

***Diversity Amid Globalization, 6e* (Rowntree et al.)**

Chapter 1 Concepts of World Geography

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

1) How do the authors of your text (*Diversity Amid Globalization*) define globalization?

- A) the growing interconnectedness of people and places through converging processes of economic, political, and cultural change
- 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 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 11 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 1

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

2) Some might argue that 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: 4

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 3 & 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

3) 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: 3

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 11 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

4) Which of the following is an example of the criminal element of globalization?

- A) drugs
- B) pornography and prostitution
- C) terrorism
- D) drugs, pornography and prostitution
- E) terrorism, drugs, pornography and prostitution

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 11 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

5) 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: 4

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 16 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

6) Which of the following problems does international globalization tend to exacerbate?

- A) climate change
- B) air and water pollution
- C) deforestation
- D) climate change, air pollution and water pollution
- E) air and water pollution, climate change, and deforestation

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 14 & 16

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

7) All of the following are arguments in favor of globalization, EXCEPT

- A) globalization is a logical expression of international capitalism that will benefit all peoples and all nations.
- B) globalization encourages the spread of beneficial new technologies and ideas.
- C) the removal of trade barriers will cause inefficient local industries to become more efficient, and more able to compete internationally.
- D) each country and region of the world will profit by concentrating on the activities for which they are best suited in the global economy.
- E) globalization will lead to world peace.

Answer: E

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 13 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

8) 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: 5

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 16 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

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

- A) Globalization will eventually fail.
- B) Globalization is avoidable with cooperative effort.
- C) Globalization will not be as bad as the critics believe it will be.
- D) Globalization will bring more good than bad.
- E) Globalization is probably unavoidable, but it can be managed.

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 3 & 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

10) Which of the following would NOT reflect Friedman's notion of a flat earth?

- A) the ability of financial capital and production to flow easily from one place to another
- B) the ability of financial capital to change locations to take advantage of technological innovation
- C) the ability of financial capital to change locations to take advantage of labor costs
- D) the ability of financial capital to develop new products that can be shipped and sold anywhere
- E) there are local differences in geographies that may encourage or inhibit the flow of ideas and goods around the globe

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 3 & 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

11) What type of region is defined by a certain activity (or cluster of activities) taking place there?

- A) formal region
- B) functional region
- C) areal integration
- D) areal differentiation
- E) vernacular region

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: 2 Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

National Geo Std: 5 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

12) These lines run east-west around the globe and are used to locate places north and south of the equator.

- A) meridians
- B) longitude
- C) meridians and longitude
- D) parallels
- E) Prime Meridians

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: 3 The Geographer's Toolbox

National Geo Std: 5 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

13) Small-scale maps cover _____ areas than large-scale maps.

- A) larger
- B) smaller
- C) the same
- D) larger and smaller
- E) it cannot be determined without additional information

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: 3 The Geographer's Toolbox

National Geo Std: 5 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

14) What is the current population of the Earth?

- A) over 7 million
- B) 670 million
- C) nearly 2 billion
- D) over 7 billion
- E) nearly 2 trillion

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

15) What is the current overall rate of natural increase (RNI) for the world?

- A) 0.2% per year
- B) 1.2% per year
- C) 2% per year
- D) 7% per year
- E) 11% per year

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

16) What is the term for the measure of the fertility of a statistically fictitious yet average group of women moving through their childbearing years?

- A) rate of natural increase (RNI)
- B) crude birthrate (CBR)
- C) infant mortality rate (IMR)
- D) total fertility rate (TFR)
- E) life expectancy at birth

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 3 & 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

17) 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: 5

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

18) What does a total fertility rate that is less than 2.1 indicate?

- A) that a population has no natural growth
- 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: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

19) What is one of the best indicators of the momentum for continued population growth?

- A) the youthfulness of a population
- B) the death rate of a population
- C) the average life expectancy of a population
- D) the death rate and the average life expectancy

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

20) A population pyramid with a wide base and a narrow peak is characteristic of what kind of growth rate?

- A) slow growth
- B) zero growth
- C) rapid growth
- D) negative growth

E) It is impossible to tell the growth rate based on the shape of a population pyramid.

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

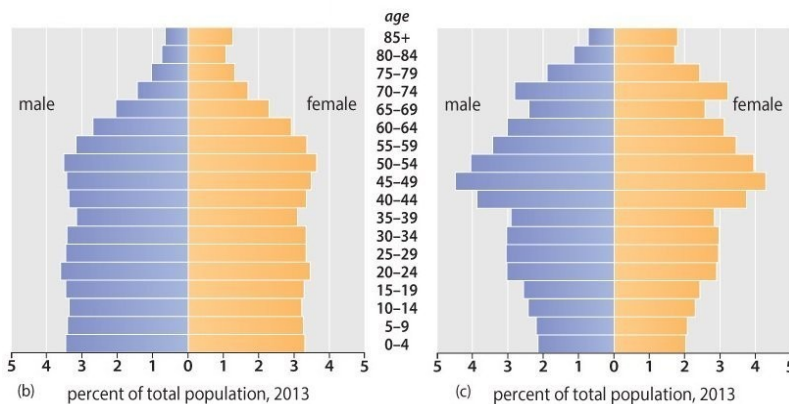
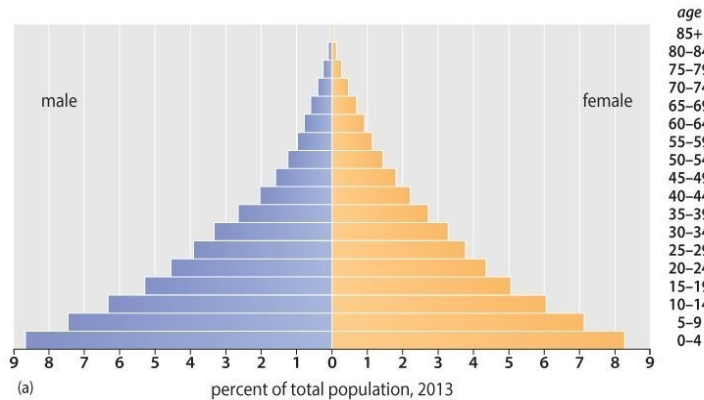
National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

21) The population pyramid below is characteristic of what kind of growth rate?



- A) slow growth
- B) zero growth
- C) rapid growth
- D) negative growth
- E) It is impossible to tell the growth rate based on the shape of a population pyramid.

Answer: A

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

22) 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: 5

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

23) In which world region is life expectancy about the same today as it was in 1975?

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

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

24) 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) stages 1 and 4

Answer: A

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

25) 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) stages 1 and 4

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

26) 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: 5

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

27) 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: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

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

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 18 & 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

- 29) By 2025, demographers predict that what percentage of the world will be living in urban areas?

- A) about 60%
- B) approximately 30%
- C) at least 50%
- D) a little less than 70%
- E) almost 90%

Answer: A

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 6 Population & Settlement: People on the Land

National Geo Std: 9 & 12

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

- 30) 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: 4

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

31) What is cultural syncretism?

- A) the blending of cultural forces to create a new, synergistic form of culture
- 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: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

32) The active promotion of one cultural system at the expense of another is called

- A) cultural nationalism.
- B) cultural assimilation.
- C) cultural syncretization.
- D) cultural imperialism.
- E) cultural hybridization.

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

33) The process of defending a cultural system against offensive cultural expressions from elsewhere, while promoting local cultural values is called

- A) cultural imperialism.
- B) cultural assimilation.
- C) cultural syncretization.
- D) cultural hybridization.
- E) cultural nationalism.

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

34) 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: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

35) 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: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

36) 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: 4

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

37) Which of the following is (are) a universalizing religion(s)?

- A) Buddhism
- B) Islam
- C) Christianity
- D) Buddhism and Christianity
- E) Buddhism, Christianity and Islam

Answer: E

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

38) Which of the following is (are) an ethnic religion(s)?

- A) Judaism
- B) Hinduism
- C) Mormonism
- D) Judaism and Hinduism
- E) Judaism, Hinduism and Mormonism

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

39) 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) All of the other answers are definitions of a universalizing religion.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

40) Approximately how many of the earth's people are Christians?

- A) 1.2 billion
- B) 2.1 billion
- C) 3.2 billion
- D) 4.6 billion
- E) 5.3 billion

Answer: B

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

41) 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: 5

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

42) 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: 4

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

43) The World Cup competition rule that players not born in or a citizen of the country they're playing for demonstrate a "clear connection" to that country is an example of

- A) de-territorialization.
- B) cultural syncretism.
- C) re-territorialization.
- D) cultural imperialism.
- E) cultural nationalism.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 7 Cultural Coherence & Diversity: The Geography of Change & Tradition

National Geo Std: 10 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

44) The close link between geography and politics is called

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 8 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

National Geo Std: 13 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

45) What is a nation-state?

- A) a large cultural group with many different sociocultural traits and its own fully independent political territory
- B) a large cultural group that possesses a homeland within a larger country
- C) a large group of people with shared sociocultural traits and a political identity with clear territorial boundaries
- D) a a cultural group with shared sociocultural traits that poses a homeland within a larger country
- E) a country that has two or more states, for example, the U.S.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 8 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

National Geo Std: 13 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 8 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

National Geo Std: 13 & 6

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

47) 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 other answers are definitions of colonialism.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 8 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

National Geo Std: 13 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

48) What was the main period of colonization by European states?

- A) 1300 through the 1600s
- B) 1400 through the mid-1550s
- C) 1500 through the mid-1900s
- D) 1700 through the 1800s
- E) the 1800s

Answer: C

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 8 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

National Geo Std: 13 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

49) 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: 8 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

National Geo Std: 13 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

50) According to the core-periphery model, where are the richest nations in the world mostly located?

- A) Southern Hemisphere
- B) Western Hemisphere
- C) Northern Hemisphere
- D) Eastern Hemisphere
- E) on the equator

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 9 Economic & Social Development: The Geography of Wealth & Poverty

National Geo Std: 11 & 16

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

51) 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: 9 Economic & Social Development: The Geography of Wealth & Poverty

National Geo Std: 11 & 16

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

52) Which of the following countries does (or do) NOT fit the core-periphery model?

- A) Russia
- B) Singapore
- C) Australia
- D) New Zealand
- E) Australia, New Zealand, Russia and Singapore

Answer: E

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 9 Economic & Social Development: The Geography of Wealth & Poverty

National Geo Std: 13 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

53) The term "Third World" was originally a product of which of the following?

- A) the Cold War
- B) World War II
- C) the Kyoto Protocol
- D) a United Nations ruling
- E) asymmetrical warfare associated with terrorism

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 9 Economic & Social Development: The Geography of Wealth & Poverty

National Geo Std: 13 & 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

54) 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 the level of poverty in these less developed countries.

Answer: B

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 9 Economic & Social Development: The Geography of Wealth & Poverty

National Geo Std: 13 & 17

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

55) 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: 3

Topic/Section: 9 Economic & Social Development: The Geography of Wealth & Poverty

National Geo Std: 11 & 16

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

56) 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: 5

Topic/Section: 9 Economic & Social Development: The Geography of Wealth & Poverty

National Geo Std: 11 & 16

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

57) What does the Gender Equity measure?

- A) ratio of male to female college graduates
- B) ratio of male to female students enrolled in primary and secondary schools
- C) ratio of male to female wages
- D) ratio of male to female survival rates
- E) ratio of male to female wages AND ratio of male to female survival rates

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: 9 Economic & Social Development: The Geography of Wealth & Poverty

National Geo Std: 16 & 18

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge/Comprehension

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

58) 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: 9 Economic & Social Development: The Geography of Wealth & Poverty

National Geo Std: 16 & 18

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application/Analysis

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

1.2 True/False Questions

1) The growing interconnectedness of people and places through converging processes of economic, political, and cultural change is globalization.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 3 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

2) According to your text's authors, globalization is the most fundamental reorganization of the planet's social and economic structures since the Renaissance.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 3 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

3) Most scholars agree that the economic reorganization of the world is the most significant component of globalization.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 3 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

4) An argument in favor of globalization is that the removal of trade barriers will cause inefficient local industries to become more efficient, and more able to compete internationally.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 3 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

5) The World Trade Organization helps to make possible the flow of goods and capital across international boundaries.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 13 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

6) America's Corn Belt is a functional region.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 2 Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

National Geo Std: 1 & 2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

7) A vernacular region is the visible, material expression of human settlement including the past and the present.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 2 Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

National Geo Std: 1 & 2

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

8) The rate of natural increase (RNI) depicts the annual population growth rate for a country as a percentage increase.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

9) Total fertility rate (TFR) is high when women marry early and have many children over a long span of years.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

10) The current population of the Earth is about 3 billion.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

11) Japan has a high total fertility rate.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

12) The percentage of a population under age 15 is a poor indicator of the momentum (or lack thereof) for continued population growth.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

13) Among world regions, Europe has one of the lowest percentages of population under age 15.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

14) On average, Africa has the lowest percentage of population over the age of 65.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

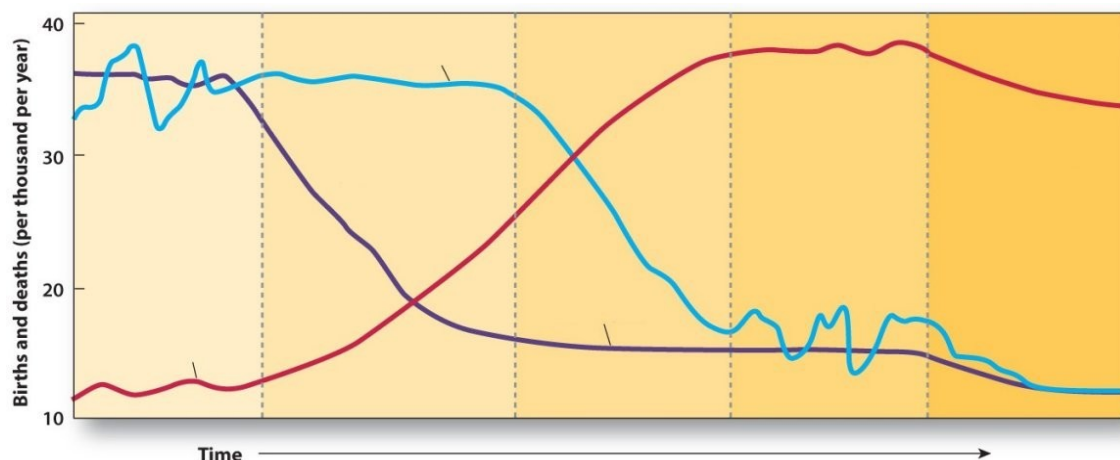
National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

15) In the Demographic Transition, birthrates and death rates are both high in Stage 1.



Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

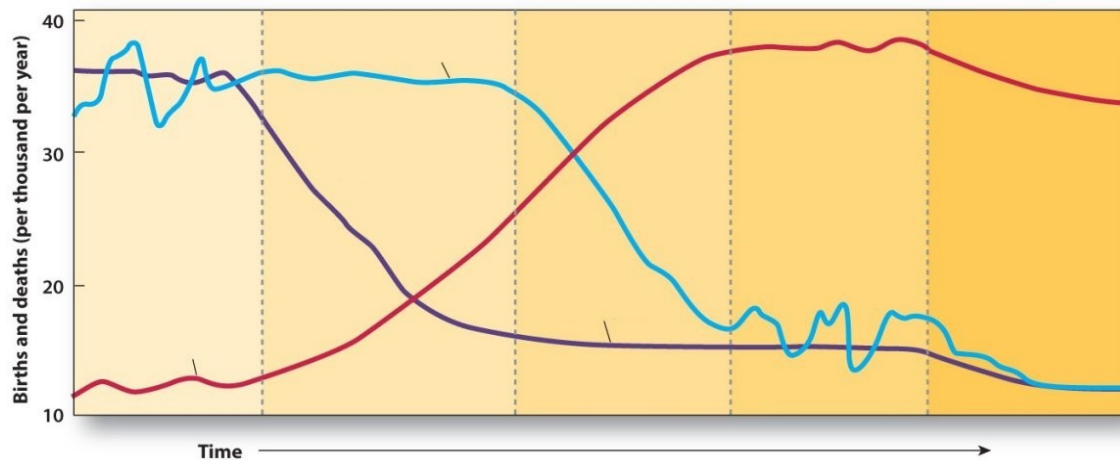
National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

16) In the Demographic Transition, birthrates are equal to death rates in Stage 1 and Stage 2.



Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

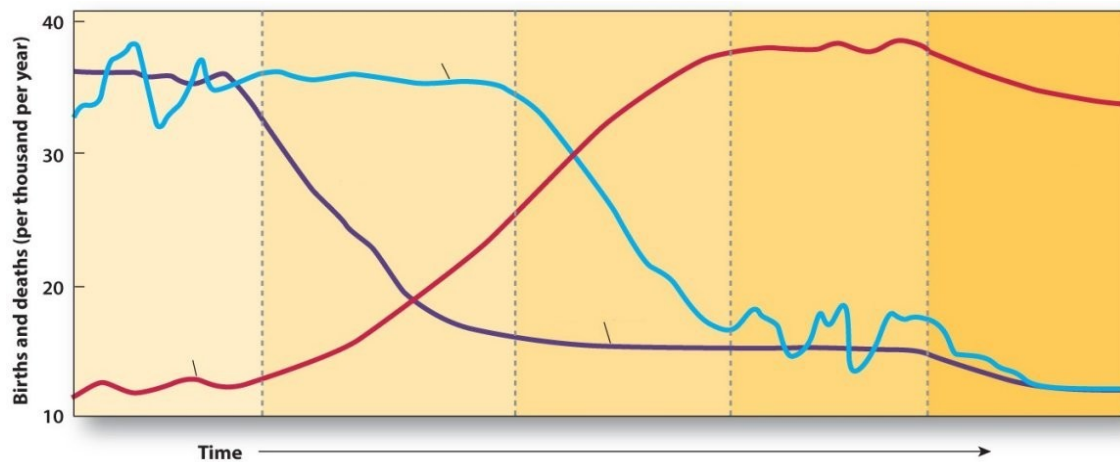
National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

17) In Stages 1 and 4 of the Demographic Transition, the rate of natural increase is (RNI) low.



Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

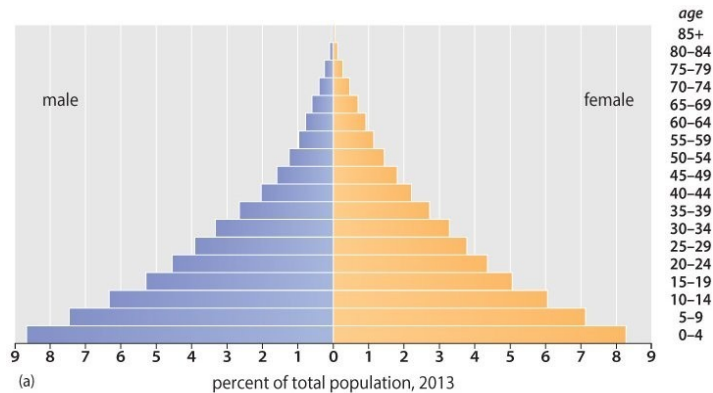
National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

18) A population pyramid with a wide base and a narrow peak is characteristic of a slow growth rate.



Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

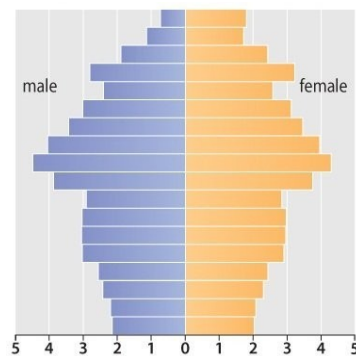
National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

19) A population pyramid such as the one below is associated with a negative growth rate.



Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

20) Cultural syncretism is a synonym for cultural hybridization.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 3 Cultural Coherence & Diversity

National Geo Std: 9 & 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

21) Culture is learned.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 3 Cultural Coherence & Diversity

National Geo Std: 9 & 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

22) The active promotion of one cultural system at the expense of another is cultural nationalism.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 3 Cultural Coherence & Diversity

National Geo Std: 9 & 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

23) The process of defending a cultural system against offensive cultural expressions while promoting local cultural values is cultural nationalism.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 3 Cultural Coherence & Diversity

National Geo Std: 9 & 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

24) The distinctive form of a language that is associated with different regions is called a dialect.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 3 Cultural Coherence & Diversity

National Geo Std: 9 & 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

25) Islam and Christianity are universalizing religions.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 3 Cultural Coherence & Diversity

National Geo Std: 9 & 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

26) Hinduism and Judaism are universalizing religions.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 3 Cultural Coherence & Diversity

National Geo Std: 9 & 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

27) An ethnic religion remains identified with a specific national group.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 3 Cultural Coherence & Diversity

National Geo Std: 9 & 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

28) The Tropics are defined by meridians of longitude.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 3 The Geographer's Toolbox

National Geo Std: 1 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

29) There is an ideal map projection that has no distortions in the latitudinal depiction of the Earth.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 3 The Geographer's Toolbox

National Geo Std: 1 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

30) The easiest way to interpret map scale is when it is portrayed as a linear or graphic scale.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 3 The Geographer's Toolbox

National Geo Std: 1 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

31) Geopolitics focuses on the interaction between power, territory, and space at different scales.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 4 Geopolitical Framework

National Geo Std: 13 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

32) A nation-state is a relatively diverse cultural group with its own fully independent political territory.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 4 Geopolitical Framework

National Geo Std: 13 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

33) Kurds are an example of a nation-state.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 4 Geopolitical Framework

National Geo Std: 13 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

34) Decolonization refers to the process of a colony's gaining (or regaining) control over its territory and establishing a separate, independent government.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: 4 Geopolitical Framework

National Geo Std: 13 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

35) According to the core-periphery model, the United States is part of the periphery.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 5 Economic & Social Development

National Geo Std: 11 & 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

36) "Growth" and "development" are interchangeable terms.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 5 Economic & Social Development

National Geo Std: 11 & 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

37) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) measures the value of all final goods and services produced in a country.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/Section: 5 Economic & Social Development

National Geo Std: 11 & 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

38) Adult illiteracy rates measure the number of college graduates in a country.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 5 Economic & Social Development

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

1.3 Essay Questions

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

Answer: Globalization is the logical expression of capitalism that will benefit all nations and all peoples by increasing global commerce and wealth, which will trickle down to others.

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 11 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

2) 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?

Answer: Answers will vary.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 11 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.1 Identify the different components of globalization, including their controversial aspects.

3) Discuss the meaning of gender equity and how it is calculated by the United Nations. How does the measure of gender equity relate to the Human Development Index (HDI)?

Answer: The UN measures the relative position of women to men in terms of employment, empowerment, and reproductive health (maternal mortality and adolescent fertility). Countries are ranked from 0 to 1, 1 being the highest level of gender inequity. Sometimes a country may have a reasonably high HDI, which is a positive, but may also have a relatively high gender inequity score (such as the case in Saudi Arabia). This may occur when a country is wealthy, perhaps due to a particular resource, and is able to convey many social benefits to its citizens, but at the same time a conservative culture may produce a high gender inequality rating.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 1 Converging Currents of Globalization

National Geo Std: 11 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).

4) Describe the "Demographic Transition" and the steps by which a country goes from a high birth rate and high death rate to a low birth rate and low death rate.

The demographic transition is related to the transition from an agricultural economy to an industrial, and post-industrial society, which is also related to urbanization.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 2 Population & Settlement

National Geo Std: 9 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.5 Explain the concepts and metrics used to document changes in global population and settlement patterns.

5) What is cultural imperialism? How prevalent has it been, and with what impacts?

Answer: Cultural imperialism is the imposition of the culture of an outside group on a smaller, less powerful group of people. The spread of consumer culture around the world is an example of cultural imperialism. Cultural imperialism may stimulate cultural nationalism or marginalization among the smaller, less powerful groups.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 3 Cultural Coherence & Diversity

National Geo Std: 10 & 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

6) 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.

Answer: Culture: learned and shared behavior among a group of people with a distinct way of life. Cultural imperialism: active promotion of one cultural system at the expense of another. Cultural nationalism: process of defending a cultural system and promoting local or national cultural values. Cultural syncretism or hybridization is the blending of different cultures.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 3 Cultural Coherence & Diversity

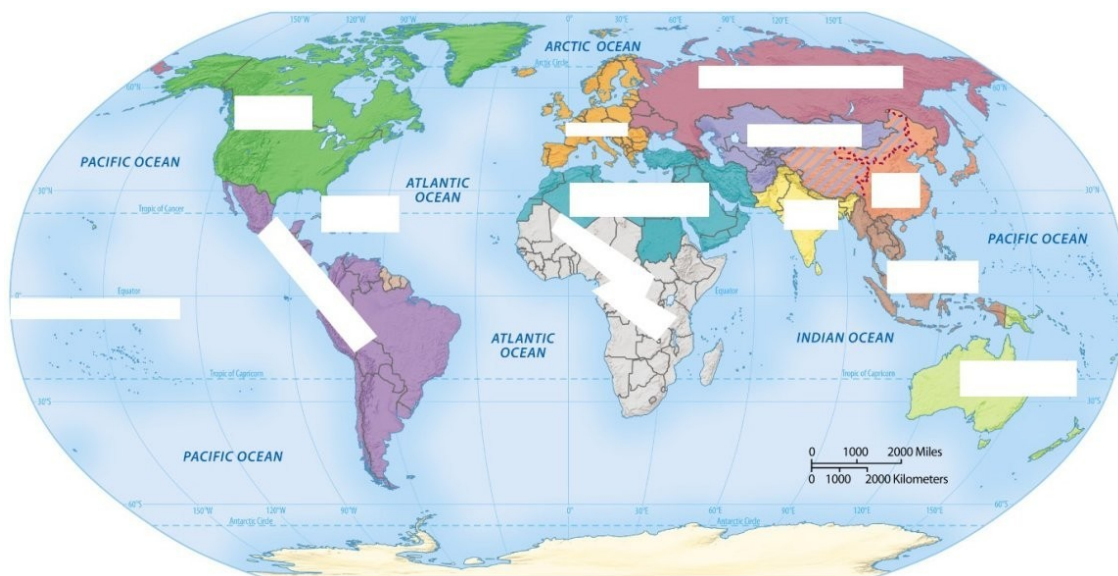
National Geo Std: 10 & 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.6 Describe the themes and concepts used to study the interaction between globalization and the world's cultural geographies.

7) Identify the twelve world regions that are covered in your textbook. Why have the authors of your textbook identified these specific regions?



Answer: The authors have tried to construct a map of world regions so that there is as much cultural, political, and economic similarity within each region as possible.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 3 The Geographer's Toolbox

National Geo Std: 11 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.4 Summarize the major tools used by geographers to study Earth's surface.

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

Answer: In many instances, the negative consequences of globalization have been cited as the reason for terrorists to attack the source of the policies. As a result, terrorism is often decentralized but can have devastating effects, as evidenced by the terrorist attacks in the U.S. on September 11, 2001, and by the other countries as well.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 4 Geopolitical Framework

National Geo Std: 13 & 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.7 Explain how different aspects of globalization have interacted with global geopolitics from the colonial period to the present day.

9) What is Gross National Income (GNI) and what are its shortcomings as an indicator of economic development and social well-being?

Answer: GNI ignores nonmarket economic indicators, such as bartering or household work; it does not consider economic degradation or depletion of natural resources.

Diff: 5

Topic/Section: 5 Economic & Social Development

National Geo Std: 11 & 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis/Evaluation

Global Sci. Std: 2 & 7

Learning Obj.: 1.8 Identify the concepts and data important to documenting changes in the economic and social development of more and less developed countries (MDCs and LDCs).