

SOUTHERN AND EASTERN ASIA GEOGRAPHIC UNDERSTANDINGS

The southern and eastern parts of Asia are home to almost half of the world's population. The geography of this large area is varied, containing some of the world's longest rivers, highest mountain ranges, and most extensive deserts.

The Indus River begins in the mountains of Tibet and flows almost 2000 miles through the country of Pakistan before emptying into the Arabian Sea. The Indus River valley is one of the richest farming areas in this region. Many different civilizations have lived along this river throughout the centuries.

The Ganges River is India's most important river. It begins in the Himalayan Mountains and flows southeast through India and Bangladesh before emptying into the Bay of Bengal. The water of the Ganges carries tons of rich sediment (topsoil, silt and minerals from the mountains) that is gradually spread along its path enriching the farmland and creating a very fertile delta at the mouth of the river. Because so many people live and work along the Ganges, the water in the river is heavily polluted.

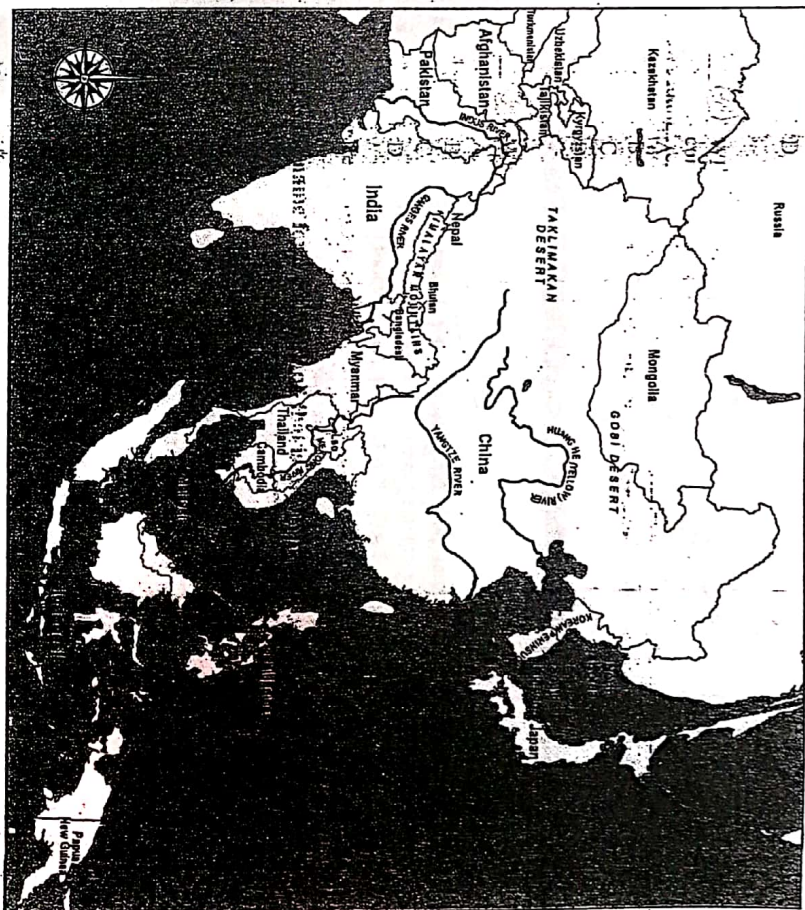
The country of Bangladesh is located almost completely in the Ganges River delta. Heavy flooding in this part of the world during the monsoon season (a seasonal prevailing wind, lasting several months, bringing heavy rains) often causes great hardships for those living in this country. Further out to sea is the Indian Ocean, which is the third largest ocean in the world.

The Himalayan Mountains form the southern border of China. This high ground spreads to the north to form the Tibetan Plateau. The area is sometimes called "the roof of the world" because of its high altitudes. This wide area of mountains and high plateau blocks any moisture coming from the rivers and seas to the south. The Himalayan Mountains form India's eastern border with China and Nepal. These high mountains form a barrier between India and countries to her north and east. The Himalayan Mountains stretch for almost 200 miles. The highest mountain in the world, Mount Everest, is on the border between Nepal and China.

As the mountains begin to level off in the north, the land becomes desert. Here one finds the Taklimakan Desert and the Gobi Desert. The Taklimakan Desert is over 600 miles in length, one of the longest deserts in the world. To the west and in the central part of China is the Gobi Desert, which can be one of the hottest and also one of the coldest places in the world. Much of the Gobi Desert is covered with sand and rocks.

China's fertile farming areas lay north and east of this great desert region. The Huang He, or Yellow River, begins in the mountainous plateau of Tibet. It flows toward the east and finally empties into the Yellow Sea. The yellow dust blowing out of the Gobi Desert is picked up by the Huang He and carried along as loess (another name for silt), giving both the river and the sea a yellowish color. Loess is also deposited along the river's path, creating rich soil for the farmers in the area. This river is also used for transporting people and goods, though sometimes annual floods make conditions along the river's path dangerous. The frequent flooding has led some to call the Huang He "China's Sorrow."

The Yangtze River, or Chang Jiang, also begins in the Tibetan Plateau. This river travels east until it reaches the East China Sea, Shanghai, one of China's most important ports, is located at the mouth of this river. The Yangtze River is over 3400 miles long making it China's longest river. This river goes through fertile farming land and is one of China's main transportation routes. The Yangtze River and Huang He River are connected by the Grand Canal, one of the world's oldest and longest canal systems. The oldest parts of the canal were built over 2000 years ago.

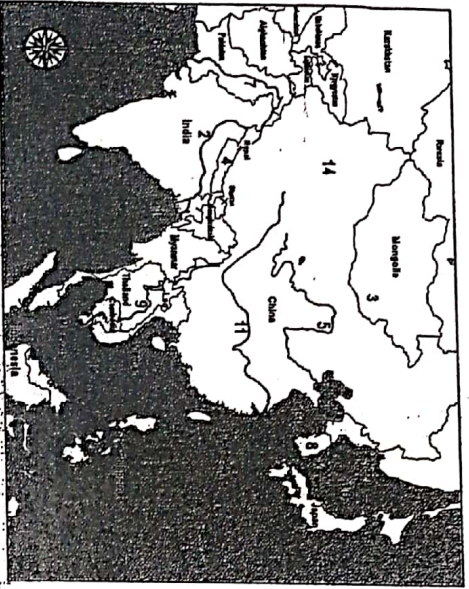


The Mekong River begins in the Tibetan Plateau. This river runs south from China through Myanmar, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and finally Vietnam, where it empties into the South China Sea. The Mekong River delta has some of the richest farming land in the world.

The Korean Peninsula is a mountainous peninsula (a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides). It is attached to China and bordered by the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan. Over half of the peninsula is made up of mountains. Even though so much of the country is mountainous, there is still plenty of rich farmland. Since the end of World War II Korea has been divided into two different countries, North Korea and South Korea.

The Sea of Japan is a small sea bound by Russia to the north, the Korean Peninsula to the west and Japan to the east.

Use the map on the next page to locate the geographic areas in questions 366-370.



- 1 Which marks the Indus River?
 A. 2
 B. 3
 C. 7
 D. 8
- 2 Which marks the Bay of Bengal?
 A. 1
 B. 10
 C. 12
 D. 13
- 3 Which feature is marked by the "4"?
 A. Gobi Desert
 B. Korean Peninsula
 C. Taklimakan Desert
 D. Himalayan Mountains
- 4 Which feature is marked by the "3"?
 A. Gobi Desert
 B. Korean Peninsula
 C. Taklimakan Desert
 D. Himalayan Mountains
- 5 Which marks the Mekong River?
 A. 2
 B. 5
 C. 9
 D. 11

ASIA

- 6 Which river flows through India and Bangladesh to the Bay of Bengal?
 A. Indus
 B. Ganges
 C. Yangtze
 D. Mekong
- 7 Why are the Himalayas called the "roof of the world"?
 A. The world's highest mountains are found in this area.
 B. The Himalayan Mountains are generally quite easy to travel.
 C. The Himalayan Mountains are so rugged that no people can live there.
 D. Little water comes out of this mountain range in the form of rivers or streams.
- 8 Which is the MOST LIKELY reason that some of the largest deserts in this world are found to the north of the Himalayan Mountains and the Tibetan Plateau?
 A. No water can be found in either the Himalayan Mountains or the Tibetan Plateau.
 B. The year-round cold temperatures in these areas led to the creation of these deserts.
 C. Years of poor farming led to erosion of the soil and the gradual development of desert.
 D. These high mountains and plateau block rains and moisture that would come from the seas further to the south.
- 9 What are the two great deserts found in China?
 A. Gobi and Ganges
 B. Gobi and Taklimakan
 C. Huang He and Yangtze
 D. Mekong and Taklimakan
- 10 Why is the Huang He River referred to as the Yellow River?
 A. No one really knows where this name came from.
 B. The river was given this name by order of the Chinese government.
 C. Yellowish dust from the desert blows into the water and gives it a yellow color.
 D. Villagers living along this river are famous for producing cloth using a bright yellow dye.
- 11 What is loess?
 A. silt that is carried in river water
 B. small fish that live in China's rivers
 C. another name for heavy seasonal rains
 D. name for the canals built along a river's path
- 12 Why is the Huang He sometimes called "China's Sorrow"?
 A. The river often runs dry leaving farmers to starve.
 B. Floods along this river often cause great suffering.
 C. No one can drink the water from this river because of the pollution.
 D. The river has too many rapids and waterfalls for it to be used for transportation.

ASIA

13 Which river is the longest in China?

- A. Ganges
- B. Mekong
- C. Yangtze
- D. Huang He

14 What is located at the mouth of the Yangtze River?

- A. Beijing
- B. Shanghai
- C. Hong Kong
- D. Ho Chi Minh City

15 Which river runs south from Tibet to Vietnam and the South China Sea?

- A. Indus
- B. Mekong
- C. Yangtze
- D. Huang He

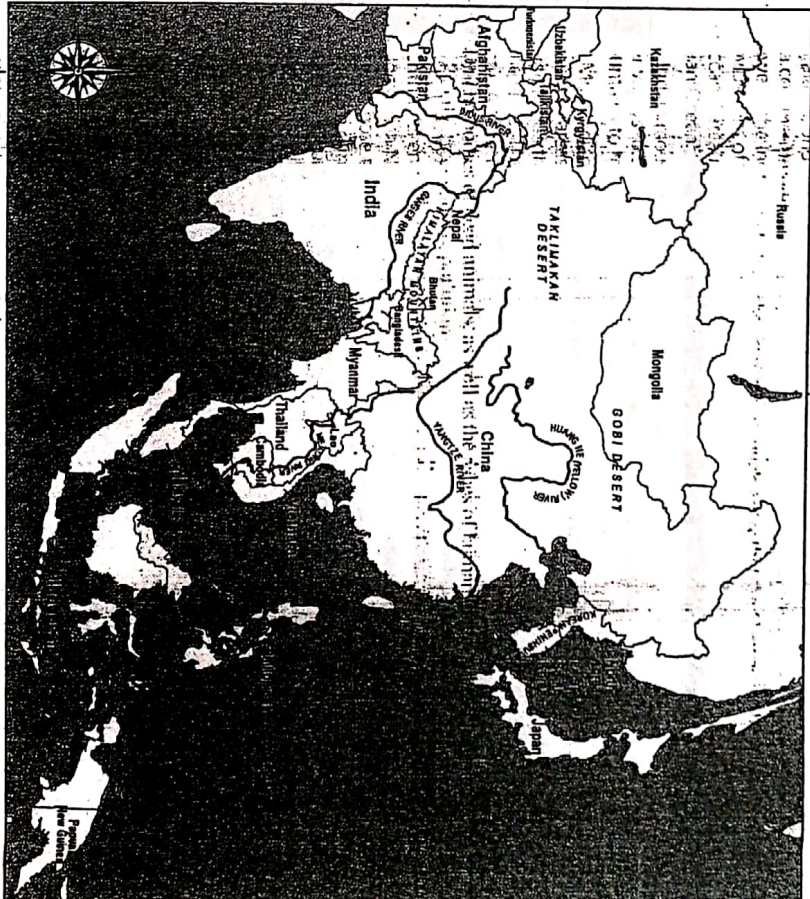
16 What is the name for a body of land that is surrounded by water on three sides?

- A. island
- B. swamp
- C. isthmus
- D. peninsula

17 Which country is a peninsula?

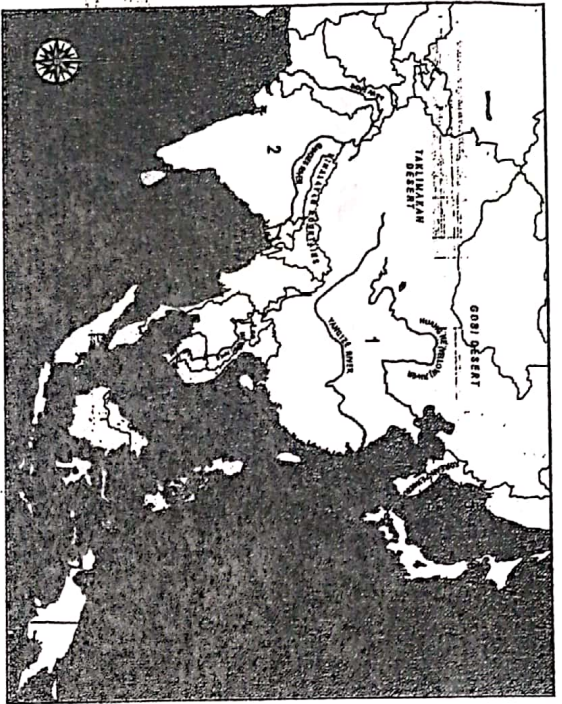
- A. Japan
- B. China
- C. Korea
- D. Vietnam

ASIA



ASIA

Use the following map to answer questions 383-386.



- 18 Which country is marked by a "1"?
- A. China
B. Japan
C. Vietnam
D. Indonesia
- 19 Which country is marked by a "2"?
- A. China
B. Japan
C. Vietnam
D. Indonesia
- 20 Which marks North Korea?
- A. 2
B. 3
C. 5
D. 6
- 21 Which marks Indonesia?
- A. 2
B. 3
C. 5
D. 6

THE GANGES RIVER

The Ganges River begins high in the Himalayan Mountains and flows 1600 miles through India and Bangladesh to the Bay of Bengal. This river provides water and transportation for the over 400 million people who live in its river valley. It is known as "Mother Ganges."

In spite of the river's importance and its place in the spiritual lives of Indians, the quality of the water has become poor. Chemicals used in fertilizer and industry are washed into the river every day. Human and animal waste also foul the river. The bodies of dead animals as well as the cremated remains of human beings (bodies that are burned after death and whose ashes are scattered in the river) regularly float down the river. In spite of this, many Indians bathe in the Ganges. They also use the water for drinking and cooking.

Cities along the Ganges have the highest rates of water-borne diseases (diseases found in drinking water) of any who live in India. Still, these cities pour millions of gallons of sewage (water that contains waste products) into the river to be carried to cities and villages farther south. Outbreaks of such diseases as cholera, dysentery, typhoid, and hepatitis are common. Most officials say polluted river water is part of the reason.

India did begin a program called the Ganges Action Plan in 1985 to try to clean up the river. Many sewage and water treatment plants have been built along the river. However, the growing population of India and the run-off from industrial and farm production have meant that clean-up efforts fall short of what is needed.

- 22 Into which country does the Ganges River flow after it leaves India?
- A. China
B. Pakistan
C. Bangladesh
D. Afghanistan
- 23 Where does the Ganges River flow into the sea?
- A. Yellow Sea
B. Sea of Japan
C. Bay of Bengal
D. East China Sea
- 24 Which is true about the Ganges River?
- A. The river is ignored by Indian religious rituals.
B. People do not drink the water because it is so polluted.
C. Many people use the river for transportation as well as a water supply.
D. Plant and animal life have not been affected by the poor quality of the river's water.

25 How has India's need to develop more industry ended up creating problems along the Ganges River?

- A. Factories along the river dump industrial waste and chemicals into the river every day.
- B. No one is allowed to cremate dead bodies along the river since the large factories have been built.
- C. Industries located along the river use so much water that the Ganges is almost dry by the time it reaches the sea.
- D. Factory owners have refused to allow the Indians living along the river to bathe in the water or use the water for cooking.

26 How has the Indian practice of cremating their dead been a problem for the river?

- A. People are not allowed to go near the river when cremations are taking place.
- B. The banks along the river regularly catch fire and threaten Indian homes built there.
- C. Factory owners cannot use water once human ashes have been thrown into it upstream.
- D. The bodies of dead animals, as well as the ashes of human beings, have been placed in the river causing pollution.

27 What was the purpose of the Ganges Action Plan begun in the 1980s?

- A. to try and clean up the river
- B. to bring an end to the cremations
- C. to end using the river for drinking water
- D. to slow down the building of new factories

28 Why has the Indian government had such a hard time making much progress in cleaning up the Ganges River?

- A. Most people in India do not feel the river is polluted so they are not worried about it.
- B. The government of India has not made the cleaning up of the Ganges River one of its goals.
- C. Few people have gotten sick from the water in the Ganges River, so it is hard to get money for clean-up operations.
- D. India's combination of growing population and run-off from farming makes it hard to see much progress in controlling pollution.

THE YANGTZE RIVER

China's longest river, the Yangtze River, flows almost 4,000 miles from the northwestern part of the country to the East China Sea. The Yangtze River passes through over 185 towns where almost 400 million people live. Pumping stations along the river take water out to supply people with water for drinking, irrigation, and industrial uses. Millions of gallons of sewage are dumped into the river, along with chemicals from agricultural runoff and industrial wastes. Nitrogen from fertilizers and arsenic (poisonous chemical) from industrial uses are leading pollutants found in the Yangtze's waters.

The pollution in the river puts all of the cities along its banks at risk. Many species of plants and animals that once lived in the river are disappearing. The high levels of nitrogen and phosphates lead to the growth of blue-green algae. This growth reduces the oxygen in the water causing fish to die. Contaminated fish are caught and eaten by the Chinese people, leading to other health problems.

China is building more water treatment facilities (process of removing contaminants from wastewater). It is encouraging cities along the river to build sanitary landfills (areas where waste is isolated from the environment until it is safe) for garbage rather than dumping the contaminants in the river. International organizations like the World Bank have worked with Chinese authorities to organize such programs. The massive Three Gorges Dam is being built along the Yangtze River in central China to provide hydroelectric power to millions of Chinese who have not had electricity. Some people feel the dam project was begun without taking into account the effects such a project would have on the environment. A number of species of plants and animals that live along the river where the dam has been built are now threatened with extinction. Another concern is that the dam has been built in an area prone to earthquakes.

29 Why is the Yangtze River so important to the population and economy of China?

- A. Water from the Yangtze River is used to irrigate the Gobi Desert.
- B. The Yangtze River is the international border between China and India.
- C. People can use the Yangtze River to get over the Himalayan Mountains.
- D. It supplies millions of people with water for drinking, irrigation, and industrial uses.

30 Into what body of water does the Yangtze flow?

- A. Indian Ocean in the Indian Ocean
- B. Bay of Bengal
- C. East China Sea
- D. South China Sea

31 What are some of the main causes of high levels of nitrogen in the waters of the Yangtze River?

- A. The waste is from nuclear power plants.
- B. The bodies of dead animals are thrown into the river.
- C. The chemicals used in fertilizers run from the fields into the river.
- D. The exhaust fumes are from the millions of cars driven in this area of Asia.

32 Which is one of the most common industrial pollutants found in the Yangtze River?

- A. arsenic
- B. nitrogen
- C. nuclear waste
- D. human sewage

33 What has been the effect of the rapid growth of algae in the Yangtze River?

- A. The oxygen levels in the water go down and fish die.
- B. The river dolphins and porpoises can rely on the algae as a food source.
- C. The Yangtze River can no longer be used for shipping and transportation.
- D. The algae have provided a good source of fertilizer for those who live along the river.

56 Why did the Chinese government decide to go ahead with the Three Gorges Dam project along the Yangtze River?

- A. The dam would provide water for all of China's desert areas.
- B. China's people needed a reliable source of hydroelectric power.
- C. China needed to be able to store water because the Yangtze River often dried up in the summer.
- D. Careful study showed that there would be no environmental problems associated with the dam.

57 How would building sanitary landfills along the Yangtze River help reduce pollution in the water?

- A. The garbage could go into landfills instead of into the river.
- B. The landfills would reduce the general need for more electricity.
- C. The chemicals would no longer run into farmers' fields and into the river.
- D. All of the garbage would be recycled in landfills and there would be no waste.

INDIA

Air pollution is one of India's most serious environmental problems. An enormous and growing population along with rapid growth of cities (urban areas) and development of industry have left many parts of India with some of the heaviest air pollution in the world. Indians living in several major cities have some of the highest rates of respiratory disease (diseases of the lungs, bronchial tubes, and trachea) in the world. In addition to industrial smoke, the growing number of automobiles and trucks in India contribute to the poor air quality. Some estimates say that automobile emissions (carbons and other chemicals that come from a car's engine) are responsible for almost 70 percent of the air pollution in some urban areas of India.

Many people in India are poor. They do not want to do anything that would slow down economic growth. For this reason, it has been difficult for the Indian government to enforce many of the laws on industry and transportation that might improve the country's air.

In rural areas, many families cook over open fires, using wood, animal dung, or coal as fuel. These fuel sources send carbon monoxide, soot, and many different chemicals into the air as well. The air inside the home is often as bad as the outside. This pollution can form brown clouds (haze of pollution) which reduce rainfall and temperatures.

58 Why are India's urban areas having a problem with air pollution?

- A. Few people in India feel that air pollution is a problem.
- B. There are no government efforts to control air pollution.
- C. There really is no effective way to control air pollution in the world today.
- D. The rapidly growing population, heavy industry, and thousands of automobiles have caused the problem.

59 How is air pollution a problem in rural areas?

- A. Millions of people cook over wood or coal fires.
- B. Many heavy industries have relocated in rural areas because the land is cheap.
- C. People living in small villages drive a long distance to work in cars and trucks.
- D. Waste from nuclear power plants has made the air in rural areas dangerous to breathe.

60 What has been the effect of the heavily polluted "brown clouds" that are now common in some parts of India?

- A. Rainfall has decreased and temperatures are cooler.
- B. Heavy rains have led to widespread flooding in India.
- C. There is an increase in the crops harvested, as they are not burned by the sun.
- D. The Indian government has decided to reduce the number of cars allowed on India's highways.

61 Why has the Indian government had problems reducing air pollution?

- A. They do not want to slow economic growth.
- B. There are no effective ways to regulate air pollution in the world today.
- C. No one in India is concerned about the amount of air pollution in India.
- D. Health problems related to air pollution have shown up in the Indian population.

CHINA

When the Olympic Committee decided to have the 2008 Olympic Games in Beijing, one of the concerns among the athletes who were going to compete was the quality of the air in that Chinese city. Beijing, like many other major cities in China, has experienced tremendous growth in both population and industry during the past few decades. Much of China's energy is provided by burning coal, a process that sends tons of soot, ash, and chemicals into the atmosphere. In addition, millions of Chinese people now drive automobiles and trucks, whose exhaust is another source of massive air pollution.

According to the People's Republic of China's own statistics, the leading causes of death in that country are respiratory and heart diseases that can be tied to long exposure to air pollution. Airborne pollutants like sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides that come from burning fossil fuels like coal, react with the moisture in the atmosphere and fall to the ground as rain containing sulfuric acid and nitric acid. Acid rain is harmful to plants, animals, and even buildings.

Before the 2008 Olympics, the Beijing Municipal Environmental Protection Bureau was established to work on the quality of the city's air. Automobile traffic was greatly reduced and many factories were temporarily closed. As a result, many major air pollutants were reduced by as much as 45 percent. Many of the people living in Beijing want the government to find ways to keep pollution down while still allowing for economic progress. Leaders at the World Bank make the argument that the expenses of health problems tied to air pollution are far greater than any economic profits tied to those industries and activities that contribute to the pollution. The impact of environmental and health problems related to air and water pollution take many years to show up in the general population. Often governments begin clean-up efforts long after the health of a country's population has begun to suffer. Because China and India have such enormous populations, almost one half of all the people on the planet, attention to health issues related to air and water pollution are of critical importance.

46. The climate of India is affected by seasonal winds called
- typhoons.
 - tornadoes.
 - hurricanes.
 - monsoons.

47. Where do most of the people of India live?

- southern coast
- center of the country
- northwest near Pakistan
- along the great rivers and fertile valleys

48. What is the best way to describe the climate of China?

- hot and dry
- mild and temperate
- rainy and subtropical
- combination of all of these

49. Where do most Chinese live?

- in Mongolia to the north
- in the central hilly plateau region
- area of the country with milder climates
- around the Gobi and Taklimakan deserts

50. Which has a major effect on the climate of Japan?

- ocean currents
- monsoon rains from India
- winds coming off the desert
- cold air sweeping off large glaciers

51. What is the best way to describe the geography and climate of North Korea?

- mountainous and cool
- large deserts, hot and dry
- mostly river delta and tropical
- mix of mountains and river valleys and mild

52. What is the best way to describe the geography and climate of South Korea?

- mountainous and cool
- large desert, hot and dry
- mostly river delta and tropical
- mix of mountains and river valleys and mild temperatures

53. Which type of climate makes Vietnam ideal for growing rice?

- warm and tropical
- dry and desert-like
- colder due to winds from glaciers
- bitter cold in winter, hot in summer

India is separated from the rest of Asia by three ranges of mountains: the Hindu Kush, the Himalayas, and the Karakoram ranges. Because of this, India is often called a subcontinent (a division of a continent). Just south of the large mountain ranges, most of India is made up of a broad plain between the Indus River and the Ganges River. The land in this plain is very fertile, because the rivers provide tons of silt to enrich the soil. South of this great plain is an area of higher plateau called the Deccan Plateau. Even farther south, the land gives way to a narrow, tropical strip along the coast of the Indian Ocean.

India's mountains have sometimes stopped invaders from the north who wanted India's fertile river valleys to the south. At other times, invaders have been able to use natural passes through the mountains to make their way into the heart of India and establish new rulers and customs.

Most Indians live in the major river valleys, particularly the Ganges. People are moving into cities from rural areas in large numbers looking for work and better opportunities for their families. The river provides transportation, trade routes, water for irrigation, and water to supply the people living in the cities. The rivers have become the easiest means of disposing of human, animal, and industrial wastes. As a result, nearly all of India's large cities have problems with over-crowding and air and water pollution.

On the northern side of the Himalayan Mountains and across the Tibetan Plateau is the country of China. Its enormous size means there is a great variety of climates and terrain. Two great deserts are located in Northern China: the Gobi and the Taklimakan. Few people live in these regions, and many of those that do live as nomads and animal herders. Other parts of northern and western China have climates that are more moderate and some farming is possible. The northeast, along the route of the Huang He River, is China's most heavily populated region. Beijing is located here. While agriculture is still common, this region of the country is also China's industrial center. Farming is the most common occupation of the Chinese who live in the southeastern part of the country. Here the Yangtze River flows to Shanghai, China's largest port. This region of the country is the site of the Three Gorges Dam. This large hydroelectric project is designed to bring electricity to China's rural areas. For Chinese workers, rapid industrialization has meant many have left their rural homes and found work in overcrowded cities.

The mountains of North Korea have meant that it has had less success with agriculture than many other areas in this region. There are fast-flowing rivers in the mountains where the North Koreans have developed hydroelectric power plants. The country earns a profit from mining coal and other minerals like iron and copper. Most of the people here live along the western half of the country where the mountains slope down to the sea and farming is more successful.

South Korea is less mountainous and a large part of the country has excellent farmland. The population is greater than that of North Korea, with about 25 percent of the people living in and around the capital city, Seoul. People living in or near Seoul have the advantages of markets, jobs, and education that are harder to find in rural areas. While there are cold winters and warm summers, the climate in South Korea is milder than that of North Korea because of the ocean winds.

Almost 80 percent of the country of Japan is covered with mountains. This leaves a small percentage of the land suitable for farming. The Japanese have created farmland out of these mountains by building terraces, putting in irrigation channels, and using different fertilizers and farming techniques. Even so, Japan has to import food for its growing population. There are many volcanoes in Japan. These volcanoes are often the cause of earthquakes. Japan has more earthquakes every year than any other place in the world. The Japanese people have adjusted to the threat of earthquakes, even though many cause a lot of damage. Some parts of the country have developed hot springs around the volcanic areas, and others use the heat to warm water for people to use. Because Japan has so little farmland, the Japanese people depend on fishing for much of their food. They have to import a lot of food from other countries. Japan imports fuel as well. The country has a very highly developed industrial economy, but no gas or oil. They depend on the world market for petroleum products.

Distribution of natural resources throughout southern and eastern Asia plays a major part in determining what sorts of work people do and how comfortably they are able to live. A natural resource is something that is found in the environment that people need and can use. Fresh water, trees, rich soil, minerals, and oil are all examples of natural resources. One of the most valuable natural resources in this part of the world is rich farmland. All of the countries of southern and eastern Asia depend on agriculture to feed growing populations. India and China are able to claim large areas of rich farmland as an important natural resource. However, these countries have a difficult time producing enough food to take care of their rapidly growing populations.

India, China, North Korea and South Korea also have good supplies of coal. While this is an important fuel and energy source for all of the economies of these countries, coal burning is also a major cause of air pollution. Air pollution is one of the greatest environmental hazards facing the countries of Southern and Eastern Asia today.

Both North and South Korea have a number of mineral deposits, including lead and zinc. South Vietnam is able to mine phosphates for export, as well as drill for oil. Japan, an industrial powerhouse on the eastern edge of this region, has practically no natural resources at all. For this reason, Japan must depend on industry and trade to supply its population with all they need.

54 How have the mountain ranges in northern India affected the country's development?

- A. A life in the mountains is so hard that no one lives there.
- B. The mountain ranges have prevented India from having any large cities.
- C. The mountain ranges have often protected India from northern invaders.
- D. Northern India has no large rivers because the mountains cut off the seasonal rains.

55 Why do so many of the people of India live in the Ganges River Valley?

- A. The river provides fertile soil for farming.
- B. The Ganges River is the only source of fresh water in India.
- C. There are few other places in India where people can find work.
- D. They live along the Ganges River to keep away from polluted industrial areas.

56 Why do most of the people of North Korea live in the western half of the country?

- A. The rest of North Korea is made up of desert.
- B. The area has more farmland and fewer mountains.
- C. There are fewer cities and less pollution in the west.
- D. There are no rivers in the mountains of North Korea.

57 Why do almost 25 percent of the people in South Korea live in and around Seoul?

- A. The climate is subtropical and warm year-round.
- B. The area around Seoul is protected from seasonal rains.
- C. Most of the rest of the land in South Korea is not suited for farming.
- D. The city provides markets, jobs, and education not available in rural areas.

58 How have the farmers of Japan been able to raise crops in land that is very hilly?

- A. They grow only those crops that do not need fertilizer.
- B. Farmers are limited to crops that do not need irrigation.
- C. They have built farming terraces along the mountain slopes.
- D. They raise crops only in the small valleys found between the mountain ranges.

59 How do the Japanese feed their people with so little good farmland?

- A. Many of the Japanese people starve every year.
- B. The Japanese depend on fishing and imported food.
- C. Farmers bring their own food when they visit from other countries.
- D. The Japanese sell oil to earn money to buy food from other countries.

60 Which is an example of a natural resource?

- A. factory
- B. deposit of coal
- C. irrigation canal
- D. hydroelectric dam

An ethnic group is a group of people who share cultural ideas and beliefs that have been a part of their community for generations. The characteristics they may have in common could include language, religion, history, types of foods, and a set of traditional stories, beliefs, or celebrations. These things make up a common culture shared by those in a particular ethnic group. A religious group shares a belief system in a god or gods, with a specific set of rituals and literature. People from different ethnic groups may share the same religion, though they may be from very different cultures.

61 Which describes an ethnic group?

- A. people that like to grow food
- B. people that like to read books
- C. people who share the same religious beliefs
- D. people with a shared language, religion, or culture