

CHAPTER 13 KAHOOT SESSION

1. Russia is what size in comparison to the United States.

Nearly twice as large Half as large Three times as large About the same size

2. The capital of Russia is

St. Petersburg Grozny Omsk **Moscow**

3. Which of the following jobs would most likely be held by a resident of northern Siberia?

Steel worker **Reindeer herder** Farmer Ship builder

4. The Lena, the Yenisey, and the Ob' are among the

Widest rivers in the world Longest rivers in Russia Deepest rivers in the world **Longest rivers in the world**

5. Why is it difficult to access Siberia's resources?

Siberia lacks fossil fuels and softwood. Too much volcanic activity occurs in the area. **The climate is too cold, and no infrastructure exists.** There is no direct route to the ocean from Siberia.

6. Russia has a warm-water route to the Mediterranean Sea through the

Baltic Sea **Black Sea** Caspian Sea North Sea

7. Which of the following is a major cause of water pollution in Russia?

Oil spills from tanker ships People throwing garbage into lakes and streams **Chemicals used in agriculture and industry** Gasoline and other pollutants used in the fishing industry

8. Besides fossil fuels, Russia's other great resource is

Natural gas Fish **Softwood** Technology

9. Russia's largest climate area is what zone?

Subarctic Tundra Humid continental Permafrost

10. During World War II, bitter cold weather halted the advance of who into Russia.

German troops Napoleon's troops Communist troops British troops

11. The warm currents of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans

Keep Russia's port waters from freezing, helping shipping Keep the Russian climate as moderate as possible Provide relief from the harsh Russian winters **Are too far away from Russia to help moderate the climate**

12. Which best summarizes Russia's seasons?

Spring and summer are very brief. Winter and spring are very long. Summer and autumn are very long. **Spring and autumn are very brief.**

13. What causes permafrost?

Warm temperatures followed by sudden freezing Cold temperatures and heavy rainfall Arctic air blasts followed by heavy precipitation **Cold temperatures and a lack of precipitation**

14. Which of the following areas lies near a fault line and is prone to destructive earthquakes?

Northern Russia Ural Mountains Siberia **Caucasus**

15. Russians have long relied on which of the following rivers for transportation?

Volga Lena Yenisey Ob'

16. The Caspian Sea is actually

The beginning point for several of Russia's largest rivers The world's deepest freshwater lake Home to one of Russia's major seaports **A saltwater lake**

17. Why does Russia have a cool to cold climate?

Mtn. ranges block warm air coming from the Pacific Ocean. Russia's many bodies of water cause the air to be cooler. **Most of Russia is located in the high latitudes.** Permafrost holds the cold climate in the soil.

18. Why can icy Arctic air flow into Russia?

Mtns. do not present a united front to the Arctic Circle. **Elevations are low in northern Russia.** Russia's forests lie in the rain shadow of the Caucasus. No large buildings act as windbreaks.

19. How large is the taiga?

About 400 miles across **About 4,000 miles across** About 6,200 miles across About 8,000 miles across

20. Which of the following can be said about Russia's economy and environment?

Russia's economy and environment have improved dramatically. **As Russia's economy expanded, the environment became worse** Russia's economy and environment have declined. As Russia's environment improved, the economy declined.

21. Home to 75 percent of Russia's people.

West Siberian Plain North Siberian Lowland **Northern European Plain** North Russian Plain

22. The river that is a shipping route with canals connecting to Moscow and to the Baltic Sea.

Ob Irtysh Lena **Volga**

23. One of the world's largest areas of flatlands, dominated by marshy areas in the north.

Polesian Lowland Northern European Plain **West Siberian Plain** Central Russian Upland

24. The mountains that divide Russia's European and Asian parts.

Ural Sayan Caucasus Baikal

25. This area is located in easternmost Russia and it's part of the volcanic Ring of Fire.

Kola Peninsula Crimean Peninsula **Kamchatka Peninsula** Iberian Peninsula

26. The world's deepest freshwater lake, now polluted with chemicals.

Lake Onega **Lake Baikal** Lake Ladoga Lake Khanka

27. The type of climate that makes up western Russia.

Humid Continental Subarctic Tundra Steppe

28. The river that flows north through Siberia's lowlands to the Arctic region.

Lena **Ob** Kolyma Volga

29. More than what fraction of Russia's people do not have safe drinking water?

1/5 **1/2** 1/3 1/4

30. This mountain is 18,510 feet high and is part of the Caucasus Mountains.

Mount Elbrus Mount Rainier Mount Everest Mount Kilimanjaro

CHAPTER 14 KAHOOT SESSION

1. Kievan Rus prospered from river trade between Scandinavia and

The Mongol Empire **The Byzantine Empire** France Ukraine

2. Which Russian czar freed the serfs?

Peter the Great Ivan the Terrible **Czar Alexander II** Catherine the Great

3. When the U.S.S.R. was created, how many republics made up this nation?

15 20 25 30

4. Which ruler overthrew Mongol rule?

Ivan III Ivan IV Peter the Great Catherine the Great

5. What is Russia's largest ethnic group?

Tatars **Slavs** Ukrainians Yakut

6. What is the major religion in Russia today?

Muslim Protestant Roman Catholic **Eastern Orthodox Christianity**

7. Which policy aimed to rebuild the Soviet economy?

Glasnost Collectivization Krasnoyarsk **Perestroika**

8. What did Vladimir Lenin end?

World War II **Private ownership** Serfdom Collectivization

9. Which Soviet leader is most associated with perestroika? Hide answers

Boris Yeltsin **Mikhail Gorbachev** Vladimir Putin Joseph Stalin

10. The Trans-Siberian Railroad connects Moscow with

Kyiv St. Petersburg **Vladivostok** Chechnya

11. In A.D. 988, missionaries brought a new religion to Kievan Rus. What else did they bring?

The plantation system A new form of government Food and clothing **A written language**

12. Which Russian work of art describes the Russians' defense against the French invasion of 1812?

War and Peace Swan Lake The Firebird Suite The Nutcracker

13. What was the primary means of transportation in Russia during the Soviet era?

Trucks Shipping **Railroads** Private car

14. The civilization called Kievan Rus was settled by

Ivan the Terrible Mongol warriors **Early Slavs** Ivan the Great

15. How did Ivan IV expand the Russian Empire?

By conquering neighboring territories By diplomatic agreements with other countries By forcing his children to marry into royal households By popular election

16. The German political thinker Karl Marx believed that

Gov't. too much power and factory owners too little power **Factory owners most power & factory workers little power** Factory owners little power & factory workers most power Factory owners must have power over the workers and gov't.

17. Which ethnic group herds reindeer and raises horses and cattle in eastern Siberia?

Tatars Mongols **Yakut** Slavs

18. The Bolshoi of Moscow and the Kirov in St. Petersburg are

Museums Famous sculptures **Ballet companies** Famous opera companies

19. Peter Carl Faberge is famous for creating which of the following works of art?

Famous novels Ballets **Jewel-encrusted eggs** Opera scores

20. Why is it sometimes difficult to use the Internet in Russia?

Russia does not have people trained to repair computers. Many Russian people are too poor to buy computers. Computer technology has not yet reached Russia. **Phones are not available or many areas need improvements.**

21. The name of the man who was the harsh czar who expanded Russia's empire to the Caspian Sea.

Ivan II **Ivan IV** Ivan I Ivan III

22. The name of the man who built the new Russian capital of St. Petersburg.

Alexander III Nicholas I **Peter the Great** Paul I

23. The name of the man who set up a communist state after the overthrow of Czar Nicholas II.

Joseph Stalin Leonid Brezhnev **Vladimir Lenin** Nikita Khrushchev

24. The name of the man who was the Soviet dictator after 1924.

Joseph Stalin Leonid Brezhnev Nikita Khrushchev Vladimir Lenin

25. The name of the man who wrote Swan Lake and The Nutcracker.

Igor Stravinsky **Peter Tchaikovsky** Leo Tolstoy Alexander Borodin

26. The name of the man who wrote War and Peace about Russia's defense against Napoleon.

Peter Tchaikovsky Anton Arensky Igor Stravinsky **Leo Tolstoy**

27. The name of the man who was the composer of the Firebird Suite.

Igor Stravinsky Leo Tolstoy Peter Tchaikovsky Alexander Taneyev

28. The name of the man who was the first person to fly in space.

Gherman Titov **Yuri Gagarin** Pavel Popovich Valeriy Bykovsky

29. The name of the man who was the first president of Russia.

Dmitry Medvedev Joseph Stalin **Boris Yeltsin** Vladimir Putin

30. The year that Mikhail Gorbachev became the Soviet leader.

1984 **1985** 1991 1990