

# Geography Bee One - Round 2

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## Round 2 tossups

(1) This country includes the limestone coral island of Caye Caulker. This country's Cayo Region is home to the ancient Mayan ruins at Xunantunich [[shoo-nahn-TOO-nitch]]. This country's natural attractions include a giant marine sinkhole called the Great Blue Hole. This is the only country in Central America whose official language is English. For the point, name this country formerly known as British Honduras, whose capital is Belmopan.

ANSWER: **Belize**

(2) The Thunder Dragon Druk is depicted on this country's national flag. This country is home to the cliffside Tiger's Nest monastery. This country also is home to Gangkhar Puensum, the tallest unclimbed mountain in the world. This country, whose national language is Dzongkha, is ruled by the Wangchuck dynasty. For the point, name this small Himalayan monarchy whose capital is Thimphu

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Bhutan**

(3) Major cities on this island include Kupang and Baucau. This island, the largest of the Outer Banda Islands, has its highest point at Ramelau. The exclave of Oecusse [[WEH-CYUSE]] lies on the western part of this island. The eastern half of this island was colonized by Portugal following the establishment of the capital city of Dili. For the point, name this Southeast Asian island split between Indonesia and a namesake country.

ANSWER: **Timor**

(4) One feature with this name is home to the Deux Mamelles, a pair of volcanoes whose name means "two treats." A country with this name is divided into the Barlavento and Sotavento Islands. That country of this name also includes the island of Pogo. The westernmost point on continental Africa has this name. For the point, give this name shared by a peninsula in Senegal and an island country whose capital is Praia.

ANSWER: Republic of **Cape Verde** (or Republica de **Cabo Verde**)

(5) The shores of this body of water were formerly the site of the cities of Nguimi [[NGWEE-mee]] and Bol. One proposal to restore this body of water was the Transqua Project, which would have redirected water from the Ubangi River. This Sahel lake has lost over 95% of its historic volume. For the point, name this rapidly drying-up African lake which shares its name with a country governed from N'Djamena [[un-jah-MAY-nah]].

ANSWER: Lake **Chad**

(6) According to local legend, these objects were transported to their current location by being "walked." By the mid-1800s, the only examples of these objects to have not been toppled were at Rano Raraku. Many of these objects were originally topped with a *pukao*, a red hat-like object which may have represented a chieftain's topknot. For the point, name these head-shaped monoliths created by the Rapa Nui people of Easter Island.

ANSWER: **Mo'ai** (prompt on descriptive answers of head statues on Easter Island)

(7) The city of Kuching is on this island and serves as the capital of the Sarawak State. This island's northern tip consists of the Sabah State, and the city of Bandar Seri Begawan is the capital of a sultanate located entirely on this island. For the point, name this third largest island in the world, which is divided between Malaysia, Indonesia, and Brunei.

ANSWER: **Borneo** (or **Kalimantan**)

(8) Near the town of Sankt Gore, this river wraps around the Lorelei Rock. This river flows through Lake Constance, where it forms an inland delta. This river originates in Lake Tomasee in Switzerland and discharges in the Netherlands. Major cities along this river include Cologne and Dusseldorf. For the point, name this European river which forms the border between France and Germany.

ANSWER: **Rhine** River

(9) This state is sometimes known as the Battle Born State for achieving statehood during the U.S. Civil War. An annual festival featuring the burning of a wooden effigy is hosted at a temporary city in this state's Black Rock Desert. This state's largest city is served by McCarran International Airport and is home to many casinos, including the Venetian and Caesars Palace. For the point, name this western U.S. state whose capital is Carson City.

ANSWER: **Nevada**

(10) The building of one of these structures on the uninhabited island of Märket led to a territorial dispute between Finland and Sweden. The tallest brick example of these structures in the United States is located at Cape Hatteras. One of these structures in ancient Alexandria was known as the Pharos. For the point, name these towers which shine out to sea in order to prevent shipwrecks.

ANSWER: **lighthouses**

(11) The Qaraqum Canal diverts water away from this body of water to assist with the local cotton industry. This lake receives water from the Syr Darya and Amu Darya rivers. Rebirth Island was formerly located within this lake, but is now connected to the mainland. For the point, name this mostly dried-up Central Asian lake, located to the east of the Caspian Sea.

ANSWER: **Aral** Sea

(12) This body's inland-most portion is the Samborombón Bay, and this body of water's most navigable portion is called the Canal Punto Indio. This body of water forms from the confluence of the Parana and Uruguay Rivers. Capital cities along this body of water include Montevideo and Buenos Aires. For the point, name this large South American estuary which forms part of the border between Uruguay and Argentina.

ANSWER: Rio de la **Plata** (accept River **Plate**)

(13) This nation's island of Savai'i is home to its highest point, Mt. Silisili. The town of Tafuna is the largest settlement of one territory in this archipelago which is split by the International Date Line and contains the islands of Upolu and Tutuila. For the point, name this archipelago, which is split into an American territory governed from Pago Pago [[PEN-goh PEN-goh]] and an independent namesake country governed from Apia.

ANSWER: Independent State of **Samoa**

(14) This mountain, which lies on the border of the Agri and Iğdır Provinces, was first ascended by Friedrich Parrot [[pah-ROH]] and Khachatur Abovian. Despite lying outside of its borders, the Armenian Coat of Arms depicts this mountain which is also used as a symbol for Greater Armenia. For the point, name this highest mountain in Turkey which, according to the Bible, was the location on which Noah's Ark landed following the Great Flood.

ANSWER: Mount **Ararat**

(15) This city's Vondelpark is home to a Picasso statue that depicts a bird but is known to locals as "The Fish." The coffeeshops of this city are often also legal cannabis dispensaries. This city's circular canal system has earned it the nickname "the Venice of the North." Home to the Anne Frank House, for the point, name this city which, unlike The Hague, is the constitutional capital of the Netherlands.

ANSWER: **Amsterdam**

(16) This country's Mopti Region is home to the Hombori Commune. Tuareg Rebels in this country's north are fighting to establish independence for the Azawad region. This country's major cities include Koutiala and Sikasso, and its capital city is Bamako. For the point, name this West African country which takes its name from a medieval kingdom ruled by Sundiata Keita and Mansa Musa.

ANSWER: Republic of **Mali**

(17) This archipelago's highest point is Makushin Volcano, which is contained in the Fox Islands. This archipelago contains the only land in the continental U.S. to have been occupied by Japan during World War Two. This archipelago's largest island is Attu, and while under Russian control these islands were known as the Catherine Archipelago. For the point, name this chain of islands off the southwest coast of Alaska.

ANSWER: **Aleutian** Islands (accept **Aleutians**)

(18) One of these places in London's Brampton District is named for Queen Victoria and Prince Albert. One of these places located in Bilbao, Spain consists of curved stainless steel wings and was designed by Frank Gehry. The Tate Modern is a popular one of these places in London. For the point, name these buildings used to display aesthetic creations, which include several commissioned by the Guggenheim Foundation.

ANSWER: **art museums** (prompt on "museum" or specific museums)

(19) This river seasonally reverses between receiving water from and feeding the Tonle Sap. While passing through the Champasak Falls, this river passes over the Khone [[KOHN]] Phapheng Falls. Tributaries of this river include the Mun and Nam Khan. Cities along this river include Vientiane and Phnom Penh. For the point, name this Southeast Asian river which discharges in southern Vietnam.

ANSWER: **Mekong** River

(20) This state contains the entire length of the Conchos River, and this state's portion of the Sierra Madre Occidental mountains includes the Copper Canyon system. This state's northern border is formed by New Mexico and Texas, and it lies to the east of Sonora. This state's largest city is Ciudad Juarez [[syee-yoo-DAHD HWAH-rez]]. For the point, name this state in Mexico, the largest by area, which shares its name with a small breed of dog.

ANSWER: **Chihuahua** [[chee-WAH-wah]]

(21) Part of this river discharges into the Rann of Kutch salt marshes. While flowing through Tibet, this river is known as Sengge Zangbo. This river is dammed to create the Tarbela Reservoir, and the "Dancing Girl" sculpture was found in this river's ancient city of Mohenjo Daro. For the point, name this south Asian river which lends its name to the Harappan civilization of Pakistan and India.

ANSWER: **Indus** River

(22) One island governed by this country is separated from the mainland by the Chacao Channel and has its capital at Castro. This country's Aysén Region includes Magdalena Island. This country's southernmost region is governed from the city of Punta Arenas. The flag of this nation is very similar to the flag of Texas, except that the blue field is only in the upper left corner. For the point, name this narrow South American country whose capital is Santiago.

ANSWER: Republic of **Chile**

(23) This island contains the River Suir [[SHOOR]], whose mouth is near the town of Waterford. This island's longest river is the River Shannon, which discharges into the Atlantic Ocean near the city of Limerick. This island's north is home to the historical region of Ulster, which roughly corresponds to the portion of this island currently governed by the United Kingdom. For the point, name this island, home to the cities of Belfast and Dublin.

ANSWER: **Ireland** (or **Eire**)

(24) The outer edge of this site contains 36 chalk pits called "Aubrey Holes." Despite this site's name, archaeologists believe it once contained a ring of timber posts around 3000 BC. During the Summer Solstice, the sun rises over this structure's Heel Stone. For the point, name this prehistoric monument in Wiltshire, England, which consists of rings of upright stones.

ANSWER: **Stonehenge**

(25) The largest of these geographical features in the world by volume is Sơn Đoòng [[sun-DAHNG]] in Vietnam. The "Mammoth" example of these geographical features in central Kentucky is the world's longest. Lascaux [[lahs-COH]], a complex of these geographical features in France, is home to over 600 paintings dating to the Upper Paleolithic era. For the point, name these geographical features often formed by dissolving limestone with acidic groundwater.

ANSWER: **caves**

(26) A former British colony claimed by this country runs a de facto independent government from the city of Hargeisa. The breakaway region of Puntland is located along this country's northeast coast. This country is separated from Yemen by the Gulf of Aden. For the point, name this country on the Horn of Africa, whose capital city is Mogadishu.

ANSWER: Federal Republic of **Somalia**

(27) The largest lake in this country is Thorisvatn, and this country is also the location of the Blue Lagoon spa in a lava field near Grindavik. This country's waterfalls include Skogafoss and Gullfoss. This country is governed by the Althing, the oldest existing parliament in the world. Separated from Greenland by the Davis Strait, for the point, name this northern European island nation whose capital is Reykjavik.

ANSWER: **Iceland**

(28) This country contains Mount Damavand, Asia's highest volcano, within its Alborz Mountains. This country's western border roughly follows the Zagros Mountains. This country's largest island is Qeshm [[GEH-shm]], which grants it control of the Strait of Hormuz. This is the largest and most populous Shia-majority country in the world. For the point, name this country, formerly known as Persia, whose capital is Tehran.

ANSWER: Islamic Republic of **Iran** (accept **Persia** before mentioned)

(29) This region was connected to the Gulf of Mexico by the pre-Columbian Mud Lake Canal. This region is passed through by the Shark and Harney Rivers and is the only place on earth where crocodiles and alligators naturally coexist. For the point, name this "River of Grass," a protected wetland, south of Big Cypress National Preserve and Lake Okeechobee in southern Florida.

ANSWER: **Everglades** National Park

(30) The city of Sukhumi lies along this body of water and serves as the capital of the unrecognized breakaway state of Abkhazia [[ab-KAH-zyuh]]. The disputed Tuzla Island lies along the northern banks of this body of water within the Kerch Strait. In 2014, Russia invaded and annexed a peninsula along this body of water's northern shore. For the point, name this inland sea located south of Ukraine and north of Turkey.

ANSWER: **Black** Sea

**Extra Question**

(1) Plains currently covered by this body of water are reported by Rabbinical sources to have been the location of the cities of Sodom and Gomorrah. This body of water lends its name to a collection of ancient Jewish scrolls found in the Qumran [[KOOM-RON]] Caves. This lake is the site of the lowest land elevation on Earth. For the point, name this extremely salty lake on the border of Jordan, Palestine, and Israel.

ANSWER: **Dead** Sea (accept Sea of **Salt**; accept **Buhayrat**; accept **Bahret**; accept **Birket Lut**)