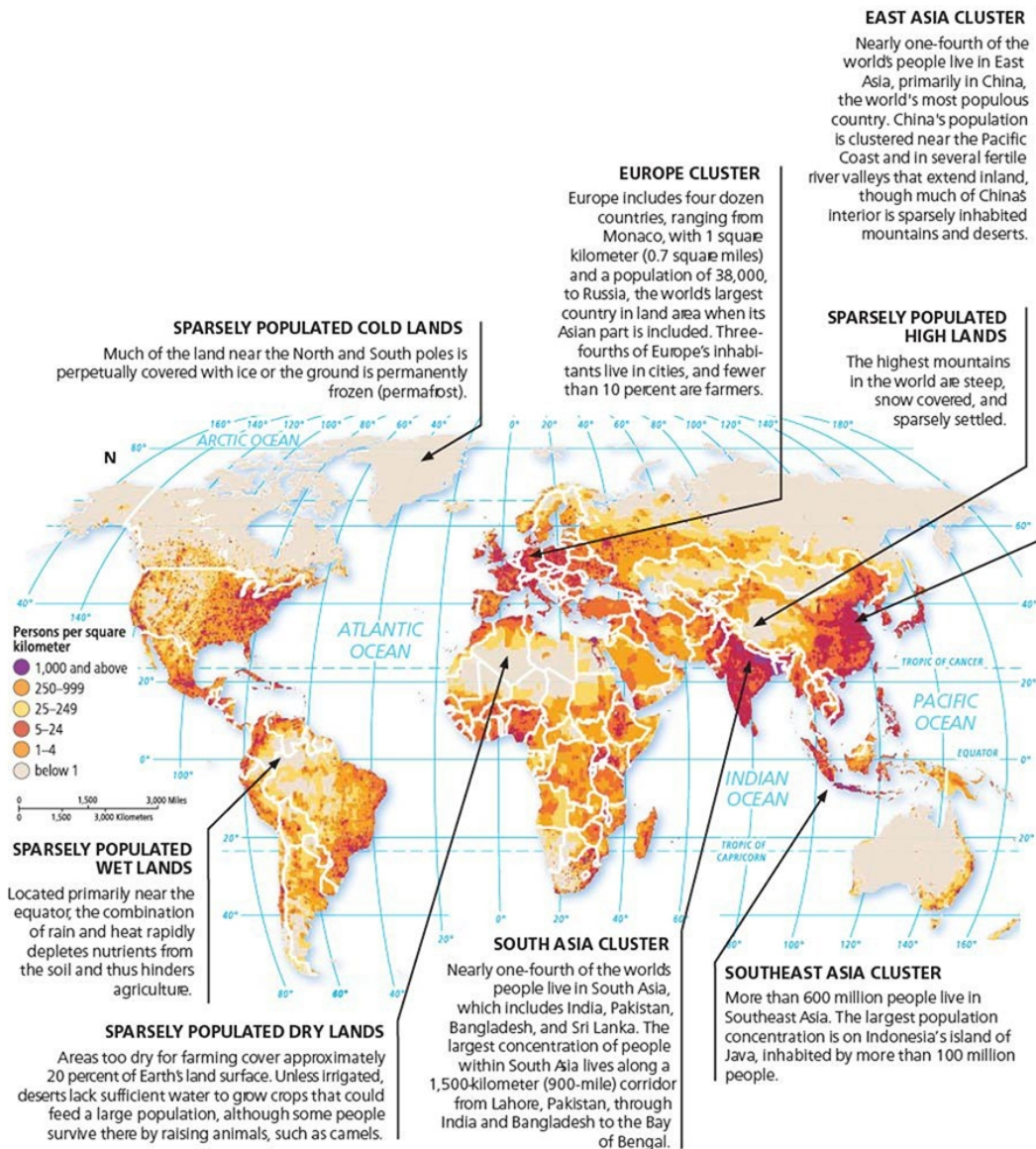


Name _____

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) India, Pakistan and Bangladesh form a major part of what world population cluster?

1) _____



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- A) Europe
- B) North America
- C) East Asia
- D) South Asia
- E) Southeast Asia

2) Human beings generally avoid all but which of these regions?

2) _____

- A) high lands
- B) cold lands
- C) dry lands
- D) warm lands
- E) wet lands

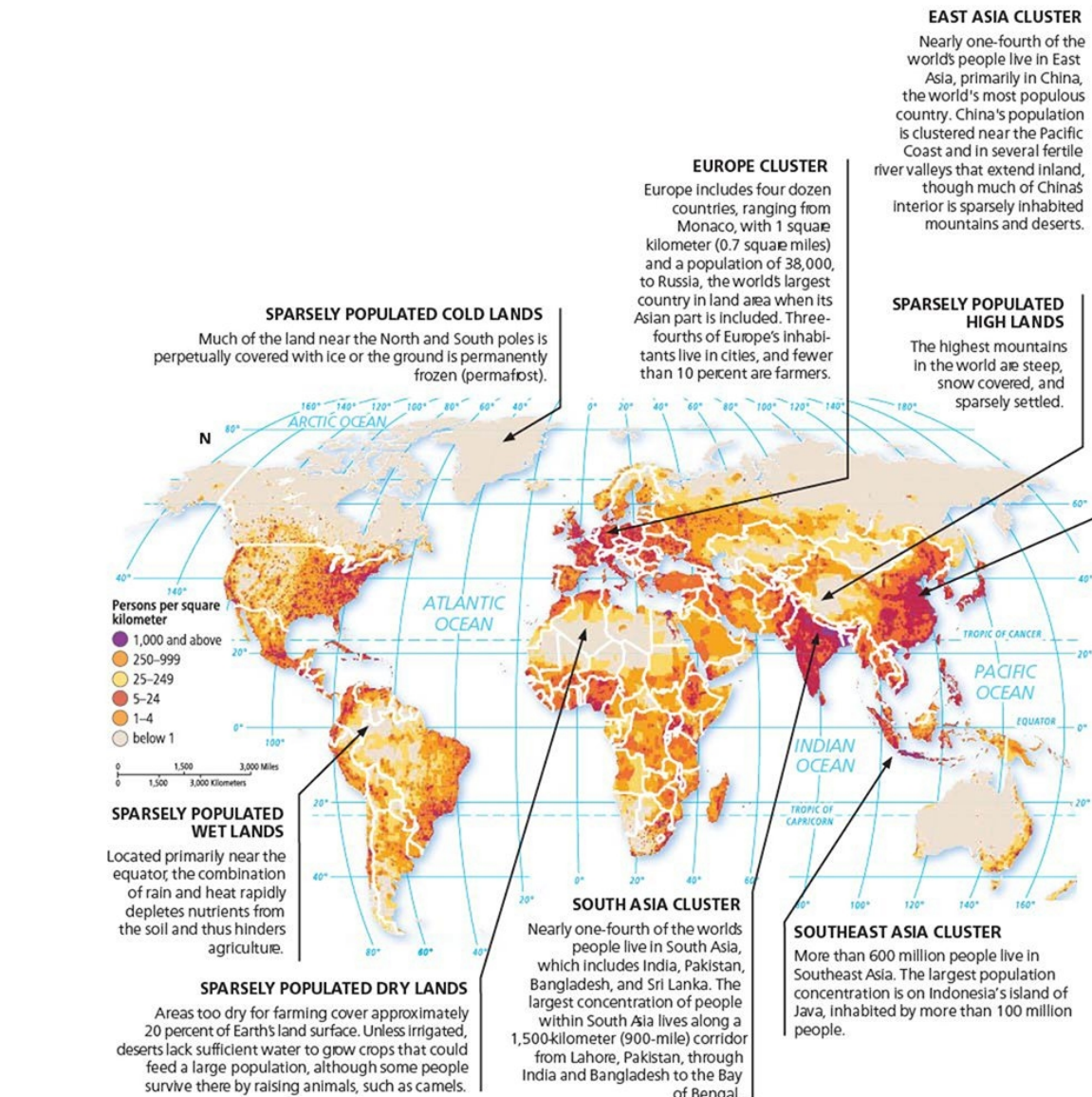
3) The world's most populous country is

3) _____

- A) Russia.
- B) Italy.
- C) China.
- D) the United States.
- E) India.

4) Which of the following is NOT one of the world's largest population concentrations?

4) _____



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- A) Europe
- B) South Asia
- C) Southeast Asia
- D) East Asia
- E) North America

5) What percentage of the global population lives in the East Asia cluster?

5) _____

- A) 75%
- B) 10%
- C) 15%
- D) 50%
- E) 25%

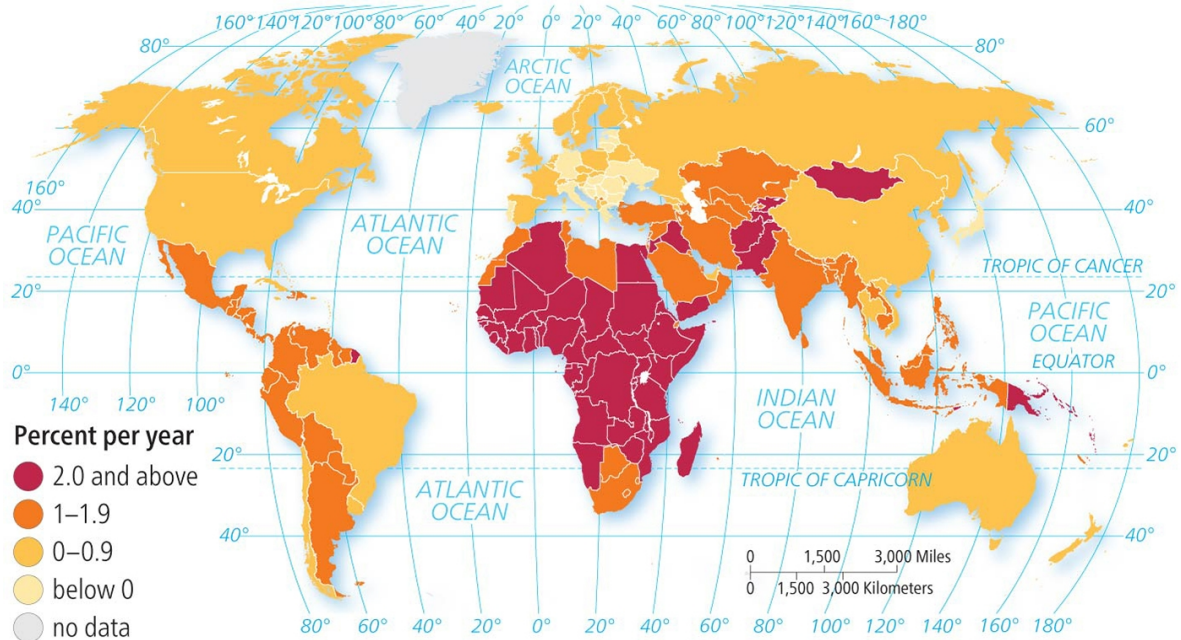
- 6) The portion of the Earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement is the _____
A) ecumene.
B) population cluster.
C) population region.
D) population concentration.
E) cartogram.
- 7) What can you say about the distribution of population concentration in Australia? _____
A) It is very evenly distributed throughout the country.
B) People tend to live near the coastal regions.
C) It is in the central desert.
D) It is almost exclusively in the western half.
E) It is mostly in the northern part of the country.
- 8) Physiological density is the number of _____
A) acres of farmland.
B) farmers per area of farmland.
C) people per unit area of arable land.
D) farm animals per area suitable for agriculture.
E) people per area of land.
- 9) The most common measure of density, the number of people per area of land, is known as _____ density.
A) mathematic
B) agricultural
C) physiological
D) geometric
E) arithmetic
- 10) Land suited for agriculture is called _____
A) arid land.
B) arable land.
C) agricultural density.
D) physiological density.
E) population density.
- 11) A country with a high physiological density has _____
A) a lot of farmland for every farmer.
B) a lot of farmers for every unit of farmland.
C) a lot of people.
D) a lot of farmland.
E) a lot of people for every unit of farmland.

- 12) A country with a large amount of arable land and a small number of farmers will have a 12) _____
A) low arithmetic density.
B) high agricultural density.
C) low agricultural density.
D) high physiological density.
E) low physiological density.
- 13) If a nation has a high arithmetic density 13) _____
A) the physiologic density will be higher.
B) the physiologic density will be lower.
C) the agricultural density must also be high.
D) the physiologic density will be the same as the arithmetic density.
E) the agricultural density will be very low.
- 14) Why is physiological density sometimes used by geographers instead of arithmetic density to 14) _____
describe how many people are in a given area?
A) Physiological density takes into account the number of people supported by arable land.
B) Physiological density takes into account how the people feel about where they live.
C) Physiological density and arithmetic density mean the same thing.
D) Physiological density takes into account migration patterns.
E) Physiological density is more reliable because it is based on census calculations.
- 15) Country X has a population of 1,000,000 people and has a land area of 200,000 square miles. What 15) _____
is the arithmetic density of Country X?
A) 1,000,000 people per square mile
B) 5 people per square mile
C) 500 people per square mile
D) 200,000 people per square mile
E) 0.2 people per square mile
- 16) Country X has a population of 1,000,000 people and has a land area of 200,000 square miles. Five 16) _____
percent (5%) of the land area of Country X is arable. What is the physiologic density of Country X?
A) 5 people per square mile
B) 200,000 people per square mile
C) 100 people per square mile
D) 1,000,000 people per square mile
E) 0.002 people per square mile
- 17) The current natural increase rate (NIR) of the world is 17) _____
A) 0.1%. B) 1.1%. C) 15.1%. D) 2.1 %. E) 66%.

18) One important feature of the world's population with the most significant future implications is that 18) _____

- A) there are fewer people in the world now than at the peak in the middle of the twentieth century.
- B) the developed nations of the world account for the fastest natural increase rate (NIR).
- C) the natural increase rate (NIR) is larger every year.
- D) the most rapid growth is occurring in the less developed countries.
- E) people are uniformly distributed across Earth.

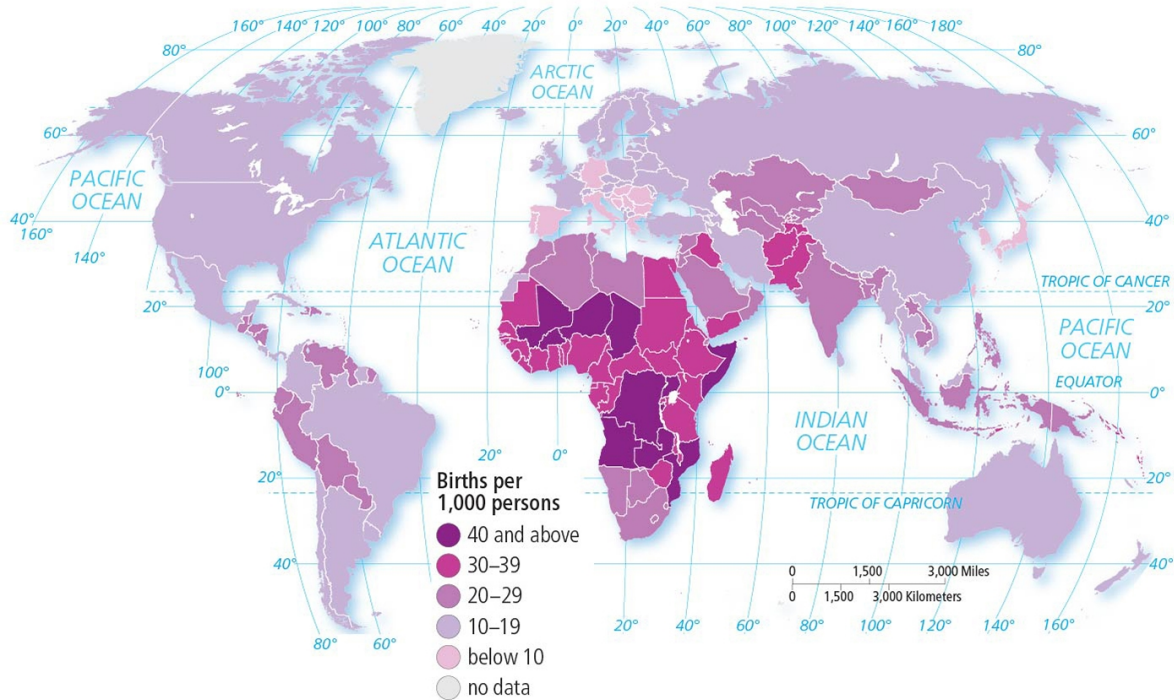
19) The continent with the highest natural increase rate (NIR) by far is 19) _____



- A) Africa.
- B) Europe.
- C) North America.
- D) South America.
- E) Asia.

20) The continent with the highest crude birth rate (CBR) is

20) _____



- A) Europe.
- B) North America.
- C) Asia.
- D) South America.
- E) Africa.

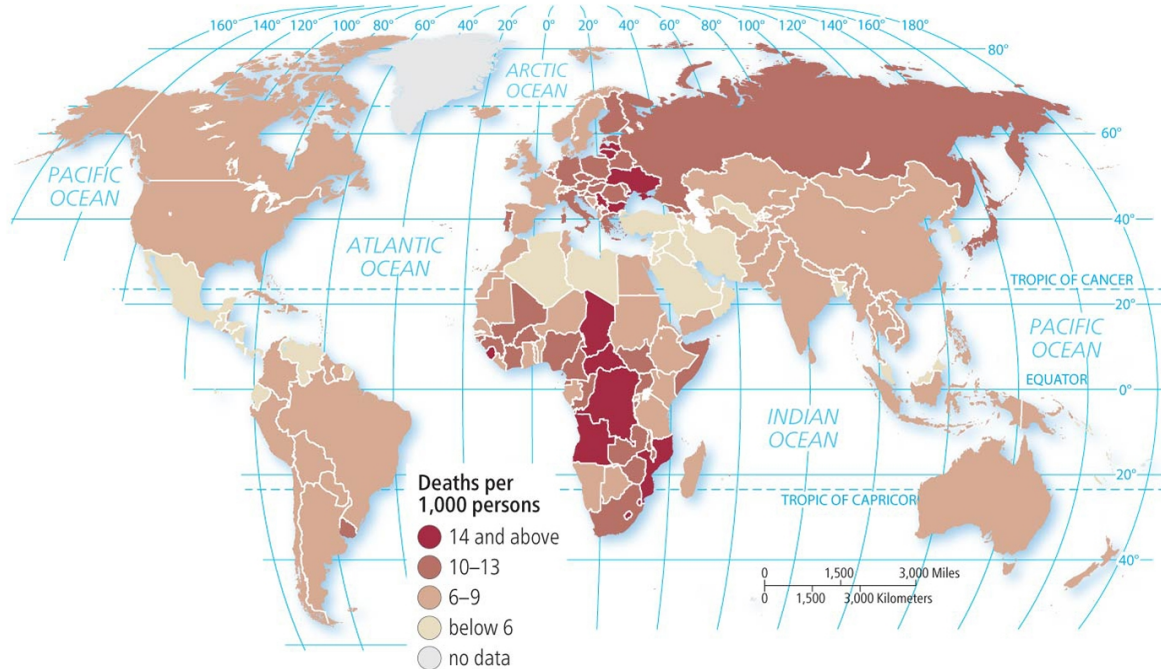
21) Eighty-six percent (86%) of the world's total population growth since 1980 has come from which two continents?

21) _____

- A) Asia and Africa
- B) Asia and Europe
- C) North America and Europe
- D) Africa and Europe
- E) North America and South America

22) The majority of the nations with the highest crude death rates (CDR) are found in

22) _____



- A) North America.
- B) Sub-Saharan Africa.
- C) South America.
- D) Asia.
- E) Europe.

23) Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15, while Country Y has a crude birth rate of 20 and a crude death rate of 9. Which country has a higher natural increase rate?

23) _____

- A) Country X
- B) Country Y
- C) The rate depends on immigration, so it can't be computed from this information.
- D) The rate is the same in both countries.
- E) The rate depends on total population, so it can't be computed from this information.

24) For the vast majority of human history, populations were in what stage of the demographic transition?

24) _____

- A) Stage 1
- B) Stage 2
- C) Stage 3
- D) Stage 4
- E) It is impossible to know which stage because of a lack of historical evidence.

25) Which stage of the demographic transition are the world's richest countries in?

25) _____

A) Stage 1

B) Stage 2

C) Stage 3

D) Stage 4

E) There is no correlation between the wealth of a nation and the demographic transition.

26) Denmark, a nation located in northern Europe, is an example of a nation in which stage of the demographic transition?

26) _____

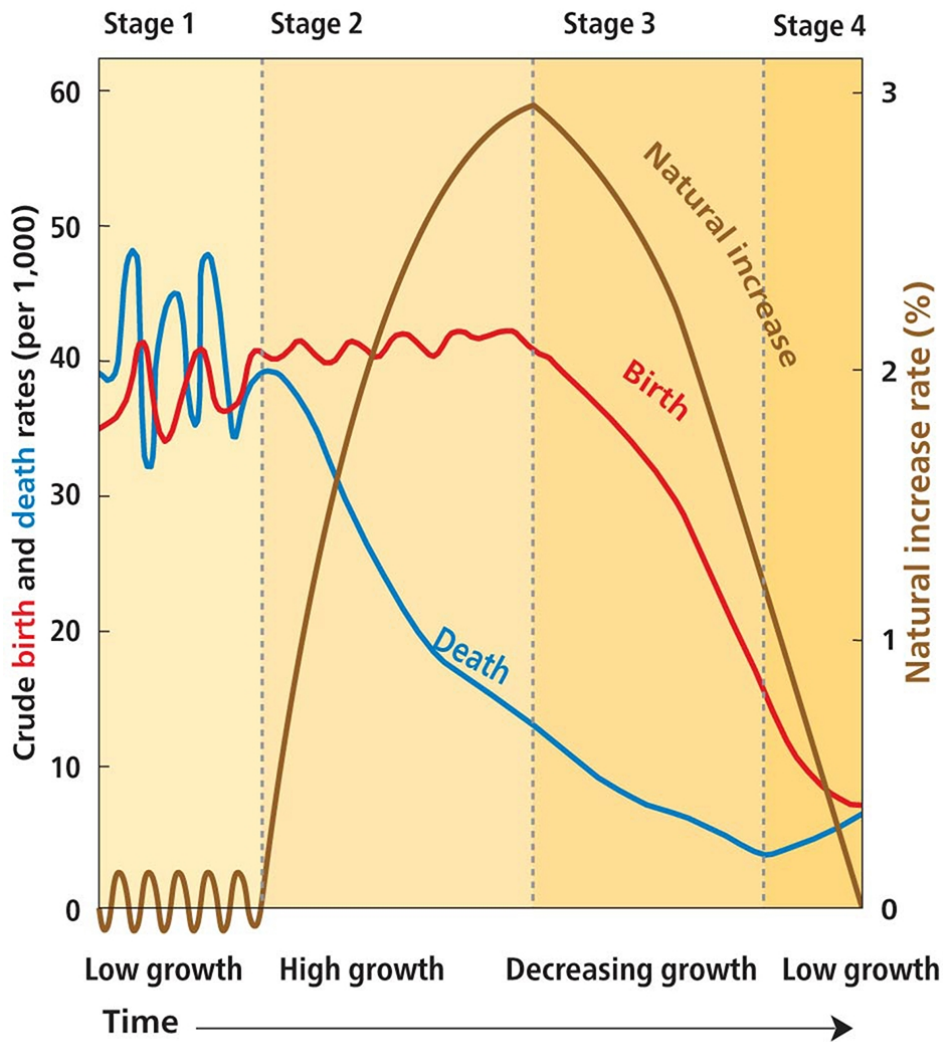
A) Stage 1

B) Stage 2

C) Stage 3

D) Stage 4

E) Denmark is not located anywhere within the demographic transition.



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27) The highest natural increase rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?

27) _____

- A) Stage 1
- B) Stage 2
- C) Stage 3
- D) Stage 4
- E) All four stages have the same rate of natural increase.

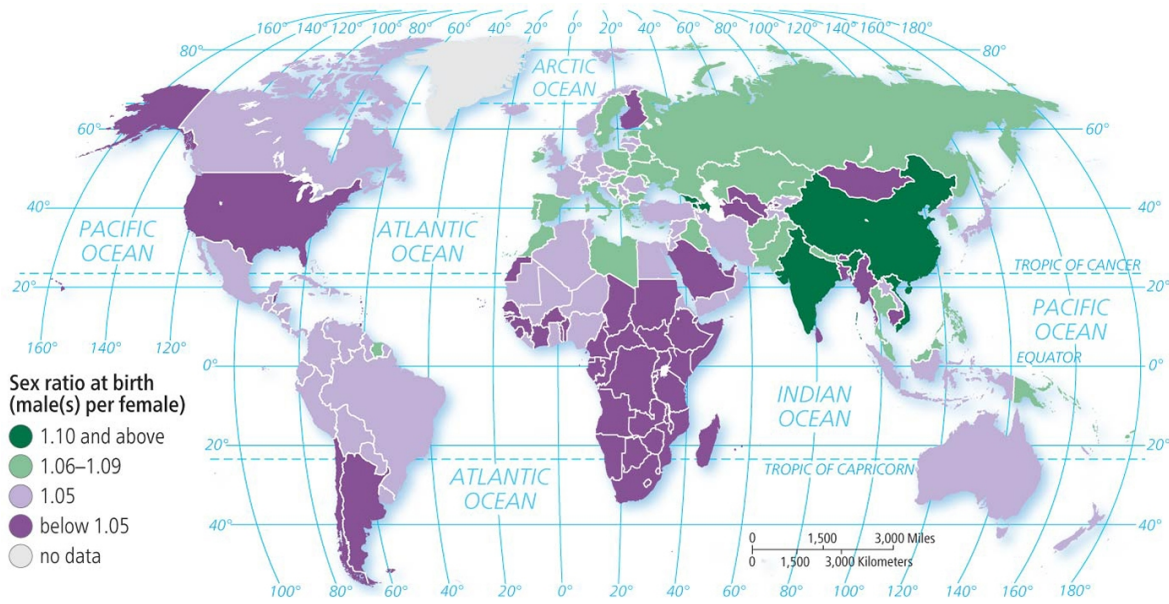
28) Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition is characterized by a high _____ rate.

28) _____

- A) natural increase
- B) longevity
- C) natural decrease
- D) death
- E) life

- 29) The lowest crude birth rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition? 29) _____
- A) Stage 1
 - B) Stage 2
 - C) Stage 3
 - D) Stage 4
 - E) All stages have the same crude birth rate.
- 30) Rapidly declining crude death rates are found in which stage of the demographic transition? 30) _____
- A) Stage 1
 - B) Stage 2
 - C) Stage 3
 - D) Stage 4
 - E) The death rates are identical in all stages of the demographic transition.
- 31) Stages 1 and 4 of the Demographic Transition are similar in that 31) _____
- A) both have low life expectancies.
 - B) both have very fast doubling times.
 - C) both have high dependency ratios.
 - D) both have low rates of natural increase (NIR).
 - E) neither is presently observed.
- 32) The lowest crude death rates are found in countries at which stage of the demographic transition? 32) _____
- A) Stage 1
 - B) Stage 2
 - C) Stage 3
 - D) Stage 4
 - E) All stages of the demographic transition have the same crude death rates.
- 33) The standard sex ratio at birth between males and females is 33) _____
- A) 109 males for every 100 females.
 - B) 100 males for every 100 females.
 - C) 116 males for every 100 females.
 - D) 105 males for every 100 females.
 - E) 97 males for every 100 females.
- 34) What is the only nation in the developed world where maternal mortality has increased since 1990? 34) _____
- A) United States
 - B) Italy
 - C) Sweden
 - D) Japan
 - E) Switzerland

35) Which two nations have extremely high male-to-female sex ratios, where >110 males are born for every 100 females? 35) _____

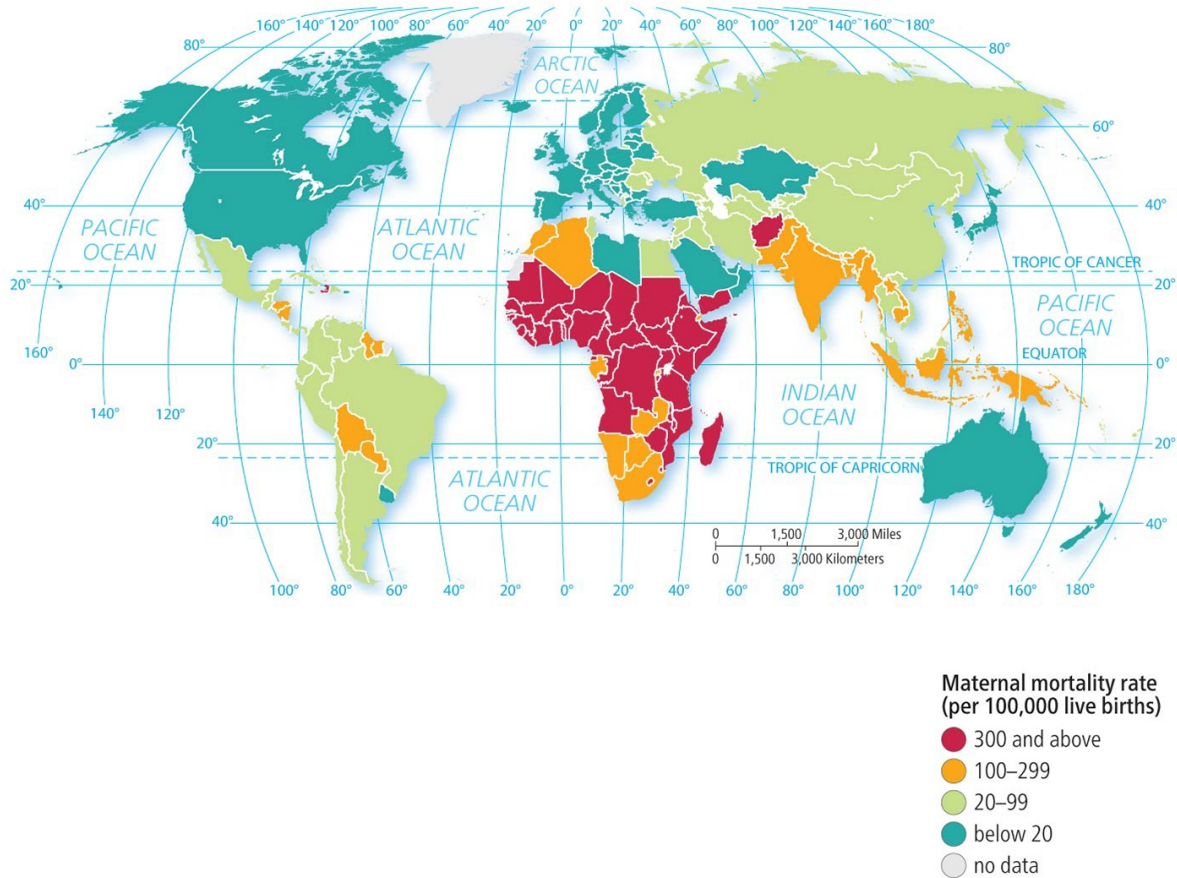


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- A) Australia and China
- B) United States and China
- C) United States and Australia
- D) United States and Canada
- E) China and India

36) The highest overall maternal mortality rates are found on which continent?

36) _____



- A) Asia
- B) North America
- C) South America
- D) Africa
- E) Europe

37) The number of people who are too young or too old to work in a society compared to the number of working age people is the

37) _____

- A) sex ratio.
- B) population pyramid.
- C) life expectancy.
- D) dependency ratio.
- E) demographic ratio.

38) Arranging a country's population along a bar graph representing ages and genders creates a population

- A) line.
- B) map.
- C) demograph.
- D) pyramid.
- E) graph.

38) _____

39) For every 1,000 babies born in India in 2011, an estimated 50 of them will have died before reaching their first birthday. The rate of 50 deaths per 1,000 births is known as the

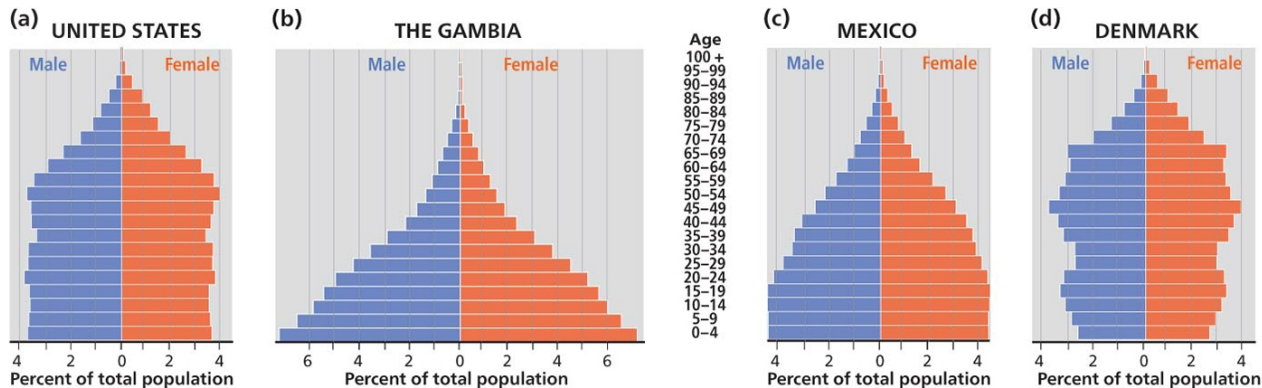
- A) total fertility rate.
- B) terminal population rate.
- C) crude death rate.
- D) life expectancy.
- E) infant mortality rate.

39) _____

40) To calculate a country's elderly support ratio, one needs to know the country's population and

- A) the number of people who are actively looking for work but are unable to find it.
- B) the number of children still receiving financial support from their parents.
- C) all of a country's population younger than age 15 or older than age 64.
- D) the number younger than age 15.
- E) the number older than age 64.

40) _____

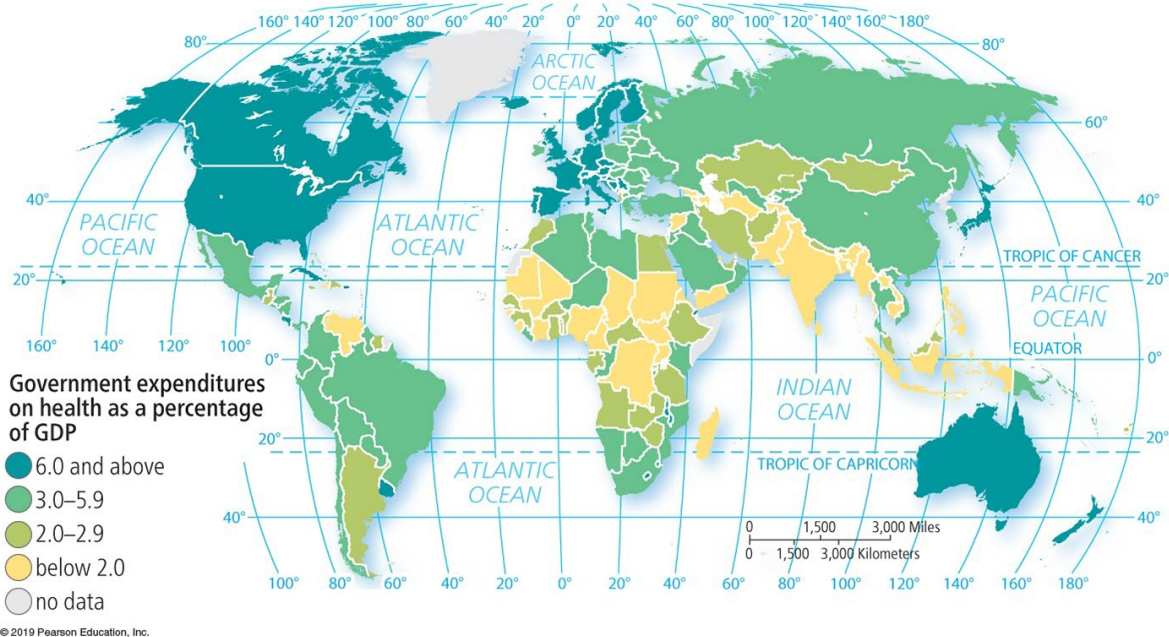


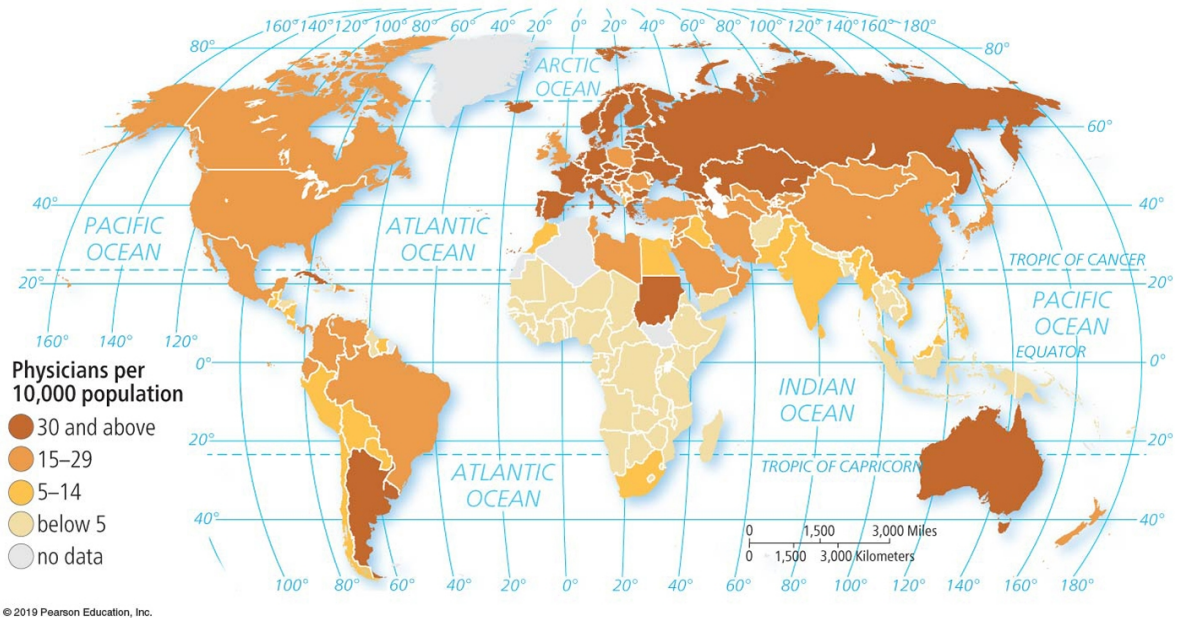
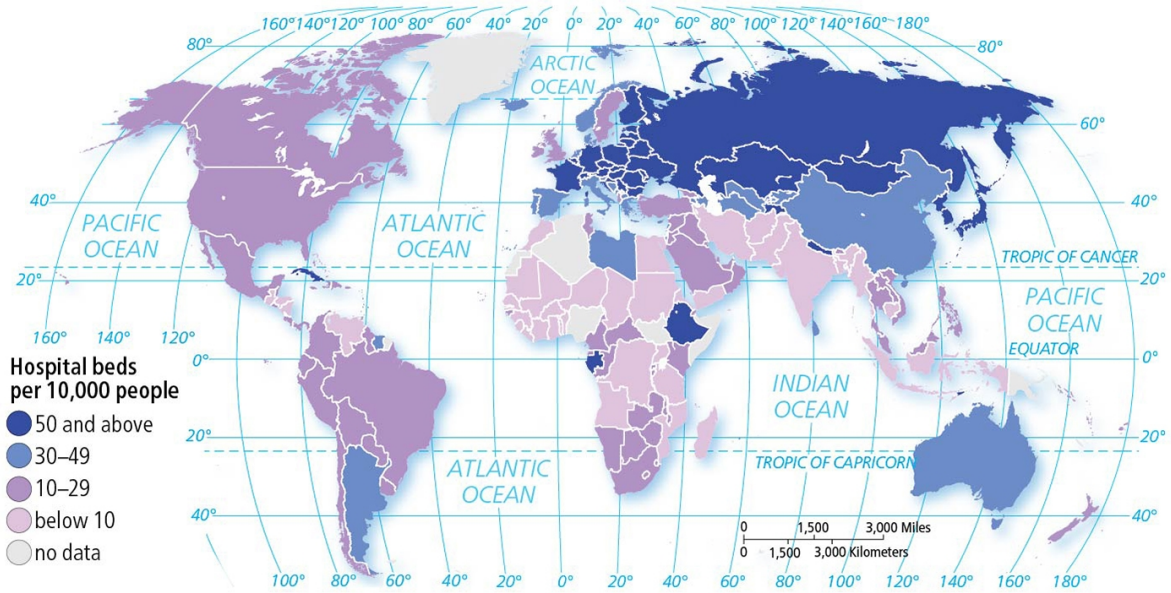
41) Which of the featured population pyramids is of a nation is Stage 3 of the demographic transition?

- A) United States
- B) Denmark
- C) The Gambia
- D) Mexico
- E) There is not enough information present in the graph to determine which nation is in Stage 3 of the demographic transition.

41) _____

- 42) Which of the featured population pyramids has the youngest overall population? 42) _____
- A) The Gambia
 - B) United States
 - C) Denmark
 - D) Mexico
 - E) There is not enough information present in the graph to determine which nation has the youngest overall population.
- 43) Which of the featured population pyramids has the oldest overall population? 43) _____
- A) United States
 - B) Mexico
 - C) The Gambia
 - D) Denmark
 - E) There is not enough information present in the graph to determine which nation has the youngest overall population.
- 44) What does a wide base in a population pyramid suggest? 44) _____
- A) likely Stage 1 or 2 because of the high percentage of very young people
 - B) likely Stage 1 or 2 because of very low CBR
 - C) very high infant mortality rates
 - D) likely Stage 3 or 4 because people are living longer
 - E) a strong economy that provides the means for large families
- 45) Which region has the lowest overall quality of medical services, based on government health care expenditures, the number of available hospital beds per 10,000 people and the number of doctors per total population? 45) _____



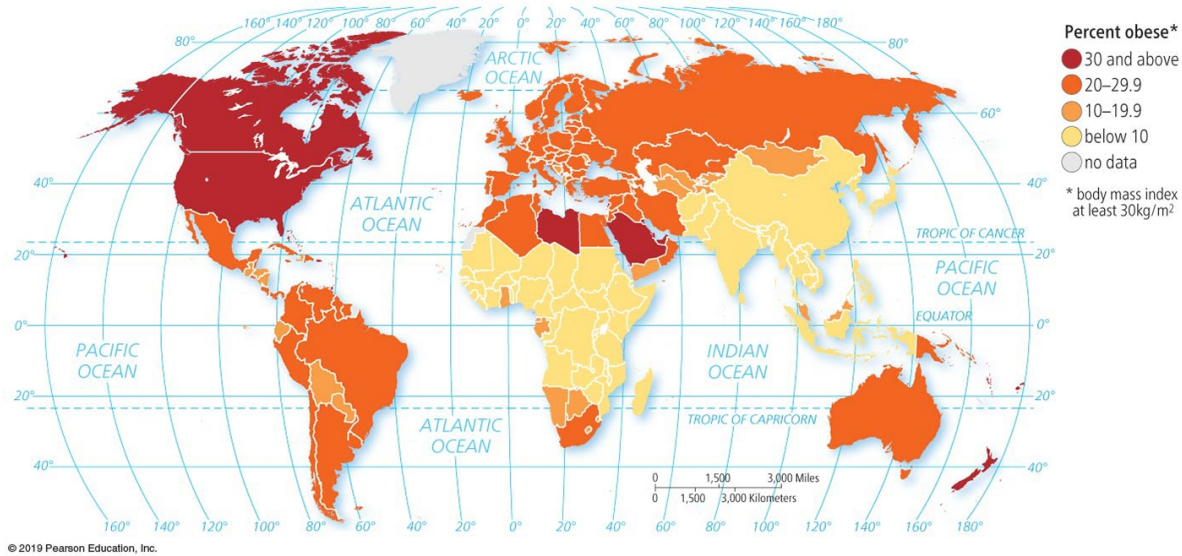


- A) East Asia
- B) Sub-Saharan Africa
- C) Europe
- D) Australia
- E) North America

- 46) The Black Plague of 1347-1350 killed about 25 million people in Europe. The Black Plague occurred when Europe was in which stage of the epidemiological transition? 46) _____
- A) Stage 1
 - B) Stage 2
 - C) Stage 3
 - D) Stage 4
 - E) Stage 1 and Stage 3
- 47) Which stage of the epidemiological transition is known as the stage of "pestilence and famine"? 47) _____
- A) Stage 1
 - B) Stage 2
 - C) Stage 3
 - D) Stage 4
 - E) Stage 2 and Stage 4
- 48) Which stage of the epidemiological transition is known as the stage of "receding pandemics"? 48) _____
- A) Stage 1
 - B) Stage 2
 - C) Stage 3
 - D) Stage 4
 - E) Stage 3 and Stage 4
- 49) Which stage of the epidemiological transition is known as the stage of "delayed degenerative diseases"? 49) _____
- A) Stage 1
 - B) Stage 2
 - C) Stage 3
 - D) Stage 4
 - E) Stage 1 and Stage 2
- 50) Dr. John Snow found that cholera cases in London were 50) _____
- A) being punished for their sins.
 - B) transmitted through the air in contagious diffusion.
 - C) spatially associated with certain public water pumps.
 - D) spread through trade routes by infected rats.
 - E) randomly distributed across London.
- 51) The epidemiological transition focuses on distinctive _____ at different stages of the demographic transition. 51) _____
- A) fertility rates
 - B) life expectancies
 - C) causes of death
 - D) patterns of growth
 - E) rates of growth

52) Obesity is most often found

52) _____



- A) in China and India.
- B) in sub-Saharan African nations.
- C) in developing nations.
- D) in developed nations, such as the United States.
- E) in Southeast Asia.

53) Which of the following epidemiological scenarios is most likely with the epidemiological transition?

53) _____

- A) a Black Death style pandemic occurring in Europe in the early 21st century
- B) a child in sub-Saharan Africa dying of cholera
- C) large numbers of Americans dying of a cholera pandemic in the 21st century
- D) a higher rate of cancer among males in sub-Saharan Africa than in Russia
- E) a higher rate of obesity-related mortality in India than in the United States

54) The Malthusian Theory argues that if food resources grow at a rate of (1,2,3,4,5) then population will grow at a rate of (1,2,4,8...?) What will be the next number in the population sequence according to Malthus?

54) _____

- A) 32
- B) 16
- C) 6
- D) 64
- E) 9

55) Thomas Malthus concluded that

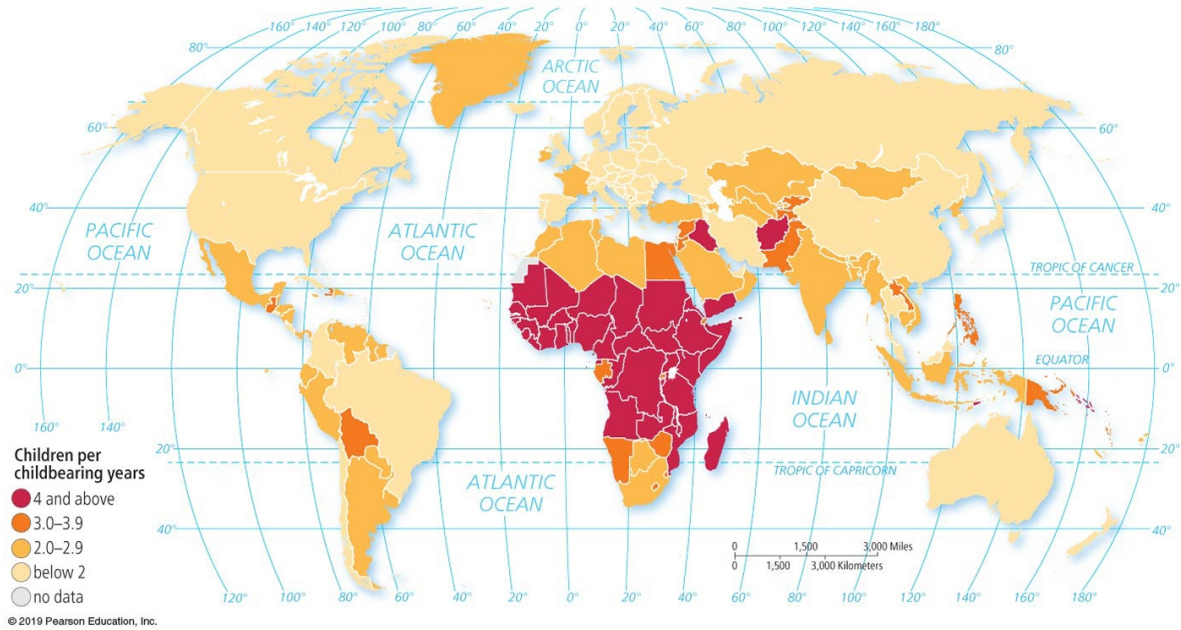
55) _____

- A) population increased arithmetically while food production increased geometrically.
- B) population growth was outpacing available resources in every country.
- C) the world's rate of population increase was higher than the development of food supplies.
- D) crude birth rates must balance crude death rates.
- E) moral restraint was producing lower crude birth rates.

- 56) In comparing Malthus's theory to actual world food production and population growth during the past half-century, the principal difference is that 56) _____
- A) actual food production has been much higher than Malthus predicted.
 - B) population increased geometrically while food production increased arithmetically.
 - C) Malthus's theory predicted much higher food production than has actually occurred.
 - D) actual population growth has been much higher than Malthus predicted.
 - E) Malthus's theory predicted much lower population growth than has actually occurred.
- 57) The average number of births women bear in their lifetimes is 57) _____
- A) crude death rate.
 - B) natural increase rate.
 - C) crude birth rate.
 - D) increasing in more developed countries.
 - E) total fertility rate.
- 58) The future may hold a new stage of the demographic transition marked by 58) _____
- A) population stability at Stage 4.
 - B) a return to stage 1 conditions.
 - C) a reversal of the stages.
 - D) increasing family size.
 - E) a negative natural increase rate.
- 59) Which East Asian nation is expected to decline by one-third by 2100? 59) _____
- A) North Korea
 - B) Japan
 - C) China
 - D) India
 - E) South Korea
- 60) The One Child Policy was effective at reducing the natural increase rate in 60) _____
- A) India.
 - B) Cape Verde.
 - C) Sierra Leone.
 - D) China.
 - E) Nigeria.

61) Which continent has the highest overall total fertility rate (TFR)?

61) _____



- A) Europe
- B) South America
- C) Asia
- D) North America
- E) Africa

62) A future Stage 5 nation will be characterized by all but which one of the following?

62) _____

- A) a CDR higher than the CBR
- B) a high rate of natural increase
- C) a low birth rate
- D) a negative rate of natural increase
- E) an increased number of elderly people in the society as compared to children

63) Which stage of the epidemiological transition is known as the stage of "reemerging infectious diseases"?

63) _____

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

64) The most lethal epidemic in recent years has been

64) _____

- A) AIDS.
- B) malaria.
- C) cholera.
- D) SARS.
- E) avian flu.

65) Infectious diseases have developed resistance to _____ in recent decades.

65) _____

- A) people
- B) degeneration
- C) drugs and insecticides
- D) DDT
- E) infants

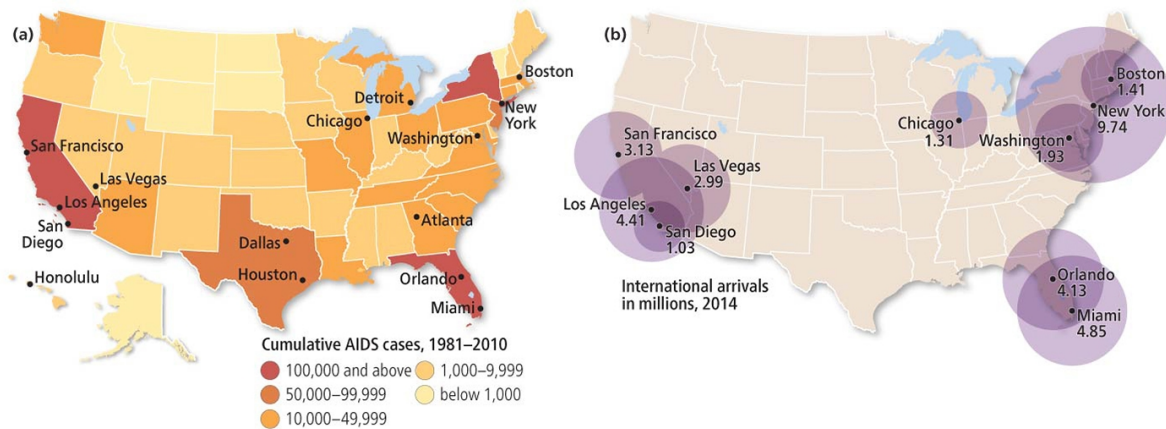
66) Which of the following are a set of reasons for the reemergence of infectious diseases?

66) _____

- A) poverty, evolution and increased connections
- B) evolution, increased connections and improved medicines
- C) evolution, poverty and improved medicines
- D) poverty, evolution and improved medicines
- E) poverty, increased connections and improved medicines

67) The highest incidence of AIDS cases in the United States are found in New York, Illinois, Florida, Texas and California. This is because

67) _____



- A) the states are home the largest number of people.
- B) the states are overwhelmingly rural, where there is widespread contact with livestock.
- C) the states all have poor public health.
- D) the states all have major international airports where AIDS entered primarily through air travelers.
- E) the states are all located along the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, where major seaports dominate.

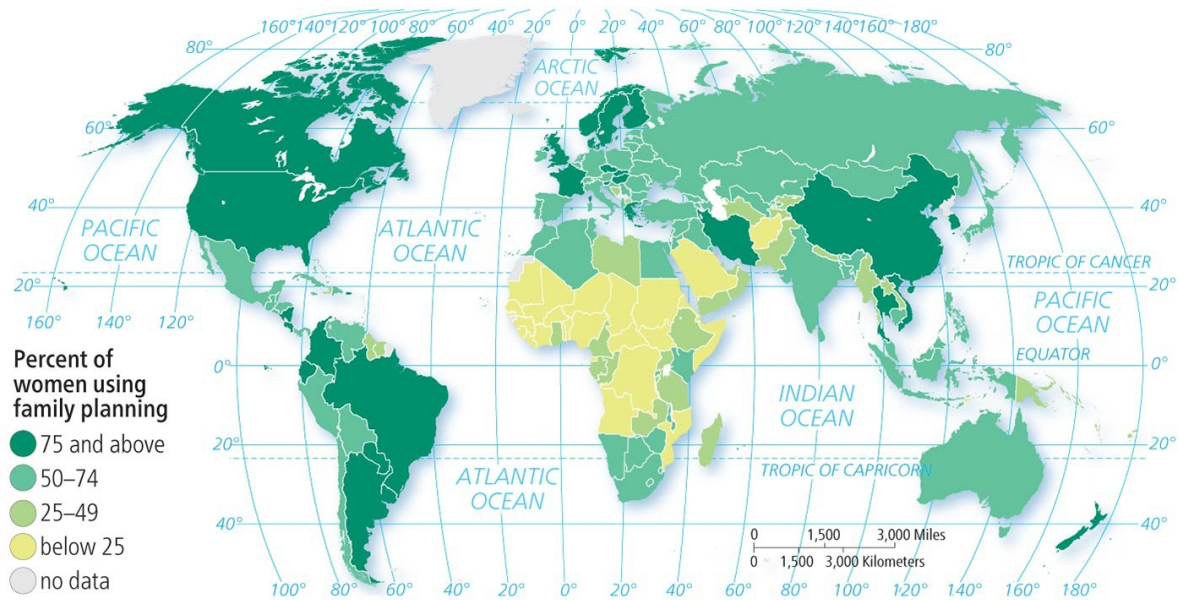
68) One approach to decreasing birth rates is to increase the education of

68) _____

- A) children.
- B) women.
- C) contraceptives.
- D) college graduates.
- E) men.

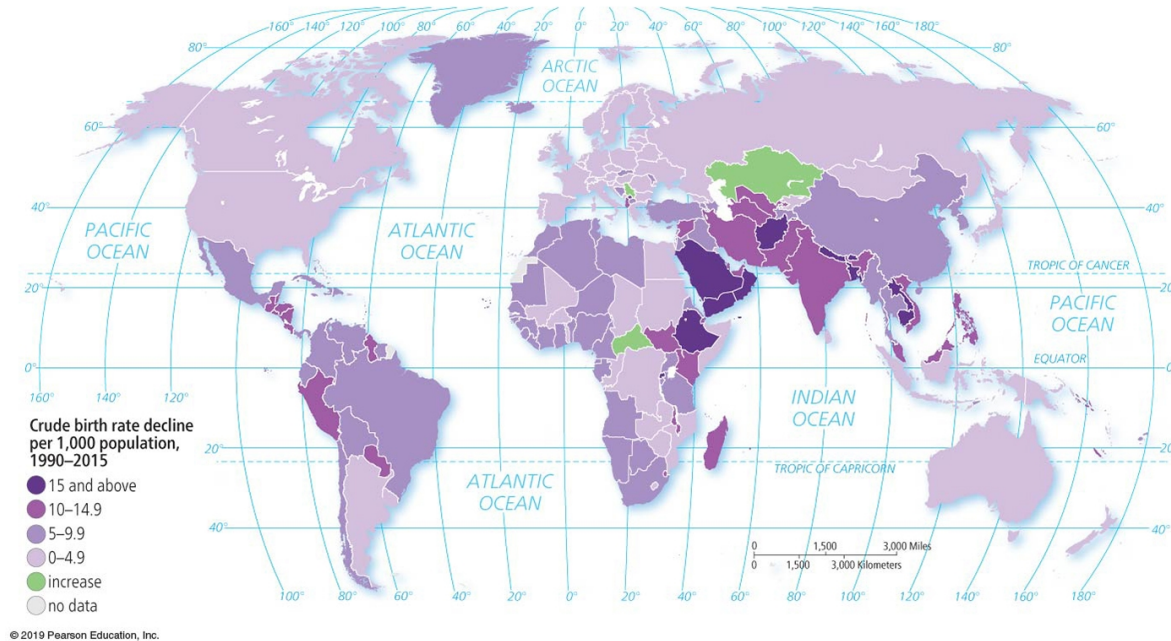
69) The region of the world where family planning methods are least utilized (below 25% of women using family planning methods) is

69) _____



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

- 70) The world has seen a steady decline in the crude birth rate since 1990. Which region of the world has seen the steepest drop between 1990 and 2015? 70) _____



- A) West Africa
- B) Middle East and South Asia
- C) Western Europe
- D) North America
- E) South America

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 71) Why does Mexico have a lower crude death rate than the Gambia and why does the Gambia have a higher crude birth rate than Denmark?
- 72) Summarize the main stages of the demographic transition.
- 73) Compare the birth control policies of India and China.
- 74) India is predicted to be the most populous country in the world by 2030. Do you think they should adopt a One Child Policy similar to the one China implemented? Explain.
- 75) According to Malthus, population increases geometrically, while food supply increases arithmetically. What was the basis for this argument?
- 76) What are the arguments made by modern-day neo-Malthusians that support Malthus' thesis? What are the arguments made against the neo-Malthusians?
- 77) What evidence is there for an emergence of Stage 5 of the epidemiologic transition?

- 78) Identify and evaluate two different methods to decrease the birth rate in less developed countries.
- 79) What is the difference between arithmetic density and physiologic density? Why is physiologic density a better indicator of population density? Why does the Netherlands have a lower agricultural density than Egypt despite having a much higher arithmetic density?

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 1) D
- 2) D
- 3) C
- 4) E
- 5) E
- 6) A
- 7) B
- 8) C
- 9) E
- 10) B
- 11) E
- 12) C
- 13) A
- 14) A
- 15) B
- 16) C
- 17) B
- 18) D
- 19) A
- 20) E
- 21) A
- 22) B
- 23) A
- 24) A
- 25) D
- 26) D
- 27) B
- 28) A
- 29) D
- 30) B
- 31) D
- 32) D
- 33) D
- 34) A
- 35) E
- 36) D
- 37) D
- 38) D
- 39) E
- 40) C
- 41) D
- 42) A

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED2

- 43) D
- 44) A
- 45) B
- 46) A
- 47) A
- 48) B
- 49) D
- 50) C
- 51) C
- 52) D
- 53) B
- 54) B
- 55) C
- 56) A
- 57) E
- 58) E
- 59) B
- 60) D
- 61) E
- 62) B
- 63) E
- 64) A
- 65) C
- 66) A
- 67) D
- 68) B
- 69) A
- 70) B
- 71) Varies
- 72) Varies
- 73) Varies
- 74) Varies
- 75) Varies
- 76) Varies
- 77) Varies
- 78) Varies
- 79) Varies