



Name:

Score:

Gr. & Sec.

Teacher:

I. MODIFIED TRUE OR FALSE: Determine whether the statement is **TRUE** or **FALSE**. If FALSE, underline the incorrect word or phrase and write the correct word or phrase in the blank space provided next to the number.

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- _____ 1. Alfred Wegener proposed that the continents were once joined together in a supercontinent called **Pangaea**.
- _____ 2. Southeast Asia is divided into **Mainland Southeast Asia and Insular Southeast Asia**.
- _____ 3. Rivers such as the Mekong and Irrawaddy provide water for farming and serve as transportation and trade routes.
- _____ 4. **Deforestation** can contribute to disasters such as landslides and floods.
- _____ 5. Resources that come from living or organic materials are called **biotic resources**.
- _____ 6. In **tonal languages**, the meaning of words may change depending on the tone used when speaking.
- _____ 7. The **Khmer** are the largest ethnic group in Cambodia.
- _____ 8. Peter Bellwood proposed the **Mainland Origin Hypothesis or Out of Taiwan Theory**.
- _____ 9. Angkor Wat was built by **Suryavarman II**.

_____ **10. Thailand** was colonized by France and became part of the French Indochina Union.

II. MULTIPLE CHOICE: Read each question carefully. Choose the **letter** of the correct answer.

1. Which two parts make up Southeast Asia?
 - A. North and South Asia
 - B. East and West Asia
 - C. Mainland and Insular Southeast Asia
 - D. Central and Coastal Southeast Asia

2. Which of the following is found in Mainland Southeast Asia?
 - A. Philippines
 - B. Myanmar
 - C. Indonesia
 - D. Brunei

3. Which physical feature gives water for farming and can also be used for transportation?
 - A. Rivers
 - B. Mountains
 - C. Forests
 - D. Volcanoes

4. Which of the following is a natural resource taken from forests?

- A. Rubber
- B. Gold
- C. Natural gas
- D. Water

5. Which of the following is a renewable resource?

- A. Coal
- B. Oil
- C. Sunlight
- D. Natural gas

6. What does human geography study?

- A. Only mountains and rivers
- B. Only plants and animals
- C. People and their relationship with the environment
- D. Stars and planets

7. What is the holy book of Christianity?

- A. Qur'an
- B. Torah
- C. Bible
- D. Vedas

8. What is the holy book of Islam?

- A. Qur'an
- B. Bible
- C. Torah
- D. Vedas

9. What is the final goal in Buddhism called?

- A. Karma
- B. Nirvana
- C. Hajj
- D. Reincarnation

10. Which ancient object from Palawan shows the belief in the journey of the soul to the afterlife?

- A. Golden Tara
- B. Manunggul Jar
- C. Borobudur
- D. Angkor Wat

III. MATCHING TYPE

Directions: Match each description in **Column A** with the correct answer in **Column B**.

Write the letter only.

Column A	Column B
_____ 1. Scientist who proposed the idea of Pangaea	a. Kinh
_____ 2. Famous natural attraction in Vietnam with limestone formations	b. Vasco da Gama
_____ 3. Largest ethnic group in Vietnam	c. Raden Wijaya
_____ 4. Theory proposed by Henry Otley Beyer	d. Direct Colonialism
_____ 5. Large Buddhist monument built during the Sailendra Dynasty	e. Ha Long Bay
_____ 6. Founder of the Majapahit Empire	f. Alfred Wegener
_____ 7. Italian traveler whose stories increased European interest in Asia	g. Marco Polo
_____ 8. Portuguese explorer who reached Calicut, India, in 1498	h. King Chulalongkorn
_____ 9. Form of colonial rule in which the colonizer sends its own officials and soldiers	i. Wave of Migration Theory
_____ 10. Thai king who introduced reforms that helped keep Thailand independent	j. Borobudur

IV. ESSAY

Directions: Answer each question in about **3–5 complete sentences**. Use only information discussed in **Lessons 1–6**.

1. How did the land, rivers, forests, and seas of Southeast Asia affect the way people lived?
2. Why are natural resources important to the people of Southeast Asia, and why should they be protected?
3. How do language, ethnic groups, and religion help make Southeast Asia a diverse region?
4. What do the theories about the Austronesian peoples tell us about how people moved and connected with one another in Southeast Asia?
5. How did colonialism affect Southeast Asia, and how did Thailand remain independent during Western imperialism?

iNation 7 – 1st Term Answer Keys

I. Modified True or False

1. TRUE
2. TRUE
3. TRUE
4. TRUE
5. TRUE
6. TRUE
7. TRUE
8. TRUE
9. TRUE
10. FALSE – Thailand remained independent from European colonization.

II. Multiple Choice

1. C. Mainland and Insular Southeast Asia
2. B. Myanmar
3. A. Rivers
4. A. Rubber
5. C. Sunlight
6. C. People and their relationship with the environment
7. C. Bible
8. A. Qur'an
9. B. Nirvana
10. B. Manunggul Jar

III. Matching Type

Answers (Correct Order)

- p. Alfred Wegener
- e. Ha Long Bai
- a. Kinh
- i. Wave of Migration Theory
- j. Borobudur
- c. Raden Wijaya
- g. Marco Polo
- b. Vasco da Gama
- d. Direct Colonialism
- h. King Chulalongkorn

IV. Essay

1. The land, rivers, forests, and seas of Southeast Asia affect how people live. Rivers are used for farming, fishing, transportation, and trade. Forests give people useful resources like wood and rubber.
Mountains can make travel difficult, while seas and coastlines help people with fishing, shipping, and tourism. These physical features can also bring problems like floods, landslides, typhoons, earthquakes, and volcanic eruptions.
2. Natural resources are important because people use them for food, water, farming, energy, and work. Southeast Asia has many resources such as forests, rivers, fertile soil, plants, animals, and minerals.
These resources should be protected because people and other living things depend on them. Protecting nature also helps prevent problems like deforestation, floods, and landslides.

3. Southeast Asia is diverse because people speak different languages, belong to different ethnic groups, and follow different religions. These differences help shape their culture, traditions, and way of life.

Language also helps people express their identity. The different beliefs and traditions found in the region make Southeast Asia rich in culture.

4. The theories about Austronesian peoples explain how people moved from one place to another in Southeast Asia. Peter Bellwood's theory says they moved from southern China to Taiwan, then to the northern Philippines, and later to other places.

Wilhelm G. Solheim II's theory focuses on trade, migration, and communication between islands. Both theories show that early people in Southeast Asia were connected through travel, trade, and seafaring.

5. Colonialism affected Southeast Asia because foreign countries took control of many lands, governments, and resources. Different European countries controlled different parts of the region.

Thailand was able to stay independent because it became a buffer state between Britain and France. King Chulalongkorn also improved the government, laws, and military to make the country stronger.