skills

1. Taiwan's GDP grew from \$1,450 per capita in 1978 to \$16,500 in 1998, an increase of more than \$15,000 over the 20-year period.
2. 1988–93

Composing an Essay

1. Answers will vary but should mention that during the Cultural Revolution, the followers of Mao Zedong tried to rid China of Mao's critics and enemies. Anyone with an education was suspect. Schools and universities were closed. Many old people and scholars were attacked, sent off to labor in the countryside, or killed.
2. Answers will vary but should mention that Deng Xiaoping realized that the Great Leap Forward and the Cultural Revolution had been mistakes. He promoted new policies to modernize China's agriculture, industry, and technology. He also worked to move China toward a market economy.
3. Answers will vary but should mention that market reforms now allow farmers to grow and sell their own crops, build their own private homes, and work in TVEs.
4. Answers will vary. Students should describe Taiwan's high-tech and sports exports, trading partners, and GDP.

Chapter 28

FORM A

Matching

- | | |
|------|-------|
| 1. d | 6. e |
| 2. k | 7. j |
| 3. f | 8. b |
| 4. c | 9. i |
| 5. l | 10. h |