

The Cultural Landscape: Introduction to Human Geography, 9e (Rubenstein)
Chapter 2 Population

1)

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

A)

the natural increase rate is larger every year.

B)

there are fewer people in the world now than at the peak in the middle of the twentieth century.

C)

the most rapid growth is occurring in the less developed countries.

D)

people are uniformly distributed across Earth.

E)

the less developed countries have the highest combined crude death rate.

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

2)

Geographers define overpopulation as

A)

too many people in the world.

B)

too many people compared to resources.

C)

too many people in a region.

D)

all of the above

E)

A and C

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

3)

The world's fourth largest concentration of people is located in

A)

East Asia.

B)

South Asia.

C)

Southeast Asia.

D)

Europe.

E)

North America.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

4)

The most populous country in the world is

A)

China.

B)

India.

C)

Russia.

D)

Indonesia.

E)

Republic of Congo.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

5)

Two-thirds of the world's population is clustered in four regions. Which of the following is not one of these four regions?

A)

East Asia

B)

Southeast Asia

C)

Sub-Saharan Africa

D)

Europe

E)

South Asia

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

6)

Most people live in cities in which of these regions?

A)

East Asia

B)

South Asia

C)

Southeast Asia

D)

Europe

E)

Sub-Saharan Africa

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

7)

The most populous country in the Southeast Asia region is

A)

Bangladesh.

B)

China.

C)

India.

D)

Indonesia.

E)

Thailand.

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

8)

Human beings avoid all but which of these regions?

A)

cold lands

B)

dry lands

C)

warm lands

D)

wet lands

E)

high lands

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

9)

Relatively few people live at high elevations, but there are significant exceptions, especially in

A)

Asia.

B)

Europe.

C)

Latin America.

D)

North America.

E)

Africa.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

10)

Physiological density is the number of

A)

acres of farmland.

B)

farmers per area of farmland.

C)

people per area of land.

D)

people per area suitable for agriculture.

E)

farm animals per area suitable for agriculture.

Answer:

D

Diff: 3

11)

A country with a large amount of arable land and a small number of farmers will have a

A)

high physiological density.

B)

low physiological density.

C)

high agricultural density.

D)

low agricultural density.

E)

low arithmetic density.

Answer:

D

Diff: 3

12)

Land suited for agriculture is called

A)

population density.

B)

agricultural density.

C)

physiological density.

D)

arid land.

E)

arable land.

Answer:

E

Diff: 1

13)

If the physiological density is much larger than the arithmetic density, then a country has

A)

inefficient farmers.

B)

a large number of farmers.

C)

a small percentage of land suitable for agriculture.

D)

too many people for the available resources.

E)

too few farmers for the large area of land suitable for agriculture.

Answer:

C

Diff: 3

14)

India and the United Kingdom have approximately the same arithmetic density. From this we can conclude that the two countries have the same

A)

level of output per farmer.

B)

number of people per area of land.

C)

pressure placed by people on the land to produce food.

D)

number of farmers per area of land.

E)

all of the above

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

15)

The annual global population growth rate increased approximately ten thousand years ago because of the

A)

agricultural revolution.

B)

demographic transition.

C)

Industrial Revolution.

D)

medical revolution.

E)

increase in the crude birth rate.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

16)

The annual global population growth rate increased approximately two hundred years ago because of the

A)

agricultural revolution.

B)

demographic transition.

C)

Industrial Revolution.

D)

medical revolution.

E)

increase in the crude birth rate.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

17)

The medical revolution has been characterized by

A)

development of new inventions.

B)

diffusion of medical practices.

C)

increased agricultural productivity.

D)

invention of new medicines.

E)

increase in the crude birth rate.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

18)

The average number of births women bear in their lifetimes is

A)

crude birth rate.

B)

crude death rate.

C)

total fertility rate.

D)

natural increase rate.

E)

increasing in more developed countries.

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

19)

To study fertility, geographers most frequently use the

A)

crude birth rate.

B)

crude death rate.

C)

infant mortality rate.

D)

natural increase rate.

E)

life expectancy.

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

20)

The world's population in 1995 was approximately 6 billion and a steady rate of growth was expected to reach 12 billion in approximately 45 years. The period of 45 years is known as

A)

doubling time.

B)

life expectancy.

C)

natural increase rate.

D)

overpopulation.

E)

demographic transition.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

21)

The annual natural increase rate is currently approximately

A)

1.2 percent.

B)

12 percent.

C)

1.2 per 1,000.

D)

120 million.

E)

12 billion.

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

22)

A decline in a country's crude birth rate would result in an increase in the country's

A)

total fertility rate.

B)

life expectancy rate.

C)

crude death rate.

D)

doubling time.

E)

natural increase rate.

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

23)

Of the following five countries, the highest natural increase rate is found in

A)

China.

B)

Colombia.

C)

Denmark.

D)

Uganda.

E)

Norway.

Answer:

D

Diff: 1

24)

Of the following five countries, the lowest crude birth rate is found in

A)

China.

B)

Colombia.

C)

Denmark.

D)

Uganda.

E)

Zaire.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

25)

When combined for all less developed countries, which of the following rates is lower than more developed countries combined?

A)

crude birth rate

B)

crude death rate

C)

infant mortality rate

D)

natural increase rate

E)

total growth rate

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

26)

Costa Rica has a lower crude death rate than the United States because Costa Rica

A)

has a higher sex ratio.

B)

has more hospitals per person.

C)

has a milder climate.

D)

is in Stage 4 of the demographic transition.

E)

has a lower percentage of elderly people.

Answer:

E

Diff: 3

27)

Among world countries, the spread between the highest and lowest crude death rates is _____ than

the spread between the highest and lowest crude birth rates.

A)

greater

B)

less

C)

the same as

D)

more related to income

E)

less dependent on social services

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

28)

Life expectancy is lowest in

A)

Africa.

B)

East Asia.

C)

North America.

D)

Europe.

E)

Southeast Asia.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

29)

The total number of live births per year per 1,000 people in a society is the

A)

crude birth rate.

B)

life expectancy rate.

C)

natural increase rate.

D)

total fertility rate.

E)

projected birth rate.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

30)

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

A)

Stage 1

B)

Stage 2

C)

Stage 3

D)

Stage 4

E)

Stage 5

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

31)

The lowest crude birth rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?

A)

Stage 1

B)

Stage 2

C)

Stage 3

D)

Stage 4

E)

Stage 5

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

32)

The highest crude death rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?

A)

Stage 1

B)

Stage 2

C)

Stage 3

D)

Stage 4

E)

Stage 5

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

33)

Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15. In what stage of the demographic transition is this country?

A)

Stage 1

B)

Stage 2

C)

Stage 3

D)

Stage 4

E)

Stage 5

Answer:

B

Diff: 3

34)

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?

A)

Country X

B)

Country Y

C)

The rate is the same in both countries.

D)

The rate depends on total population, so it can't be computed from this information.

E)

The rate depends on immigration, so it can't be computed from this information.

Answer:

A

Diff: 3

35)

For every 1,000 babies born in Mozambique this year, nearly 150 of them will die before they reach their first birthday. The rate of 150 deaths per 1,000 births is known as the

A)

crude death rate.

B)

infant mortality rate.

C)

life expectancy.

D)

total fertility rate.

E)

terminal population rate.

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

36)

Rapidly declining crude death rates are found in which stage of the demographic transition?

A)

Stage 1

B)

Stage 2

C)

Stage 3

D)

Stage 4

E)

Stage 5

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

37)

More developed countries moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition 200 years ago in part because of

A)

the agricultural revolution.

B)

invention of new technology.

C)

people moving to cities.

D)

women choosing to enter the labor force.

E)

decreasing crude birth rates.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

38)

The percentage of people who are too young or too old to work in a society is the

A)

dependency rate.

B)

life expectancy.

C)

population pyramid.

D)

sex ratio.

E)

demographic ratio.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

39)

The shape of a country's population pyramid is determined primarily by its

A)

crude birth rate.

B)

crude death rate.

C)

dependency rate.

D)

sex ratio.

E)

demographic ratio.

Answer:

A

Diff: 2

40)

A crude birth rate of approximately 10 per 1,000 is typical of a country in which stage of the demographic transition?

A)

Stage 1

B)

Stage 2

C)

Stage 3

D)

Stage 4

E)

Stages 2 and 3.

Answer:

D

Diff: 2

41)

The country with the narrowest population pyramid is

A)

Cape Verde.

B)

Chile.

C)

Denmark.

D)

the United States.

E)

Zaire.

Answer:

C

Diff: 3

42)

England's population pyramid would most likely resemble that of

A)

Cape Verde.

B)

Chile.

C)

Denmark.

D)

the United States.

E)

Zaire.

Answer:

C

Diff: 1

43)

The population pyramid of Naples, Florida, is "upside down," because the city has a large percentage of

A)

elderly people.

B)

young people.

C)

immigrants.

D)

females.

E)

infants.

Answer:

A

Diff: 1

44)

In contrast to the experience of more developed countries, less developed countries entered Stage 2 of the demographic transition through

A)

creation of higher levels of wealth.

B)

diffusion of the Industrial Revolution.

C)

diffusion of medical technology from other countries.

D)

profound changes in their economic and social systems.

E)

banking innovations.

Answer:

C

Diff: 2

45)

Thomas Malthus concluded that

A)

population increased arithmetically while food production increased geometrically.

B)

the world's rate of population increase was higher than the development of food supplies.

C)

moral restraint was producing lower crude birth rates.

D)

population growth was outpacing available resources in every country.

E)

crude birth rates must balance crude death rates.

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

46)

In comparing Malthus's theory to actual world food production and population growth during the past half-century, the principal difference is that

A)

actual food production has been much higher than Malthus predicted.

B)

Malthus's theory predicted much higher food production than has actually occurred.

C)

actual population growth has been much higher than Malthus predicted.

D)

Malthus's theory predicted much higher population growth than has actually occurred.

E)

population increased geometrically while food production increased arithmetically.

Answer:

A

Diff: 3

47)

The principal reason for declining natural increase rates in less developed countries today is

A)

increasing crude birth rates.

B)

declining crude birth rates.

C)

increasing crude death rates.

D)

declining crude death rates.

E)

balanced natural increase rates.

Answer:

B

Diff: 1

48)

The low rate of contraceptive use in Africa reflects the region's

A)

improving education of women.

B)

low status of women.

C)

rapid diffusion of contraceptives.

D)

all of the above

E)

A and B

Answer:

B

Diff: 2

49)

A possible stage five epidemiological transition is the stage of

A)

pestilence and famine.

B)

receding pandemics.

C)

degenerative and human created diseases.

D)

delayed degenerative diseases.

E)

reemergence of infectious and parasitic diseases.

Answer:

E

Diff: 2

50)

The most lethal epidemic in recent years has been

A)

avian flu.

B)

AIDS.

C)

malaria.

D)

cholera.

E)

SARS.

Answer:

B

Diff: 3

51)

More people are alive now than at any time in the past.

Answer:



True

False

Diff: 1

52)

Since the end of World War II, world population has been growing more slowly than in the past.

Answer:

True



False

Diff: 2

53)

Most population growth is presently concentrated in more developed countries.

Answer:

True



False

Diff: 1

54)

More than half of the people in the world live in Asia.

Answer:



True

False

Diff: 1

55)

Two thousand years ago, Asia contained about the same percentage of world population as it does now.

Answer:



True

False

Diff: 3

56)

City X contains 2,000,000 people living on 1,000 square kilometers of land. The population density of city X is 200 persons per square kilometer.

Answer:

True



False

Diff: 2

57)

The physiological density of Egypt is 2,580 persons per square kilometer, while the arithmetic density is 75. This means that most of the country's land is unsuitable for intensive agriculture.

Answer:



True

False

Diff: 3

58)

A country of 30,000,000 people has a crude birth rate of 10. This means that in one year 3,000,000 babies were born.

Answer:

True



False

Diff: 1

59)

The highest crude birth rates are found in the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Answer:



True

False

Diff: 1

60)

The highest crude death rates are found in the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

Answer:

True



False

Diff: 2

61)

Relatively few people inhabit the highlands, yet some of the world's largest cities are located in highlands.

Answer:



True

False

Diff: 3

62)

A country in Stage 2 of the demographic transition is likely to have higher crude birth and crude death rates than a country in Stage 4.

Answer:



True

False

Diff: 2

63)

A country in Stage 4 of the demographic transition is likely to have a population pyramid with a flatter base than a country in Stage 2.

Answer:



True

False

Diff: 3

64)

Societies move from Stage 2 to Stage 3 of the demographic transition because of technical change, but from Stage 3 to Stage 4 because of social change.

Answer:

True



False

Diff: 3

65)

According to Malthus, population increases geometrically, while food supply increases arithmetically.

Answer:



True

False

Diff: 1

66)

As the GDP per capita increases, the crude birth rate generally _____.

Answer:

decreases

Diff: 2

67)

As the GDP per capita increases, the crude death rate generally _____.

remains about the same

Diff: 2

68)

As the GDP per capita increases, the natural increase rate generally _____.

Answer:

decreases

Diff: 2

69)

The portion of the earth's surface occupied by permanent human settlement is called the _____.

Answer:

ecumene

Diff: 3

70)

What are the four types of land that lie outside the ecumene?

Answer:

dry lands; wet lands; cold lands; high lands

Diff: 3

71)

Explain why today's *more developed* societies moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition.

Answer:

new technology that increased the permanent food supply and controlled diseases

Diff: 3

72)

Explain why today's *more developed* societies moved in the past from Stage 2 to Stage 3 of the demographic transition.

Answer:

people chose to have fewer children; urbanization

Diff: 3

73)

Explain why some of today's *more developed* societies have recently moved from Stage 3 to Stage 4 of the demographic transition.

Answer:

women entering the labor force; lifestyle; diffusion of birth control techniques; education

Diff: 3

74)

Explain why today's *less developed* societies moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition.

Answer:

diffusion of medical technology from more developed countries

Diff: 3

75)

How do geographers define the concept of overpopulation?

Answer:

The number of people in an area exceeds the capacity of the environment to support life at a decent standard of living.

Diff: 3

76)

Explain the controversy about spatial analysis and the census.

Answer:

Varies

Diff: 3

77)

Why does Mexico have a lower CDR than the United States and why does Vietnam have a lower CDR than Sweden?

Answer:

Varies

Diff: 3

78)

Summarize the main stages of the demographic transition and the reasons why a society moves from one stage to another.

Answer:

Varies

Diff: 2

79)

Compare the birth control policies in India and China.

Answer:

Varies

Diff: 2

80)

Debate alternate solutions to the world population growth problem.

Answer:

Varies

Diff: 3