

Winter Geography Bee - Round 2 (M/E)

Round 2 Tossups

(1) This country's only active volcano is located on Jan Mayen [[yahn MY-en]] Island. This country claims the Antarctic territory of Queen Maud Land. This country's unpopulated sub-Antarctic territories include the islands of Peter I [[the first]] and Bouvet [[boo-VEH]]. This country's largest island is administered from Longyearbyen, and that island is part of this country's archipelago of Svalbard. For the point, name this Scandinavian country, known for its extensive fjords.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Norway** (accept Kongeriket **Norge**; or Kongeriket **Noreg**; or **Norgga** gonagasriika; or **Vuona** gånågisriikk; or **Nöörjen** gånkarïjhke; or **Norjan** kuninkhaanvaltakunta)

(2) This city's flag depicts five stars over a lotus and a stylized version of the Governor Nobre de Carvalho Bridge. Before its 2018 closure, this city was home to the Canidrome [[KAY-nih-drome], the only greyhound racing track in Asia. Casinos such as the Grand Lisboa and the Golden Dragon give this city its nickname of the "Monte Carlo of the Orient." For the point, name this city, a special administrative region of China and former Portuguese colony.

ANSWER: **Macau** (or **Macao**; accept **Macao** Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China or **MSAR**)

(3) This country's highest point is the collapsed volcano Deriba [[deh-REE-bah]] Caldera. With its northern neighbor, this country disputes control over Bir Tawil and the Halaib [[hah-lah-EEB]] Triangle. A 2019 coup in this country led to the appointment of Abdalla Hamdok [[hahm-DOHK]], who was sworn in by a Coptic priest, as prime minister. This country's eastern Darfur region has been the subject of several civil conflicts. For the point, name this African country located south of Egypt, whose capital is Khartoum.

ANSWER: Republic of the **Sudan** (or Jumhuriyat as-**Sudan**; accept North **Sudan**)

(4) The Jaffna peninsula forms the northern part of this country, which is separated from its northern neighbor by the Palk Strait and the Gulf of Mannar. The Temple of the Tooth Relic is a religiously important site in this country's central city of Kandy. The Sigiriya [[sih-GIH-ree-yah]] ancient rock fortress in this country was built by a king who shifted his capital from Anuradhapura [[AH-noo-rahd-hah-POO-rah]]. For the point, name this island nation in the Indian Ocean which used to be called Ceylon.

ANSWER: Democratic Socialist Republic of **Sri Lanka** (accept **Ceylon** before mentioned)

(5) This country's Taraba State includes the Mambilla [[mahm-BEE-lah]] Plateau, which crosses the border as the Bamenda Highlands of neighboring Cameroon. This country's capital city is located inside the Middle Belt, an area that divides this country into an Islamic north and a Christian south. In 1967, this country's southeastern region declared independence as the Republic of Biafra [[bee-AH-frah]]. For the point, name this most-populous African country whose largest city is Lagos [[LAH-gohss]].

ANSWER: Federal Republic of **Nigeria**

(6) This structure is crossed by the Al-Salam Bridge and the Ahmed Hamdi Tunnel. A salt pan was turned into the Great Bitter Lake by the creation of this structure, whose northern end is near Port Said [[sah-YEED]]. In March 2021, the ship *Ever Green* obstructed this waterway for nearly one week. The function of this structure was preceded by the ancient "Canal of the Pharaohs." For the point, name this canal that links the Red Sea to the Mediterranean, located in Egypt.

ANSWER: **Suez** Canal (or Qanātu s-**Suways**)

(7) This country's major ethnic groups are the Indigenous Sharchops in the East and the latter arriving Ngalops in the West. This country is home to the Gangkhar Puensum [[PWEN-soom]], the world's highest unclimbed mountain. This country is home to Paro Taktsang [[TAKT-sahng]], a Vajrayana monastery also called Tiger's Nest. The Paro Valley was the main route for Buddhism to be introduced to this country from Tibet. For the point, name this Himalayan kingdom governed from Thimphu.

ANSWER: Kingdom of **Bhutan** (or **Druk Gyalkhap**; or **Druk Yul**)

(8) Two countries dispute an inlet of the sea called the Gulf of Piran. Lake Vrana is located on the island of Cres [[KRESS]] within this sea, which is illegal to swim in to protect the freshwater source. The Gargano Peninsula, which is in the northern reaches of the Apulia Region, juts into this body of water. The Strait of Otranto separates this sea from the Ionian Sea. For the point, name this sea off the eastern coast of Italy, an arm of the Mediterranean.

ANSWER: **Adriatic** Sea (accept Mare **Adriatico**)

(9) This city's tallest skyscraper is a spiraling building designed by Jun Xia [[JOON SHYAH]] and completed in 2014. This city is home to the first triple collection of "supertall" buildings, which include the Jin Mao Tower and the Oriental Pearl Tower. This city's historical center is called Puxi [[POO SHEE]] and is separated from the newer Pudong region. For the point, name this city on the mouth of the Yangtze River, the most populous city-proper in China.

ANSWER: **Shanghai**

(10) While looking for survivors of the Mutiny on the H.M.S. *Bounty*, the *Pandora* found this nation's northernmost island of Rotuma. A monument to the most prolific cannibal of all time, a chief named Ratu Udre Udre, can be found on this group's island of Viti Levu. An aquifer in Yaqara [[yah-KAH-rah]] in this nation provides the water for a namesake company. For the point, name this South Pacific island nation with capital at Suva.

ANSWER: Republic of **Fiji** (accept Matanitu Tugalala o **Viti** before mentioned; accept **Fiji** Gaṇarājya)

(11) The Fortezza [[for-TET-sah]] citadel is found in this island's city of Rethymno [[ret-HIM-noh]]. The Asterousia [[ah-steh-ROO-syah]] Mountains are located on the southern portion of this island, whose highest point is Mount Ida. This island is linked to the rest of the world by the Daskalogiannis [[dah-skah-loh-YAH-niss]] Airport in Chania KAH-nyah]]. This island is home to a site at which Arthur Evans uncovered tablets written in Linear A. This island is home to Knossos [[kuh-NAH-sohs]], an ancient Minoan site. Heraklion [[heh-RAH-klēe-on]] is the capital of, for the point, what largest Greek island?

ANSWER: **Crete** (or **Krētē**)

(12) A statue in this city memorializes Sanjaasurengiin [[san-JAH-soo-ren-geen]] Zorig, also known as the "Golden Swallow of Democracy." The Tuul River flows through this capital city, the site of the Gandan Monastery, which was closed after a Stalin-influenced puppet government shutdown which killed fifteen thousand monks. The largest equestrian statue in the world which depicts national hero Genghis Khan sits outside of, for the point, what East Asian city?

ANSWER: **Ulaanbaatar** (or **Ulan Bator**)

(13) This lake's two sections are connected by the Strait of Tiquina [[tee-KWEE-nah]]. On this lake, The Gate of the Sun was constructed by the Tiwanaku [[tee-wah-NAH-koo]] culture. This lake was once used for agriculture by the Aymara [["eye"-MAH-rah]] people. The Ramis [[RAH-meess]] and Coata [[KWAH-tah]] Rivers flow into this lake in the Altiplano [[al-tee-PLAH-noh]] basin, whose primary outflow is the Desaguadero [[deh-sah-gwah-DEH-roh]] River. The highest navigable lake in the world is, for the point, what Andean lake on the Peruvian-Bolivian border?

ANSWER: Lake **Titicaca**

(14) The narrowest portion of a body of water named after this territory is formed by the distance between Punta de Tarifa and Point Cires [[SEE-rehs]]. La Línea de la Concepción is the closest city to this territory, whose most populous community is Westside. The only wild monkey population in Europe is the few hundred Barbary macaques [[mah-KAHKS]] found in this territory at its namesake "Rock." For the point, name this British Overseas Territory at the southern tip of the Iberian Peninsula, bordered by Spain.

ANSWER: **Gibraltar** (accept Rock of **Gibraltar**)

(15) A freshwater complex of these structures known as the Baie Fine [[BAY-FIN]] is located in Southern Ontario. Small rocky islands located within these structures are known as skerries. The longest example of these structures is the Scoresby Sund in Greenland. A group of these structures named for the Kenai Peninsula names a national park in Alaska. For the point, name these long, narrow inlets formed by glaciers, which cover the shores of Scandinavia.

ANSWER: **Fjords** (prompt on "Inlets" and similar answers before mentioned)

(16) Major waterways on this island include the Caroni and Ortoire [[or-TWAR]] Rivers. This island, which sits north of the Boca del Serpiente [[ser-PYEN-teh]], is separated from a neighboring country to the west by the Mouth of the Dragon. This island's western shore is dominated by the Gulf of Paria, which is home to the city of Port-of-Spain. This island, which lies off the coast of Venezuela, is the southernmost of the West Indies. For the point, name this Caribbean island that forms the main landmass of a country with Tobago.

ANSWER: **Trinidad** (accept **Trinidad** and Tobago)

(17) The running aground of the *Jia Yong* in the Great Keppel Island led to oil spilling into this ecological region in 2010. The northern end of this region is located near the Cape York Peninsula by the Torres Strait. Nitrogen run-off along the Fitzroy and Brisbane Rivers has led to eutrophication in this region which is home to ten percent of the world's fish species. For the point, name this large reef system off the coast of Eastern Australia.

ANSWER: **Great Barrier Reef**

(18) Albert Mathieu-Favier's [[fah-VYAYS]] proposal for this project featured ventilation chimneys and the construction of an island on the Varne Bank. William Shakespeare names a private stop along this structure near Folkestone. Migrants attempting to cross from mainland Europe populated the Calais [[kal-AY]] Jungle near this structure, which connects end-to-end with the high-speed railway lines of the LGV Nord and High Speed One. For the point, name this 30-mile tunnel that connects England and France by rail.

ANSWER: **Chunnel** (accept **Channel Tunnel**; accept Le **tunnel sous la Manche**; prompt on descriptive answers)

(19) Strategically important islands in this body of water include the Greater and Lesser Tunbs and Qeshm [[keh-SHUM]] Island. The Highway of Death was the nickname for a roadway during a war named for this body of water. Through the Shatt al-Arab, the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers drain into this body of water. This body of water is linked to the Indian Ocean by the Strait of Hormuz [[hor-MOOZ]] and Gulf of Oman. For the point, name this body of water that separates the Arabian Peninsula from Iran.

ANSWER: **Persian Gulf** (accept Xalij-e **Fârs**)

(20) According to the Klamath [[KLAH-mahth]], this lake was formed by a battle between Skell and Llaol. Local superstition near this lake holds that typing up a century-old floating log causes bad weather. One site in this lake is topped with a small crater named the Witches Cauldron. Landmarks in this lake include the Old Man of the Lake and Wizard Island. This lake was formed by the collapse of Mount Mazama. For the point, name this lake in Oregon, named for being in a collapsed volcano.

ANSWER: **Crater** Lake (or **Giiwas**)

(21) In *Collapse*, Jared Diamond wrote that this place's ecology had failed before European arrival due to deforestation and the introduction of rats. This island's main city and capital is Hanga Roa. This island, whose highest point is Ma'unga [[mah-OON-gah]] Terevaka, is home to the Rapa Nui people, who used the Rongorongo script and participated in the Birdman cult. For the point, name this isolated Chilean island famous for its Moai [[MOH-"eye"]] statues of heads.

ANSWER: **Easter** Island (accept **Rapa Nui** before mentioned; accept Isla de **Pascua**)

(22) In an effort to impress this company, Tucson sent a 21-foot-tall saguaro [[sah-HWAH-roh]] cactus to their headquarters. Stonecrest, Georgia changed its name to that of this company in an attempt to get them to open a facility nearby. This company's second headquarters was originally going to be built in Queens before grassroots protests forced a move to Arlington County. For the point, name this Seattle-based tech company whose HQ2 is being constructed in Virginia.

ANSWER: **Amazon**.com, Inc. (accept answers including various **Amazon** Services, such as **Amazon** Alexa; **Amazon** Web Services or **AWS**, or **Amazon** Prime)

(23) This island contains the limestone Waitomo Glowworm Caves. In one myth, a wounded warrior from this island took refuge in the clouds after being petrified by the sun, forming what is now Mount Taranaki. Off the northern coast of this island lies a Captain Cook-named White Island in the Bay of Plenty. This island includes cities such as Wellington and Auckland. For the point, name this island of New Zealand which, on a map, lies above South Island.

ANSWER: **North** Island (accept **Te Ika-a-Māui**)

(24) An underground cavern in this city contains the Well of Souls, which is also called the "Holy of Holies." This city is home to the Foundation Stone, where Muhammad stood before ascending to Heaven. Visitors to one site in this city leave written prayers inserted into cracks in the ruins of the Second Temple. In addition to the Wailing Wall, this city is home to Calvary, the site of which was the location of the crucifixion of Jesus. For the point, name this city which is sacred to Jews, Muslims, and Christians, the disputed capital of Israel.

ANSWER: **Jerusalem** (accept **Yerushalayim**; accept al-**Quds**)

(25) The village of Lamlash [[LAHM-lahsh]] is the largest settlement on this country's Isle of Arran [{"AARON"}]. Another archipelago belonging to this country is home to the town of Kirkwall on the island of Mainland. St. Kilda is a small archipelago located west of North Uist [{"YOO-ist}] and Skye in the northwest of this country. The Orkneys, Shetlands, and Hebrides [{"HEH-brih-dees}] are administered by, for the point, what constituent country of the U.K. located north of England?

ANSWER: **Scotland** (prompt on "United Kingdom," "Britain," or "Great Britain" before "United Kingdom" is mentioned; do not accept or prompt on "England")

Extra Question

(1) Ancient lava flows from this mountain were responsible for forming the Great Barranco Wall. This mountain, whose peak is home to the Furtwangler Glacier, was first summited by Hans Meyer. This mountain, the tallest freestanding peak in the world, has three volcanic cones named Kibo, Mawenzi, and Shira [[SHEE-rah]]. Known in the native tongue of its region as *Uhuru* [[oo-HOO-roo]], for the point, what is this mountain in Tanzania, the highest in Africa?

ANSWER: Mount **Kilimanjaro**