Unit II Population and Migration 1

1. Definition of demography

1. Demography is

A) the study of the relationship between government and population.

B) the study of population.

C) the study of population growth.

D) the mapping of population characteristics.

E) none of the above

2. Arithmetic density, agricultural density, and physiological density

2. Arithmetic density is

A) the number of people per unit of measurement.

B) the number of farmers per square mile of all available land.

C) the number of people per square mile of arable land.

D) the number of farmers per square mile of arable land.

E) the number of people per square mile of inhabitable land.

3. Which of the following countries has the lowest arithmetic density?

A) Brazil.

B) United States.

C) United Kingdom.

D) Canada.

E) India.

4. Agricultural density is

A) the number of people per square mile of all available land.

B) the number of farmers per square mile of all available land.

C) the number of people per square mile of arable land.

D) the number of farmers per square mile of arable land.

E) the number of people per square mile of inhabitable land.

5. Physiological density is

A) the number of people per square mile of all available land.

B) the number of farmers per square mile of all available land.

C) the number of people per square mile of arable land.

D) the number of farmers per square mile of arable land.

E) the number of people per square mile of inhabitable land.

6. Which country has a low arithmetic density, but a high physiological density?

A) Egypt.

B) United States.

C) United Kingdom.

D) Nigeria.

E) India. Unit II Population and Migration 2

3. Ecumene

7. The part of Earth’s surface that is physically suitable for permanent human settlement is known as

A) the ecumene.

B) the ecosystem.

C) the ecosphere.

D) the biosphere.

E) the biosystem.

8. Which of the following areas is considered part of the ecumene?

A) Polar ice caps.

B) Himalayan mountain zone above 20,000 feet.

C) Mid-latitude deserts of Africa.

D) The banks along the lower Nile River.

E) Frozen tundra areas of Siberia.

4. Location and characteristics of major population clusters

9. Globally, the three largest population concentrations are located in

A) Southeast Asia, West Africa, and East Asia.

B) East Asia, West Africa, and Europe.

C) East Asia, Southeast Asia, and South Asia.

D) Europe, South Asia, and East Asia.

E) Europe, North America, and East Asia.

10. The four major population clusters in the world include all of the following regions except

A) South America.

B) South Asia.

C) East Asia.

D) Southeast Asia.

E) Europe.

11. The population clusters in Asia

A) are the three most populated clusters in the world.

B) are all highly urbanized.

C) are predominately rural in nature.

D) are dominated by the secondary sector of the economy.

E) none of the above Unit II Population and Migration 3

12. Reasons why women in the United States are having fewer children than 50 years

ago include all of the following except

A) women are getting married later in life.

B) women are becoming more educated.

C) women are more likely to enter the work-force.

D) women have poorer diets.

E) women are more likely to use contraceptives.

13. Problems associated with fast population growth in cities include

A) an increase in air and water pollution.

B) the loss of productive farmland near cities.

C) an increase in traffic congestion.

D) urban slums which result in more poverty and crime.

E) all of the above.

14. All of the following are population clusters in the East Asian population concentration except

A) eastern China.

B) the Korean Peninsula.

C) Japan.

D) western China.

E) Taiwan.

5. Location and characteristics of emerging population clusters

15. Since 1950, this part of the developing world has seen a dramatic increase

in population.

A) Urban areas.

B) Rural areas.

C) Non-industrial areas.

D) Areas away from coasts.

E) Agricultural areas.

16. What region of North America is most densely populated?

A) West Coast.

B) Northeast.

C) Pacific Northwest.

D) Upper Midwest.

E) Southeast.

17. Which U.S. state has the highest Natural Increase Rate (NIR)?

A) Texas.

B) Utah.

C) California.

D) Colorado.

E) New Mexico.

Unit II Population and Migration 4

18. Which of the following states has the lowest population growth rate?

A) California.

B) Texas.

C) Nevada.

D) New York.

E) Georgia.

19. The two regions of the United States with the slowest population growth are

A) East Coast and Midwest.

B) Northeast and South.

C) Midwest and West.

D) West and South.

E) East Coast and Southeast.

6. Sparsely populated areas (location and characteristics)

20. Humans do not populate in large numbers

A) areas that are too wet.

B) areas that are too cold.

C) areas that are too dry.

D) areas that are too high in elevation.

E) all of the above.

21. Highland areas support large populations in

A) Central Mexico.

B) East Africa.

C) Central Asia.

D) Southeast Asia.

E) A and B only.

7. Distribution of population within clusters

22. The largest major population concentration of North America is

A) from Miami to Jacksonville.

B) from San Diego to San Francisco.

C) from Washington D.C. to Boston.

D) from Toronto to Montreal.

E) none of the above.

Unit II Population and Migration 5

23. Which statement best describes the different characteristics of population in the United States and Europe?

A) Europe has many more wide-open spaces than the United States has.

B) The United States has more area than Europe does.

C) The arithmetic density of the United States is less than that of Europe.

D) Europe’s population density is lower than that of the United States.

E) Europe’s population is smaller than that of the United States.

8. Overpopulation/carrying capacity

24. Carrying capacity is the

A) limit at which population can be sustained through its resources and trade.

B) maximum number of people an area can support using the theoretical limits of energy production.

C) maximum number of people an area can support using organic agricultural methods and technology.

D) maximum number of people an area can support using all of its available resources and technology.

E) maximum number of people an area can support using traditional agricultural methods.

25. The theory that farmers will adopt new and modern methods to keep up with

demand caused by an increasing population was proposed by

A) Thomas Malthus.

B) Neo-Malthusians.

C) Esther Boserup.

D) Ernest Ravenstein.

E) Walter Christaller

26. Which statement about overpopulation is true?

A) Overpopulation is unlikely because food production potential is unlimited.

B) Overpopulation occurs when an area’s population is greater than its carrying capacity.

C) Overpopulation can only occur in less-developed areas.

D) Overpopulation is achieved when the physiological density reaches more than 1,000/km.

E) All of the above.

9. Challenges of highly-concentrated populations in certain areas of the world

27. Under what circumstances could high birth rates pose a challenge for a country?

A) If a country’s economy grows at a slower rate than the Crude Birth Rate (CBR).

B) If a country is unable to provide adequate health care for its citizens.

C) If a country’s natural resources are depleted in an unsustainable manner.

D) If a country’s population structure resembles a pyramid.

E) All of the above.

Unit II Population and Migration 6

28. The highest Crude Birth Rates (CBR) in the world are found in

A) Latin America.

B) Middle East.

C) China.

D) Sub-Saharan Africa.

E) Europe.

10. Population Pyramids

Use the population pyramids below to answer the questions 29-34. The male population is represented by the blue lines on the left side of each pyramid. The female population is represented by the red lines on the right side of each pyramid.

E

D

C

B

A

29. Which population pyramid shows a population that is slowly growing?

A) Pyramid “A”.

B) Pyramid “B”.

C) Pyramid “C”.

D) Pyramid “D”.

E.) Pyramid “E”.

30. Which population pyramid shows a population whose total numbers is declining?

A) Pyramid “A”.

B) Pyramid “B”.

C) Pyramid “C”.

D) Pyramid “D”.

E) Pyramid “E”.

31. Which population pyramid best reflects the population structure of Germany?

A) Pyramid “A”.

B) Pyramid “B”.

C) Pyramid “C”.

D) Pyramid “D”.

E) Pyramid “E”.

Unit II Population and Migration 7

32. Which population pyramid best reflects the population structure of the Philippines?

A) Pyramid “A”.

B) Pyramid “B”.

C) Pyramid “C”.

D) Pyramid “D”.

E) Pyramid “E”.

33. The bulge on the left side of Population Pyramid “D” is most likely caused by

A) an abnormally high out-migration of females.

B) an influx of illegal aliens.

C) a migrant guest-worker program.

D) a cultural preference for male children.

E) war or famine.

34. Population Pyramid “E” has two bulges in its structure. Demographers might call the bottom bulge

A) a Baby Boom.

B) an Echo Boom.

C) a migrant guest-worker program.

D) a demographic transition.

E) none of the above.

11. Spatial Analysis

Use the diagrams below to answer questions 35-38.

B

A

Key

Each dot represents 1,000 people.

Each square’s dimensions are 10 km by 10 km

E

D

C

Unit II Population and Migration 8

35. Which area has the greatest arithmetic density?

A) Area “A”.

B) Area “B”.

C) Area “C”.

D) Area “D”.

E) Area “E”.

36. Which area’s population pattern is the most clustered?

A) Area “A”.

B) Area “B”.

C) Area “C”.

D) Area “D”.

E) Area “E”.

37. Which area’s population is distributed in a linear pattern?

A) Area “A”.

B) Area “B”.

C) Area “C”.

D) Area “D”.

E) Area “E”.

38. Which area’s population pattern is the most dispersed?

A) Area “A”.

B) Area “B”.

C) Area “C”.

D) Area “D”.

E) Area “E”.

12. Dependency ratio

39. This is the measurement that shows the average number of people in an area’s population who are not economically productive, who must be supported by the area’s economically productive population.

A) Employment Ratio.

B) Dependency Ratio.

C) Industrial Production Ratio.

D) Productive Class Ratio.

E) Jobless Ratio.

Unit II Population and Migration 9

13. Relationship between population distribution and distribution of natural hazards

40. All of the following populated areas are on or close to major earthquake fault lines except

A) central Mexico.

B) Japan.

C) western Europe.

D) Indonesia.

E) California.

14. The difference between a natural hazard and natural disaster

41. What differentiates a natural disaster from a natural hazard?

A) A natural disaster includes only the loss of life.

B) A natural hazard includes only the loss of property.

C) A natural disaster often includes the loss of property and life.

D) A natural hazard is a predictable event.

E) All of the above.

15. The “J” curve

42. Which of the following graphs exhibits a J-curve?

A) Global Birth Rates over time.

B) Global Infant Mortality Rates over time.

C) Global Population Growth over time.

D) Global Dependency Ratio rate over time.

E) All of the above.

43. Historically, the world’s population grew

A) very steadily from 1000 CE until the present.

B) slowly until about 1800 CE, before growing quickly between 1800 CE and the present.

C) quickly until about 1800 CE, before slowing down between 1800 CE and the present.

D) slowly until about 1000 CE, before growing quickly between 1000 CE and the present.

E) quickly until about 1000 CE, before declining between 1800 CE and the present.

44. Over the past 200 years, the population of the world

A) has increased by approximately more than 5.5 billion.

B) has increased by more than 7 billion.

C) has increased by about 80 million people per year.

D) has slightly decreased from a high of 8 billion to under 7 billion.

E) has roughly stayed the same.

Unit II Population and Migration 10

45. In the next 50 years, the population of the world

A) is expected to level off at slightly more than 12 billion.

B) is expected to rise to a high of 13 billion before starting to decline.

C) is expected to decline to less than 5 billion people due to lack of food supply.

D) is expected to double to over 13 billion people.

E) is expected to rise to approximately 9 billion.

16. The demographic equation

46. The total change in population of a country’s population is represented by which of the following equations?

A) Total Population Change = Number of Births – Number of Deaths + Number of Immigrants – Number of Emigrants.

B) Total Population Change = Number of Births – Number of Deaths + Number of Emigrants – Number of Immigrants.

C) Total Population Change = Number of Births + Number of Deaths – Number of Immigrants + Number of Emigrants.

D) Total Population Change = Number of Births + Number of Immigrants.

E) Total Population Change = Number of Deaths – Number of Emigrants.

17. Locations of high and low Total Fertility Rate (TFR), Crude Birth Rate (CBR), Crude Death Rate (CDR), and Natural Increase Rate (NIR)

47. A country’s Total Fertility Rate is

A) the average number of children a woman can expect to give birth to during her lifetime.

B) the number of children who are born and survive past their first birthday.

C) the average number of children who are born and survive for a week.

D) the total number of children born per 1,000 population.

E) a theoretical maximum number of children a woman can bear.

48. In order to replace its population only, a country needs a total fertility rate of

A) 1.2.

B) 2.1.

C) 3.0.

D) 3.5.

E) 4.1.

49. A country’s Crude Birth Rate (CBR) is

A) the average number of children a woman can expect to give birth to during her lifetime.

B) the number of children who are born and survive past their first birthday.

C) the average number of children who are born and survive for a week.

D) the total number of children born per 1,000 population.

E) a theoretical maximum number of children a woman can bear.

Unit II Population and Migration 11

50. The United Kingdom has a higher death rate than Costa Rica. This is due to the fact that

A) Costa Rica has a more modern health care system than the United Kingdom.

B) Costa Rica’s population is younger than the United Kingdom’s population.

C) the United Kingdom has a much higher infant mortality rate than Costa Rica.

D) the United Kingdom has many more incidences of industrial accidents than Costa Rica.

E) the United Kingdom has a higher cancer rate than Costa Rica.

51. Poland’s total fertility rate is 1.2. What impact will this have on Poland’s population?

A) Poland’s population is steadily increasing.

B) Poland’s population is quickly increasing.

C) Poland has reached zero population growth.

D) Poland’s population is decreasing.

E) Poland’s population has a doubling time of about 23 years.

52. A country’s Crude Death Rate (CDR) is

A) the total number of people who die in any given year.

B) the total number of elderly people who die in any given year.

C) the total number of children who are born and die within the first year.

D) the total number of people who die in a given year, excluding infants.

E) the total number of people who die per 1,000 population.

53. Presently, natural increase in population is primarily due to

A) an increase in the birth rate.

B) an increase in the death rate.

C) a decrease in the birth rate.

D) a decrease in the death rate.

E) an increase in the birth rate combined with a decrease in the death rate.

54. Even after a country’s birth rate and death rate reach a point of zero population growth, the total population will continue to grow for a period of time before it starts to decline. This concept is known as

A) demographic momentum.

B) natural increase.

C) a baby boom.

D) an echo boom.

E) a population explosion.

Unit II Population and Migration 12

55. The Natural Increase Rate (NIR) is calculated by

A) adding the Crude Death Rate (CDR) from the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and dividing by 70.

B) subtracting the Crude Death Rate (CDR) from the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) and dividing by 70.

C) adding the Crude Death Rate (CDR) to the Crude Birth Rate (CBR).

D) subtracting the Crude Birth Rate (CBR) from the Crude Death Rate (CDR).

E) subtracting the Crude Death Rate (CDR) from the Crude Birth Rate (CBR).

Use these data to answer the following questions 56-58.

Country A

Country B

Crude birth rate 38 per 1000 people Crude birth rate 18 per 1000 people

Crude death rate 18 per 1000 people Crude death rate 9 per 1000 people

56. The Natural Increase Rate (NIR) of Country A is

A) 56 per 1000.

B) 2%.

C) 20%.

D) half the rate of Country B.

E) about the same rate as Country B.

57. From the data, one might conclude that Country B

A) is in Stage 1 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM).

B) has achieved zero population growth.

C) has a negative rate of natural increase.

D) is a less developed country.

E) is a more developed country.

58. From the data, it is apparent that

A) the population of Country A will double in 35 years.

B) the population of Country B will double in 15 years.

C) the carrying capacity of Country A is being strained.

D) Country A has a larger population than Country B.

E) Country A is overpopulated.

59. The Natural Increase Rate (NIR) measures

A) the rate of population growth in an area as measured by its birth rate and death rate.

B) the rate of population growth in an area as measured by its birth rate, death rate, and immigration rate.

C) the rate of population growth in an area as measured by its birth rate and immigration rate.

D) the rate of population growth in an area as measured by its birth rate, death rate, and emigration rate.

E) the rate of population growth in an area as measured by its birth rate, death rate, immigration rate, and emigration rate.

Unit II Population and Migration 13

60. The Total Fertility Rate of the United States for 2008 was estimated to be 2.1. What does this mean for the population of the United States?

A) The doubling time of the United States is about 35 years.

B) The United States is experiencing rapid natural increase.

C) All population growth in the United States is due to migration and not natural increase.

D) The United States will experience population decline in the next 30 years.

E) All of the above.

18. Doubling time

61. At the current growth rate, the doubling time of the world’s population

is approximately

A) 14 years.

B) 26 years.

C) 38 years.

D) 54 years.

E) 80 years

19. Sex Ratio

62. Which statement about the Male-Female Sex Ratio is most accurate?

A) More males are born than females, but females outnumber males after age 80.

B) More females are born than males, but males outnumber females after age 80.

C) Males outnumber females at all ages.

D) Females outnumber males at all ages.

E) Males and females are equal in number at all ages.

20. Reasons for rapid population growth due to industrialization and the diffusion of modern medical practices.

63. The major factor contributing to the explosive population growth in More Developed Countries (MDCs) during the 19th and early 20th centuries was

A) the diffusion of the Industrial Revolution.

B) the diffusion of modern medical practices

C) the diffusion of vaccines and antibiotics.

D) the diffusion of family planning programs.

E) the diffusion of birth control devices.

Unit II Population and Migration 14

64. What effect did the diffusion of modern medical practices and drugs have on the global population?

A) Healthier diets for women increased the total fertility rate around the world.

B) Population increased because many formerly fatal diseases were cured.

C) The world experienced lower death rates due to an increased emphasis on sanitation.

D) A and B only.

E) B and C only.

65. The major reason for high growth rates in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) is

A) most people in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) do not have access to birth control.

B) the total fertility rate in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) is nearing 7 children born per woman.

C) people in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) have lower incidence of fatal diseases than people in More Developed Countries (MDCs).

D) the birth rate in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) has increased dramatically over the past 50 years.

E) advanced medical practices and drugs have dramatically reduced death rates in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

66. Presently, most population growth in the world is occurring

A) in Western countries.

B) in More Developed Countries (MDCs).

C) in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

D) in Africa.

E) in the Western Hemisphere.

20. Thomas Malthus

67. Thomas Malthus believed that

A) the government should encourage population growth in order to fully staff the factories being built during the Industrial Age.

B) the world would soon be overpopulated because population grows at an exponential rate while the food supply increases at an arithmetic rate.

C) the world would find new sources of food production to offset population growth.

D) population increase will continue because many religions discourage the use of contraceptives.

E) all of the above.

Unit II Population and Migration 15

68. Neo-Malthusian theory believes that

A) in addition to outstripping food supply, world population growth is also overtaxing other resources like fuel and energy.

B) governments should discourage population growth because industrial growth is slowing in the developed countries.

C) population growth in Least Developed Countries (LCDs) will end as the population in those countries becomes more educated.

D) More Developed Countries (MDCs) will experience a population crash due to the aging of their populations.

E) none of the above.

69. According to Thomas Malthus, natural “checks” on a population include all of the following except

A) disease.

B) famine.

C) war.

D) natural disasters.

E) agricultural advancements.

22. Life expectancy

70. Life expectancy is

A) the average number of years a person will live at birth.

B) the number of years a person will live.

C) the average number of years a person will live according to their genetic makeup.

D) the number of years a person could theoretically live.

E) the average number of years a person is expected to live.

71. Which of the following factors does not affect a person’s life expectancy?

A) Gender/sex.

B) Socio-economic status.

C) Education.

D) Parents’ ages at the time of the person’s birth.

E) Access to health care.

72. Which person is most likely to live to be 100 years old?

A) A newborn male.

B) A 16-year-old female.

C) A 45-year-old male.

D) A 54-year old female.

E) A 91 year-old male.

Unit II Population and Migration 16

73. Reasons why life expectancy in Africa is so low include all of the following except

A) the diffusion of AIDS.

B) poor sanitation.

C) famine.

D) the spread of SARS.

E) frequent fighting and war.

23. The Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

Use the diagram of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) below to answer questions 74-78.

Stage 3

Stage 2

Stage 1

Stage 4

A

B

C

Stage 5

(theoretical)

74. Which of the following statements about the Demographic Transition Model is TRUE?

A) Line A represents Total Population, Line B represents Birth Rate, Line C represents Death Rate.

B.) Line A represents Total Population, Line B represents Death Rate, Line C represents Birth Rate.

C) Line A represents Death Rate, Line B represents Birth Rate, Line C represents Total Population.

D) Line A represents Birth Rate, Line B represents Total Population, Line C represents Death Rate.

E) Line A represents Birth Rate, Line B represents Death Rate, Line C represents Total Population.

Unit II Population and Migration 17

75. What does the shaded area on the diagram represent?

A) Emigration.

B) Population decrease.

C) Population stability.

D) Population doubling time.

E) Natural increase.

76. Into which stage of the demographic transition model would Brazil and Mexico fit?

A) Stage 1.

B) Stage 2.

C) Stage 3.

D) Stage 4.

E) Stage 5.

77. Into which stage of the demographic transition model would Australia and Canada fit?

A) Stage 1.

B) Stage 2.

C) Stage 3.

D) Stage 4.

E) Stage 5.

78. Into which stage of the demographic transition model would Poland and Japan fit?

A) Stage 1.

B) Stage 2.

C) Stage 3.

D) Stage 4.

E) Stage 5.

24. Which country’s experience was the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) based on and why?

79. Why was the Demographic Transition Model based on England’s experience?

A) The church kept excellent birth and death records from the year 1000 CE.

B) England experienced less migration than most other countries in Europe.

C) England’s territory has changed little.

D) England was the first country to pass through all stages of the model.

E) All of the above.

Unit II Population and Migration 18

25. Anti-natalist policies (strategies to lower the Crude Birth Rate (CBR))

80. How can a country or region slow down its birth rates?

A) Keep girls in school longer.

B) Improve the quality of life for its citizens.

C) Distribute birth control devices.

D) Fund family planning programs.

E) All of the above.

81. An anti-natalist population policy

A) is meant to lower the infant mortality rate.

B) is meant to raise the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the population.

C) is meant to lower the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the population.

D) encourages population growth.

E) discourages the use of birth control.

82. An example of an anti-natalist population program is

A) China’s One Child Policy.

B) Singapore’s Population and Family Planning Board.

C) India’s sterilization programs.

D) Iran’s programs to encourage small families.

E) All of the above.

83. Reasons why governments promote anti-natalist population policies include

A) controlling the high population growth of a country.

B) preserving the culture of the country.

C) efforts to make women second-class citizens.

D) efforts to stimulate the economy of the area.

E) all of the above.

84. Which country’s government is most likely to promote an anti-natalist population policy?

A) United Kingdom.

B) China.

C) France.

D) Russia.

E) Australia.

26. Pro-natalist policies (strategies to increase the Crude Birth Rate (CBR))

85. Pro-natalism is

A) a governmental policy that discourages its population to have more children.

B) a government policy that encourages its population to have more children.

C) a government policy that encourages growth through migration.

D) a government policy that encourages zero population growth.

E) none of the above

Unit II Population and Migration 19

86. An example of a pro-natalist population program is

A) a program that gives women a monetary stipend for having three or more children.

B) a law that allows families to receive tax breaks for dependent children.

C) a law that establishes free and reduced day care for all families.

D) a law that requires businesses to give women generous maternity leave policies.

E) all of the above.

87. Reasons the government would create pro-natalist population policies include

A) preserving their country’s culture.

B) lowering the dependency ratio of the country.

C) insuring that the country has an adequate future workforce.

D) all of the above.

E) A and B only.

88. Which country’s government is most likely to promote a pro-natalist population policy?

A) United Kingdom.

B) China.

C) France.

D) India.

E) Nigeria.

27. Zero Population Growth (ZPG) – replacement level

89. The phenomenon when a country experiences a decline in the total fertility rate so that it experiences no natural increase is known as

A) Zero Population Growth.

B) Demographic Balance.

C) Natural Increase Neutrality.

D) Population Stagnation Point.

E) none of the above.

28. Role of economic development

90. What is an excellent way to bring down a country’s population growth rate without increased funding for family planning and distribution of birth control devices?

A) Improve the economic environment.

B) Improve the health care system.

C) Decrease military expenditures.

D) Increase funding for early childhood education.

E) All of the above.

Unit II Population and Migration 20

29. Migration and Ravenstein’s Laws

91. The type of migration in which a person chooses to migrate is called

A) chain migration.

B) step migration.

C) forced migration.

D) voluntary migration.

E. channelized migration.

92. According to Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration, every migration flow generates

a return migration flow. This phenomenon is known as

A) transposed migration.

B) reverse migration.

C) counter-urbanization.

D) counter-migration.

E) none of the above.

93. Which of Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration best reflects the Gravity Model?

A) Most migrants are male.

B) Most migrants move short distances.

C) Most long distance migrants move to large urban areas.

D) All of the above.

E) A and B only.

94. According to Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration, which group is most likely to move?

A) Older adults.

B) Young adults.

C) Children.

D) Families.

E) All of the above.

95. According to Ravenstein’s Laws of Migration, long distance migrants tend to settle

A) in rural farming areas.

B) in the United States.

C) in large cities.

D) in small towns.

E) all of the above.

30. Immigration vs. emigration

96. Migration from a location is called

A) immigration.

B) voluntary migration.

C) emigration.

D) step migration.

E) chain migration.

Unit II Population and Migration 21

97. Migration to a location is called

A) immigration.

B) voluntary migration.

C) mobility.

D) emigration

E) migration.

31. Cultural, economic, and environmental pushes and pulls

98. Reasons why a person feels compelled to leave his or her home area is called

A) push factors.

B) pull factors.

C) place utility factors.

D) economic indicator factors.

E) none of the above.

99. Reasons why a migrant is attracted to a specific destination is called

A) push factors.

B) pull factors.

C) place utility factors.

D) economic indicator factors.

E) none of the above.

100. Which of the following is an example of a push factor?

A) A stable government in the migrant’s chosen destination.

B) A stable government in the migrant’s country of origin.

C) Plentiful jobs in the migrant’s chosen destination.

D) Lack of employment in a migrant’s city of residence.

E) All of the above.

101. Which of the following is an example of a pull factor?

A) War or famine in the migrant’s country of origin.

B) Political persecution in a migrant’s homeland.

C) Religious persecution in a migrant’s chosen destination.

D) Natural disaster that threatens a migrant’s home.

E) Plentiful jobs in the migrant’s chosen destination.

102. All of the following would be considered pull factors except

A) religious tolerance in a migrant’s chosen destination.

B) a stable government in a migrant’s chosen destination.

C) acceptance towards immigrants in a migrant’s chosen destination.

D) religious persecution in a migrant’s chosen destination.

E) plentiful jobs in a migrant’s chosen destination.

Unit II Population and Migration 22

103. Which example is a not an environmental push?

A) The Dust Bowl of the 1930s.

B) Hurricane Katrina.

C) Cold dreary winters in the U.S. upper Midwest.

D) Desert environment of the American Southwest.

E) Desertification of the Sahel.

32. Recent trends in migration

104. The largest internal migration in history is

A) the migration of Mexican workers to maquiladora factory towns from 1980 to present.

B) the migration of Native Americans to reservations in the late 1800s.

C) the migration of Muslims from India to Pakistan after World War II.

D) the rural to urban migration in China from 1970 to present.

E) the migration of Europeans to North America from 1600 to 1900.

105. When did the United States experience record numbers of immigrants?

A) Late 19th century.

B) Early 20th century.

C) Mid 20th century.

D) 1960s.

E) A and B only.

106. Over the past 30 years, the number of undocumented immigrants in the United States

A) has increased because of the demand for menial laborers in the United States has grown.

B) has increased because of more relaxed border security since September 11, 2001.

C) has decreased because of greater border security.

D) has decreased because of poor economic conditions in the United States.

E) A and B only.

107. The largest source of international immigrants to the United States is from

A) China.

B) India.

C) Canada.

D) Mexico.

E) Russia.

108. Which statement best describes settlement patterns of international migrants in large cities?

A) Immigrants settle mostly in the suburban areas of cities.

B) Immigrants settle in a dispersed pattern in cities.

C) Immigrants settle in a random pattern in most cities.

D) Immigrants settle in proximity to other immigrants from the same culture.

E) All of the above.

Unit II Population and Migration 23

33. Chain migration

109. Which of the following is an effect of Chain Migration on the area of destination?

A) Cultural homelands.

B) Culture clusters.

C) Multi-ethnic neighborhoods.

D) Urban slums.

E) Urban ethnic enclaves.

110. The process of migrants moving to a specific location because relatives or members of the same culture have already migrated and settled there is known as

A) channelized migration.

B) undocumented migration.

C) step migration.

D) chain migration.

E) none of the above

34. Step migration

111. A type of migration in which a person migrates in a series of short distance

moves is called

A) chain migration.

B) step migration.

C) forced migration.

D) voluntary migration.

E) channelized migration.

112. Over a period of years, a person moves from his farm to a small town, from his small town to a small city, and finally from the small city to a large city. This is an example of

A) chain migration.

B) step migration.

C) forced migration.

D) voluntary migration.

E) channelized migration

35. Intervening obstacles and opportunities

113. A physical landscape feature or political policy that hinders migration is

A) a migratory barrier.

B) a natural barrier.

C) an intervening opportunity.

D) an intervening obstacle.

E) none of the above.

Unit II Population and Migration 24

114. Which of the following is an example of an intervening obstacle?

A) The Demilitarized Zone on the Korean Peninsula.

B) Laws requiring immigrants to obtain visas before entering a country.

C) Laws imposing immigration quotas on the number of immigrants who are allowed to move into a country.

D) The wall separating the West Bank from Israel.

E) All of these are intervening obstacles.

115. Which of the following is an example of an intervening opportunity?

A) The wall separating the West Bank from Israel.

B) The Sahara Desert separating North Africa from West Africa.

C ) Taking a high paying job while en route to your intended destination.

D) Getting detained by border patrol while en route to your intended destination.

E) All of the above.

36. Wilbur Zelinsky’s Migration Transition Theory

116. According to Wilbur Zelinsky’s theory of Migration Transition,

A) a person living in a country that is in stage 1 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is very unlikely to migrate internationally.

B) a person living in a country that is in stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is most likely to migrate internationally.

C) a person living in a country that is in stage 3 or 4 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is likely to migrate internally.

D) all of the above.

E) A and B only.

37. Involuntary migration

117. Forced migration is

A) a migration flow in which the migrants have no choice but to relocate.

B) a type of migration flow that allows migrants to choose their destination.

C) a type of migration that no longer exists.

D) always the result war or famine.

E) A and D only.

118. Which of the following was an example of forced migration?

A) Spanish migration to the Western Hemisphere.

B) Chinese traders’ migration to Southeast Asia.

C) India-Pakistan migration after gaining independence.

D) Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.

E) Settlement of the western frontier in the United States.

Unit II Population and Migration 25

119. An example of forced migration is/was

A) deportation of illegal immigrants out of a country.

B) removal of Native Americans to reservations.

C) relocation of Japanese-Americans to internment camps during World War II.

D) moving Jews to concentration camps in Nazi Germany.

E) all of the above.

38. Refugees

120. People who quickly flee their country because of violence or fear are considered

A) illegal immigrants.

B) draft dodgers.

C) refugees.

D) war criminals.

E) all of the above.

121. The difference between a migrant and a refugee is

A) migrants seek to move permanently; refugees usually seek to return to their home.

B) migrants move to improve their lives; refugees move as a result of catastrophic events in their homeland.

C) migrants carefully plan their move; refugees have to move on a moment’s notice.

D) migrants are usually young and single; refugees are people of all ages.

E) all of the above.

39. The Soviet experience (internal migration)

122. Interregional migration was important in the Soviet Union because

A) the government wanted to alleviate population pressures in existing cities.

B) the government created industries in areas near raw materials instead of near markets.

C) the government wanted to populate their country in a uniform manner.

D) the government wanted to move different ethnicities around to mix them together.

E) all of the above.

40. Interregional migration in Europe and the U.S.

123. Which statement regarding interregional migration in the United States is most accurate?

A) People are migrating from the East Coast and West Coast to the Southeast and the West.

B) People are migrating from the West and Midwest to the East Coast and the South.

C) People are migrating from the East and South to the West and the Midwest.

D) People are migrating from the Northeast and the Midwest to the West and the South.

E) People are migrating from the Midwest and West to the East Coast and the South.

Unit II Population and Migration 26

41. Brain drain

124. When a country suffers from a “brain drain” it means the country has experienced

A) an emigration of educated professionals.

B) an emigration of working age males.

C) an emigration of female executives.

D) an emigration of political leaders.

E) A and B only.

125. All of the following are examples of a “Brain Drain” except

A) migration of Russian scientists after the fall of the Soviet Union.

B) migration of German aerospace experts following World War II.

C) migration of Cuban doctors after the rise of Fidel Castro.

D) migration of Mexican farmers to the United States.

E) graduate students from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) who choose to stay in the U.S. after graduation.

42. Transhumance

126. Transhumance is

A) a type of illegal migration that brings farm workers into the United States.

B) a type of legal guest worker program in Europe.

C) a type of cyclical migration where farm workers travel into and out of the United States.

D) a type of cyclical migration practiced by migrant farm workers.

E) a type of cyclical migration practiced by semi nomadic herders.

43. Guest workers

127. In developed countries, guest worker programs

A) are used because native workers cost too much to hire.

B) recruit workers from less developed countries to fill a need for unskilled labor.

C) encourage the diversification of culture in a country.

D) often have negative consequences to a country’s birth rate.

E) all of the above.

44. Intraregional migration (rural to urban and urban to rural)

128. Which of the following represents the pattern of interregional African-American migration out of the Southern United States?

A) Most African-Americans moved to Canada to escape slavery.

B) Most African-Americans moved to the West Coast area of the United States.

C) Most African-Americans moved to the rural areas of the Western United States.

D) Most African-Americans moved to urban areas in the Northern United States.

E) All of the above.

Unit II Population and Migration 27

45. Counter-urbanization

129. Which of the following is an example of counter-urbanization?

A) Rural to urban migration.

B) Urban to rural migration.

C) Suburban to urban migration.

D) Urban to suburban migration.

E) Rural to suburban migration.

46. Obstacles for immigrants

130. An obstacle faced by international migrants include

A) difficulty obtaining permission to enter other countries.

B) immigration laws limit the number of migrants who can enter a country.

C) citizens of the destination country are often hostile.

D) difficulty in adjusting to a new culture.

E) all of the above.

131. Undocumented immigrants

A) are migrants who circumvent the process to enter the destination

country illegally.

B) are migrants who enter a country through guest worker programs.

C) are international migrants who move to a new country, but do not become citizens.

D) are always from Mexico.

E) all of the above.

47. Activity space

132. A person’s activity space includes

A) seasonal migration patterns.

B) geographic movement on a daily basis.

C) areas they feel comfortable in.

D) places where important activities take place.

E) none of the above.

Unit III

Cultural Patterns And Processes 1

1. Definition of culture

1. Which statement about culture is true?

A) Culture is the traditions and beliefs of a group of people.

B) Culture is learned behavior that is passed from one generation to the next.

C) Cultures are dynamic and always changing.

D) Cultural traits are a reflection of a group‟s values.

E) All of the above.

2. Cultural adoption

2. Which statement concerning the globalization of Western culture is true?

A) Many foreign cultures have adopted Western traits like clothing and religion.

B) Some areas of the world have actively resisted Western culture traits.

C) Backlash against Western culture has resulted in violence in some areas.

D) Western culture is often spread through movies and other media.

E) All of these are true.

3. Possibilism and environmental determinism

3. The idea that an environment influences, but does not strictly determine, how a culture interacts with the environment is known as

A) environmental determinism.

B) environmental possibilism.

C) cultural ecology.

D) cultural environmentalism.

E) cultural possibilism.

4. Cultural traits (examples in geographic context)

4. Which of the following cultural traits is important to Americans?

A) A focus on social order over individual rights.

B) A strong state religion.

C) Ancestor veneration and worship.

D) A sense of equality and fairness.

E) All of the above.

5. A single attribute of culture is called a

A) culture complex.

B) culture realm.

C) culture landscape.

D) culture hearth.

E) culture trait.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes 2

6. A group of related cultural traits is a

A) culture complex.

B) culture realm.

C) culture landscape.

D) culture hearth.

E) culture region.

5. Cultural ecology

7. The theory that the physical environment causes social and cultural development is called

A) environmental ecology.

B) cultural ecology.

C) cultural determinism.

D) environmental determinism.

E) environmental landscape.

8. Cultural ecology is

A) the study of human interaction with animals.

B) the study of human attitudes towards the cultural landscape.

C) the study of environmental culture traits.

D) the study of human-environment relationships.

E) none of the above.

6. Cultural integration

9. The best example of cultural integration (where all elements of society are interwoven with the dominant culture) in the United Stated is

A) the upland South.

B) the Mormon culture region.

C) the Pacific Northwest.

D) the Amish country in Pennsylvania.

E) the Spanish influence in the southwest.

7. Cultural landscape

10. The idea that cultures will modify the natural landscape to fit their needs is known as the

A) cultural situation.

B) cultural landscape.

C) culture traits.

D) cultural environment.

E) culture building.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes 3

8. Cultural regions

11. The area of origin of a culture is called

A) cultural environment.

B) cultural homeland.

C) culture hearth.

D) cultural landscape.

E) culture realm.

12. A geographic assemblage of related culture regions is

A) a cultural environment.

B) a cultural homeland.

C) a culture hearth.

D) a cultural landscape.

E) a culture realm.

13. Which of the following areas is not considered a cultural realm?

A) Latin America.

B) Anglo America.

C) Western Europe.

D) New England.

E) sub-Saharan Africa.

9. Formal cultural region

14. Which of the following is an example of a formal cultural region?

A) The Rocky Mountain Region.

B) The South.

C) The Bible Belt.

D) The Gulf Coast.

E) All of the above.

10. Functional culture region

15. All of the following are examples of a functional or nodal region except

A) the area served by a Walmart.

B) the circulation of a daily newspaper.

C) the broadcast area of a radio station.

D) the area know as the “South”.

E) any market area for a retail business.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes 4

Vernacular culture region

16. Vernacular language

A) is spoken mostly by the lower class.

B) has become synonymous with less education.

C) has relaxed grammar rules.

D) is dynamic and always changing.

E) all of the above.

17. Which of the following regions is considered a vernacular culture region?

A) Anglo-America.

B) South America.

C) The American South.

D) East Asia.

E) All of the above.

12. Core, periphery, domain

18. According to the Core-Domain-Sphere model

A) areas in the sphere part of the model impacted most by a culture.

B) influence of a culture decreases the further one travels from the core.

C) influence of a culture stays the same the further one travels from the core.

D) influence of a culture decreases as one travels in and around.

E) all of the above.

13. Syncretism

19. Which cultural phenomenon below is not an example of syncretism?

A) Tex-Mex cuisine.

B) Nordic skiing .

C) Snowboarding.

D) Thai cuisine.

E) Japanese capitalism.

14. Cultural transition zones

20. A Cultural transition zone is

A) an area where cultures are divided.

B) an area of great cultural diversity.

C) an area where one cultural boundary abruptly ends and another begins.

D) an area around the boundary between two culture regions that exhibits traits from both cultures.

E) an area where two cultures merge into a single culture.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes 5

21. Which of the following areas would be considered a cultural transition zone?

A) Southwest USA-Northern Mexico.

B) Southern Florida.

C) Eastern Ontario-Western Quebec.

D) Poland.

E) All of the above.

15. Cultural diffusion

22. Cultural diffusion is

A) the idea that your own culture is superior to others.

B) the spread of culture traits from one group to another.

C) the isolation of a culture from the rest of the world.

D) the innovation of a cultural trait.

E) none of the above

23. Culture is spread by

A) trans-national corporations.

B) migrants.

C) war and occupation.

D) television and other media.

E) all of the above.

16. Relocation diffusion

24. Relocation diffusion is

A) the rapid and widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.

B) the spread of an underlying principle or idea.

C) the spread of an idea from persons of power to other persons.

D) the spread of an idea or trait through the physical movement of people from one place to another.

E) none of the above.

25. Which of the following is an example of relocation diffusion?

A) The spread of baseball to Japan.

B) The spread of English to the British Colonies.

C) The spread of AIDS to the United States.

D) The spread of Roman Catholicism to Latin America.

E) All of the above.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes 6

17. Expansion diffusion

26. Which of the following is not an example of expansion diffusion?

A) Relocation diffusion.

B) Contagious diffusion.

C) Hierarchical diffusion.

D) Stimulus diffusion.

E) None of the above.

18. Contagious diffusion

27. Contagious diffusion is

A) the rapid and widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.

B) the spread of an underlying principle or idea.

C) the spread of an idea from persons of power to other persons.

D) the spread of an idea or trait through the physical movement of people from one place to another.

E) none of the above.

19. Hierarchical diffusion

28. Hierarchical diffusion is

A) the rapid and widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.

B) the spread of an underlying principle or idea.

C) the spread of an idea from persons of power to other persons.

D) the spread of an idea or trait through the physical movement of people from one place to another.

E) none of the above.

29. Which of the following is an example of hierarchical diffusion?

A) The spread of Spanish language to Latin America.

B) The spread of laptop computers from the upper class to the middle class.

C) The spread of AIDS from Africa to Europe.

D) The spread of Wal-Mart from Arkansas to the rest of the United States.

E) All of the above.

20. Stimulus diffusion

30. Studying religions is important to understanding a culture because

A) religions are key to understanding the role of women in a culture.

B) religions do not have any impact on the built landscape.

C) each major world religion can be directly linked to a cultural homeland.

D) religious beliefs are reflected in most aspects of culture.

E) all of the above.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes 7

31. Stimulus diffusion is

A) the rapid and widespread diffusion of a characteristic throughout the population.

B) the spread of an underlying principle or idea.

C) the spread of an idea from persons of power to other persons.

D) the spread of an idea or trait through the physical movement of people from one place to another.

E) none of the above.

32. Which of the following is an example of stimulus diffusion?

A) The spread of English language to British colonies.

B) The spread of drive-through windows from fast food restaurants to liquor stores.

C) The spread of cell phones from the upper class to the middle and lower classes.

D) The spread of Wal-Mart from Arkansas to the rest of the United States.

E) none of the above.

21. Acculturation and assimilation

33. This is the process by which a less dominant culture adopts some of the traits of a more dominant culture.

A) Cultural assimilation.

B) Acculturation.

C) Syncretism.

D) Migrant diffusion.

E) Transculturation.

34. This is the process by which a less dominant culture adopts the traits of a more dominant culture so completely that the two cultures become indistinguishable.

A) Cultural assimilation.

B) Acculturation.

C) Syncretism.

D) Migrant diffusion.

E) Transculturation.

22. Distribution of languages

35. Which of these modern languages spread globally as a result of religion?

A) English.

B) Arabic.

C) French.

D) Spanish.

E) Chinese.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes 8

36. The principal concentration of French-speaking North Americans is in

A) Maine.

B) Quebec.

C) Nova Scotia.

D) Manitoba.

E) Haiti.

23. Identification and distribution of language families, branches, and groups

37. Which statement about the diffusion of the English and Chinese languages is true?

A) English has diffused worldwide, while Chinese is spoken mostly in China.

B) English is spoken in only the United Kingdom and the United States, while Chinese is spoken all over East Asia.

C) English and Chinese are both spoken worldwide as lingua franca languages.

D) The number of English speakers is declining, while the number of Chinese speakers is steadily increasing.

E) All of the above.

38. Nearly half of the people in the world speak a language from this language family.

A) Indo-European.

B) Japanese.

C) Germanic.

D) Niger-Congo.

E) Austronesian.

39. All of the following are Latin-based Romance languages except

A) English.

B) Spanish.

C) French.

D) Italian.

E) Portuguese.

40. A collection of languages within a language branch that share a recent common origin and have relatively few differences in grammar and vocabulary is a

A) language tree.

B) language group.

C) language family.

D) dialect.

E) none of the above.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes 9

41. Which statement about the English language is correct?

A) Worldwide, there are three times as many native speakers of English as second language speakers.

B) It is a member of the Latin language branch.

C) It has been largely influenced by the French language.

D) It has only two separate dialects: British and American.

E) It is the official language of the United States.

42. One culture that uses an ideographic method of writing is

A) India.

B) China.

C) Arabic.

D) English.

E) Spanish.

43. Problems with the Chinese ideographic writing systems include

A) many symbols no longer have meaning.

B) in order to be literate, a person must memorize thousands of symbols.

C) each dialect has its own symbols for writing.

D) each symbol must correspond with the pronunciation of the word it represents.

E) all of the above.

24. Dialects

44. An isogloss is

A) a form of a language spoken in a local area.

B) a collection of unique words.

C) a boundary between language regions.

D) the transition zone between cultures.

E) all of the above.

45. A regional variant of a language is known as a

A) language branch.

B) language group.

C) language family.

D) language dialect.

E) none of the above.

46. Dialects are local variants in language that differ in their

A) vocabulary.

B) spelling.

C) pronunciation.

D) speed at which the language is spoken.

E) all of the above

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

Role of isolation vs. interaction on languages

47. American English has adopted extensive vocabulary from which of the following languages?

A) Spanish language.

B) French language.

C) Yiddish language.

D) Native American languages.

E) All of the above.

48. When groups of speakers of a single language are isolated from each other, each group may develop

A) new grammar rules.

B) different pronunciations of words.

C) unique vocabulary.

D) all of the above.

E) A and B only.

26. Lingua franca

49. A common language that is used among speakers of different languages for the purposes of trade and commerce is called a

A) relict language.

B) revived language.

C) lingua franca.

D) pidgen language.

E) creole language.

27. Official languages

50. The use of French as an official language of Senegal demonstrates the

A) amount of power the French wielded over its colony.

B) desire to adopt all the official languages of the United Nations.

C) concept of lingua franca.

D) work of French Catholic missionaries.

E) all of the above.

51. Approximately how many countries use English as an official language?

A) 40.

B) 50.

C) 60.

D) 70.

E) 80.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

52. Which statement about official languages is true?

A) Official languages are always spoken by the majority of citizens of a country.

B) Official languages are the language of the largest cultural group of a country.

C) Each country can only have one official language.

D) Official languages are used by the government for use in its daily business.

E) All of the above.

53. Problems with multi-lingual states include

A) increased costs for printing government signs and literature in multiple languages.

B) antagonism between speakers of the different languages.

C) confusion, as some place names are identified differently in the different languages.

D) all of the above.

E) A and B only.

28. Franglais and Spanglish

54. Which of the following statements about Spanglish is false?

A) Spanglish is a mixing of Spanish and English.

B) Spanglish involves converting English words to Spanish forms.

C) Spanglish has developed new grammar rules as well as new vocabulary.

D) Spanglish is spoken by many Hispanics in the United States.

E) Spanglish is an example of hierarchical diffusion.

29. Extinct languages

55. A language that no longer has native speakers is considered

A) an extinct language.

B) a preserved language.

C) an endangered language.

D) a lingua franca.

E) a creole language.

30. Revived languages

56. Which of the following is an example of a revived language?

A) Swahili.

B) Hebrew.

C) Latin.

D) Greek.

E) Celtic

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

57. Cultural groups often work to preserve and protect their languages

A) because oral history will be lost if the language is not preserved.

B) because language is an essential part of a culture‟s identity.

C) as a reaction against folk culture forces.

D) all of the above.

E) A and B only.

31. Creole languages and pidgin languages

58. A pidgin language

A) has a limited vocabulary.

B) has few, if any, grammar rules.

C) is a simplified language based on two separate languages.

D) is not the first language of any person.

E) all of the above.

59. A creole language

A) is a pidgin language that has evolved to become a group’s first language.

B) is a mixture of French and another language.

C) has few, if any, grammar rules.

D) has a limited vocabulary.

E) is not the first language of an individual.

60. All of the following are creole languages except

A) Afrikaans.

B) Swahili.

C) Bantu.

D) Bazaar Malay.

E) Hatian Creole.

32. Differences between American and British English

61. Differences between American and British English include all of the following except

A) different pronunciation of words.

B) different spelling of words.

C) different vocabulary for some objects.

D) different language of origin.

E) all of the above.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

33. Creation of British English

62. Early English was influenced by all of the following groups except the

A) Basques.

B) Vikings.

C) Angles.

D) French.

E) Saxons.

34. Colonization and English

63. Most English-speaking countries around the world speak British English because

A) American English is not considered to by a form of proper English.

B) American English is considered vulgar by most educated people.

C) most people do not like Americans, so they refuse to copy them.

D) British colonized many areas around the world.

E) all of the above.

35. Linguistic cultural landscapes

64. One of the most obvious ways for a culture to exert its influence on the landscape in an urban area is to

A) take out loans from bankers.

B) make sure business signs are written in their language.

C) make sure that their children go to public schools.

D) make sure their business leaders join the chamber of commerce.

E) all of the above.

36. Toponyms

65. Toponymy is

A) the study of globalization of culture traits.

B) the idea that regions are interconnected through culture and language.

C) the study of how place names reflect the culture and heritage of people.

D) related to the idea that interaction between cultures is harmful.

E) the study of elevation change on maps.

37. Universalizing religions

66. Which statement about universalizing religions is correct?

A) A universalizing religion is one into which people are born.

B) A universalizing religion is usually easy to join.

C) A universalizing religion seeks converts from other religions.

D) A and B only.

E) B and C only.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

67. Which of the following religions is currently the most important religion in its area of origin?

A) Buddhism.

B) Christianity.

C) Hinduism.

D) Islam.

E) all of the above.

68. Which pair of religions are both considered hierarchical religions?

A) Roman Catholicism and Mormonism.

B) Mormonism and Southern Baptist.

C) Mormonism and Islam.

D) Roman Catholicism and Islam.

E) Southern Baptist and Islam.

38. Geographic origin and distribution of Buddhism, Christianity, Sikism, and Islam

69. Roman Catholics in North America are largely concentrated in

A) Quebec and the Northeastern USA.

B) Mexico.

C) Mexico, Southwestern USA, and West Coast USA.

D) Quebec and the Northeastern USA, Mexico, and West Coast USA.

E) All of the above.

70. Europe‟s Roman Catholic population is largely concentrated in the southern part of the continent. This is most likely due to

A) its proximity to Rome.

B) Protestants finding refuge in the north‟s high mountains.

C) the influence of the Huegenots on the south.

D) Northern European areas that were never converted to Roman Catholicism.

E) all of the above.

71. Siddhartha Gautama, the founder of Buddhism, was born in

A) China.

B) Nepal.

C) Thailand.

D) Sri Lanka.

E) India.

72. Which of the following can be considered the “parent” religion to Buddhism?

A) Hinduism.

B) Sikhism.

C) Islam.

D) Christianity.

E) Shintoism.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

73. How are Buddhism and Hinduism similar?

A) Both religions believe in a judgment day and rewards in heaven.

B) Both religions believe in magic and divination.

C) Both religions believe in a rigid class system (caste system).

D) Both religions believe in ahimsa, the principle of non-violence.

E) All of the above.

74. How are Buddhism and Hinduism different?

A) Buddhists practice meditation; Hindus reject the practice of meditation.

B) Hindus have a rigid class system (castes or varnas); Buddhists reject the caste system.

C) Hindus believe in reincarnation; Buddhists believe in a heaven.

D) Buddhists believe in ahimsa (non-violence), while Hindus do not believe in non-violence.

E) Buddhists are polytheists; Hindus are monotheists.

75. Which statement best describes the Muslim population of the world?

A) The largest number of Muslims is in South Asia and Southeast Asia.

B) The largest number of Muslims is in the Middle East and North Africa.

C) The Muslim population is equally divided between the Middle East, South Asia, and Southeast Asia.

D) The largest number of Muslims is in Southwest Asia and East Africa.

E) The largest number of Muslims is in West Africa and Sub-Saharan Africa.

76. Numerically speaking, which of the following Christian groups is the largest?

A) Southern Baptist.

B) Eastern Orthodox.

C) Roman Catholic.

D) Anglican/Episcopalian.

E) Lutheran.

77. The Shi‟ite Muslim population is concentrated in

A) Iran and part of Iraq.

B) Pakistan and Afghanistan.

C) Malaysia and part of Indonesia.

D) India and Bangladesh.

E) Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

78. Islam diffused across the Eastern Hemisphere through

A) war.

B) trade.

C) missionaries.

D) migration.

E) all of the above.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

79. Which of the following would be considered a sacred site for Christians?

A) Church of the Nativity in Bethlehem.

B) The Kaaba in Makkah.

C) The Western Wall in Jerusalem.

D) The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem.

E) Potala Palace in Lhasa.

80. Religiously, Turkey differs from Saudi Arabia in which of the following ways?

A) Turkey is Christian; Saudi Arabia is Muslim.

B) Turkey is a theocracy; Saudi Arabia is a monarchy.

C) Turkey practices a more strict form of Shari‟a than Saudi Arabia.

D) Turkey is more Westernized and secular than Saudi Arabia.

E) Turkish Muslims are Shi‟ite, while Saudi Muslims are Sunni.

81. In Europe, many Catholics are less likely to attend church or be active in their religious community. This is due to the rise of

A) Protestantism.

B) Shamanism.

C) Cultural Indifference.

D) Atheism.

E) Secularism.

39. Ethnic religions

82. Ethnic religions

A) are made up of homogeneous populations.

B) do not seek converts.

C) are monotheistic.

D) all of the above.

E) A and B only.

83. Which pair are both considered ethnic religions?

A) Judaism and Christianity.

B) Christianity and Islam.

C) Islam and Hinduism.

D) Hinduism and Judaism.

E) Islam and Judaism.

84. Jerusalem is a sacred city for all of the following religions except

A) Judaism.

B) Christianity.

C) Islam.

D) Hinduism.

E) All of the above.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

85. Numerically speaking, which of the following religions has the smallest number of adherents?

A) Judaism.

B) Christianity.

C) Islam.

D) Hinduism.

E) Buddhism.

40. Geographic origin and distribution of ethnic religions (Hinduism & Judaism)

86. Which of the following religions is not an important religion in India?

A) Christianity.

B) Hinduism.

C) Sikhism.

D) Buddhism.

E) Islam.

87. Which statement best describes the distribution of the Jewish population in the world?

A) Nearly 90% of all Jews in the world live in Israel.

B) Most Jews live in Russia and Eastern Europe.

C) About half of all Jews live in Israel, the rest are concentrated in urban areas of Europe and North America.

D) About half of all Jews live in European cities, the rest live in Israel.

E) Only one-quarter of all Jews live in Israel, the rest are concentrated in North America.

41. Religious cultural landscapes

88. Religions influence on the cultural landscape can be seen in all following ways except

A) places of worship.

B) burial grounds.

C) shrines.

D) commercial districts.

E) sacred sites.

42. Religious cultural regions

89. The largest concentration of Protestants in the world is in

A) Eastern Europe.

B) North America.

C) Latin America.

D) Australia and New Zealand.

E) Northern Europe.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

90. Which country would be a good example of a theocracy?

A) Iran.

B) Iraq.

C) India.

D) Japan.

E) Italy.

43. Popular culture

91. All of the following reflect a popular cultural landscape except

A) interstate highways.

B) strip malls.

C) restaurant chains.

D) skyscrapers.

E) Navajo hogans.

92. Popular Culture is characterized by all of the following except

A) quickly changing attributes.

B) homogeneous population.

C) urban population.

D) globalization.

E) uniform landscapes.

93. An example of a popular culture holiday that has transcended its folk culture roots is

A) Memorial Day.

B) Fourth of July.

C) St. Valentine’s Day.

D) Labor Day.

E) None of the above

94. Examples of non-material aspects of culture include all of the following except

A) clothing.

B) belief systems.

C) practices.

D) values.

E) traditions.

95. Material aspects of culture include

A) art.

B) housing.

C) sports.

D) foods.

E) all of the above.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

44. Location of popular cultural hearths

96. Which two cities in the United States often serve as hearths for popular culture?

A) New York and Chicago.

B) New and Miami.

C) New York and Los Angeles.

D) Los Angeles and Detroit.

E) Detroit and Nashville.

97. Which three cities in the world often serve as hearths for popular culture?

A) Tokyo, New York, and London.

B) New York, London, and Paris.

C) London, Paris, and Los Angeles.

D) Los Angeles, Berlin, and Tokyo.

E) Tokyo, Paris, and Los Angeles.

45. Role of diffusion and globalization and popular culture

98. Popular culture is rapidly diffused around the world by

A) American news organizations, such as CNN.

B) Hollywood movies.

C) American TV shows.

D) the internet.

E) all of the above.

46. Compare and contrast popular and folk culture

99. People often practice their folk customs instead of pop culture because

A) popular culture items are often expensive to buy.

B) they do not want to harm their environment.

C) they want to preserve their traditional cultures.

D) a lack of exposure to popular culture.

E) all of the above.

100. Folk culture is often seen in which of the following traits?

A) Traditional music.

B) Traditional housing.

C) Traditional medicines.

D) Traditional dress.

E) All of the above.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

101. All of the following are characteristics of folk cultures except

A) folk culture populations are usually small.

B) folk cultures are spread hierarchically.

C) folk cultures have a homogeneous population.

D) folk cultures must use local materials when building.

E) folk cultures eat mostly foods that locally available.

47. Role of diffusion and globalization on folk culture

102. Folk culture is transmitted from one location to another primarily through

A) relocation diffusion.

B) trans-national corporations.

C) war and occupation.

D) television and other media.

E) religion.

48. Impact on natural resources of folk and popular culture

103. How do folk cultures perceive their environment?

A) Folk cultures perceive the environment as a hostile place.

B) Folk cultures believe that nature exists to enrich them.

C) Folk cultures seek to create a uniform landscape.

D) Folk cultures have great reverence for their environment.

E) All of the above.

104. In folk societies, materials used for building homes

A) are selected for the recyclable properties.

B) are often imported from distant countries.

C) are available locally.

D) are symbolic in nature.

E) none of the above.

49. Folk and popular cultural landscapes

105. Which is an example of a folk cultural landscape in the United States?

A) Amish communities in Pennsylvania

B) Pueblo communities in New Mexico

C) Log cabins in Appalachia.

D) Salt Box homes in New England.

E) All of the above.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

50. Sense of place and culture

106. Why do many recent college graduates prefer to move into city neighborhoods rather than to suburban developments?

A) The suburbs are too bland and boring.

B) Many older urban neighborhoods offer a „sense of place‟.

C) Many younger people like to be near cultural amenities in the city.

D) Many younger people who are childless aren‟t concerned with the quality of public schools which have a reputation for being bad.

E) All of the above.

51. Definition of ethnicity

107. What is the term for a group of people who identify with their cultural and biological history?

A) Race.

B) Ethnicity.

C) Nationality.

D) Nation.

E) All of the above.

52. Ethnocentrism

108. Ethnocentrism is

A) the fear of outsiders.

B) the belief that Westerners are superior to African and Asian cultures.

C) the belief that one‟s own religion is superior to others.

D) the belief that one’s own ethnic group is superior to others.

E) the belief that one‟s own culture is superior to all others.

53. Race

109. Which statement about race and ethnicity is true?

A) A race often has a single homeland, an ethnicity is usually scattered across the world.

B) Some ethnicities are comprised of people from several different races.

C) Race and ethnicity are interchangeable concepts.

D) Ethnicities are based on physical characteristics, race is based on culture.

E) All of the above.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

54. Racism

110. Apartheid, a policy of racial segregation from 1948-1990, was the official policy of which country‟s government?

A) Zimbabwe.

B) South Africa.

C) Ghana.

D) Kenya.

E) Tanzania.

55. Distribution of ethnicities in Canada, Africa, and United States

111. African-Americans predominately live in

A) urban areas.

B) the South and northern US Cities.

C) rural areas of the South and Midwest.

D) urban areas in California.

E) none of the above.

112. Which of the following is not an ethnic concentration in North America?

A) Italians in southern New England.

B) Hispanics in the Southwest.

C) Acadians in Louisiana.

D) Scandinavians in the upper Midwest.

E) Greeks in the Mississippi Valley.

56. Ethnic regions

113. Which example is not an ethnic region of North America?

A) Hawaii.

B) French Quebec.

C) Midwest.

D) South Florida.

E) Borderland region.

114. The largest minority group in the United States is

A) African-Americans.

B) Jews.

C) Hispanics.

D) Asian-Americans.

E) Native Americans.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

57. Sequent occupance

115. When waves of cultural groups move into an area and modify the human imprint of the cultural landscape, this is known as

A) sequent occupance.

B) subsequent occupance.

C) cultural succession.

D) landscape progression.

E) cultural progression.

58. Ethnic enclaves and exclaves

116. In Canada, the greatest concentration of Asians lives in which city?

A) Montreal, QC.

B) Winnipeg, MB.

C) Ottawa, ON.

D) Calgary, AB.

E) Vancouver, BC.

117. In large cities, people with the same culture often live in segregated areas called

A) the suburbs.

B) ethnic enclaves.

C) cultural agglomerations.

D) cultural exclaves.

E) ethnic agglomeration.

118. What process contributes to the existence and growth of ethnic enclaves in urban areas?

A) Cultural diffusion.

B) Step migration.

C) Cultural integration.

D) Chain migration.

E) Cultural assimilation.

59. Gender

119. A payment of money or goods from the family of a bride to the groom‟s father is called a

A) marriage tax.

B) groom‟s gift.

C) dowry.

D) bridal tithe.

E) marital gift.

Unit III Cultural Patterns And Processes

120. In nearly all societies, women

A) have fewer legal rights than men.

B) cannot own land.

C) do not earn the same pay as a man does.

D) are responsible for housework and child rearing.

E) all of the above.

121. A patriarchal society is one that

A) favors females over males.

B) favors males over females.

C) has equality between males and females.

D) forces women to bear children.

E) none of the above.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

1. Frontier

1. A region not fully integrated into a national state that is often marginal or undeveloped is a called a

A) stateless nation.

B) frontier.

C) core.

D) heartland.

E) functional.

2. Which of the following locations would still be considered a frontier region?

A) Northwestern Pakistan.

B) Western United States.

C) Eastern China.

D) Northern Egypt.

E) Eastern Australia.

2. City-State

3. Which cultural hearth is credited with the creation of city-states, which eventually lead to the creation of the concept of nation-state?

A) Mesopotamia.

B) Northern India.

C) Greece.

D) Roman Empire.

E) Mayan.

4. An example of a modern day city-state is

A) New York.

B) Panama Canal.

C) Paris.

D) Singapore.

E) Germany.

3. Definition of a state

5. What is a politically organized territory that is administered by a sovereign government and recognized by a large percentage of the international community?

A) Nation.

B) State.

C) Frontier.

D) Territoriality.

E) Colony.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

6. Which of the following is considered a State?

A) France.

B) Colorado.

C) British Columbia.

D) Sahel.

E) Hong Kong.

4. Sovereignty

7. The exercise of state power over people and territory, and being recognized by other international states, refers to

A) nationalism.

B) sovereignty.

C) citizenship.

D) centrifugalism.

E) imperialism.

8. Which of the following is considered a sovereign state?

A) India.

B) Alaska.

C) Hong Kong.

D) Antarctica.

E) Spratly Islands.

5. Territory

9. In contrast to a state, a nation

A) is a territory established by international agreement or military force.

B) is a cultural concept implying a group of people occupying a particular territory and unified by shared beliefs.

C) the portion of the earth's surface containing a permanent population.

D) is a political entity, with sovereignty over its own territory.

E) is group of people living in an enclave of a city.

10. Which of the following terms refers to an individual or group attempt to identify and establish control over land? This concept often leads to defense of the land.

A) territoriality.

B) secularism.

C) materialism.

D) ethnocentrism.

E) consequent boundary.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

11. Which of the following is an example of a nation seeking its own territory?

A) Mexicans.

B) Palestinians.

C) British.

D) English.

E) Russians.

6. Compact state

12. Which of the following states fits the morphology description of compact?

A) Chile.

B) South Africa.

C) Thailand.

D) Poland.

E) Russia.

13. Which of the following is a characteristic of compact states?

A) Circular with the capital located in the center of the state.

B) Long narrow state with population concentrated in one region of the state.

C) One state is completely within the boundaries of another state.

D) State separated by a physical boundary or body of water.

E) Size of the state is very small compared to other states.

14. This type of shape can provide for efficiency in administration of a country.

A) Compact.

B) Prorupt.

C) Elongated.

D) Perforated.

E) Fragmented.

7. Fragmented state

15. Which of the following states fit the morphology description of a fragmented state?

A) Chile.

B) Japan.

C) Mexico.

D) South Africa.

E) Poland.

16. Fragmented states can help create which type of forces within a state?

A) Centripetal.

B) Centrifugal.

C) Cumulative causation.

D) Backwash effects.

E) Irredentism.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

17. This shape can weaken centralized control of state territory and increase regionalism particularly in the areas separate from the main state.

A) Compact.

B) Prorupt.

C) Elongated.

D) Perforated.

E) Fragmented.

8. Elongated and fragmented states

18. Which types of countries usually encompass diverse types of climates, resources and peoples?

A) Compact.

B) Prorupt.

C) Elongated.

D) Perforated.

E) Fragmented.

19. Which of the following states best fits the morphology description of a fragmented state?

A) France.

B) Chile.

C) Indonesia.

D) Australia.

E) China.

9. Proprupted state

20. Which of the following states best fits the morphology description of a prorupted state?

A) Namibia.

B) South Africa.

C) China.

D) Poland.

E) United Kingdom.

21. A country with this shape can provide access to a resource, or it can separate two countries that would otherwise share a boundary.

A) Compact.

B) Prorupted.

C) Elongated.

D) Perforated.

E) Fragmented.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

10. Preforated state

22. A country’s morphology which can weaken its stability if an enclave is occupied by people whose values systems differ from the surrounding state is called

A) Compact.

B) Prorupt.

C) Elongated.

D) Perforated.

E) Fragmented.

23. Which of the following states best fits the morphology description of a perforated state?

A) Namibia.

B) South Africa.

C) China.

D) Poland.

E) United Kingdom.

11. Exclave

24. Which of the following is an example of an exclave in the United States?

A) Florida.

B) Alaska.

C) California.

D) Washington, DC.

E) Colorado.

25. Which of the following states have an exclave?

A) Russia.

B) Brazil.

C) Italy.

D) South Africa.

E) Australia.

26. Exclaves are often created for which of the following reasons?

A) To create political boundaries that attempt to unite ethnic groups in nearby regions under the control of one government in order to decrease conflict in a region.

B) To try to encourage a country to become more compact in its shape.

C) To increase trade with nearby countries.

D) To decrease population and economic pressure by dividing a country into smaller parts or provinces.

E) To develop transportation infrastructure and sustainable agriculture.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

12. Enclave

27. Which of the following states have an enclave?

A) France.

B) Brazil.

C) Italy.

D) Egypt.

E) Australia.

28. Which of the following states is an enclave?

A) Vatican City.

B) South Africa.

C) Italy.

D) Singapore.

E) Japan.

13. Landlocked states

29. Which of the following is true for landlocked States?

A) They are likely to be the wealthiest state in their region.

B) They are at a commercial and strategic disadvantage.

C) Interior locations are more difficult to defend.

D) Relations with neighboring countries are not as important as for maritime countries.

E) There are more landlocked states in the world than maritime states.

30. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became a landlocked state due to the results of the War of the Pacific?

A) Bolivia.

B) Brazil.

C) India.

D) Madagascar.

E) Spain.

31. Which of the following is a landlocked State?

A) Australia.

B) Mongolia.

C) Italy.

D) Israel.

E) Peru.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

14. Micro-states

32. What is the term for a state that is small in both population and size?

A) Macro-state.

B) Micro-state.

C) Compact state.

D) Irredentism.

E) Federal state.

33. Which of the following best describes an impact of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea for maritime micro states?

A) The Exclusive Economic Zone (EEZ) provisions increased the resources and economic viability of these states.

B) Decreased the importance of micro-states in the global economy.

C) Placed more restrictive sea access limits on micro-states than the macro states like the United States.

D) Increasingly marginalized the locations and power of micro-states.

E) Encouraged the low lying micro states to vacate territory because of rising sea levels.

15. Stateless nations

34. A national group that aspires to become a nation-state but lacks the territory is a

A) federal State.

B) unitary State.

C) stateless nation.

D) Non Governmental Organization (NGO).

E) supranationalistic.

35. Which of the following nations is considered a stateless-nation?

A) Kurdish.

B) Jewish.

C) French.

D) Spanish.

E) Polish.

16. Irredentism

36. The policy of a state wanting to add territory from another State inhabited by people who have cultural links to their own State is

A) the interaction model.

B) the gravity model.

C) irredentism.

D) ethnocentrism.

E) culture rebound.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

37. Which of the following areas have been subjected to the policy of irredentism in the late 20th century?

A) Japan.

B) New Zealand.

C) Serbia.

D) United States.

E) Saudi Arabia.

38. The political dominance of a country or region by another country is referred to as

A) insurgent state.

B) revivalist.

C) hegemony.

D) pandemic.

E) organic theory.

39. Which of the following states engaged in classical hegemony in the late 20th century?

A) Canada.

B) El Salvador.

C) Madagascar.

D) Soviet Union.

E) Mongolia.

17. Physical boundaries

40. A boundary that uses physiological features like rivers or mountains is referred to as a(n)

A) geometric boundary.

B) subsequent boundary.

C) natural boundary.

D) permeable barrier.

E) ecumene.

18. Mountains as boundaries

41. All of the following are advantages of using mountains as boundaries except that

A) they are difficult to cross.

B) they create a visible, physical border between states.

C) mountain regions are usually sparsely populated.

D) mountains are relatively permanent.

E) they are the often the source area for natural resources.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

42. Which of the following states use mountains as a boundary?

A) Brazil and Peru.

B) Canada and the United States.

C) Iraq and Kuwait.

D) China and Russia.

E) Poland and Germany.

19. Water as a boundary

43. All of the following are advantages of using water as boundaries except that

A) water creates a visible boundary.

B) resource allocation can become a source of conflict.

C) water creates relatively consistent boundaries over time.

D) water provides protection against invasion.

E) oceans create a buffer between states.

44. All of the following are disadvantages of using water as boundaries except for

A) water navigation rights.

B) water use rights.

C) changing courses of rivers.

D) buffer zones between States.

E) resource and fishing rights.

20. Deserts as boundaries

45. All of the following are advantages of using deserts as boundaries except for the fact that

A) they are difficult to cross.

B) they create a visible, physical border between states.

C) deserts contain natural resources.

D) desert regions are usually sparsely populated.

E) deserts are relatively permanent.

46. Which of the following states use a desert as a boundary?

A) Brazil and Peru.

B) Canada and the United States.

C) Iraq and Kuwait.

D) China and India.

E) Turkey and Syria.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

21. Cultural boundaries

47. The boundaries on this island were drawn primarily to divide the Greeks from the Turks.

A) Cyprus.

B) Australia.

C) Sri Lanka.

D) Indonesia.

E) Falklands.

48. The boundaries of this country are being contested by the Palestinians.

A) Serbia.

B) Israel.

C) Iraq.

D) China.

E) Sri Lanka.

22. Linguistic boundaries

49. This country used linguistic boundaries as a primary reason to establish their territory.

A) United States.

B) Peru.

C) Australia.

D) France.

E) United Kingdom.

50. Which region in the world has political boundaries that most poorly represent the linguistic boundaries of the region?

A) North America.

B) South America.

C) Africa.

D) East Asia.

E) Europe.

23. Religious boundaries

51. One element of the conflict in Sri Lanka is differences of religion. What two religions are primarily represented in this conflict?

A) Islam and Christian.

B) Islam and Jewish.

C) Buddhism and Hindu.

D) Christian and tribal.

E) Shiite and Sunni.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

52. One element of the conflict in Kashmir is differences of religion. What two religions are primarily represented in this conflict?

A) Islam and Christian.

B) Islam and Jewish.

C) Buddhism and Hindu.

D) Christian and tribal.

E) Hindu and Islam.

53. The boundaries between which set of countries were established primarily to separate different religions?

A) India and Pakistan.

B) Mexico and United States.

C) France and Germany.

D) Russia and Ukraine.

E) Libya and Chad.

24. Geometric boundaries

54. Which region of the United States do geometric boundaries predominate?

A) Northeast.

B) Southeast.

C) West.

D) Hawaii.

E) Midwest.

55. Which type of boundary uses lines of latitude and longitude and not existing physical features?

A) Antecedent boundary.

B) Subsequent boundary.

C) Natural boundary.

D) Geometric boundary.

E) Relic boundary.

56. Which region has a high percentage of geometric boundaries to separate states?

A) North Africa.

B) Europe.

C) Southeast Asia.

D) South America.

E) Central Asia.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

25. Origin of boundaries

57. Which of the following is not a purpose of boundaries?

A) Mark the outer limits of state’s claim to land.

B) Project below ground to allocate subsurface resources.

C) Mark political administrative divisions within a country.

D) Define the property limits between owners of land.

E) Create lanes of transportation between countries.

26. Antecedent boundaries

58. This type of boundary line is established before an area is well populated.

A) Subsequent boundaries.

B) Antecedent boundaries.

C) Geometric boundary.

D) Natural boundary.

E) Linguistic boundary.

59. Which of the following countries’ internal boundaries are largely antecedent boundaries?

A) Canada.

B) Germany.

C) Israel.

D) Japan.

E) India.

27. Subsequent boundaries

60. A boundary that is drawn after the development of a cultural landscape is a(n)

A) religious boundary.

B) antecedent boundary.

C) geometric boundary.

D) subsequent boundary.

E) superimposed boundary.

61. Which of the following is the best example of a subsequent boundary?

A) Ireland / Northern Ireland.

B) Mexico / United States.

C) China / Tibet.

D) Great Wall of China.

E) Colorado / Kansas.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

28. Superimposed boundaries

62. A boundary forced upon existing cultural landscapes, a country, or a people by a conquering or colonizing power is called a(n)

A) religious boundary.

B) antecedent boundary.

C) geometric boundary.

D) subsequent boundary.

E) superimposed boundary.

63. Which of the following boundaries were not superimposed on a group?

A) Native American reservations.

B) United States/Canada.

C) India/Pakistan.

D) Africa.

E) Papua New Guinea/Indonesia.

29. Relic boundaries

64. What type of boundary does the Great Wall of China best illustrate?

A) Geometric boundary.

B) Natural boundary.

C) Antededent boundary.

D) Relic boundary.

E) Exclave boundary.

65. A former boundary line that is still visible and marked by some cultural landscape feature is a(n)

A) geometric boundary.

B) natural boundary.

C) antededent boundary.

D) relic boundary.

E) subsequent boundary.

30. Boundary disputes

66. At which scale do boundary disputes occur?

A) Local.

B) Regional.

C) National.

D) International.

E) All of the above.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

31. Positional/Locational disputes

67. This type of boundary dispute focuses on the delimitation, demarcation or interpretation of an agreement between countries.

A) Positional/locational dispute.

B) Ethnic dispute.

C) Resource/allocation dispute.

D) Functional/operational dispute

E) Religious dispute.

68. Two neighbors disagree about the color, material and size of a fence between their properties. Which of the following terms best illustrates this dispute?

A) Positional / locational dispute.

B) Political dispute.

C) Resource / allocation dispute.

D) Functional / operational dispute.

E) Territorial dispute.

32. Functional/Operational disputes

69. Read this description and then select the type of border dispute that best describes the dispute. Canada and the United States are historic allies but disagree on how to implement a plan for a “secure and smart border” that would protect against terrorists attacks while 200,000 vehicles cross the border each day, mostly trucks involved in a steady stream of trade. Agreements must be reached on whether or not to inspect each truck and how to track the flow of individuals back and forth along the 4,000-mile border.

A) Positional/locational dispute.

B) Ethnic dispute.

C) Resource dispute.

D) Functional/operational dispute.

E) Religious dispute.

70. A piece of undeveloped property is adjacent to a residential neighborhood. The city government wants to build a jail on the property but the local community objects to the land-use. Which of the following terms best exemplifies this dispute?

A) Positional/locational dispute.

B) Territorial dispute.

C) Resource dispute.

D) Functional/operational dispute.

E) Urban dispute.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

33. Allocational/resource disputes

71. The dispute between China and Vietnam over Spratly Island is primarily a(n)

A) positional / locational dispute.

B) ethnic dispute.

C) resource dispute.

D) functional / operational dispute.

E) religious dispute.

72. For years, there has been a dispute with the Svabard Islands in the Barents Sea. In 1920, a treaty prohibited military installations on the islands and allowed 41 nations equal rights to mine coal. The islands remained in Norwegian control. However, Russia continues to dispute Norway’s fishing rights beyond Svabard territorial limits and within the Treaty zone. Which type of border dispute does the dispute best exemplify?

A) Functional/operational dispute.

B) Positional/locational dispute.

C) Cultural dispute.

D) Resource dispute.

E) Territorial dispute.

34. Buffer state

73. A weaker country that separates two powerful countries whose ideology and or political views conflict is a

A) core state.

B) periphery state.

C) fragmented state.

D) buffer state.

E) viable state.

74. A real world example of a buffer state would be?

A) Mongolia.

B) France.

C) China.

D) United States.

E) Brazil.

75. Which of the following states is a buffer state between India and China?

A) Mongolia.

B) Nepal.

C) Vietnam.

D) Japan.

E) Sri Lanka.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

35. Border landscapes

76. The study of border landscapes is concerned with all of the following except

A) the political boundary as an expression of cultural landscape.

B) the effect of the border on economic activity.

C) how the border affects the attitude of border inhabitants.

D) the effect of the border on state policy.

E) the United Nations Law of Border Development.

77. Which of the following best describes the border landscape between the United States and Mexico in the early 21st century?

A) Strongly demarcated with fences and border guards, particularly in urban areas.

B) Open welcoming border with inviting signage.

C) Sudden, sharp cultural change from Mexican to American culture.

D) Very few transportation connections or economic linkages.

E) Very few people or products cross the border landscape legally.

36. Territorial disputes

78. This type of boundary dispute focuses on the ownership and control of surface area.

A) Positional/locational dispute.

B) Ethnic dispute.

C) Resource/allocation dispute.

D) Functional/operational dispute.

E) Territorial dispute.

79. The Israel/Palestine conflict has elements of all of the following types of disputes except a(n)

A) functional / operational dispute.

B) religious dispute.

C) ethnic dispute.

D) geometric dispute.

E) territorial dispute.

37. Self-determination

80. The concept that ethnicities have the right to govern themselves is referred to as

A) colonialism.

B) Rimland Theory.

C) self-determination.

D) nationalsim.

E) ethnic transition.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

81. Which of the following ethnic groups is seeking self determination?

A) Chechen.

B) English.

C) Mexican.

D) Dutch.

E) Chinese.

38. Nation-state concept

82. A state whose territory closely corresponds to an ethnicity that has become a nationality is a

A) multi-national state.

B) nation-state.

C) prorupt state.

D) unitary state.

E) fragmented state.

83. Which one of the following is the best example of a nation-state?

A) China.

B) Japan.

C) South Africa.

D) United Kingdom.

E) Switzerland.

39. Immigrant state

84. Which of the following best exemplifies an immigrant state?

A) India.

B) China.

C) Australia.

D) Japan.

E) Saudi Arabia.

40. Colonialism

85. The policy by a country to establish settlements in an area and impose its political, economic and cultural principles there is called

A) command economy.

B) colonialism.

C) devolution.

D) growth pole.

E) regionalism.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

86. Which of the following regions was not predominately colonized by the British?

A) East Africa.

B) South Asia.

C) West Africa.

D) South Africa.

E) Australia.

41. Imperialism

87. The establishment of political boundaries in Africa by European imperial powers during the 19th century

A) was the result of military conflict between the colonizing countries.

B) resulted in distinctive cultural groups being divided among different states.

C) was the result of the International Court of Justice.

D) reflected pre-colonial patterns of tribal territorial control.

E) empowered the tribes of Africa to seek self rule with European assistance.

88. A country imposes its political, economic and cultural principles over territory already occupied and organized by a society. This is called

A) command economy.

B) colonialism.

C) devolution.

D) imperialism.

E) regionalism.

89. The British imperialized portions of all of the following regions except?

A) Nigeria.

B) India.

C) Vietnam.

D) East Africa.

E) China.

90. Every country in Africa was either colonized or under the imperial control of a European power except

A) Ethiopia.

B) South Africa.

C) Kenya.

D) Nigeria.

E) Egypt.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

42. Manifest destiny

91. The concept that the United States was ordained by God to expand across North America was

A) gateway state.

B) complementarity.

C) Manifest Destiny.

D) Rimland Theory.

E) historical inertia.

92. The concept of manifest destiny was used as support for imperialism by which country?

A) United Kingdom.

B) France.

C) United States.

D) China.

E) Spain.

43. Heartland (Mackinder)/Rimland Theory

93. Which theory created in the early 20th century advocated that any political power based in the center of Eurasia could gain enough strength to dominate the world?

A) Unilateral Theory.

B) Mackinder’s Heartland Theory.

C) Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory.

D) Huntington’s Clash of Civilizations Thesis.

E) Balkanization.

44. Shatterbelt

94. Which of the following areas is considered a shatterbelt?

A) Eastern Europe.

B) Western Europe.

C) China.

D) Australia.

E) North America.

95. A region that historically is caught between stronger colliding external forces. The region is often fractured and splintered politically and ethnically. This an example of a(n)

A) shatterbelt.

B) periphery.

C) primate state.

D) insurgent state.

E) core.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

45. Decolonization

96. Africa experienced a period of decolonization and creation of many new States during which time period?

A) 1950s and 60s.

B) Late 19th century.

C) 1700s.

D) 1850s.

E) 1930s.

46. Apartheid

97. Which country had an apartheid system of legal segregation of races which was finally dismantled in the 1990s?

A) United States.

B) India.

C) South Africa.

D) China.

E) Japan.

47. Satellite states

98. This 20th century communist empire controlled many weaker satellite states in Eastern Europe.

A) Germany.

B) Turkey.

C) Soviet Union.

D) China.

E) Vietnam.

48. Balance of Power

99. During the Cold War era which two countries balanced the power of one another?

A) Pakistan/India.

B) United Kingdom/France.

C) Spain/Portugal.

D) United States/Soviet Union.

E) Japan/Germany.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

49. Gateway state

100. Which of the following states is considered a gateway to the Himalayas?

A) Peru.

B) Nepal.

C) Russia.

D) Kenya.

E) Switzerland.

50. Unitary state

101. This type of state has a centralized government and administration that exercises control equally over all parts of the state?

A) Federal.

B) Unitary.

C) Compact.

D) Regional.

E) Democratic.

102. Unitary states usually have all of the following characteristics except?

A) Highly centralized government.

B) Few internal cultural differences.

C) Borders that are both cultural and political.

D) Primate city located within the core of country.

E) Multiple provinces with strong regional governments.

51. Federal states

103. This type of political framework has a central government but each of the sub-national entities has representation and influence in the government process.

A) Federal.

B) Unitary.

C) Compact.

D) Communist.

E) Democratic.

104. Which of the following countries is not a federal state?

A) United States.

B) Canada.

C) France.

D) Australia.

E) United Kingdom.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

52. Confederation

105. A permanent union of sovereign states created in order to deal with common interests of defense, trade or policy is a

A) confederation.

B) democracy.

C) dependency.

D) trust territory.

E) macro state.

53. Core/periphery

106. Political geographers consider which of the following as the core area of the United States?

A) The Los Angeles-San Francisco area.

B) The New York-Washington D.C. area.

C) The Chicago-Detroit area.

D) The Atlanta-Birminham, Alabama area.

E) The Buffalo-Cleveland area.

54. Capital

107. Washington DC was chosen as a site for the United States capital for all of the following reasons except

A) its centrality in the United States.

B) inland site provided some protection against invasion.

C) it was the largest and most powerful city during the colonial era.

D) its site was undeveloped and a new city could be built form the ground up.

E) it was a compromise location between the competing interests of the North and South.

55. Forward capital

108. This type of capital city is deliberately sited in a state’s frontier zone?

A) Core.

B) Forward-thrust.

C) Exclave.

D) Divided.

E) Networked.

109. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a forward-thrust capital.

A) Washington DC.

B) London.

C) Beijing.

D) Brasilia.

E) Baghdad.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

110. Which of the following is a reason a country would select a forward-thrust capital site?

A) To encourage growth into the interior of a country.

B) To take advantage of a coastal location.

C) Locations on a hill provides better protection against attack.

D) To encourage relocation on a new coastal area.

E) To reinforce the power and influence of a country’s core region.

56. Balkanization

111. Balkanization is most closely associated with which of the following terms?

A) Secondary activities.

B) Tipping point.

C) Multi-linear evolution.

D) Shatterbelt.

E) Bulk-loss industry.

112. Which of the following countries has endured the effects of balkanization?

A) United States.

B) Yugoslavia.

C) Australia.

D) Brazil.

E) Nigeria.

113. All of the following areas have recently experienced or were created through balkanization except

A) Chechnya.

B) Serbia.

C) Estonia.

D) Vietnam.

E) Brazil.

57. Centripetal forces

114. These forces tend to bind together the citizens of a state.

A) Centripetal.

B) Centrifugal.

C) Colonialism.

D) Gravity.

E) Regionalism.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

115. All of the following tend to be centripetal forces within a country except

A) education system.

B) military.

C) common language.

D) regionalism.

E) transportation system.

58. Centrifugal forces

116. In political geography these forces tend to disrupt and threaten the unity of a state.

A) Centripetal.

B) Centrifugal.

C) Homogeneity.

D) Common values.

E) Common history.

117. Which of the following is not a centrifugal force within Sri Lanka?

A) Religion.

B) Ethnicity.

C) Language.

D) History of conflict.

E) Equal representation in government.

59. Geopolitics

118. This sub field of geography studies the political, economic and strategic significance of geography?

A) Linguistics.

B) Econometrics.

C) Geopolitics.

D) Anthropology.

E) Demography.

60. Question of Taiwan

119. Which of the following states is not universally recognized as an independent state by the United Nations?

A) South Africa.

B) South Korea.

C) Turkey.

D) Taiwan.

E) Sri Lanka.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

61. Impact of globalization on state sovereignty

120. Which of the following entities has increasingly gained both economic and political power on a global scale in the 21st century via the process of globalization?

A) Transnational corporations.

B) Sub-regional governments.

C) City-states.

D) Landlocked states.

E) Rural areas.

121. Which of the following best describes the effect of globalization related to state sovereignty?

A) States’ sovereignty has clearly increased as a result of globalization.

B) States have given up some sovereignty in order to join supra-nationalistic organizations.

C) Globalization has not had an effect on state sovereignty.

D) The number of sovereign states in the world has declined during the era of globalization.

E) State sovereignty has increased because of the need to protect borders from invasion of imperialistic states.

62. Tragedy of the Commons

122. This concept refers to the idea that multiple individuals acting in their own short-term self-interest can ultimately destroy a shared resource, even if maintaining that resource is in the best interest of individuals in the long run.

A) Privatization.

B) Statehood.

C) Environmental determinism.

D) Ecological footprint.

E) Tragedy of the commons.

63. Law of the Sea

123. According to the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea what is the correct order of zones from most control to least control?

A) Territorial seas, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone, high seas.

B) High seas, territorial seas, contiguous zone, exclusive economic zone.

C) Exclusive economic zone, contiguous zone, territorial seas, high seas.

D) Territorial seas, exclusive economic zone, high seas, contiguous zone.

E) Exclusive economic zone, contiguous zone, high seas, territorial seas.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

64. Devolution

124. The presence of centrifugal forces within a country has lead many central governments to transfer central government power to regional or local governments. This process is called

A) devolution.

B) acculturation.

C) autocratic.

D) imperialism.

E) capitalism.

125. Which of the following sub-regions recently gained more central government powers with the creation of a parliament?

A) Colorado.

B) Scotland.

C) Russia.

D) Ireland.

E) Kosovo.

65. Supranationalism

126. Select the group that is not a supranational organization.

A) EU.

B) OAS.

C) OPEC.

D) CIA.

E) NATO.

127. What is it called when three or more states cooperate in order to promote shared objectives in the areas of defense, economy or cultural cooperation?

A) Multi-nationalism.

B) Devolution.

C) Supranationalism.

D) Nationalism.

E) Colonialism.

66. European Union

128. The main purpose of the European Union is to

A) promote the common defense of member states.

B) create an economic free trade zone for member countries.

C) use tariffs and quotas to discourage trade.

D) create a United States of Europe, which would include the countries of Europe. becoming more like the concept of American states.

E) create a common currency.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

67. NAFTA

129. NAFTA is a Supranationalistic organization, which attempted to create a free trade zone in which region?

A) North Africa.

B) North Atlantic.

C) New Zealand and Australia.

D) North America.

E) Nigerian and Arab countries.

68. Economic Enterprise Zones

130. An area in which businesses are exempt from certain taxes and government regulations to give other economic advantages as an inducement to promote growth or trade.

A) Realm.

B) Enterprise zones.

C) Perceptual region.

D) Protruded state.

E) Economies of scale.

69. Changing boundaries of Europe

131. After World War I, the boundaries of countries were redrawn to correspond with

A) the distribution of languages.

B) the distribution of power.

C) the distribution of ancient tribal areas.

D) the provisions of the United Nations.

E) the geographic nature of the HDI.

70. Iron Curtain

132. This symbolic term refers to the division between the Soviet Union and its satellites and the rest of Europe after World War II.

A) Cold War.

B) Iron Curtain.

C) Great Wall.

D) Demilitarized Zone (DMZ).

E) Line of Control.

Unit IV Political Organization of States

71. Cold War

133. A state of conflict, tension and competition existed between the 1940s and 1990s between which two countries?

A) China and India.

B) United States and Soviet Union.

C) China and Taiwan.

D) India and Pakistan.

E) Israel and Palestine.

72. Gerrymandering

134. The process of redrawing voting district boundaries in order to give one political party or group an electoral advantage is called

A) devolution.

B) gerrymandering.

C) political enclave.

D) popular sovereignty.

E) cultural landscape.

135. Which type of gerrymandering is designed to elect minority candidates?

A) Stacked.

B) Wasted vote.

C) Fragmented.

D) Aligned.

E) Persuasive.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

1. Agriculture

1. The modern definition of agriculture includes

A) animal husbandry and shifting cultivation.

B) vegetative and seed planting.

C) multiple hearths of origin.

D) the deliberate domestication of plants and animals.

E) none of the above.

2. Agriculture is associated with the

A) secondary sector of the economy.

B) quaternary sector of the economy.

C) tertiary sector of the economy.

D) primary sector of the economy.

E) service sector of the economy.

3. The most practiced economic activity in the world is

A) commercial agriculture.

B) manufacturing.

C) providing a service.

D) extensive subsistence agriculture.

E) intensive subsistence agriculture.

4. What type of diffusion is most closely associated with the Columbian Exchange?

A) Stimulus diffusion.

B) Expansion diffusion.

C) Relocation diffusion.

D) Hierarchical diffusion.

E) Contagious diffusion.

5. Agriculture is affected by all of the following except

A) cultural taboos.

B) distance to the market.

C) political policies.

D) level of economic development.

E.) all of the above.

6. Strategies used to increase the supply of food for a country could include

A) putting more land into production.

B) increasing the yield of land under cultivation.

C) identifying new food sources.

D) increasing food imports.

E) all of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

2. Commercial Agriculture

7. All of the following are aspects of commercial agriculture except

A) a heavy reliance on machinery.

B) the product is consumed off the farm.

C) there is little relationship to other businesses.

D) a small percentage of the workforce is engaged directly in agriculture.

E) the average size of farms is hundreds of acres.

8. The primary purpose of commercial agriculture is to

A) make a profit.

B) produce a superior product.

C) produce a product in a sustainable manner.

D) provide jobs for a large percentage of the population.

E) sustain the rural way of life.

9. The percentage of the labor force in the United States that works directly in agriculture is

A) 2-5%.

B) 5-7%.

C) 7-9%.

D) 10-12%.

E) 13-15%.

3. Subsistence agriculture

10. The major difference between subsistence and commercial agriculture is

A) where the product is consumed.

B) that commercial agriculture is primarily focused on profit.

C) that land ownership in subsistence agricultural communities is often communal.

D) that in subsistence agriculture the motivation is to feed one’s family.

E) all of the above.

11. Subsistence agriculture dominates in

A) less developed countries.

B) more developed countries.

C) mid-latitude climates.

D) newly-industrialized countries.

E) none of the above.

12. Growing only enough food to feed your family is an example of

A) vegetative planting.

B) market gardening.

C) extensive commercial agriculture.

D) subsistence agriculture.

E) none of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

13. All of the following are types of subsistence agriculture except

A) pastoral nomadism.

B) truck farming.

C) shifting cultivation.

D) swidden agriculture.

E) intensive rice farming.

4. Hunting and gathering

14. All of the following are true regarding contemporary hunting and gathering societies except

A) their way of life is preserved by many governments.

B) they tend to be isolated from modern societies.

C) they provide insight into prehistoric cultures.

D) they exist in the Arctic, the interior of Africa, Australia, and South America.

E) their numbers are rapidly declining.

15. Humans survived prior to the invention of agriculture by engaging in

A) shifting cultivation.

B) hunting and gathering.

C) pastoral nomadism.

D) hunting big game animals.

E) slash and burn cultivation techniques.

5. First agricultural revolution

16. Which of the following statements is most accurate concerning the invention of agriculture?

A) The process was gradual.

B) There were multiple hearths throughout the world.

C) The process was a sudden response to extreme environmental changes.

D) Humans did little experimentation with plant domestication.

E) A and B only.

17. According to Carl Sauer, what best characterized the invention of plant domestication?

A) The process was gradual.

B) A number of independent hearths were established.

C) Hearths developed in areas with high biodiversity.

D) All of the above.

E) None of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

6. Vegetative planting

18. According Carl Sauer, why did vegetative planting first start in Southeast Asia?

A) The predictable annual flooding of rivers provided needed irrigation.

B) The humid continental climate was ideal for experimentation.

C) The extensive river valleys provided excellent soil for cultivation.

D) The monsoon weather system was ideal for experimentation with plants.

E) The region’s high biodiversity allowed people to become more sedentary, which naturally led to experimentation with plants.

19. All of the following were vegetative planting (root crop) hearths except

A) West Africa.

B) Southeast Asia.

C) Southwest Asia.

D) Peruvian Highlands.

E) All of the above.

7. Seed planting

20. What area of the world first incorporated domestication of both plants and animals?

A) Ethiopian Highlands.

B) Southwest Asia.

C) Southeast Asia.

D) East Asia.

E) Middle America.

8. Animal domestication

21. Which combination of animals was domesticated in Southwest Asia?

A) Water buffalo, pig, and chicken.

B) Llama and alpaca.

C) Cattle, camel, and goat.

D) Sheep and goat.

E) Yak and horse.

22. Which pairing of animal(s) and region is not correct?

A) Water buffalo, pig, and chicken – Southeast Asia.

B) Llama and alpaca – South America.

C) Cattle – South Asia.

D) Goat and sheep – Southwest Asia.

E) All of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

23. What was the advantage of domesticating animals?

A) Animals provided meat.

B) Animals provided milk.

C) Animals provided furs and skins.

D) Animals were beasts of burden.

E) All of the above.

9. Agricultural hearths and Carl Sauer

24. Which famous cultural geographer theorized that the invention of agriculture took place in multiple hearths?

A) Ester Bosrup.

B) Carl Sauer.

C) Henrich von Thunen.

D) Walter Christaller.

E) William Burgess.

25. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ did not contain an agricultural hearth.

A) Europe.

B) Asia.

C) Africa.

D) South America.

E) Middle America.

10. Agricultural diffusion

26. Agricultural first diffused to Europe from

A) North Africa.

B) South Asia.

C) Southwest Asia.

D) West Africa.

E) Southeast Asia.

11. Evolution of crop rotation systems

27. Europeans evolved from farming a single field in early medieval times to rotating crops into how many different sections or fields by the 18th century?

A) One.

B) Two.

C) Three.

D) Four.

E) Five.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

12. Second agricultural revolution

28. How did the second agricultural revolution improve agricultural production?

A) The four-field system increased yields and soil fertility.

B) New technologies such as the drill press increased production.

C) The Enclosure Movement encouraged the use of machinery.

D) Advances in breeding livestock increased production of meat and dairy.

E) All of the above.

29. What conclusion can one make with regard to the connection between the second agricultural revolution and the Industrial Revolution?

A) Advancements in agricultural production helped feed the expanding population.

B) Technological advancements helped increase agricultural production.

C) Transportation improvements made more food available to urban populations.

D) None of the above.

E) A and B only.

30. The second agricultural revolution coincided with

A) the Enlightenment.

B) the Industrial Revolution.

C) Imperialism.

D) the Age of Revolutions.

E) the first wave of European migration.

31. The Enclosure Movement altered the geography and agricultural practices of rural England by

A) consolidating oddly shaped fields.

B) encouraging the use of more farm machinery.

C) displacing farmers.

D.) all of the above

E) A and B only.

13. Koppen climatic classification system

32. When comparing the Koppen Climate Regions Map with the Whittlessey Agricultural Regions Map one can conclude that

A) there is a direct relationship between the patterns on both maps.

B) many agricultural regions exist outside their respective climate zones.

C) climate is not a limiting factor on the distribution of agriculture.

D) agricultural regions have changed a great deal in the 20th century.

E) Whittlessey’s map is outdated.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

33. Which statement regarding agricultural region(s) with respect to Whitttlessey’s Agricultural Regions map is no longer applicable?

A) Plantation agriculture doesn’t exist in North America anymore.

B) Grain regions have become smaller over time.

C) Mediterranean agriculture has declined in importance.

D) Areas of shifting cultivation have become more prominent.

E) Commercial gardening in the U.S. is still dominant along the east coast.

14. Shifting cultivation

34. Shifting cultivation is still practiced in many parts of

A) South Asia.

B) East Asia.

C) South America.

D) North Africa.

E) Central Asia.

35. Shifting cultivation is a threatened form of agriculture because of

A) competition for resources from logging and mining companies.

B) population increase.

C) modern technology makes the practice obsolete.

D) A and B only.

E) none of the above.

36. Why do societies practicing shifting cultivation only farm the same plot of land for one to two years?

A) Shifting cultivation depletes nutrients from the soil faster than other methods.

B) Tropical soils are nutrient poor.

C) Pressure from the government keeps tribes moving.

D) Since they don’t own the land, tribes must keep shifting location.

E) All of the above.

37. All of the following are characteristics of shifting cultivation except

A) people usually live in small villages.

B) farmers clear land using a slash (vegetation) and burn (debris) technique.

C) crops are grown on land until the nutrients in the soil are depleted.

D) primogentric land ownership dominates shifting cultivation societies.

E) farmers usually return to the same area approximately twenty years later.

38. Swidden agriculture refers to

A) clearing land to farm using slash and burn techniques.

B) only farming cleared land for one to two years.

C) terracing steep hillsides for agricultural purposes.

D) all of the above.

E) A and B only.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

15. Intertilage

39. The process by which people engaged in shifting cultivation plant crops of varying heights in order to protect lower crops is called

A) ridge tillage.

B) swidden agriculture.

C) intertillage.

D) shifting cutivtion.

E) subsistence agriculture.

16. Pastoral nomadism

40. Pastoral nomadism still a dominant way of life in many parts of

A) western United States.

B) central Australia.

C) Central Asia.

D) West Africa.

E) Central America.

41. Pastoral nomads predominate in

A) semi-arid deserts.

B) deserts.

C) subtropical grasslands.

D) tropical rainforest.

E) A and B only.

42. All of the following are characteristics of pastoral nomads except

A) they consume mostly grains rather than meat.

B) they trade meat and skins for grains.

C) they stay in one place when rainfall is plentiful.

D) they only consume animal products and animal by-products.

E) they primarily depend on animals for their survival.

43. Herders who seasonally move their animals between mountain pastures and lowland valleys practice

A) transhumance.

B) seasonal variation.

C) swidden agriculture.

D) livestock ranching.

E) extensive subsistence agriculture.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

44. Pastoral nomadism is a threatened way of life because

A) of competition for resources.

B) the nomads often cross international borders.

C) it is not an economically viable livelihood.

D) increased population pressures.

E) all of the above.

45. Pastoral nomads do not typically herd

A) cattle.

B) llamas.

C) sheep.

D) goats.

E) camels.

46. Livestock ranching and pastoral nomadism both

A) exist in environments too harsh for crop production.

B) suffer from low wages.

C) rely on the same animals for their livelihood.

D) flourish in central Asia.

E) suffer from undue government regulations.

17. Desertification (Sahel)

47. Pastoral nomads potentially contribute to desertification by

A) overgrazing.

B) using poor cultivation techniques.

C) moving animals frequently.

D) all of the above.

E) A and B only.

18. Double cropping

48. What agricultural technique allows subsistence farmers in tropical and sub-tropical areas to support a large population with a small amount of arable land?

A) Four-field crop rotation system.

B) Intertillage.

C) Double cropping.

D) Swidden agriculture.

E) Slash and burn agriculture.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

19. Extensive subsistence agriculture

49. Another term for pastoral nomadism is

A) extensive subsistence agriculture.

B) nomadic herding.

C) livestock ranching.

D) grain agriculture.

E) A and B only

50. Which of the following are examples of extensive subsistence agriculture?

A) Swidden and dairy.

B) Slash and burn agriculture and nomadic herding.

C) Shifting cultivation and livestock ranching.

D) Livestock ranching and slash and burn agriculture.

E) Nomadic herding and plantation agriculture.

51. Extensive subsistence agriculture predominates in

A) tropical rain forests.

B) sub-tropical areas.

C) semi-arid deserts.

D) deserts.

E) all of the above.

20. Intensive subsistence agriculture

52. The agricultural practice most commonly associated with intensive subsistence agriculture is

A) paddy rice farming.

B) swidden agriculture.

C) plantation agriculture.

D) market gardening.

E) none of the above.

53. Technology essential for intensive subsistence agriculture is

A) irrigation.

B) precision agriculture techniques.

C) biotechnology.

D) advancements in pesticide research.

E) all of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

21. Extensive commercial agriculture

54. What geographic factor best explains why a piece of land is used intensively or extensively for agriculture?

A) Soil quality.

B) Precipitation levels.

C) Climate region.

D) Distance to the market.

E) Price of land.

55. What activity typifies extensive commercial agriculture?

A) Wheat and grain farming.

B) Livestock ranching.

C) Banana plantations in Latin America.

D) Mixed crop and livestock operations in Iowa.

E) A and B only.

22. Intensive commercial agriculture

56. All of the following are examples of intensive commercial agriculture except

A) dairy.

B) truck farming.

C) mixed crop and livestock.

D) horticulture.

E) paddy rice farming.

57. What best characterizes intensive commercial agriculture?

A) Commercial agriculture dominates in MDCs.

B) Due to globalization and competition, profit margins have decreased.

C) Farmers must specialize in order to stay competitive.

D) Farmers are part of a complex and highly integrated system called agribusiness.

E) All of the above.

58. All of the following are environmental impacts of commercial farming except

A) over harvesting of ocean fisheries.

B) contribution to the urban heat island effect.

C) deforestation.

D) erosion of top-soil.

E) chemical contamination of drinking water.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

23. Dairy agriculture

58. Dairy farmers locate near urban areas because

A) it is expensive to transport product to market.

B) milk has a limited shelf-life.

C) land costs are high.

D) of agglomeration pressures.

E) A and B only.

59. Which region is not a major dairy producing area?

A) Southeast Canada.

B) Northeastern United States.

C) Southern California.

D) Northwestern Europe.

E) Southeast United States.

60. What has been the trend with respect to dairy farming in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) since the 1970s?

A) Production has declined relative to income.

B) Production has declined due to government regulations.

C) Production has increased as a total percent of world production levels.

D) Production has increased due to foreign aid.

E) None of the above.

61. Dairy operations locate on the suburban fringe of metropolitan areas because

A) access to market is greater.

B) it is outside the milkshed.

C) city residents don’t like to live near farming operations.

D) it is a break-of-bulk point.

E) none of the above.

62. Why do different regions of the United States specialize in different dairy products?

A) Soil fertility varies from region to region.

B) Their relative location with respect to the milkshed.

C) Other crops are more economical.

D) Historical customs differ for various dairy products.

E) All of the above.

24. Milkshed

63. Dairy farmers specialize in other products rather than fresh milk because

A) of the low profit margin of milk.

B) they are located outside the milkshed.

C) of the high cost of feed.

D) of the high cost of land.

E) none of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

64. What is the best reason for why many dairy farmers in Wisconsin choose to produce butter and cheese rather than fresh milk?

A) Most dairy farmers are located too far from Milwaukee and Chicago.

B) The profit margin is higher on cheese.

C) The entire country is their market area for these products.

D) Wisconsin’s peripheral location within the United States is ideal.

E) All of the above.

25. Staple Grains

65. The most widely produced grains in the world are

A) wheat, rice, and maize.

B) wheat, rice, and oats.

C) rice, maize, and oats.

D) rice, maize, and millet.

E) rice, wheat, and barley.

66. Most cereal grains produced in the Untied States are

A) exported to developing countries.

B) given away as foreign aid.

C) turned into processed foods such as breakfast cereals and breads.

D) sold to food processing industries.

E) fed to livestock.

67. The most important large-scale commercial wheat producing countries in the world include all of the following except

A) United States.

B) Ukraine.

C) Switzerland.

D) Argentina.

E) Australia.

68. All of the following are major wheat producing states except

A) North Dakota.

B) Nebraska.

C) Kansas.

D) Iowa.

E) Montana.

69. What accounts for dramatic increased yields of wheat in developed countries since the 1950s?

A) Increased use of machinery.

B) Increased use of pesticides.

C) Increased use of fertilizers.

D) Development of improved seed varieties.

E) All of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

70. Grain produced in the United States is used for all of the following except it is

A) purchased by food processing companies for baked products.

B) sent around the world as foreign aid.

C) stored in grain elevators for and sold in the market when prices increase.

D) consumed predominately by local communities throughout the Midwest.

E) sent to sub-Saharan Africa for famine relief.

71. The country that produces the most maize in the world is

A) Canada.

B) United States.

C) Ukraine.

D) Brazil.

E) Argentina.

72. Suitcase farms are most associated most with

A) mixed crop and livestock farming.

B) grain farming.

C) market gardening.

D) dairy farming.

E) luxury crops.

73. The area in Canada most associated with grain farming is

A) the Maritime Provinces.

B) Ontario.

C) the Northwest Territories.

D) the Prairie Provinces.

E) British Columbia.

26. Livestock Ranching

74. The invention in the late 1800s that changed the geography of cattle ranching was

A) the harvester.

B) barbed wire.

C) the steel tipped plow.

D) the John Deere tractor.

E) none of the above.

75. Pastoral nomads and livestock ranchers both

A) suffer from low profit margins.

B) have difficulty hiring seasonal workers.

C) require extensive knowledge of irrigation systems.

D) are in competition with alternative land uses.

E) operate most efficiently in similar climates.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

27. Feedlots

76. Many feed fattening farms (feedlots) have located in the southeast and west of the United States because of

A) proximity to growing markets in the south and west.

B) less severe weather.

C) lack of union organization.

D) cheaper feed.

E) A and B only.

77. What advantages do cattle feedlots have over traditional methods of livestock ranching?

A) Feedlots combine a number of steps in the meat packing industry in one location.

B) Feedlots are more efficient at adding weight to cattle.

C) Feedlots reduce transportation costs of cattle prior to being slaughtered.

D) Feedlots reduce transportation costs of the finished product.

E) All of the above.

28. Mediterranean agriculture

78. Mediterranean agricultural products are grown in

A) Chile.

B) the Central Valley of California.

C) southern Spain.

D) North Africa.

E) all of the above.

79. Mediterranean agriculture products include

A) grapes.

B) olives.

C) dates.

D) lemons.

E) all of the above.

80. The two most important crops grown in the Mediterranean region are

A) dates and lemons.

B) almonds and grapes.

C) grapes and olives.

D) olives and tomatoes.

E) wheat and olives.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

81. In Mediterranean agriculture farmers derive most of their income from

A) sheep and goats.

B) dairy products for various types of cheeses.

C) wheat grown for bread and pasta production.

D) fruits and vegetables.

E) tomatoes.

82. Even though climatic conditions are suitable for wine production in North Africa and Southwest Asia, why is this form of agriculture not practiced in these regions?

A) Both areas need economic development to establish a wine industry.

B) Strict government regulations discourage development of a wine industry.

C) Lack of irrigation engineering is an impediment.

D) There is not a cultural tradition of consuming wine in these regions.

E) Desalination is still too costly for this type of economic activity.

29. Market gardening

83. Market gardening farms are located close to large urban areas because

A) expensive land costs force farmers to grow crops with a higher profit margin.

B) of the highly perishable nature of their crops.

C) transport costs are high due to special handling requirements.

D) farmers need large amounts of capital for specialized machinery.

E) all of the above.

84. Market gardening dominates in

A) New Jersey and Delaware.

B) parts of Florida.

C) the west coast of Michigan.

D) the Central Valley of California.

E) all of the above.

85. What is the best reason why market gardening farms grow highly perishable fruits and vegetables?

A) Favorable climate.

B) High soil fertility.

C) Farms are located close to urban centers.

D) Transportation costs are low.

E) Government subsidies make it possible.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

30. Horticulture

86. The technical definition of horticulture includes the cultivation of

A) flowers.

B) flowers and fruits.

C) flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

D) flowers and carnations.

E) flowers and nursery plants.

87. Horticulture could potentially include

A) Mediterranean agriculture.

B) market gardening.

C) truck farming.

D) all of the above.

E) none of the above.

88. Due to increased interregional migration, an increasing percent of vegetables in China are being produced

A) in urban plots.

B) in rural villages.

C) on collective farms in the countryside.

D) on commercial operations in the south.

E) on the suburban fringe of major metropolitan areas.

31. Truck farming

89. Another name for truck farming is

A) specialty farming.

B) market gardening.

C) commercial gardening and fruit farming.

D) intensive commercial agriculture.

E) all of the above.

90. Many farmers in New England turned to specialty farming, such as growing mushrooms, asparagus, herbs, and nursery plants because

A) the climate is better for these types of operations.

B) depopulation of rural New England has reduced the customer base.

C) the “eat locally” movement has generated more demand for these products.

D) dairy farming has become less profitable due to lower milk prices per unit and increasing operating costs.

E) the increased use of refrigerated trucks has expanded the market area.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

32. Plantation agriculture

91. Commercial agriculture practiced in the tropics and subtropics is called

A) intensive subsistence agriculture.

B) paddy rice farming.

C) plantation agriculture.

D) double cropping.

E) none of the above.

92. This crop is often grown on plantations in the tropics and sub-tropics.

A) Sugarcane.

B) Palm oil.

C) Cocoa.

D) Tea.

E) All of the above.

93. Most plantation operations are found in

A) Latin America.

B) Sub-Saharan Africa.

C) Southeast Asia.

D) South Asia.

E) all of the above.

94. Globalization has impacted and changed agricultural practices with respect to plantation agriculture by

A) increased concentration of ownership from MDC companies.

B) increased use of machinery.

C) displacing more workers.

D) increasing migration rates from rural to urban areas.

E) all of the above.

95. In upland areas where plantation agriculture is present, what are the two most common crops grown?

A) Bananas and tea.

B) Tea and sugar cane.

C) Tea and coffee.

D) Coffee and sugarcane.

E) Sugarcane and bananas.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

33. Luxury crops

96. Legal crops such as coffee, tea, and tobacco grown on plantations in the tropics for export to More Developed Countries (MDCs) are commonly referred to as

A) luxury crops.

B) perishable crops.

C) specialty crops.

D) export crops.

E) none of the above.

97. Which of the following is not considered a luxury crop?

A) Coffee.

B) Tea.

C) Banana.

D) Cacoa.

E) Tobacco.

98. The main difference between coffee and tea is that

A) coffee is consumed where it is produced.

B) tea is consumed where it is produced.

C) coffee is grown in upland areas in the tropics and subtropics.

D) tea is grown in low-lying areas in humid continental climates.

E) A and B only.

34. Impacts of markets on production areas

99. How have globalization and improved transportation links changed the geography of production areas for products such as apples, grapes, and fresh cut flowers?

A) Farmers will seek out areas with the lowest production costs.

B) North American farmers no longer have a competitive advantage all year.

C) Production areas have become more competitive in Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

D) Southern hemisphere producers have increased production of these items.

E) All of the above.

35. Role of transportation

100. How has containerization changed the geography of linkages between production areas and location of consumers?

A) Due to economies of scale, production areas have shifted to many Least Developed Countries (LDCs).

B) The Suez and Panama canals are less important because of containerization.

C) Containerization has made long distance trade more efficient.

D) Containerization has made long distance trade more profitable.

E) All of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

36. Johann Heinrich von Thunen

101. According to the von Thunen model, what costs does a commercial farmer consider when deciding what crops to plant?

A) Transportation costs.

B) Cost of land.

C) Transaction costs.

D) Cost of externalities.

E) A and B only.

102. According to the von Thunen model, what type of agricultural practice would locate in the outer most concentric ring?

A) Dairy.

B) Forestry.

C) Grazing.

D) Mixed crop and livestock.

E) Horticulture.

103. Why did von Thunen include a forestry ring in his model of agricultural land use?

A) Wood was quickly becoming a scarce resource.

B) Wood was used for construction purposes and heating.

C) Wood is heavy and therefore expensive to transport.

D) Wood was a sustainable product.

E) B and C only.

104. According to the von Thunen model, the first ring is used for

A) dairy.

B) forestry.

C) mixed crop and livestock.

D) crop rotation.

E) grain farming.

37. Application of von Thunen’s model

105. Using von Thunen’s model as a basis for analysis, assume New York City is the single market for the United States, market gardening would be located in

A) the upper Midwest.

B) California.

C) Pacific Northwest.

D) New England.

E) southeastern states.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

106. Using von Thunen’s model as a basis for analysis, assume New York City is the single market for the United States, dairy agriculture would dominate in

A) New England and upstate New York.

B) southeastern states.

C) California.

D) the Pacific Northwest.

E) none of the above.

107. Using von Thunen’s model as a basis for analysis, assume New York City is the single market for the United States, mixed crop and livestock agriculture would be located in

A) New England.

B) the Midwest.

C) the Pacific Northwest.

D) southeastern states.

E) Great Plains.

108. Using von Thunen’s model as a basis for analysis, assume London, England, and Paris, France, is the single market for Europe. Dairy agriculture would be located in

A) southern England.

B) Scandinavia.

C) southern Spain.

D) the steppes of Russia.

E) Hungary.

109. Using von Thunen’s model as a basis for analysis, assume London, England, and Paris, France, is the single market for Europe. Extensive grain farming would take place in

A) southern England.

B) Mediterranean France.

C) Italy.

D) the steppes of Russia.

E) the Benelux countries.

110. von Thunen’s agricultural land use model assumes

A) there is a flat isotopic plane.

B) there are uniform soils across the landscape.

C) there are no physical features present, such as rivers or mountains.

D) all goods use the same form of transportation.

E) all of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

38. Rural land use patterns

111. The single most important factor contributing to rural land use patterns for most of the Great Plains in the United States is a result of the

A) township and range land survey system.

B) metes and bounds land property division method.

C) physical geography of the region.

D) extensive river systems.

E) capitalist economic system.

112. All of the following are areas in the United States most susceptible to losing prime agricultural land except

A) California’s Central Valley.

B) the Chicago-Milwaukee-Madison triangle.

C) coastal California.

D) South Florida.

E) all of the above.

39. Clustered, linear, and circular rural settlements

113. Area(s) of the world traditionally known for their circular rural land use patterns include

A) Northern Germany.

B) Sub-Saharan Africa

C) East Asia.

D) South America.

E) A and B only.

114. Today circular rural settlements are most commonly associated with

A) Sub-Saharan Africa.

B) Southeast Asia.

C) Latin America.

D) Central America.

E) the Middle East.

115. The linear agricultural land use pattern commonly found in Quebec and Louisiana is

A) the long lot system.

B) the range and township land survey system.

C) the metes and bounds land ownership method.

D) a result of the Enclosure Movement.

E) none of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

116. Clustered rural settlements are most commonly associated with

A) the mid-Atlantic region.

B) New England.

C) the lower Mississippi Valley.

D) the Southeast.

E) the Ohio River Valley.

40. Dispersed rural settlements

117. The land division system most responsible for dispersed rural settlements in many parts of the United States is the

A) long lot system.

B) township and range system.

C) metes and bounds system.

D) enclosure movement.

E) none of the above.

41. Township and range

118. Township and range land division system most closely resembles what type of geometric pattern on the landscape?

A) Linear.

B) Circular.

C) Square.

D) Rectangular.

E) None of the above.

42. Green Revolution and benefits and drawbacks of the Green Revolution

119. The region of the world that benefited the least from the Green Revolution was

A) South Asia.

B) East Asia.

C) South America.

D) Sub-Saharan Africa.

E) Central America.

120. Which of the following are negative consequences of the Green Revolution in India?

A) It increased environmental damage due to the increased use of chemical pesticides and fertilizers.

B) It increased interregional migration.

C) It increased the gap between wealthy and poor farmers.

D) All of the above.

E) A and B only.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

121. Even though post World War II population growth rates hit record numbers, what factor(s) prevented Malthus’s predictions from becoming a reality in Least Developed Countries (LDCs)?

A) The Green Revolution doubled and tripled crop yields in many developing countries.

B) Massive relief on the part of the United States prevented worldwide famine.

C) Technological advancements increased yields throughout the world.

D) High yield varieties (HYVs) increased yields in many parts of the world.

E) All of the above.

43. Commodity chains

122. This type of business practice significantly reduces the commodity chain for an agricultural product such as coffee or tea.

A) Fair trade movement.

B) Sustainable agriculture.

C) Organic farming.

D) Integrated management.

E) Wholesale shopping.

44. Agribusiness

123. The trend whereby large corporations buy and control many different steps in a food-processing industry is commonly referred to as

A) agribusiness.

B) commercial agriculture.

C) biotechnical revolution.

D) industrial agriculture.

E) all of the above.

45. Genetically Modified Organisms (GMOs)

124. The two most widely used and distributed Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) crops are

A) corn and wheat.

B) wheat and millet.

C) soybeans and wheat.

D) soybeans and corn.

E) corn and flax.

125. Many countries in Europe and Africa are reluctant to import Genetically Modified Organisms (GMO) produced foods from the United States because

A) they could severely alter local agricultural economies.

B) they could possibly crossbreed with domestic varieties.

C) they would cause economic dependence on US corporations.

D) they are considered less nutritious.

E) all of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

46. Biotechnological revolution

126. The biotechnical agricultural revolution is best characterized by

A) the integration of crop rotation systems with technology.

B) the use of remote sensing in determining irrigation levels.

C) the incorporation of genetically modified crops.

D) the use of integrated pest management.

E) the development of more palatable grains.

47. Monoculture

127. Growing or raising a single specialty crop on large tracts of land is called

A) commercial agriculture.

B) extensive commercial agriculture.

C) industrial agriculture.

D) monoculture.

E) agribusiness.

48. Globalization of agriculture

128. Globalization impacts dairy farming in all of the following ways except

A) increased the use of feedlots.

B) increased the percentage of ownership in fewer hands.

C) increased the use of mechanization in dairy operations.

D) increased the size of farms.

E) increased the number of dairy cattle in the United States and the U.K.

49. Farm crisis

129. The farm crisis in the United States during the late 1970s and 1980s resulted in

A) many family farms going bankrupt.

B) corporate farms playing a larger role in rural America.

C) increased size of the average farm.

D) making it more difficult for an individual to become a farmer.

E) all of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

50. Ester Boserup’s thesis

130. Boserup’s basic thesis with respect to population growth in cultures that practiced subsistence agriculture was that

A) population increase would decimate local resources.

B) population increase would be accompanied by an increase in how intensely land would be used.

C) population increase would become unsustainable.

D) population increase would lead to out-migration.

E) population increase would lead to competition for limited resources.

131. Boserup theorized that when population increased in a subsistence agriculturally based community the level of technology and labor efforts must

A) increase to meet the demands of increased population pressures.

B) increase by purchasing new machinery from MDCs.

C) increase by sending students to technical schools.

D) decrease due to the high cost of machinery.

E) decrease because more children need to finish their education.

51. Deforestation of the tropics

132. In recent years what type of agricultural practice has been most responsible for deforestation of the rain forest in parts of Central and South America?

A) Swidden agriculture.

B) Intensive subsistence agriculture.

C) Aquaculture.

D) Livestock ranching.

E) Truck farming.

52. Sustainable agriculture

133. Which of the following agricultural practices could be deemed sustainable?

A) Intensive subsistence.

B) Organic truck farming.

C) Commercial livestock feedlots.

D) Commercial dairy operations.

E) A and B only.

134. The goal(s) of sustainable agriculture is to

A) reduce pesticide and fertilizer usage.

B) help preserve the social fabric of rural communities.

C) preserve the long-term productivity of the land.

D) return to a better system of integrating crops and livestock.

E) all of the above.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

53. Ridge tillage

135. This type of farming practice helps preserve soil conservation by planting crops on the tops of hills.

A) Intertillage.

B) Ridge tillage.

C) Crop rotation.

D) Cover crop planting.

E) None of the above.

54. Aquaculture

136. The production and harvesting of fish and shell fish in sectioned off coves and land-based ponds is technically referred to as

A) acquaculture.

B) water based agriculture.

C) intensive subsistence agriculture.

D) fish farming.

E) none of the above.

137. Due to over harvesting of fish stocks and increased demand for seafood, what form of agriculture has substantially grown in the last thirty years?

A) Factory deep sea fishing.

B) Commercial plantation agriculture.

C) Agribusiness.

D) Aquaculture.

E) Monoculture.

55. Organic agriculture

138. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_has increased its production by 20% per year for the last twenty years.

A) Sustainable agriculture.

B) Viticulture.

C) Organic agriculture.

D) Chicken production.

E) None of the above.

139. On a global scale most organic products are sold in

A) North America.

B) Europe.

C) Japan.

D) All of the above.

E) A and B only.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

56. Government agricultural subsidies

140. All of the following are farm subsidies except

A) giving farmers a minimum price for their product regardless of market conditions.

B) giving farmers tax breaks if they meet production quotas.

C) establishing import barriers on imported products.

D) paying farmers not to produce more than a certain quantity of a particular crop.

E) giving farmers special tax incentives for conservation efforts.

141. All of the following are forms of farm subsidies except

A) establishing a minimum price for their product regardless of market conditions.

B) importing barriers on foreign agricultural products.

C) paying farmers to grow specialty crops.

D) paying farmers not to produce more than a certain amount for their product.

E) giving farmers tax incentives for various conservation measures.

142. All of the following are ways for a country or region to increase the food supply except

A) increase the amount of land in production.

B) increase farm subsidies.

C) increase agricultural productivity.

D) identify new sources of food.

E) import more food.

57. Regions of agricultural production

143. Hog production is nearly nonexistent in Southwest Asia and North Africa because

A) the lack of rainfall inhibits production.

B) the climatic conditions are not favorable.

C) culturally the population prefers lamb.

D) cultural taboos exist on eating pork.

E) none of the above.

144. In the last twenty years the region of the world that has experienced a decline in food production compared to population growth is

A) South Asia.

B) Southeast Asia.

C) Sub-Saharan Africa.

D) Central America.

E) East Asia.

Unit V Agriculture and Rural Land Use

145. The region with the lowest percent of the labor force directly engaged in agriculture is

A) Western Europe.

B) North America.

C) Eastern Europe.

D) North Africa.

E) East Asia.

146. The area in Canada where fishing dominates the economy is

A) the Maritime Provinces.

B) Ontario.

C) the Northwest Territories.

D) the Prairie Provinces.

E) British Columbia.

147. What area in Canada is most productive for timber?

A) the Maritime Provinces.

B) Ontario.

C) the Northwest Territories.

D) British Columbia.

E) the Prairie Provinces.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

1. Development (social vs. economic)

1. According to the Human Development Index (HDI) which of the following would be considered a social measurement of development?

A) Literacy rate.

B) Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

C) Energy production per capita.

D) Birth rate.

E) Life expectancy.

2. Which of the following demographic characteristics of development would not be typical of a less developed country in 2008?

A) Low Crude Birth Rate (CBR).

B) Life expectancy of only 60 years.

C) Natural increase of less than 2%.

D) Twenty-five percent of the population below age 15.

E) High infant mortality rate of 57 deaths per 1000 births.

2. Sectors of the economy (primary, secondary, and tertiary)

3. The Great Big Tennis Shoe Company makes its shoes with leather from a company in Argentina, the shoelaces and thread come from companies in the United States, and the rubber for the soles from Indonesia. The shoes are assembled in factories in China and the shoes are ultimately sold in Europe and the United States. All of the following factors help explain why this global assembly line process occurs except

A) improvements in data communication.

B) relatively low transportation costs due to containerization.

C) decreasing incomes in the developed regions of the world

D) relatively low labor costs in different regions of the world.

E) the durability of the good being processed.

4. Which of the following countries in 2008 has the largest percent of its workforce engaged in the tertiary or service sector?

A) Peru.

B) Nigeria.

C) China.

D) Egypt.

E) Germany.

5. A peasant in rural China is most likely employed in which sector of the economy?

A) Primary.

B) Quaternary.

C) Quinary.

D) Secondary.

E) Tertiary.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

3. Sectors of the economy (trends and implications)

6. Which set of data best describes the overall structure of a highly developed country’s workforce in 2008 (% of workforce engaged in each sector)?

A) Primary 75%, secondary 15%, tertiary 10%.

B) Primary 25%, secondary 50%, tertiary 25%.

C) Primary 10%, secondary 30%, tertiary 60%.

D) Primary 50%, secondary 25%, tertiary 25%.

E) Primary 33%, secondary 33%, tertiary 34%.

7. On a global scale, in which of the following sectors do most people work?

A) Primary.

B) Secondary.

C) Quaternary.

D) Quinary.

E) Tertiary.

8. In the countries of China, Vietnam and India which of the following sectors of the economy is losing the most people?

A) Primary.

B) Secondary.

C) Quaternary.

D) Quinary.

E) Tertiary.

9. The largest sector of the economy in Postindustrial countries is

A) primary.

B) secondary.

C) quaternary.

D) quinary.

E) tertiary.

10. Which of the following economic sectors is least likely to occur in the core area of a country?

A) Primary.

B) Secondary.

C) Quaternary.

D) Quinary.

E) Tertiary.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

4. Geographic distribution of the sectors of the economy

11. Using a global scale, which of the following regions would not be considered a major manufacturing region during the 20th century?

A) Eastern China.

B) Northeast United States.

C) Western Europe.

D) Southern India.

E) Eastern Europe.

12. Which of the following factors does not help explain why steel manufacturing facilities in the United States have increasingly been located in a coastal city location?

A) The decreasing cost of transporting iron ore.

B) Scrap metal is widely available in city locales.

C) A large demand for steel exists in large coastal cities around the world.

D) Cheap sources of iron ore from foreign countries.

E) There is a shortage of iron ore in the interior United States.

13. Which of the following factors helps to explain why automobile manufacturing facilities are being built in the Southern United States as opposed to the traditional locations of Michigan and other states in the Midwest?

A) Increasing cost of automobile maintenance.

B) Workers in the South are less likely to join a union.

C) Increasing competition from cars produced in China.

D) The largest population clusters in the US are in the South.

E) Hybrid technology exists in greater supplies in the South than other regions of the US.

14. Which of the following cities is the highest order financial center?

A) Singapore.

B) London.

C) Sidney.

D) Lagos.

E) Chicago.

15. Which of the following regions is not considered a major agglomeration of high technology development?

A) Northern California.

B) Bangalore, India.

C) Dallas and Austin, Texas.

D) Beijing, China.

E) Athens, Greece.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

16. Which of the following is not a locational tendency of high tech industries?

A) Proximity to a major university.

B) Access to venture capital and entrepreneurs.

C) Areas with high quality of life reputations.

D) Inner-city, downtown locations close to central business districts.

E) Availability of high quality communication and transportation facilities.

5. Global trends with respect to sectors of the economy

17. Which of the following best describes the overall global trend in agriculture?

A) The percent of people working in agriculture is declining and the productivity of farming is decreasing.

B) The percent of people working in agriculture is declining and the productivity of farming is increasing.

C) The percent of people working in agriculture is increasing

D) The percent of people working in agriculture is increasing and productivity of farming is decreasing.

E) The percent of people working in agriculture is increasing and productivity of farming is increasing.

18. Many United States high tech companies have been outsourcing many of their technical support and other tertiary jobs to which of the following countries?

A) India

B) China

C) South Africa

D) Saudi Arabia

E) Germany

6. Categories of wealth (More Developed Countries (MDC) vs. Least Developed Countries (LDC))

19. Applying the Core-Periphery model, which of the following best describes the classification of South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore?

A) Core.

B) Downward transition.

C) Periphery.

D) Resource frontier.

E) Semi-periphery.

20. Which of the following is typically not a characteristic of less developed countries?

A) Extreme disparities in income exist between rich and poor.

B) An increasing percentage of the population living in cities.

C) Large portions of the population engaged in agricultural activity.

D) Large portions of the population are highly skilled and educated.

E) The standard of living has generally been rising.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

7. Types of economic systems (planned, market, and mixed)

21. Which of the following is an economic system with relatively simple technology on which people produce most or all of the goods to satisfy their family’s needs?

A) Capitalist.

B) Mixed.

C) Planned.

D) Subsistence.

E) Market.

8. Subsistence economies

22. Which of the following regions gets the highest percentage of its Gross Domestic Product (GDP) from agriculture?

A) Central America.

B) Central Africa.

C) Western Europe.

D) Australia.

E) South America.

23. Which of the following regions has the highest concentration of a subsistent economic system?

A) Central America.

B) Central Africa.

C) Western Europe.

D) Australia.

E) South America.

9. The Industrial Revolution (definition, origin, growth, and diffusion)

24. Which of the following regions accounted for nearly 80% of the industrial output of the early 1800s Industrial Revolution?

A) Western Europe.

B) Eastern China.

C) Unites States.

D) Australia.

E) South America.

25. During the 1800s Industrial Revolution, the most important fuel source for manufacturing was

A) oil.

B) coal.

C) nuclear.

D) hydro-electric.

E) solar.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

26. Which of the following is considered the place of origin of the Industrial Revolution?

A) United Kingdom.

B) France.

C) United States.

D) Belgium.

E) Germany.

27. All of the following descriptions explain in part the diffusion of the Industrial Revolution except

A) Hierarchical diffusion - The British Empire spread industrial concepts throughout many world cities and regions.

B) Contagious diffusion – manufacturing ideas and concepts spread from England to nearby European countries.

C) Stimulus diffusion – Many American and European companies modified ideas and concepts from England and created new ways of manufacturing.

D) Reverse hierarchical – manufacturing ideas and concepts from the outlying rural areas of the British Empire spread back to England and stimulated the Industrial Revolution.

E) Diffused to areas with common locational factors including the availability of coal, access to a water port, proximity to a labor supply and available capital.

10. Manufacturing regions of the world

28. Which of the following countries is not a major producer of steel?

A) China.

B) Japan.

C) United States.

D) South Korea.

E) Nigeria.

29. Which of the following American cities is not located in a major manufacturing region?

A) New York.

B) Chicago.

C) Atlanta.

D) Seattle.

E) Miami.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

30. Which of the following does not accurately depict the location characteristics of manufacturing in Russia?

A) Generally concentrated in the western portions of Russia.

B) Located along transportation routes, especially railroads.

C) The Ural Mountains vast amount of natural resources both supply and fuel factories with materials necessary to manufacture goods.

D) The vast amount of fast moving rivers and large population create an agglomeration of industries near Lake Baykal.

E) A large manufacturing area is concentrated near Moscow because of its market, transportation connections, and its centrality.

31. Which of the following areas is not considered a large manufacturing region

in China?

A) Hong Kong – Guangdong – Southern.

B) Shanghai – Chang – East.

C) Beijing – North.

D) Lhasa – Tibet – West.

E) Shenyang – Northeast.

32. Which of the following areas is considered a peripheral region within China?

A) Hong Kong – Guangdong – Southern.

B) Shanghai – Chang – East.

C) Beijing – Northern.

D) Lhasa – Tibet – West.

E) Shenyang – Northeast.

33. Which of the following best explains why many companies continue to locate factories in traditional manufacturing regions like the northeast United States and Western Europe?

A) Low labor costs and loose environmental laws.

B) Large pool of skilled labor and quick delivery to large markets.

C) Stable government and low labor costs.

D) Weak unions and stringent environmental laws.

E) Decreasing global transportation costs and rising labor costs in China.

11. Change in the geographic distribution of manufacturing regions within a country and worldwide

34. Which of the following industries is most likely to outsource jobs to another country because of slight increases in labor costs?

A) Steel manufacturing.

B) Automobile assembly plant.

C) Textile plant.

D) High-tech research facility.

E) Milk dairy.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

35. Which of the following situational factors best explains why automobile manufacturing and assembly plants continue to locate in the interior United States?

A) Lower labor costs than in coastal locations with strong environmental laws.

B) Relatively less expensive site costs and quick delivery to large markets.

C) Weight gain industries can locate further from their market area.

D) Weak unions and stringent environmental laws.

E) Decreasing global transportation costs and rising labor costs in China.

36. Which of the following factors does not explain why automobile manufacturing and assembly plants continue to close or relocate facilities in the northern United States?

A) Lower labor costs in other U.S. regions.

B) Cars are increasingly made with plastic and aluminum materials, which changes the optimal location of assembly plants.

C) The United States population center continues to migrate south and west thereby increasing the transportation costs of production in the north.

D) Weak unions in the north and shortage of skilled labor.

E) Increasing competition from international companies locating plants in the United States.

12. Connection between industrialization and the Demographic Transition Model (DTM)

37. Which stage of the classic Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is most associated with the industrialization of a country’s economy?

A) Stage I.

B) Stage II.

C) Stage III.

D) Stage IV.

E) Stage V.

38. The industrialization of a country’s economy often has which the following large- scale effects on a country’s demographic patterns?

A) People migrate from the cities into rural areas seeking new jobs in the primary sector. This migration leads to a decrease in death rate for the country.

B) Individuals migrate to new industrial or urban areas in search of jobs. Over time the death rate increases for the country because of the high risk jobs.

C) Families migrate to cities seeking jobs in the secondary sector and because of the increased wages, birth rate increases for the country.

D) Mechanized farming replaces many labor-intensive jobs, inducing people to move to new industrial and urban areas. Over time, the country’s birth rate decreases as the country industrializes.

E) Industrialization has very little effect on the migration of a country’s population but does have the dramatic effect of increasing the death rate.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

13. Industry before the Industrial Revolution (cottage)

39. Prior to the Industrial Revolution, which of the following best describes manufacturing?

A) Large factories located in cities were owned by corporations.

B) Multinational corporations create a global assembly line of production.

C) Individual families produced goods by hand or on individual spinning wheels.

D) Mechanized assembly line with workers monitoring the quality of the product.

E) Manufacturing did not exist prior to the Industrial Revolution.

14. Fordism

40. Which of the following descriptions is least accurate?

A) Post-Fordist workers often work on equal terms and conditions with managers.

B) Fordist production requires mainly low skill labor.

C) Post-Fordist production plants often produce a greater variety of goods that meet the needs of niche markets.

D) Fordist production workers often perform a specific specialized task over and over on the line.

E) Post-Fordist production emphasizes the importance of classical economic theory as measured in distance cost as opposed to time cost.

15. Distribution of fossil fuels and the implications

41. Which of the following regions has the largest percent of the world’s petroleum reserves?

A) Southeast Asia.

B) Eastern Europe.

C) Central America.

D) Southwest Asia.

E) North America.

42. All of the following are true of fossil fuels except

A) they are distributed unevenly around the globe.

B) the supply of fossil fuels is finite.

C) wealthy countries consume greater amounts of fossil fuels than poorer countries.

D) the wealthiest countries have the greatest deposits of fossil fuels.

E) the cost of fossil fuels will likely rise as global demand increases and reserves decline.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

16. New technologies and implications

43. Computer technical support jobs are increasingly being outsourced to India for all of the following reasons except

A) large English speaking population in India.

B) strong telecommunications infrastructure in parts of India.

C) lower wages for workers than the United States.

D) poor training of high-tech students in the United States.

E) increasing population of high skilled labor in India.

44. Computer technical support jobs are increasingly being outsourced to India, because of improvements in telecommunication technology. Which term best exemplifies this trend?

A) Space-time compression.

B) Agglomeration.

C) Absolute distance.

D) Multiplier effect.

E) Non-governmental organizations (NGO).

17. Location and distribution of economic cores and peripheries

45. Based on the concept of Wallerstein’s world-systems analysis, which of the following countries best fits the description of semi-periphery in the early 21st century?

A) Afghanistan.

B) China.

C) Cuba.

D) Germany.

E) Nigeria.

46. Based on the concept of Wallerstein’s world-systems analysis, which of the following countries best fits the description of core in the early 21st century?

A) Afghanistan.

B) China.

C) Cuba.

D) Germany.

E) Nigeria.

47. Based on the concept of core-periphery relationships, which of the following regions of the United States best fits the description of periphery in the early 21st century?

A) Alaska.

B) Colorado.

C) New York.

D) California.

E) Illinois.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

48. Based on the concept of core-periphery relationships, which of the following regions of Europe best fits the description of periphery in the early 21st century?

A) United Kingdom.

B) France.

C) Germany.

D) Spain.

E) Netherlands.

18. Core/periphery model

49. According to Wallerstein’s world-systems analysis, which of the following is the eventual outcome of the theory?

A) Permanent division of wealthy core countries and poor periphery countries.

B) Creation of one giant super core with the rest of the world as a periphery.

C) Evolution towards multiple cores that exchange goods, services and resources.

D) Current system of cores and periphery exists with the periphery becoming increasingly financially dependent on the core.

E) Devolution of core, replaced by multiple semi-periphery regions supported by the resources of nearby periphery regions.

19. Evolution of development schools of thought

50. Which of the following development schools of thought advocates that countries proceed through progressive stages of economic structural change? Less developed countries should follow the path that Western Europe and North America took during the Industrial Revolution.

A) Core-periphery.

B) Dependency.

C) Modernization.

D) Neoliberal Counterrevolution.

E) Sustainable Development.

51. Which of the following development schools of thought advocates that the dynamic between highly developed and developing countries, permanently keeps less developed countries at an economic disadvantage?

A) Appropriation.

B) Dependency.

C) Modernization.

D) Neoliberal Counterrevolution.

E) Sustainable Development.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

52. Which of the following development schools of thought advocates the best strategies for development are the use of micro loans for women and the poor, small-scale community based projects, and resource conservation?

A) Appropriation.

B) Dependency.

C) Modernization.

D) Neoliberal Counterrevolution.

E) Sustainable Development.

53. Which of the following development schools of thought followed by the Chinese in the 1980’s advocates that counties who wish to improve their economy should privatize industries, encourage foreign investment and move towards free trade?

A) Appropriation.

B) Dependency.

C) Modernization.

D) Neoliberal Counterrevolution.

E) Sustainable Development.

20. Regional disparities in wealth: United States, Europe, and Latin America

54. Based on a Harvard Institute study, which attempted to quantify differences in national economic development. Which of the following set of factors are common in highly developed countries of the world?

A) Low latitude ecological zones and peripheral global locations.

B) Low latitude ecological zones, peripheral global locations, and rules of law that prohibit corruption and breach of contract.

C) Large and expanding population, rules of law that prohibit corruption and breach of contract, and market based economies.

D) Low latitude ecological zones, rules of law that prohibit corruption and breach of contract, and market based economies.

E) Rules of law that prohibit corruption and breach of contract, and market based economies.

55. Not all regions of a country will develop at the same rate or reap the benefits of a country’s economic development. Which of the following does not explain why Western China has not developed as quickly as Eastern China?

A) Eastern China is better situated to take advantage of the global trade economy.

B) Western China lacks resources used for manufacturing.

C) Greater political power is located in Eastern China.

D) Larger labor supplies can be found in the east.

E) Western China’s physical geography creates more challenges for transportation, agriculture and industry than in Eastern China.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

21. Alfred Weber and least cost theory

56. Which of the following industries would most likely be market oriented?

A) Windshields.

B) Threshing wheat.

C) Copper smelting.

D) French fry production.

E) Fish processing.

57. Which of the following industries would most likely be resource oriented?

A) Making concrete.

B) Fresh baked bread.

C) Paper production.

D) Bottling soft drinks.

E) Airplane production.

58. Weber’s least cost location theory uses all of the following factors to determine optimum location of a manufacturing facility except

A) labor cost.

B) transportation cost.

C) agglomeration effects.

D) relative location of resources and markets.

E) global division of labor.

22. Comparative costs of transportation systems

59. Which of the following forms of transportation would be most effective in delivering coal from a mine in Casper, Wyoming to a plant creating electricity in Houston, Texas?

A) Airplane.

B) Truck.

C) Railroad.

D) Pipeline.

E) Intermodal containers.

60. The most important transportation improvement of the late 20th and early 21st century impacting international trade is

A) increased speed and efficiency of airplanes.

B) improvements in intermodal containerization.

C) decreased reliance on transportation using fossil fuels.

D) improved major highway systems in United States and Europe.

E) faster and more efficient trains in Europe and the United States.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

23. Bulk gaining vs. bulk reducing industries (examples and applications)

61. Which of the following is the best example of a bulk reducing industry?

A) Automobile assembly.

B) Copper mining.

C) Toy manufacturing.

D) Doctor.

E) Soft-drink bottling.

62. Which of the following is the best example of a bulk gaining industry?

A) Paper production.

B) Copper mining.

C) Data-processing.

D) Medical equipment plant.

E) Automobile assembly.

63. Based on classical optimal location theory, which of the following best describes the lowest cost location in the bulk gaining industry of soft-drink bottling?

A) Water and glass are ubiquitous but heavy so production should be relatively close to the market in order to reduce transportation costs.

B) Soft-drinks should be bottled in a few locations in close proximity to syrup production in order to maintain control of the taste. Proximity to market relative to product control is not as important of a cost factor.

C) Bottling should occur in less developed countries because of low labor costs and declining transportation costs.

D) Since bottling soft-drinks is a technology intensive process the bottling should occur in the city or region with the most skilled labor.

E) Bottling processes should be located in rural locations because mechanized farming is displacing farm workers.

24. Site factors of industrial location

64. In the context of industrial location, which of the following best describes the concept of site?

A) The unique characteristics of a location including the factors of labor, capital and land.

B) The location of an industry in relation to other industries.

C) A force that attracts industries to a specific location.

D) An area with advanced technology and culture.

E) The number of jobs that an industry will create in a region.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

25. Situational factors of industrial location

65. In the context of industrial location, which of the following best describes the concept of situation?

A) The number of jobs that an industry will create in a region.

B) The location of an industry in relation to other industries.

C) A force that attracts industries to a specific location.

D) An area with advanced technology and culture.

E) The location of an industry in relation to resources used in production including its market.

66. Which of the following statements is most true today relating to the situational factors of business?

A) Situational factors of the 21st century are essentially the same as the 20th century.

B) Changes in transportation, manufacturing techniques and markets have changed situational considerations in the 21st century.

C) While situational factors are important, the overall global economy is the most important factor in industry today.

D) The situational factors for different industries vary little between industries.

E) Changes in technology put all industries and jobs in a country at risk of being out-sourced overseas.

67. A clustering of rubber tire and windshield producers near automobile assembly plants is best explained by the benefits of

A) productivity.

B) range.

C) agglomeration.

D) space-time compression.

E) deglommeration.

26. Development strategies (national, regional, and local)

68. A community is considering providing incentives to attract new industries. Which of the following industries would have the largest multiplier effect?

A) Call center for international company.

B) Retail mall.

C) Auto sales lot.

D) Regional soft-drink bottling facility.

E) Local medical clinic.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

69. Which of the following development strategies would be consistent with Rostow’s preconditions for take off stage?

A) Build hydroelectric dam and roads.

B) Debt reduction in order to increase income and currency stability.

C) Increase international trade of manufactured goods.

D) Increase tariffs on trade in order to keep out competition.

E) Exploit comparative advantage by trading with poorer countries.

70. This development strategy encourages countries to spread its investments equally across all sectors of its economy and regions, encourages high tariffs and measures to protect new emerging industries. The main goal is to reduce poverty.

A) Rostow Modernization Theory.

B) Sustainable Development.

C) Self-Sufficiency.

D) Devolution.

E) Gravity Model.

27. The Human Development Index (HDI)

71. The Human Development Index (HDI) was derived with which of the following purposes in mind?

A) Create a method of measuring development that focuses on the economic elements of income and Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

B) Create a method of measuring development that attempts to include social and economic elements.

C) Create a method of measuring development that focuses on social elements of literacy and politics.

D) Create a method of measuring development that includes all elements of development.

E) Create a completely objective ranking of countries based on economic conditions within a country.

28. Geographic distribution of the Human Development Index (HDI)

72. The Human Development Index (HDI) uses four statistical measurements. Which of the following lists are statistics used to measure the HDI?

A) Gross National Product (GNP), growth rate, Natural Increase Rate (NIR), and literacy.

B) Purchasing power, access to safe drinking water, Crude Birth Rate (CBR), and type of government.

C) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, life expectancy, literacy rate, and HIV infections per capita.

D) Per capita Gross Domestic Product (GDP), life expectancy, literacy rate, and average years of education.

E) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita, infant mortality, literacy rate, and natural increase.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

73. Which of the following regions has the lowest overall Human Development Index (HDI) ranking?

A) Sub-Saharan Africa.

B) Latin America.

C) East Asia.

D) East Europe.

E) Middle East.

74. Which of the following countries has the highest overall Human Development Index (HDI) ranking?

A) Democratic Republic of the Congo.

B) Argentina.

C) China.

D) Egypt.

E) India.

29. The north/south split

75. What was the name of the report in 1980 that created a map showing the relative wealth of the countries north of the line compared to the countries south of the line?

A) UN Report on Human Development

B) International Law of the Sea and its Effects.

C) Brandt Report.

D) CIA Fact-book Report on Development.

E) Cairo Conference Report on Population Impacts.

76. The North/South split of development as shown by the Brandt line generally asserts what factor?

A) Northern countries are poorer than Southern countries.

B) Western countries have greater influence and power than Eastern countries.

C) Northern countries are wealthier than southern countries.

D) At one point in history northern and southern countries were very similar in development but because of political differences each region proceeded differently.

E) Political theory explains why Sub-Saharan Africa is politically unstable.

30. Changes in the geographic distribution of wealth

77. Which of the following regions in the late 20th and early 21st century had the largest increases in GDP per capita?

A) Western Europe.

B) Eastern Europe.

C) East Asia.

D) South Africa.

E) Middle East.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

78. Which of the following cities in the Middle East during the late 20th and early 21st century became a center for capital, banking and international trade?

A) Cairo.

B) Baghdad.

C) Mecca.

D) Dubai.

E) Tehran.

31. Growth poles

79. What is the term for places of economic activity deliberately organized around one or more high growth industries?

A) Industrialization.

B) Core.

C) Growth pole.

D) Conurbation.

E) Heartland Theory.

80. Which of the following are considered propulsive industries for the United States in the 21st century?

A) Agriculture.

B) Biotechnology.

C) Banking/finance.

D) Steel production.

E) Ship building.

32. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) vs Gross National Product (GNP) per capita

81. Which of the following is the best definition of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)?

A) The value of all goods and service produced within a country in a given year.

B) The value of all goods and service that the citizens of a county produced in a given year regardless of where they live.

C) The income earned by a country’s people.

D) Total household, business and government income minus taxes.

E) The value of a country’s exports minus their imports.

82. Which of the following is the best definition of Gross National Product (GNP)?

A) The value of all goods and service produced within a country in a given year.

B) The value of all goods and service that the citizens of a county produced in a given year regardless of where they live.

C) The income earned by a country’s people.

D) Total household, business and government income minus taxes.

E) The value of a country’s exports minus their imports.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

33. Variations of wealth within regions

83. When economic development within a country occurs not all regions of a country or region will benefit equally; in fact some regions may be negatively affected by another region’s development. Which of the following terms best describes this negative situation?

A) Animate power.

B) Gravity Model.

C) Filtering effects.

D) Backwash effects.

E) Potential reserve.

34. W. W. Rostow’s model

84. Rostow’s economic development model indicates that before high level economic development can occur,

A) countries must have extensive resources and part of the world’s free market economy.

B) countries must develop industries that are sustainable and do not negatively affect the environment.

C) primary sector employment must decrease and agricultural output increase.

D) countries must receive foreign aid or investment in large quantities in order to achieve large-scale technology transfer.

E) countries must pass through predictable and sequential stages.

85. Which of the following is the last stage of development of Rostow’s model?

A) Drive to Maturity.

B) High Mass Consumption.

C) Preconditions for Take-off.

D) Take-off.

E) Traditional Society.

35. Changing geography of jobs (textiles & automobiles)

86. The textile industry in the United States has been more susceptible to out-sourcing than has the automobile assembly industry for which of the following reasons?

A) Auto assembly is more of a market-oriented industry and textiles are cheaper to transport than cars.

B) Textiles are cheaper to transport than cars and stronger worker laws are common in less developed countries.

C) Auto assembly is more of a market-oriented industry, textiles are cheaper to transport than cars, and low cost, low skill labor is often available overseas.

D) Available low cost, low skill labor overseas, stronger worker laws in less developed countries, and lack of workers in US willing to work in textile industry contribute to the out-sourcing.

E) Textiles are cheaper to transport than cars, available low cost, low skill labor overseas, and stronger worker laws in less developed countries make it easier.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

36. Just-in-time manufacturing

87. Just-in-time manufacturing has had which of the following impacts on the locational factors of production?

A) Requires larger sites in order to store the parts before assembly.

B) Allows companies to locate further away from other producers thereby lowering land costs.

C) Reinforces agglomeration of related industries.

D) Encourages consumers to purchase products on-line.

E) Encourages companies to outsource production.

88. Just-in-time production is most associated with which manufacturing process?

A) Fordist.

B) Assembly line.

C) Flexible production.

D) Positive externalities.

E) Tertiary.

37. Maquiladoras

89. Most of the products that are produced in Maquiladoras are mainly sent to consumers in which country?

A) Mexico.

B) China.

C) India.

D) United States.

E) Brazil.

90. Maquiladoras provide which of the following benefits to producers?

A) Duty free production in a low wage country.

B) Allows access to high skill labor markets.

C) Production area is closer to the market than traditional manufacturing areas in the US.

D) Concentrates production in the highest order cities.

E) Levels the economic playing field for factories located in America and China.

38. Export-Processing Zones (EPZs)

91. What is the term for small areas within a country that are granted favorable investment and trading conditions in order to attract industries?

A) Derelict landscape.

B) Export-Processing Zone (EPZ).

C) Non-Governmental Organization (NGO).

D) Import Substitution Region (ISR).

E) Columbian Exchange.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

39. Rise of China

92. The rise of China economically has had which of the following impacts on the global economy?

A) Increased prices for consumers of manufactured goods.

B) Reinforced Europe’s role in manufacturing.

C) Lowered the price of consumer goods on a global scale.

D) Caused world leaders to divest in China and Asia.

E) China’s labor market has increase the cost of production.

93. Which of the following was not a policy the Chinese used to improve their economic standing in the world?

A) Created special economic zones to encourage production.

B) Followed an open door policy allowing trade with the world.

C) Increasingly moved towards a communist economic system in the early 21st century.

D) Investing in research and cutting edge industries of bio-technology and computer industry.

E) Encouraged foreign investment aimed at improving China’s domestic industries and markets.

40. Japan as a role model for development

94. The wealthiest economic region in East Asia today is

A) China.

B) South Korea.

C) Japan.

D) Philippines.

E) Taiwan.

95. How did Japan develop so rapidly after being devastated from WWII?

A) They took advantage of a large labor force.

B) They flooded the world market with inexpensive goods.

C) They funneled profits into developing higher value goods

D) They spent twice as much money on research and development as the United States.

E) All of the above.

96. Which of the following country did many Asian countries follow as an example to development?

A) China.

B) Australia.

C) Japan.

D) Philippines.

E) India.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

41. Outsourcing (examples and reasons)

97. The process of producing parts or products in a foreign country for domestic use or sale is known as?

A) Ecumene.

B) Peak value intersection.

C) Outsourcing.

D) Quanternary activities.

E) Tapering principle.

98. The concept of outsourcing is fundamentally based on which of the following economic principles?

A) Comparative advantage.

B) Aggregation.

C) First effective settlement.

D) Uniform plane.

E) Renewable resources.

99. All of the following are advantages of outsourcing except

A) it can take advantage of low cost over-seas labor.

B) it creates competitive market for parts and supplies.

C) it provides more flexibility for companies.

D) it simplifies logistics of transportation of parts and products.

E) some countries have less restrictive environmental codes and regulations.

42. Tourism as a development strategy

100. Ecotourism is most closely associated with which of the following development theories?

A) Appropriation.

B) Dependency.

C) Modernization.

D) Neoliberal Counterrevolution.

E) Sustainable development.

101. Which of the following best describes the objective of ecotourism?

A) Transform and exploit the natural beauty of an area into a tourist destination.

B) Create an environmentally-friendly tourist destination in an attempt to maintain the unique qualities of the region.

C) Create a small-scale representation of an environment to replace the previous environment which existed prior to tourism.

D) Develop the economy of an area with tourist attractions.

E) Develop a tourist economy based on large theme parks, hotels and restaurants that require a transformation of the local environment.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

43. Industrial pollution issues (air and water pollution)

102. Which of the following best describes the Kuznet’s curve related to development and pollution?

A) As a country’s economy develops pollution levels increase.

B) As a country’s economy industrializes, pollution will increase but as the population gets wealthier pollution will eventually decline.

C) Initially economic development leads to a decline in pollution levels but as a country becomes wealthier pollution increases.

D) The transformation from an industrial society to an agricultural society leads to pollution decline.

E) When a poor country gets richer, pollution declines.

44. Global warming

103. Based on impact studies by climatologists and geographers which of the following is not a likely impact of global warming?

A) Decreasing ice in the Arctic.

B) Rising sea levels.

C) Low elevation coastal areas will have increased likelihood of flooding and loss of land.

D) Increasing intensity of tropical storms.

E) The most negatively impacted countries are likely to be highly developed countries of Europe and North America.

45. Acid rain

104. Acid rain most impacts which of the following regions?

A) Europe.

B) Antarctica.

C) Australia.

D) South America.

E) Sub-Saharan Africa.

105. All of the following are negative impacts of acid rain except

A. loss of aquatic life.

B. destruction of the ozone layer.

C. damage soil microorganisms.

D. reduction of food crop yields.

E. damage to marble and limestone buildings.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

46. Debt crisis

106. Which of the following statements is not an important element of the debt trap?

A) Periphery countries borrow money from core countries in order to establish new industries.

B) Many periphery countries want to create a diversified economy using import substitution concepts.

C) Core countries usually do not benefit from the products of periphery countries.

D) If the invested money does not yield enough returns the country borrows more money to pay off the existing loan.

E) The value of currencies in periphery countries is often not as valuable as core countries currencies.

107. To finance development, many countries have accumulated large foreign debts relative to their gross domestic product (GDP). As a result, large percentages of their national budgets must be used to repay loans. Which of the following regions in 2005 had the highest debt to GDP ratios?

A) East Asia.

B) Sub-Saharan Africa.

C) South America.

D) Australia.

E) East Europe.

47. Regional trading blocs

108. Which of the following is the main purpose of alliances such as North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA), European Union (EU) and Caribbean Community (CARICOM)?

A) Develop common defense policies in case of invasion or attack of one its member states.

B) Create common policies for member states that lead to lowering the cost of trade within the alliance.

C) Member countries work together in order to increase the cost of resources such as oil to non-member countries.

D) Develop a common currency between all member states.

E) The three alliances work together in order to improve automobile manufacturing on a global scale.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

48. International trade approach (Rostow)

109. Which of the following best describes Rostow’s model of economic development?

A) A country should invest equally across all sectors of the economy and protect new industries from international competition.

B) Governments should purchase and create companies within their border and slowly build the company.

C) Countries will proceed through a series of stages in which a country focuses on the development of industries in which it has a comparative advantage.

D) Focuses on developing economic and social institution that can be sustained without sacrificing or severely damaging the environment.

E) Countries should outsource industrial production to periphery countries in order to lower the cost of goods in the “Core”.

49. Self-sufficiency model

110. All of the following are drawbacks to the self-sufficiency model of development except

A) it creates a large government bureaucracy.

B) it stifles competition.

C) it protects inefficient industries.

D) it encourages internal innovation.

E) it increases the price of goods for consumers.

50. Globalization and trade

111. Critiques of globalization processes would disagree with which of the following statements?

A) Globalization has intensified the difference in income between the core and periphery countries.

B) Globalization has lead to a homogenized consumer market for many parts of the world.

C) The effects of globalization could have a destabilizing effect upon the governments of many countries.

D) Globalization often creates tension between the interests of transnational corporations and local communities.

E) While both the core and periphery world benefit from globalization, the periphery benefits the most.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

112. Advocates of globalization processes would disagree with which of the following statements?

A) The new international division of labor has lowered production costs thereby reducing the cost of goods to consumers.

B) The globalization of finance has increased the amount of capital available for projects around the world.

C) Globalization has induced a new technology system of robotics, biotechnology and information systems.

D) Not all people in a country benefit equally from globalization, but countries that engage in the global economy are better off than those that don’t.

E) Globalization does not change people’s culture or the type of jobs available in a country.

51. Globalization’s impact on local economies

113. Loss of local ownership of companies, loss of control of local affairs, and change in culture are all potential negative impacts of which of the following processes?

A) Localization.

B) Multiplier.

C) Globalization.

D) Agglomeration.

E) Just-in-time production.

52. Fair Trade movement

114. Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Fair Trade movement?

A) Insure that a higher percentage of the profit in international trade goes to the producers in less developed countries.

B) Create international laws to ensure safe passage of cargo ships in the seas.

C) Increase tariffs and quotas on international trade.

D) Protect the interests of investors of multinational corporations.

E) Create a common market with few trade regulations in Europe.

53. Micro-lending (Gramin Bank)

115. The overall purpose of micro loan development strategy is to

A) provide small-scale loans to individuals to create sustainable start up industries in less developed regions.

B) provide large scale loans to less developed countries in order to build large infrastructure projects like dams and roads.

C) create an international bank for countries to borrow money in order to stabilize their currencies.

D) create an international organization to invest in science research and development.

E) generate capital for multinational corporations to invest in factories in less developed countries.

Unit VI Industry and Economic Development

54. Gender Empowerment Index (GEM)

116. The gender empowerment index (GEM) attempts to measure the influence of women in a society by indexing woman’s income, participation in labor force, professional jobs and political influence. Which of the following regions scored the lowest on the GEM index in 2002?

A) North America.

B) Eastern Europe.

C) Middle East.

D) East Asia.

E) South America.

55. Non-governmental Organizations (NGOs) impact on development issues

117. As mandated by the United Nations (UN) international non-governmental organizations (NGOs) can serve all of the following criteria except

A) be a for profit organization.

B) have a clear mission statement consistent with the United Nations goals and objectives.

C) provide a variety of services and humanitarian aid to a country’s people.

D) bring citizens’ concerns to the government or UN.

E) provide funding and expertise to local development projects.

56. The informal economy

118. Which of the following economic activities is least likely to be classified as part of the informal economy?

A) Begging.

B) Organized crime.

C) Child labor.

D) Government employee.

E) Home dressmaker.

119. Which of the following statements best describes the informal sector of the economy?

A) Economic activities that are not regulated or taxed by governments.

B) Economic activity that is used to determine a country’s Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

C) Benefits of economic activities that are realized from producing large quantities of a good or service.

D) Decline in industrial employment in core regions.

E) Large farms that specialize in the production of one crop for market.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

1. Urbanization

1. The process of settlement formation, expansion, and change is called

A) suburbanization.

B) urbanization.

C) post modern expansion.

D) city growth.

E) all of the above.

2. Social definition of urban areas

2. Three categories sociologist Louis Wirth used to differentiate between urban and rural areas include

A) high density, social heterogeneity, and large size.

B) high density, crime rate, and large size.

C) large size, social heterogeneity, and crime rate.

D) social networks, large size, and high density.

E) diversity, large size, and poverty rate.

3. Physical definition of an urban area

3. The most practical definition for an urban area is

A) the central city and its surrounding suburbs.

B) the economic influence of the central city.

C) the central city and the continuously developed areas.

D) the central city and the land area inside the adjacent counties.

E) the central city and its neighboring municipalities.

4. The United States Census Bureau establishes Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs)

A) to determine the geographical extent of influence for an urban area.

B) to legally define the boundaries of an urban area.

C) to help marketing firms gather demographic data.

D) to help establish urban growth boundaries.

E) all of the above.

4. Legal definition of a city

5. An urban settlement that has incorporated into an independent self-governing unit is a

A) metropolitan area.

B) micropolitan statistical area.

C) city.

D) metropolitan statistical area.

E) consolidated metropolitan statistical area.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

6. What advantage does a city gain by legally incorporating?

A) Authority to tax.

B) Responsibility to provide essential services.

C) Ability to hold elections.

D) Establish legally defined boundaries.

E) All of the above.

5. Site and situation

7. The physical qualities of the original location for a city is referred to as the

A) relative location.

B) locational determinants.

C) site characteristics.

D) situational characteristics.

E) none of the above.

8. All of the following are typical site and/or situational characteristics for the establishment of a settlement except

A) the high point overlooking a river or plain.

B) the middle of a plain.

C) at the confluence of two rivers.

D) the mouth of a river.

E) on the shores of a natural harbor.

6. Origin and evolution of cities

9. In ancient Southwest Asia cities politically acted as

A) empires.

B) city governments.

C) states.

D) unincorporated entities.

E. centers of culture.

10. Historically, urbanization reached its zenith during

A) the Bronze Age.

B) the Egyptian Empire.

C) the Greco-Roman era.

D) the Persian Empire.

E) none of the above.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

11. Street patterns of Medieval European cities resembled

A) a grid system.

B) a chaotic haphazard layout.

C) curving streets inside a major grid network.

D) a grid system with diagonal boulevards.

E) none of the above.

7. Colonial cities

12. This city was built purely as an administrative and/or commercial center by European powers.

A) New Delhi.

B) Saigon (Ho Chi Minh City).

C) Hong Kong.

D) Nairobi.

E) all of the above.

8. Industrial era city

13. Industries during the 1800s located close to Central Business Districts (CBDs) because

A) it was closest to the expanding urban population.

B) they needed to locate close to transportation lines.

C) it had the highest range and threshold.

D) of the availability of low-cost warehousing.

E) that land was more affordable.

9. Auto dominated city

14. Auto-centered cities emerged during the post World War II era in

A) Eastern North America.

B) Northwestern Europe.

C) Central Japan.

D) Upper Midwest.

E) Southwestern United States.

10. Pull factors of cities

15. During the Industrial Revolution, what factor contributed the most to rapid urbanization?

A) The city was an economic pull.

B) The city was a political pull.

C) The city was an environmental pull.

D) The city was a cultural pull.

E) All of the above.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

16. What factor is responsible for explosive urban growth in the developing periphery?

A) Rapid population growth.

B) Lack of opportunity in rural areas.

C) Difficulty of providing for one’s family.

D) Real and/or perceived economic opportunity in cities.

E) All of the above.

11. The urban hierarchy

17. According to Brian Berry, people who are a part of a “daily urban system”, supported by functional regions connected to urban hubs by commuter links, have access to a plethora of services in

A) more developed countries.

B) the United States.

C) lesser developed countries.

D) newly industrialized countries.

E) A and B only.

18. Choose the proper hierarchy of cities in the United States.

A) World city, specialized producer service center, command and control center, dependent center.

B) Command and control center, specialized producer service center, dependent center, world city.

C) World city, command and control center, specialized producer service center, dependent center.

D) World city, dependent center, specialized producer service center, command and control center.

E) Specialized producer service center, world city, command and control center, dependent center.

19. Choose the proper hierarchy of cities on the West Coast of the United States.

A) Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, San Jose, Sacramento, Santa Barbara.

B) Los Angeles, Seattle, San Francisco, Sacramento, San Diego, Santa Barbara.

C) Los Angeles, San Diego, San Francisco, Seattle, Sacramento, Santa Barbara.

D) Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Seattle, Sacramento, Santa Barbara.

E) Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, San Diego, Santa Barbara, Sacramento.

12. Rank-size rule and primate city

20. What is the population of the fourth largest city in a country where the rank-size rule applies if the largest city is one million in population?

A) 1,000,000.

B) 750,000.

C) 500,000.

D) 300,000.

E) 250,000.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

21. A primate city is

A) the most important city in a country.

B) when the largest city in a country is twice the size of the next largest city.

C) when the largest city in an LDC has a primitive infrastructure.

D) the largest city in a region of a country.

E) when the largest city is located on the periphery.

22. What concerns are there for a developing country if the rank-size rule does not apply?

A) Services will be clustered in the primate city.

B) Services will not be evenly distributed through out the country.

C) Smaller cities find it difficult to compete for services with the primate city.

D) People in rural areas and small cities feel compelled to migrate to the primate city for jobs.

E) All of the above.

13. World cities

23. The three most important cities in the world are

A) New York, Paris, and Shanghai.

B) New York, London, and Tokyo.

C) New York, London, and Beijing.

D) New York, Paris, and Tokyo.

E) New York, Rome, and Shanghai.

14. Linkages between world cities

24. The two continents that have the most linkages between their world cities are

A) Asia and Australia.

B) Asia and North America.

C) North America and Europe.

D) Europe and Asia.

E) North America and South America.

15. Distribution of world cities

25. The continent with the least number of world cities is

A) Africa.

B) South America.

C) Australia.

D) Europe.

E) Asia.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

16. Changes in the world’s largest cities since 1800

26. How has the composition of the world’s top ten most populated cities changed since 1950?

A) Least Developed Countries (LDC) cities make up a larger percentage of the top ten.

B) The percentage of LDC cities has declined since 1950.

C) More Developed Countries (MDC) cities in the top ten have grown substantially in size since 1950.

D) Since 1950 more MDC cities have moved into the top ten.

E. None of the above.

27. What factor(s) have contributed to the rapid urbanization in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) since 1950?

A) Cities provide opportunity for displaced rural residents.

B) Explosive population growth has made it difficult for subsistence farmers to support their families.

C) Cultural amenities attract large number of young urban professionals.

D) All of the above.

E) A and B only.

17. Mega cities

28. The following are major challenges confronting mega cities in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) except

A) high crime rates.

B. increasing poverty rates.

C) lack of adequate sanitation facilities.

D) lack of adequate housing.

E) lack of recreation facilities for inner city youth.

29. Challenges for mega cities in More Developed Countries (MDCs) include

A) overcrowding.

B) infrastructure maintenance.

C) crime.

D) pollution.

E) all of the above.

30. The most urbanized region in the developing world is

A) South Asia.

B) China.

C) North Africa.

D) Southeast Asia.

E) South America.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

18. Megalopolis

31. In the United States overlapping Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) eventually lead to conurbanaization or

A) a megalopolis.

B) a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area.

C) many Micropolitan Statistical Areas.

D) cooperative regional council of governments.

E) none of the above.

32. All of the following are major world megalopolises except

A) Boston to Wahington D.C.

B) Tokyo to Yokahama.

C) New Delehi to Mumbai.

D) Los Angeles to Tijuana.

E) Chicago to Pittsburgh.

19. Squatter settlements

33. Favelas is to Brazil as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is to Mexico.

A) squatter settlements

B) barrios

C) bidonvilles

D) barung-barong

E) slums

34. Squatter settlements in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) cities are usually located

A) in the zone in transition.

B) adjacent to industrial areas.

C) in warehouse districts.

D) on the outskirts of the urban area.

E) along major highways.

20. Gateway cities

35. From 1400-1700 many European powers established \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ , which served as an entrance to or exit from a conquered area.

A) a colonial city

B) an administrative center

C) a gateway city

D) an outpost

E) provisional government

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

21. Central Place Theory (Walter Christaller)

36. What geometric pattern is associated with Christaller’s Central Place Theory?

A) Square.

B) Circle.

C) Hexagon.

D) Octagon.

E) Pentagon.

37. What assumption(s) are in Christaller’s Central Place Theory?

A) A flat isototropic plane with no physical barriers.

B) Uniform soil fertility.

C) Population and purchasing power would be evenly distributed.

D) Uniform transportation system in all directions.

E) All of the above.

38. Large cities are economic hubs with radiating connections for commerce according to

A) Central Place Theory.

B) Rostow’s Model of Development.

C) the Burgess Model.

D) the Peripheral Model.

E) von Thunen’s Model.

22. Range and threshold

39. The minimum number of people needed to support a business is called the

A) range.

B) peak land value intersection.

C) economic base of settlements.

D) threshold.

E) minimum population requirement.

40. The maximum distance a person is willing to travel to frequent a service is called the

A) range.

B) economic distance.

C) threshold.

D) spatial shopping behavior.

E) geographic marketing area.

41. Rank the following services from low to high order.

A) Soft drink, bakery, shoe store, auto dealership.

B) Bakery, shoe store, soft drink, auto dealership.

C) Shoe store, soft drink, bakery, auto dealership.

D) Auto dealership, shoe store, bakery, soft drink.

E) Auto dealership, soft drink, shoe store, bakery.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

23. Economic base of settlements

42. The economic base of many cities in Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois is

A) tertiary.

B) industry and manufacturing.

C) financial services.

D) tourism.

E) wholesale trade.

43. The economic base of many cities in the Rocky Mountain West includes

A) mining.

B) recreation and tourism.

C) manufacturing.

D) business services.

E) A and B only.

24. Multiplier effect

44. The economic expansion or contraction due to the introduction or loss of a major employer in a particular location is called the

A) basic industrial sector.

B) the multiplier effect.

C) non-basic segment of the economy.

D) the tertiary sector.

E) globalization of the economy.

25. The industrial city

45. Cites significantly increased their population size in Europe and North America during the

A) later Medieval Ages.

B) height of the Roman Empire.

C) post World War II.

D) the roaring 20s.

E) Industrial Revolution.

26. Role of transportation

46. Geographically, cities expanded outwards prior to the automobile by growing

A) more densely.

B) uniformly in all directions.

C) along transportation lines.

D) only to their legal boundaries.

E) in the wealthy sector from the CBD to the periphery.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

47. Which urban model best explains the spatial impact of automobiles and the construction of interstate highways on metropolitan areas in the United States?

A) Concentric Zone Model.

B) Peripheral Model.

C) Hoyt’s Sector Model.

D) Multi Nuclei Model.

E) Lifestyle Model.

27. Decline of industrial cities

48. What happened to inner city neighborhoods when many industries shifted geographic location to the suburbs after World War II?

A) Neighborhoods declined in population.

B) The housing stock deteriorated.

C) Unemployment rates increased for inner city residents.

D) Business services declined for inner city residents.

E) All of the above.

49. How have industrially-based cities in the Northeastern United States attempted to combat the loss of jobs from the relocation of industries to suburbs and to Least Developed Countries (LDCs)?

A) Invest heavily in community outreach programs.

B) Develop health, research, and personal service sectors.

C) Develop tourism.

D) Invest in vocational training.

E) Rely on immigrant labor for business growth.

28. Rise of sunbelt cities

50. Rapid growth of cities in the Sunbelt of the United States took place after World War II because of

A) home air-conditioning.

B) widespread automobile ownership.

C) environmental pull of warm winters.

D) non-unionized labor was an economic pull for businesses.

E) all of the above.

51. In which region of the United States have many cities been able to move up the urban hierarchy by increasing higher order goods and services due to explosive population growth?

A) Rust Belt.

B) New England.

C) Pacific Northwest.

D) Sun Belt.

E) Upper Midwest.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

29. Process of deterioration and decline of cities

52. Various cities in North America have used all of the following strategies to revitalize their central business districts except

A) by creating pedestrian malls downtown, such as Denver, Colorado, and Eugene, Oregon.

B) by building major urban renewal projects.

C) by building major sports facilities, such as Camden Yards in Baltimore and Coors Field in Denver.

D) by building business parks.

E) by turning vacant industrial buildings and warehouses into residential lofts.

53. When inner city neighborhood property values decline, owners of large older homes often subdivide the home into multiple units. This process is known as

A) filtering.

B) gentrification.

C) redlining.

D) blockbusting.

E) urban renewal.

54. Blockbusting in the 1950s often contributed to

A) stabilization.

B) gentrification.

C) in-fill development.

D) urban renewal.

E) “white flight.”

55. A bank would be engaging in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ if they would not grant mortgages to customers in certain neighborhoods or zip-codes.

A) blockbusting

B) down zoning

C) ghettoization

D) redlining

E) filtering

30. Gentrification

56. Young single recent college graduates who move into distressed inner city neighborhoods and refurbish their new residences would be an example of

A) blockbusting.

B) filtering.

C) gentrification.

D) white flight.

E) none of the above.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

57. Who is most likely to move into revitalized urban downtown area neighborhoods?

A) White collar empty nesters.

B) Young urban professionals (yuppies).

C) Recent college graduates.

D) Double income no kids households (dinks).

E) All of the above.

31. Changing population pyramids of city neighborhoods

58. One would expect to find a population pyramid with few senior citizens and people in the 25-29 age cohort in

A) exurbs.

B) commuter’s zone.

C) bedroom communities.

D) dormitory towns.

E) all of the above.

59. This age cohort is well represented in upscale wealthy suburban communities.

A) 10-14.

B) 15-19.

C) 40-44.

D) 49-50.

E) All of the above.

32. The Post-Industrial City

60. The economic base of many cities changed in the post-industrial era from

A) industrial to business services.

B) industrial to consumer services.

C) industrial to public services.

D) industrial to health services.

E) all of the above.

61. Due to the changing nature of a city’s economic base in North America, what activities and land uses have declined in and around the Central Business District (CBD)?

A) Manufacturing.

B) Residential.

C) Major department stores.

D) Warehousing.

E) All of the above.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

33. Festival market places and tourism

62. Bayside in Miami, Faneuil Hall in Boston, Riverwalk in San Antonio, and Pike Street Market in Seattle, all serve as

A) urban parks.

B) festival market places.

C) service orientated centers.

D) lifestyle shopping malls.

E) urban interface zones.

63. Many cities in North America have designed and set aside areas where outdoor concerts, street performers, ethnic events, farmers markets, and cart vendors come together and act as a positive focal point economically and socially for urban life. This recent trend is often referred to as

A) an urban park.

B) a festival market place.

C) a service oriented center.

D) a lifestyle mall.

E) an urban interface zone.

34. Urban Morphology

64. Urban models attempt to explain

A) why particular patterns exist in urban areas.

B) why people are not randomly distributed throughout an urban area.

C) where people with particular characteristics live.

D) all of the above.

E) A and B only.

35. Concentric Zone Model

65. A city grows outward from a central location in a series of rings in the

A) Sector Model.

B) Multiple Nuclei Model.

C) Hoyt Model.

D) von Thunen Model.

E) Concentric Zone Model.

66. According to the Burgess model, the housing stock is most deteriorated and a sizable percent of residents are immigrants in the

A) zone of better residents.

B) Central Business District (CBD).

C) zone of transition.

D) zone of independent workers.

E) zone of urban renewal.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

67. According to the Burgess Model of Urban Development, the outer most ring is the

A) extensive agriculture.

B) extensive commercial agriculture.

C) the zone of better residences.

D) the zone of transition.

E) the commuter zone.

36. Sector Model

68. In Hoyt’s Sector Model lower income neighborhoods are usually located

A) in a wedge that extends from the CBD to the suburbs.

B) on the east side of the city.

C) adjacent to the industrial and transportation corridor.

D) north of the Central Business District (CBD).

E) in the first ring around the CBD.

69. What did Hoyt’s research uncover regarding the highest social class district in a city?

A) High-class neighborhoods were susceptible to ghettoization.

B) High-class residential areas don’t change much over time.

C) High-class residential areas went through a process of decline and deterioration.

D) Gentrification improved the property values of the high-class residential sector.

E) High-class residential sector migrated towards the west.

37. Multiple Nuclei Model

70. Large cities develop many nodes around which different types of people and activities cluster. This describes the

A) Peripheral Model.

B) Multiple Nuclei Model.

C) Latin American Model.

D) Sector Model.

E) Concentric Zone Model.

71. In Chauncy Harris and Edward Ulman’s Multiple Nuclei Model which of the following are nodes of activities?

A) University centers.

B) Hospital centers.

C) Airport and transportation centers.

D) Central business district.

E) All of the above.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

38. Peripheral Model

72. The major distinction between the multi nuclei and the peripheral model is that

A) the peripheral model was designed by Chauncey Harris.

B) the peripheral model highlights the problems of sprawl and segregation.

C) the peripheral model adds a beltway that circumnavigates the urban area.

D) the peripheral model incorporates edge cites.

E) all of the above.

73. The major advantage of the peripheral model over other urban models is the fact that it

A) highlights the problems of sprawl and segregation.

B) explains why inner city neighborhoods decline.

C) explains why low-income housing is adjacent to industrial sectors.

D) explains the importance of multiple centers of activity in an urban area.

E) explains why the high income district extends from the CBD to the periphery.

39. Latin American Model

74. The elite residential section in the Latin American Model is located

A) along the outside where there is less crime.

B) on either side of the main boulevard that leads to the CBD.

C) in a ring around the CBD.

D) in the western suburbs.

E) in gated communities on either side of the CBD.

75. What type of land use dominates on the periphery of the Latin American Model?

A) Squatter settlements.

B) Industrial activity.

C) Elite residential.

D) Commercial.

E) Middle class residential.

40. Street Patterns

76. Grid street patterns are most typical for cities in

A) Europe.

B) South Asia.

C) Latin America.

D) North America.

E) Southeast Asia.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

77. Inside the wall of Medieval European cities street patterns are best described as

A) chaotic with few streets meeting at right angles.

B) on an extensive grid system.

C) carefully planned with diagonal boulevards.

D) circular in nature.

E) none of the above.

78. The land use pattern of auto-dominated cities is best characterized by

A) the hub and spoke pattern.

B) the grid system.

C) sprawl.

D) transit-oriented development.

E.) new urbanism.

41. Impacts of auto dominated cities

79. Even though land use in North American Central Business Districts (CBDs) is characterized by skyscrapers and high-density uses, a sizable percentage of land is still devoted to

A) recreation.

B) arts and entertainment.

C) museums.

D) industry.

E) automobiles.

80. What geographic advantages do mass transit systems such as subways and light rail have over automobiles?

A) They use less land area in congested urban areas.

B) They provide transportation for those who do not drive.

C) They reduce air pollution in urban areas.

D) They concentrate development along fixed routes and stops.

E) All of the above.

81. What factor(s) contributed to the proliferation of suburbs in America during the post World War II era?

A) Brown v. Board of Education.

B) Federal government programs.

C) Low-interest GI mortgage loans.

D) Demographic shifts.

E) All of the above.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

42. Comparing models between US and Europe

82. When comparing urban models for North American and European cities, what is the difference between where high-class residential neighborhoods area located?

A) In European cities they are located near the Central Business District (CBD).

B) Both have high-class residential areas adjacent to the main boulevard leading into the CBD.

C) In North American cities they are typically located on the outskirts of the metro area.

D) Both have wealthy neighborhoods scattered through out the city.

E) A and C only.

83. Visually, the main difference between cities in North America and Europe is that there

A) is a prevalence of skyscrapers in North American cities.

B) are more lower income neighborhoods in European cities.

C) are fewer skyscrapers in European cities.

D) all of the above.

E) A and C only.

43. More Developed Countries (MDC) and Least Developed Countries (LDC) differences

84. Geographically, cities in Least Developed Countries (LDCs) and Europe both have

A) industry located near the Central Business District (CBD).

B) large areas with substandard housing exist in both areas.

C) the poor living along the outskirts of the city.

D) job training programs for unskilled workers that are under-funded.

E) all of the above.

44. Transit Oriented Development

85. Mixed land use with high-density housing options located near light rail and subway stops is referred to as

A) down zoning.

B) covenant communities.

C) urban renewal.

D) transit-orientated development.

E) multi-modal development.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

45. Annexation

86. Annexation is

A) the process of removing underclass residents from inner city neighborhoods.

B) the process of wealthy individuals settling into neighborhoods near the CBD.

C) the process of an unincorporated area legally defining its boundaries.

D) the process of establishing business parks in suburban communities.

E) the process of a city legally adding more land.

46. Flagpole annexation

87. Chicago incorporated land beyond its city limits to build O’Hare International Airport in the 1960s. This is an excellent example of

A) urban renewal.

B) flagpole annexation.

C) antecedent boundary changes.

D) subsequent boundaries changes.

E) regional council of government intervention.

47. Competing municipalities

88. Political geography can make it more difficult for metropolitan governments to solve regionally based problems because

A) competing municipalities often have conflicting interests.

B) political boundaries make it difficult for regional governments to exercise authority.

C) each city has its own unique government.

D) all of the above.

E) none of the above.

48. Trend towards regional agencies

89. What problems do metro area municipalities find it difficult to solve without regional governmental agencies?

A) Air pollution.

B) Traffic congestion.

C) Solid waste disposal.

D) Affordable housing.

E) All of the above.

90. Government solutions that help solve regional metropolitan issues include

A) establishing cooperative agencies , such as a council of governments.

B) forming a federation of municipalities like Toronto.

C) consolidations where governments share services.

D) altering political boundaries so city and county boundaries coincide.

E) all of the above.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

49. The city beautiful movement

91. The “city beautiful movement” of the late 19th century was a response to

A) over-crowded inner-city tenements.

B) excessive pollution during the industrial era.

C) citizens’ need for urban green spaces.

D) communities’ need to have clean air.

E) all of the above.

50. Urban renewal

92. The identification of blighted urban neighborhoods and the subsequent removal of residents and demolition of deteriorated buildings with the construction of new buildings, highways, and other large construction projects is commonly known as

A) gentrification.

B) urban rezoning.

C) urban renewal.

D) urban transitional planning.

E) smart growth.

51. Smart growth

93. Urban growth boundaries are most commonly associated with the movement known as

A) smart growth.

B) new urbanism.

C) transit oriented development.

D) urban renewal.

E) low density development.

52. New urbanism and mixed-use development

94. The basic tenants of new urbanism include all of the following except

A) wide streets with cul-de-sacs.

B) mixed use of residential and commercial venues.

C) creating a center for shopping and social events.

D) mixed housing types and densities.

E) the return of front porches and alleyways.

95. New urbanism is based upon land use trends from

A) 1950s auto suburbs.

B) street-car suburbs of the 1920s.

C) 1990s gated communities.

D) 1880s urban industrial era.

E) 19th century tenement neighborhoods.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

53. Inner city challenges

96. Inner city neighborhoods face all of the following challenges except

A) a deteriorating housing stock.

B) a lack of social and economic diversity.

C) increased homelessness and crime.

D) a growing underclass that is unable to function in society.

E) a culture of poverty.

97. Inner city challenges fall into three basic categories, which are

A) economic, social, and physical.

B) economic, social, and environmental.

C) economic, physical, and environmental.

D) social, environmental, hierachical.

E) environmental, physical, and racial.

98. In the last twenty years the most successful strategy to revitalize central business districts and inner city neighborhoods has been to

A) create festival market places.

B) build life style malls.

C) construct athletic complexes.

D) construct more residences downtown.

E) encourage more businesses to locate in the area.

54. Suburban challenges

99. Suburban developments suffer from

A) a lack of diversity.

B) social isolation.

C) a lack of green space.

D) deteriorating schools.

E) A and B only.

100. Since the United States has become a suburban country, what part of suburbia is now experiencing many of the challenges faced by poor urban neighborhoods?

A) New boomburbs.

B) Edge cities.

C) Inner ring suburbs of the 1950s.

D) Middle era suburbs of the 70s and 80s.

E) None of the above.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

55. Sprawl

101. Unrestricted low-density development of residential and commercial activities over a large expanse of land is

A) sprawl.

B) new urbanism.

C) transit oriented development.

D) characteristic of European countries.

E) smart growth.

102. All of the following are negative environmental consequences of suburban sprawl except

A) increased air pollution.

B) increased green belts.

C) increased traffic congestion.

D) loss of biodiversity.

E) loss of prime agricultural land.

56. Bid-rent curve

103. According to the classic bid-rent curve, what happens to the value of land as one gets closer to the Central Business District (CBD)?

A) Land gets more affordable along busy streets.

B) Land gets more affordable in distressed neighborhoods.

C) Land gets used more extensively.

D) Land gets used less intensively.

E) Land gets more expensive.

57. Density gradient

104. Potentially, how could gentrification of city neighborhoods alter the density gradient of an urban area?

A) The density gradient might return to a pattern similar to the 1950s.

B) The density gradient would not be impacted by gentrification.

C) The density gradient would become less severe.

D) Gentrification could continue to contribute to the decline of inner core neighborhoods.

E) None of the above.

105. Since the 1950s, most North American metropolitan areas have

A) lost population in the central core.

B) continued to expand farther out from the Central Business District (CBD).

C) experienced increased population density in the inner ring of suburbs.

D) experienced a significant change in the density gradient.

E) all of the above.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

58. Edge cities

106. Edge cites typically develop in major metropolitan areas

A) at the intersection of interstate highways.

B) where land is most readily available.

C) where land is least expensive.

D) in the zone of independent workers.

E) in the high income sector.

107. All of the following describe edge cites except

A) they are more convenient places of employment for newer suburban communities.

B) they physically resemble a city, because of the prevalence of tall office buildings.

C) they typically are located at the intersections of highways.

D) other uses such as shopping malls and apartment complexes are also present.

E) they make it easier for traffic planners to design mass transit systems.

59. Counterurbanization

108. The recent trend of metropolitan residents moving to rural areas and small towns is referred to as

A) out-migration.

B) counterurbanization.

C) push factors.

D) interregional migration.

E) none of the above.

60. Greenbelts

109. Since London, England is a primate city, planners attempted to slow down the growth of greater London by creating

A) an urban growth boundary commission.

B) a greenbelt around the city.

C) increasing taxes and fees to discourage new suburban development.

D) edge cities.

E) providing incentives for people to live in inner city neighborhoods.

61. Leap-frog development

110. Housing developers primarily purchase land for new projects that is not adjacent to the continuously built up urban area, because

A) the land is more accessible to interstate highways.

B) the land provides better scenic views for potential residents.

C) the developer has more control over how to design the community.

D) the land is less expensive.

E) all of the above.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

62. Gated communities

111. Urban and/or suburban gated-communities

A) reduce crime.

B) increase property values.

C) create a space of safety.

D) all of the above.

E) A and B only.

63. Peak value land intersection

112. According to the bid-rent curve, land decreases in value as one gets farther from the CBD. What accounts for major spikes in land values along the bid-rent curve?

A) Areas with less crime are more valuable.

B) Industry relocating to suburbia has altered land values.

C) Intersections of major roads far from the Central Business District (CBD) can dramatically increase land values.

D) Green space in the suburbs increases land values.

E) Brown fields in the inner city depress land value.

64. Creative class

113. The strongest pull factor for the creative class is

A) economic.

B) environmental.

C) cultural.

D) political.

E) social.

114. Social Area Analysis analyzes demographic characteristics at the

A) metropolitan area scale.

B) within a municipality.

C) census tract or block level.

D) zipcode scale.

E) in different concentric zones.

65. Canadian urban issues

115. The three largest metropolitan areas in Canada in descending order are

A) Toronto, Montreal, and Vancouver.

B) Toronto, Montreal, and Calgary.

C) Toronto, Vancouver, and Calgary.

D) Toronto, Vancouver, and Edmonton.

E) Toronto, Calgary, and Winnipeg.

Unit VII Cities and Urban Land Use

116. The largest French speaking metropolitan area in Canada is

A) Ottawa.

B) Quebec City.

C) Halifax.

D) Montreal.

E) Vancouver.