

Globalization and Diversity, 4e (Rowntree)
Chapter 1 Globalization and Diversity

1.1 Multiple Choice Questions

- 1) How do the authors of your text (*Globalization and Diversity*) define globalization?
- A) the increasing interconnectedness of people and places through converging economic, political, and cultural activities
 - B) the spread of McDonald's throughout the world
 - C) the trend toward international trade agreements among the countries of the world
 - D) the pattern of increasing telephone and Internet connections around the world
 - E) the growth of international and supranational organizations uniting the world's people

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/section: 1.1 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

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

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

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.1 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.1 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.2: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

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

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

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.1.1 Economic Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.1: Identify the different components of globalization

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.1.1 Economic Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

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

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

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.1.2 Globalization and Changing Human Geographies

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.2: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.1.2 Globalization and Changing Human Geographies

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.2: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.1.5 Controversy about Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.2: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

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

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.1.5 Controversy about Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.2: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.1.5 Controversy about Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.2: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

- 11) At the most basic level, geography can be broken into two complementary pursuits. These are:

- A) physical and human geography.
- B) social and political geography.
- C) economic and environmental geography.
- D) map making and GIS.
- E) describing places and finding their causes.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.2 Geography Matters: Environments, Regions, Landscapes

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.2.1 Areal Differentiation and Integration

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

13) What is the current population of the Earth?

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

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.5 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.5 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.5 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

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

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

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

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

- A) 1.8 children
- B) 2.1 children
- C) 2.4 children
- D) 3.1 children
- E) 3.8 children

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

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

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

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

22) 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) all of the answer choices are correct

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

23) 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: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.5.2 Global Migration

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.2 Global Migration

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.2 Global Migration

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.2 Global Migration

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.5.2 Global Migration

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.5.3 Settlement Geography

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

35) What is cultural syncretism?

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

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.6.2 Gender and Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.6.3 Language and Culture in a Global Context

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.6.3 Language and Culture in a Global Context

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.3 Language and Culture in a Global Context

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

43) 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: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.4 The Geography of World Religions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

44) What is a universalizing religion?

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

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.4 The Geography of World Religions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

45) What is an ethnic religion?

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.4 The Geography of World Religions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.4 The Geography of World Religions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.4 The Geography of World Religions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.7 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

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

49) What is colonialism?

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.7.2 Colonialism, Decolonialization and Neocolonialism

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.7.2 Colonialism, Decolonialization and Neocolonialism

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.7.3 Global Conflict

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

52) Which of the following statements about terrorism is false?

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

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.7.3 Global Conflict

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

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

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

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

53) What does MDC stand for?

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

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/section: 1.8.1 More and Less Developed Countries

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.8.1 More and Less Developed Countries

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: E

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.8.1 More and Less Developed Countries

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.8.1 More and Less Developed Countries

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

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

A) The wealthiest countries are the First World; the middle-income countries are the Second World.

B) Capitalist, democratic countries are the First World; communist countries are the Second World.

C) Countries of the Americas are the First World; countries of Eurasia are the Second World.

D) The world leaders in technology comprise the First World; the world leaders in natural resources comprise the Second World.

E) There are no First and Second Worlds; the "Third World" designation is merely an indication of how poor these less developed countries are.

Answer: B

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.8.1 More and Less Developed Countries

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

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

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

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

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

A) PPP takes into account the age and productivity of the local populations.

B) PPP takes into account the rise and fall of the Dow Jones Industrial Average.

C) PPP takes into account the 2008-2009 economic decline.

D) PPP takes into account the strength or weakness of local currencies.

E) It is a composite indicator that takes into account all of the above features.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.8.2 Indicators of Economic Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.8.2 Indicators of Economic Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.8.2 Indicators of Economic Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

61) What does the Economic Growth Rate measure?

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

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.8.2 Indicators of Economic Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: E

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.8.2 Indicators of Economic Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

63) What does Gross Domestic Product measure?

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

Answer: A

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.8.2 Indicators of Economic Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.8.3 Indicators of Social Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

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

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.8.3 Indicators of Social Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

66) Which measure represents the international definition of poverty?

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

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.8.3 Indicators of Social Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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: 1.1 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.1: Identify the different components of globalization

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: 2

Topic/section: 1.1 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.1: Identify the different components of globalization

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.1 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.1.5 Controversy about Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.2: Identify the controversial aspects of globalization

5) Map projections are techniques used by cartographers to limit distortions in the process of mapping the globe onto a piece of paper.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.3.2 Map Projection

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

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

6) A map scale is the mathematical ratio between the map and the surface area being mapped.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.3.3 Map Scale

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

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

7) Information about Earth that comes from electromagnetic images taken from aircraft or satellites is referred to as remote sensing.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.3.5 Aerial Photographs and Remote Sensing

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

8) GIS stands for Geologic Information Satellites.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.3.6 Geographic Information System

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

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

9) In terms of total numbers, the greatest migration occurred 100 years ago.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.5 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5 Population and Settlement: People on the Land

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

12) Japan has a high total fertility rate.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

13) 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: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

14) 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: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

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

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

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

15) Total fertility rate (TFR) can be thought of as the average number of children per family.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

17) A country that has a high life expectancy is also likely to have a high child mortality rate.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

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

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

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

18) The crude birthrate is the average number of children born to women of a hypothetical, yet statistically valid, population.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

19) Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition produces a rapid decrease in the rate of natural increase.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

20) In migration, economic opportunity in a person's homeland is an example of a pull force.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Topic/section: 1.5.2 Global Migration

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

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

21) Net migration rate, a statistic that indicates whether more people are entering or leaving a country.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.5.2 Global Migration

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

22) In migration, unemployment in a person's homeland is an example of a push force.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.5.2 Global Migration

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

23) Cultural syncretism is a synonym for cultural hybridization.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

24) Culture is learned.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

25) Architecture is an example of a material dimension of culture.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

27) The blending of popular culture with local cultural traditions is cultural nationalism.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.1: Identify the different components of globalization

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.3 Language and Culture in a Global Context

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

29) An agreed-upon common language to facilitate communication on specific topics, such as business is called a language family.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.6.3 Language and Culture in a Global Context

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

30) Religion is an example of a material dimension of culture.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.6.4 The Geography of World Religions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

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

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

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

31) Islam and Christianity are universalizing religions.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.6.4 The Geography of World Religions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

32) Hinduism and Judaism are universalizing religions.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.6.4 The Geography of World Religions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.7 Geopolitical Framework: Unity and Fragmentation

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.7.1 The Nation-State Revisited

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

35) Japan is an excellent example of a nation-state.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.7.1 The Nation-State Revisited

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

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

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

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

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

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Topic/section: 1.7.1 The Nation-State Revisited

Bloom's Taxonomy: Application

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

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

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

37) 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: 1.7.2 Colonialism, Decolonialization and Neocolonialism

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.8.1 More and Less Developed Countries

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

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

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/section: 1.8.2 Indicators of Economic Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

40) Life expectancy is an indicator of social development.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/section: 1.8.3 Indicators of Social Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

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

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

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

1.3 Essay Questions

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

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.1 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.1: Identify the different components of globalization

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?

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.1 Converging Currents of Globalization

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

Learn. Outcomes: L.O 1.3: List several ways in which globalization is changing world geographies

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

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.2.3 The Cultural Landscape: Space into Place

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

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

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

5) Briefly explain the following terms:

Natural Population Increase

Crude Birth Rate

Crude Death Rate

Total Fertility Rate

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

6) Briefly explain the following terms:

Demographic Transition

Life Expectancy

Population Pyramid

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.5.1 Population Growth and Change

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

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

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.5.2 Global Migration

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

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

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.6 Cultural Cohesion and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

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

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.6 Cultural Cohesion and Diversity: The Geography of Change and Tradition

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

10) Explain the following terms:

Cultural Imperialism

Cultural Nationalism

Cultural Hybrids

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.6.1 Culture in a Globalizing World

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

11) How do universalising religions differ from ethnic religions?

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.6.4 The Geography of World Religions

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

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

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.7.3 Global Conflict

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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

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

Diff: 5

Topic/section: 1.8.2 Indicators of Economic Development

Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis

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

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

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