

TEST

Circle the letter for the correct answer to each question.

1. The countries of Southeast Asia are found on:

- A) the continent of Australia.
- B) two peninsulas and the islands of two archipelagos.
- C) a peninsula and the islands of four archipelagos.

2. The Indochina Peninsula extends from the Asian mainland, to the:

- A) south of China and to the east of the Indian subcontinent.
- B) south of Vietnam and to the west of the Indian subcontinent.
- C) south of Japan and to the north of the Indian subcontinent.

3. The Strait of Malacca is a narrow body of water located:

- A) between the island of Sumatra and the Malay Peninsula.
- B) between the Sinai Peninsula and the island of Borneo.
- C) between the Indochina Peninsula and the city of Singapore.

4. Three countries share the land area of Borneo. These are:

- A) the Philippines, Thailand and Myanmar.
- B) Japan, Laos and Cambodia.
- C) Brunei, Malaysia and Indonesia.

5. The Indonesian Archipelago lies along the equator, while the rest of Southeast Asia is located in:

- A) the temperate zone of the southern hemisphere.
- B) the tropical zone of the northern hemisphere.
- C) the temperate zone of the western hemisphere.

TEST (CONTINUED)

6. In the regions of Southeast Asia affected by monsoons, farmers plant their crops in spring so that:
- A) they will ripen by the following spring.
 - B) they will survive the summer drought.
 - C) they will be watered by the summer's monsoon rains.
7. Because their habitats have been reduced by loggers and farmers clearing forestlands for agriculture, some animals in Southeast Asia are now:
- A) thoroughly domesticated.
 - B) endangered species.
 - C) more numerous than ever before.
8. Much of mainland Southeast Asia's best farmland is found along its rivers because:
- A) rich alluvial soils have developed there from materials deposited by floods.
 - B) the rivers are the only transportation routes available to any of the region's farmers.
 - C) the local volcanoes have enriched the land with large deposits of sodium.
9. What is the geographical significance of the Mekong River in the Laotian capital of Vientiane?
- A) It divides Vientiane from its suburb, Hanoi.
 - B) It separates the city's financial district from the colorful "left bank" neighborhoods of its local artists.
 - C) It marks the boundary between Laos and Thailand.
10. Rice is the region's most important grain; it is grown in specially prepared agricultural plots called:
- A) rice orchards.
 - B) rice paddies.
 - C) rice arroyos.