

National Geography Bowl – Round 1 (MS)

First Quarter

(1) This city, home to a large Chinese minority, is built on the Klang River, whose Valley it dominates. This city is surrounded by Selangor, and it lies along a fault line in the Titiwangsa Mountains. A thirteen-star flag rises above this city's Merdeka Square, and a mall known as its "City Centre" is adjacent to twin skyscrapers, the tallest in the world from 1996 to 2004. For ten points, name this southeast Asian city where the Petronas Towers are located.

ANSWER: **Kuala Lumpur** (accept **KL**)

(2) Situated near the modern-day town of Torre Annunziata, this city thrived thanks to its location on alluvial soils deposited by the Sarno River. Excavations at this site revealed a Roman street grid, the Villa of the Mysteries, and coastal trade connections linking it to nearby Stabiae and Herculaneum. Archaeological evidence from the House of the Faun in this city shows deposits from a 79 CE eruption. For ten points, name this Roman city buried by the eruption of Mount Vesuvius.

ANSWER: **Pompeii** (accept **Herculaneum** or **Stabiae** before "Villa of the Mysteries")

(3) An international border along this river is served by the Ernest Oppenheimer Bridge near the city of Alexander Bay. This river flows past the town of Norvalspont, located just below the Gariep Dam, and its major tributaries include the Caledon, Fish, and Vaal Rivers. This river originates in the Maloti Mountains of Lesotho [[leh-SOO-too]] and makes up the southern border of Namibia. For ten points, identify this longest river in South Africa, named for a Dutch royal house.

ANSWER: **Orange** River (or **Oranjerivier**)

(4) A region near the southern portion of this body of water contains the ancestral homes of the indigenous Seto people. This body of water names a battle that was a part of the Northern Crusades, which is also referred to as the Battle on the Ice. The islands of Kamenka, Piirissaar, and Kolpina are located on this largest trans-boundary lake in Europe. For ten points, name this fifth-largest European lake, located along the border of Estonia and Russia.

ANSWER: Lake **Peipus** (or **Peipsi**)

(5) The Gulf of Gonâve shares its name with this country's largest island, which was co-ruled by U.S. Marine Corps sergeant Faustin E. Watkins and tribal queen Ti Mememne for three years in the 1920s. The Cul-de-Sac depression houses this country's largest lake, which is called Lake Azuei. A major center of Caribbean piracy was this country's island of Tortuga. Three-eighths of the island of Hispaniola belongs to, for ten points, what country governed from Port-au-Prince?

ANSWER: Republic of **Haiti** (or République d'**Haïti**; or Repiblik d **Ayiti**)

(6) The Po River empties into this sea's northwestern corner, creating a large delta region, and its historic republics include Ancona. Trieste and Split are major ports along this sea's coastline, and it connects to another body of water through the Strait of Otranto. Containing the Gulf of Venice, for ten points, what is this arm of the Mediterranean Sea between Italy and the Balkans?

ANSWER: **Adriatic** Sea

(7) This company's only location in South Carolina is in the city of Florence, where I-95 meets I-20, and the second largest of this company's locations is located in Sevierville, Tennessee just off of I-40. Arch Aplin opened this company's first location in Lake Jackson near the town of Clute in 1982. A tourist craze in the American South, for ten points, what is this chain of sizable travel stations that compensate for their cheap gas by selling branded merch and snacks?

ANSWER: **Buc-ee's** [[BUCK-eez]]

(8) The Old River Control Structure was built to limit the flow of the Atchafalaya, one of these types of rivers, and ensure water flow to New Orleans. The IJssel [[AY-shul]], which entered the Zuiderzee [[ZOW-der-zeh]], formed one of these features relative to the Rhine thanks to a Roman canal. The Damietta and Rosetta, which form in Lower Egypt just north of Cairo in the Delta, serve as this type of river to the Nile. The opposite of a tributary, for ten points, what is this type of river which branches *away* from a larger river?

ANSWER: **distributary** (do NOT accept "tributary")

(9) This city, the largest on the Iset River, was formerly towered over by the Great Zlatoust Church, and hosted the inaugural summit of BRIC. This city was known as Sverdlovsk when an American U-2 spy plane was shot down near it in 1960. This city's Church on Blood in Honour of All Saints is adjacent to the Ipatiev [[ih-PAH-tyev]] House, where the Romanov family was executed. For ten points, name this major Russian city on the western foot of the Urals.

ANSWER: **Yekaterinburg** (accept **Sverdlovsk** until mentioned)

(10) A meeting of the Cubuy River in this territory can be found at the Icacos Petroglyph Group in the El Toro Wilderness. One protected area in this territory is home to the Sierra de Luquillo [[loo-KEE-yoh]] range, and the highest peak in that range lends its name to an arboreal area that represents the only tropical rainforest in the U.S. National Wilderness Preservation System. El Yunque [[YOON-keh]] National Forest is located within, for ten points, what U.S. territory governed from San Juan?

ANSWER: **Puerto Rico** (or **PR**; or **Borinquén**)

Second Quarter

(1) The oldest bridge across this river's main stem extends from Turtle Hill to Snake Hill, and that bridge was built in 1957. Tai Lake lies adjacent to this river's delta, while Poyang and Dongting Lakes empty into it. The Jinsha and Tuotuo Rivers form upper sections of this river, which originates in the Qinghai [[CHING-hye]] Plateau before passing Chongqing [[CHUNG-ching]]. Near this river's mouth, Chongming Island forms within it, representing the northern limit of Shanghai. For ten points, name this "long" Chinese River.

ANSWER: **Yangtze** River (accept **Chang** Jiang or **Long** River before mentioned)

BONUS: Lake Tai also connects to this artificial body of water, which passes through Hangzhou [[HANG-chow]] and was first built under the short-lived Sui [[SWEH]] Dynasty in the early 600s.

ANSWER: **Grand Canal** (accept **Da Yunhe** [[YWIN-hur]])

(2) Most biomes of this type are fragmented sections from the supercontinent Gondwana. The soil of this biome, although rich in organic material, is often poor in nutrients due to rapid decomposition. This biome is distinguished by its complex vertical structure, including the emergent, canopy, understory, and forest floor layers, each hosting distinct species. For ten points, name this highly biodiverse biome exemplified by the Congo and Amazon Basins.

ANSWER: tropical **rainforest** (prompt on "jungle")

BONUS: This type of symbiotic relationship, common in rainforests, involves both species benefiting, like certain flowers and their pollinating hummingbirds.

ANSWER: **mutual**ism (prompt on "symbiosis")

(3) In this country, the Nangbeto dams the Mono River, which rises near this country's second-largest town, Sokodé. This country's namesake mountains are referred to by its bordering countries as Akwapim Hills and Atakora Mountains. This country's largest region by area, the Plateaux Region, contains its highest point, Mount Agou. For ten points, name this West African country whose largest city and capital is Lomé.

ANSWER: **Togo** (accept **Togo** Mountains)

BONUS: Lomé sits on this gulf, named for another country in West Africa.

ANSWER: Gulf of **Guinea**

(4) This state contains the largest chocolate factory in Latin America at the headquarters of Garoto in Vila Velha. This state's resort town of Guarapari is known for its radioactive sand, and it controls the remote islands of Trindade and Martim Vaz. This state has its largest city at Serra and capital in nearby Vitória, and it is the least populous coastal state of southern Brazil. For ten points, name this state situated between Minas Gerais, Bahia, and Sao Paulo, taking its name from the Holy Ghost.

ANSWER: **Espírito Santo**

BONUS: Another religiously named location in Brazil is this capital city of Rio Grande do Norte, which was named for the day of its founding, December 25th, 1599.

ANSWER: **Natal**

(5) The size of these landforms depends on the amount of discharge from an adjoining body of water and the valley's shape. In addition to deposition, these areas can also experience lateral erosion, leading to the widening of the river valley. Characterized by features such as meanders, oxbow lakes, and natural levees, the fertility of the soils of these regions make them ideal for agriculture but also for inundation. For ten points, name these flat landforms formed by river deposition.

ANSWER: **floodplains** (accept **bottomlands**; prompt on "plains")

BONUS: This term refers to the process in which the river's energy decreases, allowing solid material to be deposited across the floodplain, leading to increased soil fertility.

ANSWER: **sedimentation**

(6) Lungoteveres are alleys running along this river, which is crossed by bridges such as the Ponte Cavour and the Ponte Regina Margherita. The settlement of Ostia was established at the mouth of this river, situated across from an airport in the town of Fiumicino. This river historically separated the Etruscans from the Sabines to the east and Latins to the south, and it also is the longest westward-flowing river in Italy. For ten points, name this river flowing through Rome.

ANSWER: **Tiber** River (or **Tevere**; or **Tiberis**)

BONUS: This river, the second-longest of Italy to enter the Tyrrhenian Sea, flows through Tuscany and the city of Florence.

ANSWER: **Arno** River

(7) This lake's Bay of Quinte is known for its "Z" shape and travels through a peninsula encompassed by Prince Edward County. Sailing events during the 1976 Olympic Games were held on this lake's port city of Kingston, and other cities on it include Oshawa and St. Catharines. This lake extends from the city of Hamilton to the Thousand Islands archipelago, also including the city of Mississauga on its shores. The Niagara River feeds, for ten points, what easternmost of the Great Lakes?

ANSWER: Lake **Ontario**

BONUS: Mississauga includes this airport, which serves Toronto, within its city limits. It is named for a Nobel Peace Prize-winning Prime Minister of Canada.

ANSWER: Toronto **Pearson** International Airport (accept **CYYZ**)

(8) This city contains the Plaza de toros de Acho and the National University of San Marcos, the oldest bullring and university in the Americas. This city was occupied after the Battle of Miraflores in the War of the Pacific, and it is served by the port of Callao [[KYE-yow]]. José de San Martín declared the independence of a certain country in this city in 1821, and it was a major export point of a certain type of bean. Founded by Francisco Pizarro, for ten points, this is what capital city of Peru?

ANSWER: **Lima** (accept **Lima** beans)

BONUS: The War of the Pacific was fought over a Bolivian territorial claim on this coastal desert, home to the city of Antofagasta.

ANSWER: **Atacama** Desert

Third Quarter

The categories are:

1. Minnesota
2. Norway
3. Middle East
4. Pacific Islands

Minnesota

Concerning the geography of the state of Minnesota, name the...

- (1) Geological material that includes Minnesota's 3.6 billion-year old gneiss, an example of its metamorphic form.

ANSWER: **rock** (accept **stone** and clear-knowledge equivalents)

- (2) Most populous city, home to the Mall of America and Target Field.

ANSWER: **Minneapolis**

- (3) Lake that borders the Keweenaw Peninsula and is north of Wisconsin and Michigan.

ANSWER: Lake **Superior**

- (4) Number of lakes in the state motto, though the actual number is more than 14 thousand.

ANSWER: **ten thousand**

- (5) River on Minnesota's western border, with a name shared by a river traversing northern Louisiana and Texas.

ANSWER: **Red** River of the North

- (6) Fifth-largest city, at the westernmost end of the Great Lakes.

ANSWER: **Duluth**

- (7) Small exclave that is separated from the rest of the state by the Lake of the Woods and borders Manitoba.

ANSWER: **Northwest Angle** (or **Angle Township**; prompt on "The Angle")

- (8) Geologic shield forming the North American craton, of which Eagle Mountain, Minnesota's highest point, is a part.

ANSWER: **Canadian** Shield (or **Laurentian** Shield; or **Laurentian** Plateau)

Norway

Concerning the geography of Norway, name the...

- (1) Bodies of persistent, moving ice, common in northern Norway and Arctic regions.

ANSWER: **glaciers**

- (2) Region of northern Europe that includes Norway, Sweden, and Denmark.

ANSWER: **Scandinavia** (or **Scandinavian** Peninsula)

- (3) Most populous city and capital of Norway, home to the Royal Palace and the Akershus [[AH-kehrrs-hooss]] Fortress.

ANSWER: **Oslo**

- (4) Sea that borders Norway, Denmark, and Great Britain.

ANSWER: **North** Sea

- (5) Arctic archipelago, previously called Spitsbergen and governed from Longyearbyen.

ANSWER: **Svalbard**

- (6) "City of Seven Mountains," the country's second-most populous.

ANSWER: **Bergen**

- (7) Indigenous people of Norway, Sweden, and Finland, historically known as Laplanders.

ANSWER: **Sámi**

- (8) Dependency of Norway in the South Atlantic, the world's most remote island.

ANSWER: **Bouvet** [[BOO-veh]] Island (accept phonetic pronunciations)

Middle East

Concerning the Middle East, name the...

(1) Liquid fossil fuel, eighty percent of the world's accessible reserves of which are found in the Middle East.

ANSWER: **petroleum** (or **crude**; or **oil**)

(2) Majority religion of the Middle East, founded by Muhammad.

ANSWER: **Islam** (accept **Muslim**; accept word forms)

(3) City claimed by Palestine as its capital, sacred to Jews, Muslims, and Christians.

ANSWER: **Jerusalem**

(4) Largest city in the United Arab Emirates, home to supertall skyscrapers like the Burj Khalifa.

ANSWER: **Dubai** (accept pronunciation as [[dee-BAY]])

(5) Kingdom in the Persian Gulf, made up of fifty natural and 33 artificial islands.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Bahrain** (or Mamlakat al **Bahrayn**)

(6) Triangular desert in southern Israel, bordering the Sinai Peninsula.

ANSWER: **Negev**

(7) Arabic term referring to a river valley, found throughout Saudi Arabia, which has no permanent rivers.

ANSWER: **wadis**

(8) Roman emperor who has given an alternate name to the Sea of Galilee since the first century A.D.

ANSWER: **Tiberius** (accept Sea of **Tiberius**)

Pacific Islands

Concerning islands in the Pacific Ocean, name the...

(1) U.S. state that is governed from Honolulu.

ANSWER: **Hawaii**

(2) East Asian island country with its capital at Tokyo.

ANSWER: **Japan** (or **Nihon**-koku; or **Nippon**-koku)

(3) Country that is home to the Maori people, with major cities at Auckland and Wellington.

ANSWER: **New Zealand** (or **Aotearoa**)

(4) Line between the poles, which forms a boundary between calendar days and once split Kiribati [[KEE-ree-bass]].

ANSWER: **International Date** Line (prompt on partial answers or "IDL")

(5) Country including Upolu and Savai'i, which shares a similarly named archipelago with an American territory.

ANSWER: Independent State of **Samoa** (or Malo Sa'oloto Tuto'atasi o **Samoa**; accept **Samoa**an Archipelago; do NOT accept or prompt on "American Samoa")

(6) Country that includes most of the Caroline Islands and is divided into four states across 1700 miles, northeast of New Guinea.

ANSWER: Federated States of **Micronesia**

(7) French collectivity with unique *sui generis* status, given through the 1998 Nouméa Accord.

ANSWER: **New Caledonia**

(8) Largest island in the Bismarck Archipelago of Papua New Guinea, named by explorer William Dampier in 1700.

ANSWER: **New Britian** (or **Nova Britannia**)

Fourth Quarter

(1) **This river passes through the cities of Dibrugarh and Guwahati. This river is the easternmost to originate near Mount Kailash, though its upper reaches are called the Yarlung (+) Tsangpo. This braided river is the largest tributary of the Padma, entering it north of Dhaka, and cuts a southerly route through Bangladesh. Along with the (*) Ganges, this river forms a delta north of the Bay of Bengal.** For ten points, name this river that crosses the Himalayas from Tibet through northeast India.

ANSWER: **Brahmaputra** (or **Jamuna**; accept **Yarlung** Tsangpo before mentioned)

(2) **Although it is located nowhere near Europe, the smallest major one of these features is named for a Greek sailor who sailed for Philip the Second of Spain. The boundary between these regions can be (+) divergent, convergent, or transform, and the interactions between them are governed by mechanisms like subduction, continental drift, and seafloor spreading. The theory that explains the movement of these regions is known as (*) tectonics.** For ten points, name the large, rigid segments that compose the Earth's lithosphere.

ANSWER: tectonic **plates**

(3) **This country's largest ethnic group, sometimes called the Jieng, live in towns like Mangalla-Bor and Renk within the Bahr el Ghazal region. The (+) Dinka are native to this country, whose official language is English, while over 60 indigenous languages are widely spoken, including Bari, and Zande [[ZAN-day]]. This country's highest point is Kinyeti, located in the Imatong Mountains. (*)** For ten points, name this most recently formed country in the world, which is governed from Juba.

ANSWER: Republic of **South Sudan**

(4) **One model explaining variations in this concept is the Rank-Size Rule, while another links it to economic development in the form of the Demographic Transition Model. The inverse of this measure per unit of (+) arable land often highlights food security concerns in developing regions. The country in the world with the lowest value for this measure is (*) Mongolia, while the highest value belongs to Monaco.** For ten points, name this basic demographic metric calculated as the number of people per unit of land area.

ANSWER: **population density** (accept **number of people per square mile (or kilometer)** or equivalents before the last sentence; do NOT accept "population" alone)

(5) **This ethnicity's center in Queens is located along Northern Boulevard in the Auburndale and Murray Hill neighborhoods. This ethnicity makes up the largest demographic of Fort (+) Lee and Palisades Park, New Jersey. Eighth and Irolo Streets form the center of this ethnicity in LA, where the 1992 riots began after (*) Soon Ja Du shot Latasha Harlins. In Manhattan, karaoke bars and signs in Hangul line the streets of a "town" named after, for ten points, what ethnicity of immigrants from a peninsula containing Seoul?**

ANSWER: **Korean** (or South **Korean**)

(6) **In Guilin, China, this type of topography produces a set of tall, eroded rocks of the "tower" type which superficially resemble mountains. Cross Cave in (+) Slovenia is located among fields of this topography, which enables the formation of subterranean lakes and rivers. This topography's namesake springs frequently occur in the Dinaric Alps of the (*) Balkans, with rivers emerging from dissolved holes in carbonate rocks. For ten points, name this topography created by the dissolving of limestone.**

ANSWER: **karst** topography

(7) **This non-Armenian ethnic group was called "Our Smallest Ally" by a British pastor for their fight against the Ottoman Empire, who killed many of them in a massacre called the Sayfo, especially in the Hakkari region. This ethnic group speaks a language also known as Suret or (+) Chaldean, a Neo-Aramaic language, and Nineveh was the capital of this ethnic group's historic empire, which held (*) Ashur as an important god. For ten points, name this Christian ethnic group that presently inhabits northern Iraq and southern Turkey.**

ANSWER: **Assyrians** (or **Sūrāyē**; or **Suryoye**; accept **ʾĀtōrāyē**)

(8) **This city contains the Mandelieu Space Center, the largest satellite production center in Europe, and administers the Lérins Islands, consisting of Île Sainte-Marguerite and Île Saint-Honorat. This city, bordering on Antibes, contains the art deco Hôtel (+) Martinez on its Promenade de la Croisette, which passes by its Palais des Festivals et des Congrès. Located in the western part of (*) Alpes-Maritimes is, for ten points, what French Riviera resort famed for its film festival held every May?**

ANSWER: **Cannes**

Extra Question

(1) **This country's flag displays two columns which represent the Pillars of Hercules. The Alboran Sea separates this country from the cities of (+) Melilla and Ceuta, which it controls on the northern coast of Africa, and this country, home to the region of Andalusia, includes resorts such as Málaga and Alicante. The British territory of (*) Gibraltar borders this country's southern coastline. For ten points, name this country occupying most of the Iberian Peninsula, governed from Madrid.**

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Spain** (accept Reino de **Espana**)

BONUS: This skyscraper built in the Great Depression was the tallest in the world until the 1970s, and it shares its name with New York state's nickname.

ANSWER: **Empire State** Building