


Chapter
14**Enrichment Activity 14***Conclusions About Physical Geography in
Russia and the Eurasian Republics*

Use with Chapter 14.

 Read each of the paired sentences below. Draw a line under the sentence that states the cause.

1. Agricultural productivity in areas of Russia is relatively low.
Much of Russia has a subarctic climate.
2. A large part of Uzbekistan lies in an arid or semiarid climate region.
Uzbek farmers rely on irrigation to produce agricultural goods.
3. The republics of the former Soviet Union produce a wide variety of crops.
Landforms and climates differ widely in Russia and the Eurasian republics.
4. Ukraine is a highly productive farming area.
Areas of Ukraine have a rich black topsoil called chernozem.
5. Swamps, marshes, and frozen land lie east of the Ural Mountains.
Very little farming is done in the northern part of Siberia.
6. The water level of the Aral Sea is shrinking.
Soviet policies allowed overuse of Aral Sea waters for irrigation.
7. Hydroelectric power is an important source of energy in areas of Russia and the Eurasian republics.
Many of the region's fast-flowing rivers have been dammed to produce electric power.
8. About one-third of Russia and the Eurasian republics is forestland.
Russia and the Eurasian republics provide one-fifth of the world's timber.
9. Most of the republics lie far from the moderating influences of the sea.
Russia and the Eurasian republics enjoy a wide range of annual temperatures.
10. The Crimean Peninsula has a Mediterranean climate.
Citrus fruits, winter grains, and vegetables thrive in the Crimean Peninsula.
11. Furbearing animals are fewer in number in the taiga region.
Mink and Russian sable were trapped for their valuable furs.
12. Many parts of the region are facing severe air, land, and water pollution.
For over 40 years, the Soviet government adopted a policy that encouraged heavy industry.

**Chapter
15**

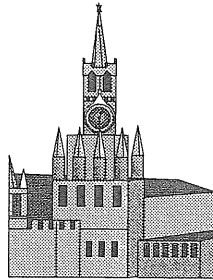
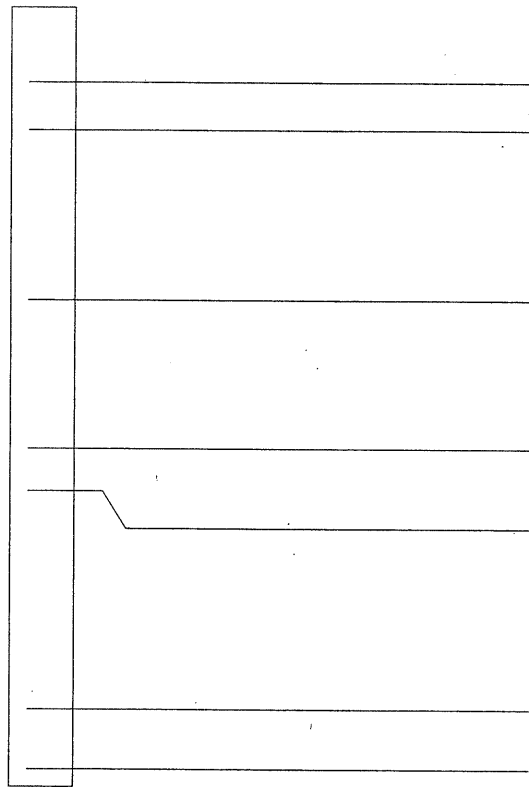
Enrichment Activity 15

Some Major Events in Soviet History

Use with Chapter 15.

Use the following information and the bar to make a vertical time line. Be sure to consider the distance between the marks on the time line when placing entries.

- 1957 The Soviet Union launches *Sputnik I*, the first spacecraft to circle the earth.
- 1917 A revolution overthrows the government of Czar Nicholas II.
- 1961 Yuri A. Gagarin, a Soviet air force officer, becomes the first person to orbit the earth.
- 1986 Mikhail Gorbachev introduces his policies of *glasnost* and *perestroika*.
- 1941 German forces invade the Soviet Union during World War II.
- 1922 The Soviet Union is established, and Joseph Stalin becomes general secretary of the Communist party.
- 1991 The Soviet Union collapses, and the republics declare their independence.



Use the time line above to decide whether each of the following statements is true or false. Write *T* for true or *F* for false in the blank at the left.

- _____ 1. A revolution overthrew the Communist government in 1917.
- _____ 2. Yuri Gagarin introduced the reform known as *glasnost*.
- _____ 3. During World War II, the Germans invaded the Soviet Union.
- _____ 4. The first person to orbit the earth was Joseph Stalin.
- _____ 5. The first spacecraft to circle the earth was the Soviet spacecraft *Sputnik I*.

**Chapter
16**

Enrichment Activity 16

Economic Growth in Russia and the Eurasian Republics

Use with Chapter 16.

POPULATION AND GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT IN SELECTED REPUBLICS				
Country	Population (in millions)	Gross National Product (in billions)	Per Capita Gross National Product	Average Annual Growth Rate
Russia	149.5	\$479.0	\$3,220	-9%
Ukraine	52.1	\$47.6	\$2,340	-10%
Moldova	4.4	\$5.5	\$1,260	-12%
Kazakhstan	17.0	\$28.5	\$1,680	-7%
Uzbekistan	21.4	\$18.4	\$860	-0.9%
Turkmenistan	3.9	\$4.9	\$1,270	-6%

Source: *Britannica World Data Bank, 1994*

Use the chart above to decide whether each of the statements that follows is true or false. Write *T* for true or *F* for false in the blank at the left of each statement.

- _____ 1. Moldova has the lowest annual growth rate of the countries shown on the chart.
- _____ 2. Ukraine has the highest per capita gross national product.
- _____ 3. The country on the chart with the largest population also has the largest gross national product.
- _____ 4. Turkmenistan has a per capita gross national product of \$1,270.
- _____ 5. Uzbekistan has a population of about 40 million people.
- _____ 6. Russia and Uzbekistan have the same average annual growth rate.
- _____ 7. The country with the smallest population also has the highest per capita gross national product.
- _____ 8. The country with the highest average growth rate also has the lowest per capita gross national product.

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