

Globalization and Diversity, 5e (Rowntree et al.)
Chapter 1 Concepts of World Geography

- 1) At the most basic level, geography can be broken into two complementary pursuits. These are
- A) physical and human geography.
 - B) social and political geography.
 - C) economic and environmental geography.
 - D) map making and GIS.
 - E) describing places and finding their causes.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.1 Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on the Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.5: Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface

- 2) Why one part of the Earth's surface is arid and dry and a nearby part is lush and wet is explained by the term
- A) areal differentiation.
 - B) systematic geography.
 - C) thematic geography.
 - D) formal region.
 - E) functional region.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.1 Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.1: Describe the conceptual framework of world regional geography

3) Formal regions are defined by their

- A) economic activities.
- B) latitude and longitude.
- C) interactions with other regions.
- D) physical form.
- E) diversity.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.1 Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on the Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.1: Describe the conceptual framework of world regional geography

4) A functional region is

- A) where a particular activity or cluster of activities take place.
- B) defined by its latitude and longitude.
- C) based only on language and religion.
- D) defined by its physical form.
- E) the material expression of human settlement.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.1 Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on the Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.1: Describe the conceptual framework of world regional geography

5) This is the study of how places interact with one another.

- A) areal differentiation
- B) areal integration
- C) areal concentration
- D) core-periphery geography
- E) spatial analysis

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.1 Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 6. How culture & experience influence peoples' perceptions of places & regions

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.5: Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface

6) How do the authors of your text define globalization?

- A) the increasing interconnectedness of people and places through converging economic, political, and cultural activities
- B) the spread of McDonald's throughout the world
- C) the trend toward international trade agreements among the countries of the world
- D) the pattern of increasing telephone and Internet connections around the world
- E) the growth of international and supranational organizations uniting the world's people

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.4: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

7) According to your text's authors, globalization is the most fundamental reorganization of our planet's social and economic structures since which of the following events?

- A) Ice Age
- B) Demographic Transition
- C) Industrial Revolution
- D) World War II
- E) the Renaissance

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on the Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.4: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

8) What do most scholars agree is the most significant component of globalization?

- A) climate change
- B) political transition around the planet
- C) international terrorism
- D) cultural hybridization
- E) economic reorganization of the world

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.2: Identify the different components of globalization

9) What part of the world has had its economy reoriented to drug smuggling and money laundering as the result of globalization?

- A) Eastern Europe
- B) Sub-Saharan Africa
- C) the Caribbean
- D) North America
- E) South Asia

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

10) According to the text, denim blue jeans are a cultural product and one of the world's largest producers of jeans is

- A) Pakistan.
- B) China.
- C) the United States.
- D) Mexico.
- E) Vietnam.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.4: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

11) The counterpoint to globalization is

- A) areal differentiation.
- B) areal integration.
- C) diversity.
- D) the cultural landscape.
- E) formal regions.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

12) Which of the following groups is most likely to disrupt local ecosystems as they search for natural resources and manufacturing sites?

- A) governments
- B) transnational firms
- C) indigenous ethnic groups
- D) international organizations such as the United Nations
- E) non-governmental organizations, such as Greenpeace

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

13) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of our increasingly globalized world?

- A) communications systems that link all regions of the Earth instantaneously
- B) transportation systems capable of moving goods quickly by air, sea, and land
- C) powerful transnational conglomerate corporations
- D) local folk cultures
- E) new and more flexible forms of monetary flow

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on the Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.4: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

14) What do the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund (IMF), and the World Trade Organization (WTO) do?

- A) They strictly regulate all the international commercial transactions in the world.
- B) They make possible the flow of goods and capital across international boundaries.
- C) They make the banking and trade laws of the member countries of the United Nations.
- D) They are "think tanks" that advise countries on international banking and trade.
- E) They are the banking systems of (respectively) Europe, Asia, and the United Nations.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

15) All of the following are arguments against globalization, EXCEPT

- A) globalization is not a "natural" process.
- B) globalization is a policy promoted by free-trade advocates, capitalist countries, and multinational firms, all of which benefit from the process.
- C) policies of globalization increase the differences between rich and poor in the world.
- D) globalization will lead to the use of nuclear weapons.
- E) globalization is dangerously unstable.

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.4: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

16) What is the middle position on globalization, according to your text's authors?

- A) Globalization will eventually fail.
- B) Globalization is avoidable with cooperative effort.
- C) Globalization will bring more good than bad.
- D) Globalization is probably unavoidable, but it can be managed.

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

17) What part of the world has become a major source of both pornography and prostitution as a result of globalization?

- A) the Caribbean
- B) Eastern Europe
- C) Sub-Saharan Africa
- D) North America
- E) South Asia

Answer: B

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

18) Absolute location on Earth can be determined by using

- A) the winter and summer solstices.
- B) the North Star.
- C) the equator.
- D) the prime meridian.
- E) global positioning systems (GPS).

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.3 The Geographer's Toolbox: Location, Maps, Remote Sensing, and GIS

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.5: Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface

19) One of the best map projections used to display the Earth's surface, and the one most commonly used in your text, is the

- A) Mercator projection.
- B) planar projection.
- C) choropleth map.
- D) Robinson projection.
- E) linear scale.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.3 The Geographer's Toolbox: Location, Maps, Remote Sensing, and GIS

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.5: Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface

- 20) Maps that use color shades to represent a theme based on different data values is called a
- A) small-scale map.
 - B) choropleth map.
 - C) large-scale map.
 - D) geographic information system.
 - E) map projection.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.3 The Geographer's Toolbox: Location, Maps, Remote Sensing, and GIS

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.5: Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface

- 21) Taking electromagnetic images from aircraft or satellites is called

- A) thematic mapping.
- B) GPS.
- C) remote sensing.
- D) geographic information systems.
- E) a map projection.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.3 The Geographer's Toolbox: Location, Maps, Remote Sensing, and GIS

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.5: Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface

22) Computerized maps that consist of many different layers of information are produced by using

- A) thematic mapping.
- B) GPS.
- C) map projections.
- D) geographic information systems (GIS).
- E) choropleth mapping.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.3 The Geographer's Toolbox: Location, Maps, Remote Sensing, and GIS

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.5: Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface

23) What is the current population of the Earth?

- A) 6.7 million
- B) 670 million
- C) just over 1.7 billion
- D) more than 7 billion
- E) just about 1.6 trillion

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

24) What is the current total fertility rate (TFR) for the world as a whole?

- A) 1.8 children
- B) 2.1 children
- C) 2.5 children
- D) 3.1 children
- E) 3.8 children

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.6: Explain the concepts used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

25) Since 1970, average world life expectancy has gone up about

- A) 2 years.
- B) 5 years.
- C) 8 years.
- D) 13 years.
- E) 20 years.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

26) In migration, which of the following is an example of a push force?

- A) war in a potential destination
- B) health services in a potential destination
- C) unemployment in a person's homeland
- D) economic opportunity in a person's homeland
- E) religious freedom in a potential destination

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.6: Explain the concepts used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

27) What is the average rate of urbanization for developing countries?

- A) about 15%
- B) approximately 20%
- C) between 30% and 40%
- D) a little less than 50%
- E) more than 60%

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.6: Explain the concepts used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

28) According to your text, what demographic landmark was reached in 2009?

- A) More than half the world's population lived in towns and cities.
- B) The number of displaced persons exceeded 60 million.
- C) The rate of population growth doubled.
- D) China instituted its one-child policy.
- E) Earth's population exceeded 9.7 billion.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.6: Explain the concepts used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

29) Which of the following statements regarding world population is INCORRECT?

- A) One-third of the world's population lives in China and India.
- B) Ten countries account for 60% of the world's population.
- C) Population density, rate of natural increase, and total fertility rate are higher in Russia than the United States.
- D) North American cities generally have lower population densities.
- E) The population growth rate is about one-half the 1960s peak rate.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

30) This region has the highest percentage of population younger than age 15.

- A) North America
- B) Latin America
- C) South Asia
- D) East Asia
- E) Sub-Saharan Africa

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

31) In Stage 5 of the Demographic Transition, what important change occurs?

- A) Population increases.
- B) The rate of natural increase (RNI) becomes negative.
- C) Death rates begin to increase.
- D) Birth rates begin to increase.
- E) Life expectancies begin to decrease.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

32) Which of the following countries is NOT one of the top six immigrant countries?

- A) United States
- B) Russia
- C) Germany
- D) France
- E) Saudi Arabia

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.6: Explain the concepts used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

33) Most of the current and future world population growth is occurring in which part of the world?

- A) North and South America
- B) European Union countries of Eastern and Western Europe
- C) Australia and Oceania
- D) developing countries of Africa, Asia, and South America
- E) Islamic countries of Southwest and Southeast Asia

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

34) Which of the following provides the annual growth rate for a country or region as a percentage?

- A) population growth
- B) rate of natural increase
- C) crude birth rate
- D) population transition
- E) total fertility rate

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

35) Which of the following measurements of human population is very similar to the average number of children per family?

- A) rate of natural increase
- B) crude birthrate
- C) refined birthrate
- D) total fertility rate
- E) birthrate per capita

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

36) What does a total fertility rate (TFR) that is less than 2.1 indicate?

- A) that a population is not growing naturally
- B) that a population is growing slowly
- C) that a population is growing quickly
- D) that a population has reached its peak
- E) A TFR that is less than 2.1 has no particular significance.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

37) In which stage of the Demographic Transition are birthrate and death rate both high?

- A) stage 1
- B) stage 2
- C) stage 3
- D) stage 4
- E) stage 5

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

38) In which stage of the Demographic Transition are birthrate and death rate both low?

- A) stage 1
- B) stage 2
- C) stage 3
- D) stage 4
- E) stage 5

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

39) In which stages of the Demographic Transition is the rate of natural increase (RNI) low?

- A) stage 1 and stage 3
- B) stage 1 and stage 4
- C) stage 2 and stage 3
- D) stage 2 and stage 4
- E) stage 3 and stage 4

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

40) What stage of the Demographic Transition produces a rapid rise in the rate of natural increase?

- A) stage 1
- B) stage 2
- C) stage 3
- D) stage 4
- E) stage 5

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

41) Today, about how many people in the world live outside the country of their birth?

- A) 190,000
- B) 1 million
- C) 19 million
- D) 190 million
- E) 1 billion

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

42) In migration, which of the following is an example of a pull force?

- A) unemployment in a person's homeland
- B) war in a potential destination
- C) economic opportunity in a person's homeland
- D) economic opportunities in the potential destination
- E) a college scholarship in a person's homeland

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.6: Explain the concepts used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

43) What does a negative net migration rate in a country tell us?

- A) that more people are moving to the country than leaving it
- B) that the number of people leaving the country is equal to the number moving there
- C) that more people are dying in the country than are being born
- D) that more people are leaving the country than moving to it
- E) A negative net migration rate does not tell us anything.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

44) In which of the following cases will the total fertility rate (TFR) be highest?

- A) when women marry early and have one or two children
- B) when women marry in their late 30s, and then have children
- C) when women marry in their late 20s, then have several children
- D) when women marry early, have children, then die in their late 20s
- E) when women marry early and have many children over a long span of years

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

45) Which of the following is NOT shown in a population pyramid?

- A) a general, graphic indication of the growth rate
- B) males in the population
- C) females in the population
- D) age distribution of the population
- E) birth and death rates

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 1. Demonstrate an understanding of the principles of scientific inquiry

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

46) What measure of migration tells whether more people are entering or leaving a country?

- A) rate of in-migration
- B) rate of out-migration
- C) emigration rate
- D) immigration rate
- E) net migration rate

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

47) The world's population is projected to increase by how many people by the year 2025?

- A) 2 billion
- B) 1 billion
- C) 500 million
- D) 250 million
- E) 125 million

Answer: C

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

48) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of culture?

- A) It is individual.
- B) It is learned.
- C) It is shared.
- D) It has abstract dimensions.
- E) It has material dimensions.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

49) What is the distinctive form of a language that is associated with different regions?

- A) lingua franca
- B) official language
- C) language group
- D) dialect
- E) language family

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

50) An agreed-upon common language to facilitate communication on specific topics such as business is called a(n)

- A) dialect.
- B) official language.
- C) language group.
- D) language family.
- E) lingua franca.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

51) The active promotion of one cultural system over another cultural system is called

- A) cultural hybridization.
- B) cultural syncretism.
- C) culture.
- D) cultural imperialism.
- E) cultural exchange.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

52) Which world language family is NOT found in Africa?

- A) Afro-Asiatic
- B) Niger-Congo
- C) Nilo-Saharan
- D) Khoisan
- E) Altaic

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

53) Child-rearing, education, and marriage are examples of what social construct?

- A) secularism
- B) ethnic religion
- C) gender roles
- D) universalizing religion
- E) lingua franca

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

54) Cultural syncretism is a synonym for which of the following phrases?

- A) cultural development
- B) cultural hybridization
- C) cultural evolution
- D) cultural disintegration
- E) cultural nationalism

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

55) What is cultural syncretism?

- A) the blending of popular culture with local cultural traditions
- B) the adoption of popular culture by a local ethnic group
- C) the replacement of local cultural traditions with popular culture
- D) the rejection of popular culture by a local ethnic group
- E) the elimination of local cultures caused by the spread of popular culture

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

56) Which of the following is an example of an abstract dimension of culture?

- A) technology
- B) architecture
- C) ideology
- D) foods
- E) music

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

57) What country is well known for its official prohibition against unwanted cultural traits, especially in its language?

- A) France
- B) United States
- C) Australia
- D) India
- E) Japan

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

58) In what world region is Swahili a lingua franca?

- A) Eastern Africa
- B) North Africa
- C) South Asia
- D) Southeast Asia
- E) Latin America

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

59) Which of the following are ethnic religions?

- A) Judaism and Islam
- B) Hinduism and Buddhism
- C) Mormonism and Islam
- D) Judaism and Hinduism
- E) Judaism and Mormonism

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

60) What is a universalizing religion?

- A) a religion that attempts to appeal to all peoples regardless of location or culture
- B) a metaphysical religion that seeks inner peace through contact with extraterrestrial beings
- C) a religion that seeks to identify the common elements of all religions of the world in order to bring worldwide religious unity
- D) a global movement to promote interfaith cooperation, similar to the United Nations
- E) Hinduism

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

61) What is an ethnic religion?

- A) a religion that seeks the highest ethical values
- B) a religion that is identified with a specific ethnic, tribal, or national group
- C) a religion that originates within a small, relatively isolated geographic area
- D) a religion that rejects any converts
- E) an animist religion

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

62) Approximately how many of the earth's people are Muslim?

- A) 500 million
- B) 1.3 billion
- C) 1.9 billion
- D) 2.4 billion
- E) 2.8 billion

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

63) Which of the following religions are most closely related to Judaism?

- A) Christianity and Islam
- B) Hinduism and Sikhism
- C) Shinto and Buddhism
- D) Animism and Zoroastrianism
- E) Taoism and Confucianism

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

64) Which of the following is an example of a material dimension of culture?

- A) speech
- B) architecture
- C) religion
- D) value systems
- E) livelihood

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

65) Which of the following characteristics often best defines cultural groups?

- A) politics
- B) religion
- C) language
- D) commerce
- E) customs

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

66) Which of the following focuses on the interaction between power, territory, and space at different scales?

- A) political science
- B) geopolitics
- C) comparative politics
- D) international relations
- E) geomorphology

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.6 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.9: Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day

67) Which of the following groups of people is considered a nation without a state?

- A) Turks
- B) Kazakhs
- C) Azeris
- D) Kurds
- E) Estonians

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.6 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.9: Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day

68) The Kurdish national area is an example of

- A) neocolonialism.
- B) decentralization.
- C) sovereignty.
- D) a nation without a state.
- E) a nation-state.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.6 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.9: Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day

69) What is colonialism?

- A) the temporary occupation of another country
- B) the formal establishment of rule over a foreign population
- C) the establishment of trade relations with another country
- D) the introduction of popular consumer culture in a traditional society
- E) all of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.6 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.9: Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day

70) What is the process of a colony's gaining (or regaining) control over its territory and establishing a separate, independent government?

- A) revolution
- B) imperialism
- C) colonization
- D) decolonialization
- E) autonomy

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.6 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.9: Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day

71) Which of the following statements about terrorism is FALSE?

- A) Global terrorism is both a product as well as an expression of globalization.
- B) Before the September 2001 terrorist attacks on the United States, acts of global terrorism were usually connected to nationalist aspirations for independence.
- C) Members of today's terrorist networks communicate via cell phones and the Internet.
- D) Today's terrorism is financed through a complicated array of holding companies and subsidies that traffic in a range of goods, such as honey, diamonds, and opium.
- E) Terrorism in today's world is highly centralized.

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1.6 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.9: Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day

72) What does MDC stand for?

- A) major democratic countries
- B) minor democratic countries
- C) more democratic country
- D) more developed country
- E) member of the democratic commonwealth

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.10a: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic development of more developed countries

73) How does Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) adjust Gross National Income per capita?

- A) PPP takes into account the age and productivity of the local populations.
- B) PPP takes into account the rise and fall of the Dow Jones Industrial Average.
- C) PPP takes into account the 2008-2009 economic decline.
- D) PPP takes into account the strength or weakness of local currencies.
- E) It is a composite indicator that takes into account all of the above features.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.12: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the social development of less developed countries

74) Countries from this region score the lowest on the Human Development Index.

- A) South Asia
- B) East Asia
- C) Sub-Saharan Africa
- D) Latin America
- E) Southeast Asia

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on the Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.12: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the social development of less developed countries

75) According to the core-periphery model, which of the following countries is part of the core?

- A) Japan
- B) India
- C) China
- D) Brazil
- E) Indonesia

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.10a: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic development of more developed countries

76) What does Gross National Income (GNI) measure?

- A) the value of all final goods and services produced in a country
- B) the value of all final goods and services produced in a country plus the net income from abroad
- C) the value of all final goods and services produced in a country plus the net income from abroad, taking into account nonmarket economic activity
- D) the value of all final goods and services produced in a country, including all nonmarket economic activities
- E) the value of a country's stock market

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.10a: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic development of more developed countries

77) What is the primary value of using GNI per capita, rather than GNI?

- A) GNI per capita is readily available on the Internet.
- B) It permits a valid comparison of the GNI of countries regardless of the difference in population size.
- C) GNI per capita includes the value of the informal sector of a country.
- D) GNI per capita takes into account the value of each country's stock exchange.
- E) all of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.10a: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic development of more developed countries

78) What does the Economic Growth Rate measure?

- A) the annual rate of expansion for Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
- B) average annual rate of growth in Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
- C) the annual rate of expansion for the New York Stock Exchange
- D) the annual rate of expansion for Gross National Income (GNI)
- E) It is a composite indicator that measures all of the above.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.10a: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic development of more developed countries

79) Which of the following is NOT an indicator of social development?

- A) life expectancy
- B) under age 5 mortality rate
- C) adult literacy rate
- D) infant mortality rate
- E) population density

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.12: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the social development of less developed countries

80) Which of the following is NOT likely to be reflected in the "under age 5 mortality indicator?"

- A) heart disease
- B) food availability
- C) basic health services
- D) public sanitation
- E) accidents

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.12: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the social development of less developed countries

81) Which measure represents the international definition of poverty?

- A) total fertility rate
- B) under age 5 mortality
- C) percentage of the population living on less than \$2 per day
- D) gender equity
- E) GDP average annual percent growth

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.12: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the social development of less developed countries

82) Why are "growth" and "development" NOT interchangeable terms?

- A) "Growth" normally refers to improvements, while "development" usually refers to an increase in the size of a system.
- B) "Growth" normally refers to the economic system, while "development" normally refers to the political system in a country.
- C) "Growth" normally refers to the standard of living, while "development" normally refers to the economic system in a country.
- D) "Growth" normally refers to the increase in agricultural output, while "development" usually refers to the improvement in the educational system of a country.
- E) "Growth" normally refers to increase in the size of the system, while "development" usually refers to improvements.

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.12: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the social development of less developed countries

83) According to the core-periphery model, which of the following countries is part of the periphery?

- A) United States
- B) Canada
- C) Japan
- D) United Kingdom
- E) India

Answer: E

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.11: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic development of less developed countries

84) What is the major underlying assumption of the core-periphery model?

- A) that the wealth of the developed core will eventually diffuse to the less developed periphery
- B) that the different levels of development between the core and the periphery are caused by the relative levels of natural resources in each area
- C) that the less developed periphery will eventually revolt against the wealthier core
- D) that the developed core achieved its wealth primarily by taking advantage of the southern periphery, through either colonialism or imperialism
- E) that the core and periphery will work together to eliminate uneven development

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.10a: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic development of more developed countries

85) If the less developed world is called "The Third World," then what are "The First World" and "The Second World"?

- A) The wealthiest countries are the First World; the middle-income countries are the Second World.
- B) Capitalist, democratic countries are the First World; communist countries are the Second World.
- C) Countries of the Americas are the First World; countries of Eurasia are the Second World.
- D) The world leaders in technology comprise the First World; the world leaders in natural resources comprise the Second World.
- E) There are no First and Second Worlds; the "Third World" designation is merely an indication of how poor these less developed countries are.

Answer: B

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analyzing and Applying

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.10a: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic development of more developed countries

86) What does Gross Domestic Product measure?

- A) the value of all final goods and services produced in a country
- B) the value of all final goods and services produced in a country plus the net income from abroad
- C) the value of all final goods and services produced in a country plus the net income from abroad, taking into account nonmarket economic activity
- D) the value of all final goods and services produced in a country, including all nonmarket economic activities
- E) the value of a country's stock market

Answer: A

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty
Bloom's Taxonomy: Remembering and Understanding

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.11: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic development of less developed countries

87) According to advocates of globalization, what are the perceived advantages of globalization?

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.2: Identify the different components of globalization

88) Compare and contrast the arguments for and against globalization. In your opinion, is globalization good for the world? Is it good for your region? Why, or why not?

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.2 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.4: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

89) Write an essay in which you discuss the various aspects that geographers examine in urban settlements.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.6: Explain the concepts used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

90) Describe the demographic statistics and measurements used in the text to examine and compare populations.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

91) Briefly explain the following terms:

Natural Population Increase

Crude Birth Rate

Crude Death Rate

Total Fertility Rate

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

92) Briefly explain the following terms:

Demographic Transition

Life Expectancy

Population Pyramid

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.7: Explain the metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

93) Explain the push and pull factors that influence migration. How does that affect net migration?

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.4 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.6: Explain the concepts used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns

94) What is cultural imperialism? How prevalent has it been, and with what impacts? Is it more prevalent now than 100 years ago?

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

95) Culture is an important aspect of the human experience. Define the term and then discuss and analyze the four categories of culture presented in the text, along with an examination of the phenomenon of cultural imperialism.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

96) Explain the following terms:

Cultural Imperialism

Cultural Nationalism

Cultural Hybrids

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

97) How do universalizing religions differ from ethnic religions?

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

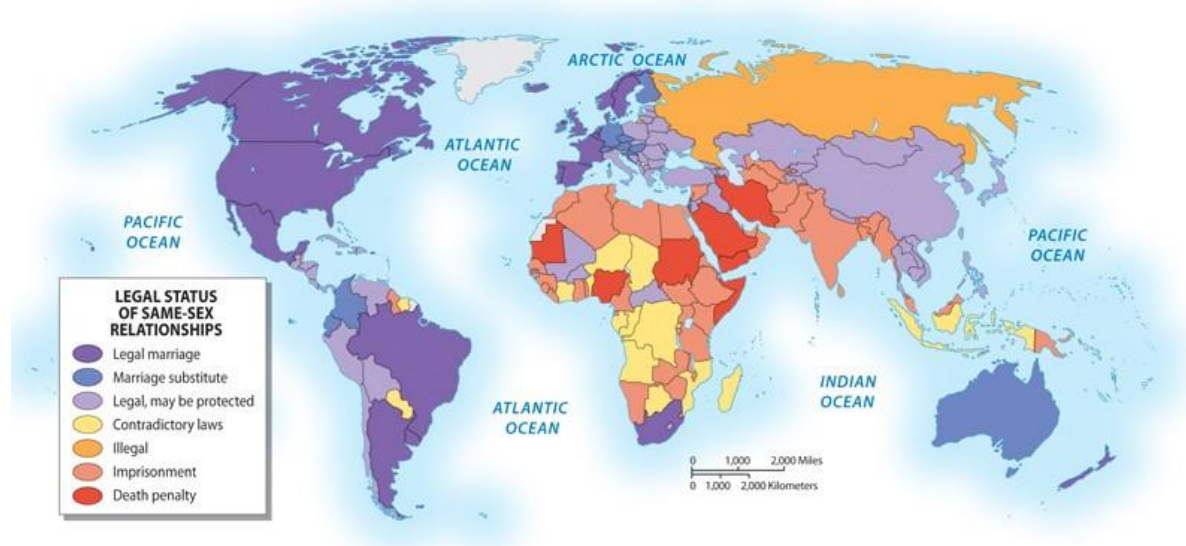
Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

98) Using the graphic below, write an essay in which you discuss the spatial representation of gay rights.



Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.5 Cultural Coherence and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.8: Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies

99) Discuss how global terrorism has forced geographers to redefine and expand our conceptualization of globalization and geopolitics.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.6 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.9: Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day

100) Discuss the history of colonialism and how it has evolved into neocolonialism.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.6 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.9: Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day

101) What is GNP and what are its shortcomings as an indicator of economic development and social well-being?

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1.7 Economic and Social Development: The Geography of Wealth and Poverty

Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluating and Creating

GeoStandard1: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface

Gl. Sc. Lea. Out: 8. Communicate effectively in writing

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.11: Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic development of less developed countries