Europe Physical Geography

Choose one answer per question. Circle A, B, C, or D.

1. Which mountain range contains the Swiss peaks called the Eiger and the Jungfrau?
   A. Alps
   B. Pyrenees
   C. Apennines
   D. Carpathians

2. Which sea separates much of southern Europe from northern Africa?
   A. Black Sea
   B. Baltic Sea
   C. Mediterranean Sea
   D. North Sea

3. Which mountain range runs along much of the length of the Italian Peninsula?
   A. Pyrenees
   B. Apennines
   C. Carpathians
   D. Scandinavian Mountains

4. How did the steep-sided valleys of western Norway’s fjords acquire their shape before being flooded by the sea?
   A. Rivers built them up with delta sediment
   B. Coral reefs grew around them
   C. Sand dunes piled up beside them
   D. Glaciers carved them

5. Which ocean lies directly west of the British Isles and the Iberian Peninsula?
   A. Indian Ocean
   B. Atlantic Ocean
   C. Pacific Ocean
   D. Southern Ocean

6. Which mountain range roughly follows much of the French–Spanish land border?
   A. Pyrenees
   B. Carpathians
   C. Apennines
   D. Balkan Mountains

7. Into which sea do the main channels of the Danube Delta empty?
   A. North Sea
   B. Baltic Sea
   C. Adriatic Sea
   D. Black Sea

8. Which feature best describes much of the North European Plain?
   A. A glacier covering the whole plain
   B. Continuous steep alpine peaks
   C. Broad lowlands with river valleys
   D. A narrow belt of active volcanic islands

9. Which European coastal system has tidal flats and barrier islands extending along the Netherlands, Germany, and Denmark?
   A. Wadden Sea
   B. Adriatic Sea
   C. Bay of Biscay
   D. Gulf of Bothnia

10. Which Icelandic ice cap covers active volcanic systems and gives its name to a national park?
   A. Mer de Glace
   B. Aletsch Glacier
   C. Jostedalsbreen
   D. Vatnajökull

11. What kind of rock makes up the columns at the Giant’s Causeway in Northern Ireland?
   A. Sandstone
   B. Limestone
   C. Basalt
   D. Marble

12. Why is much of the Baltic Sea brackish?
   A. Its water never reaches the open sea
   B. River water mixes with seawater that enters through narrow straits
   C. All of its freshwater evaporates every summer
   D. The seafloor releases salt faster than the open ocean can remove it

13. Which mountain range arcs around the north and east of the Pannonian Basin?
    A. Ural Mountains
    B. Pyrenees
    C. Apennines
    D. Carpathians

14. Which narrow passage connects the eastern English Channel with the North Sea?
    A. Strait of Dover
    B. Strait of Gibraltar
    C. Strait of Messina
    D. Bosporus

15. What is a jökulhlaup in the physical geography of Iceland?
    A. A tide driven by offshore winds
    B. A slowly advancing lava dome
    C. A sudden glacial outburst flood
    D. A low ridge left by a retreating coastline