

Import Settings:

Base Settings: Brownstone Default

Information Field: Difficulty

Information Field: Link to

Information Field: Topic

Information Field: Type

Highest Answer Letter: D

Multiple Keywords in Same Paragraph: No

Chapter: Chapter 2: Population

Multiple Choice

1. Replacement rate, the number of births needed to keep a population at a stable level without immigration, requires a total fertility of

- A) 10.
- B) 2.1.
- C) 3.5.
- D) 5.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.0

Type: Factual

2. The number of European countries at or above replacement level is:

- A) 20.
- B) 10.
- C) 5.
- D) 0.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.0
Type: Factual

3. Countries with aging populations attempt to stimulate economic growth to lessen the effect of rising medical and retirement costs by
- A) cutting social security.
 - B) encouraging increased birth rate.
 - C) promoting immigration.
 - D) promoting emigration of the elderly.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Link to: 2.0
Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

4. Not all countries with aging populations resort to immigration to offset economic problems. An example is:
- A) Germany.
 - B) Japan.
 - C) the United States.
 - D) Norway.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Medium
Link to: 2.0
Type: Factual

5. Almost everywhere on Earth, Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) are
- A) rising.
 - B) falling.
 - C) staying about the same.
 - D) influenced by precipitation levels.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Link to: 2.0
Type: Factual

6. In the Western Hemisphere, Total Fertility Rates fell below replacement level before 1989 in _____.

- A) the United States, Canada, and Cuba.
- B) the United States and Argentina.
- C) Canada and Cuba.
- D) Cuba, Argentina, and Brazil.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.0

Type: Factual

7. The arithmetic density of population for a country is determined by dividing the total

- A) population by the number of farmers.
- B) area of square miles by 5.
- C) area of the country by the population.
- D) population by the total area.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.1

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

8. The problem with using arithmetic population density to investigate the population pattern of a country is that such a density figure does not take into consideration

- A) annual population increases.
- B) internal clustering of people within the country.
- C) annexation of new territory.
- D) possible loss of territory.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

9. It has been estimated that 98 percent of Egypt's population occupies only ____ percent of the country's total area.

- A) 10
- B) 15
- C) 3
- D) 25

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1

Type: Factual

10. The number of people per unit area of agriculturally productive land is the

- A) average density.
- B) total density.
- C) physiologic density.
- D) agricultural density.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.A

Type: Factual

11. Switzerland's physiologic density is ____ as/than its arithmetic density.

- A) the same
- B) less
- C) 10 times greater
- D) 1.7 times greater

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.1.A

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

12. The world's three largest population concentrations are all found on the same landmass,

which is:

- A) North America.
- B) South America.
- C) Asia.
- D) Eurasia.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Factual

13. Associated with the East Asian population cluster are ribbon-like extensions of dense population penetrating the interior. These extensions represent

- A) volcanic areas of good soil.
- B) narrow regions of favorable climate.
- C) basins and lowlands of China's major rivers.
- D) areas where the Chinese Government has forced people to settle.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

14. About ____ percent of the world's population is concentrated in China.

- A) 5
- B) 10
- C) 25
- D) 50

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Factual

15. In India the greatest concentration of population is found on the

- A) plain of the Ganges River.
- B) central Deccan Plateau.

- C) west coast.
- D) foothills of the Himalayan Mountains.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

16. Over large parts of Bangladesh the rural population density is between _____ people per square mile.

- A) 1000 and 2000
- B) 2000 and 3000
- C) 3000 and 5000
- D) 5000 and 8000

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Factual

17. Terrain and environment appear to have a different association with the population cluster of Europe that extends from the British Isles into Russia than in Asia. This means that in Europe, terrain and environment play a

- A) greater role than in Asia.
- B) role that varies from country to country.
- C) lesser role than in Asia.
- D) greater role now than in the past.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

18. The European population axis is directly related to the

- A) orientation of Europe's coalfields.
- B) orientation to Europe's rivers.
- C) early location of Roman settlement.

D) effect of two world wars.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

19. In comparison to Asia, the percentage of the population living in urban places in Germany and the United Kingdom is

- A) less than in Asia.
- B) about the same as in Asia.
- C) greater than Asia.
- D) declining.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Factual

20. After the three Eurasian population clusters, the next-ranking cluster comprises the east-central United States and southeastern Canada. This cluster is not nearly as large as the smallest of the Eurasian clusters. It is, in fact only ____ the size.

- A) one-third
- B) one-half
- C) one-quarter
- D) one-eighth

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Factual

21. The major focus of North America's population is

- A) Chicago.
- B) California.
- C) the Megalopolis region.
- D) the South.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Medium
Link to: 2.1.C
Type: Factual

22. The major focus of Brazil's population is
- A) near the Peruvian border.
 - B) in the Amazon Basin.
 - C) the north.
 - D) along the Atlantic Coast.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Medium
Link to: 2.1.C
Type: Factual

23. The major focus of Algeria's population is
- A) the Sahara.
 - B) the south.
 - C) the north.
 - D) along the Atlantic Coast.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Medium
Link to: 2.1.C
Type: Factual

24. The two physical geographic barriers that create the boundaries of the South Asia population cluster are
- A) the Himalaya Mountains and desert west of the Indus River Valley.
 - B) the Indus River Valley and the Ganges River Valley.
 - C) the mangrove forests of Bangladesh and the Ganges River Valley.
 - D) the Himalaya Mountains and the Ganges River Valley.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Factual

25. Asian population extensions reflect fertile river valleys, while the European extension reflects

- A) the barrier of the Alps.
- B) the location of warm water ports.
- C) the orientation of Europe's coal fields.
- D) the orientation of Europe's pine forests.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.C

Type: Factual

26. Various organizations protested the 2000 United States census because

- A) of the possibility of under-counting disadvantaged populations.
- B) the census does not count minorities living in rural areas.
- C) the World Bank already conducts a census of the United States.
- D) congressional seats are no longer allotted to each state based on population.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.1.D

Type: Factual

27. In 1789, a British economist named Thomas Malthus published an essay in which he claimed that while population increased at what he called a geometric rate, the means of subsistence grew only at

- A) an arithmetic (linear) rate.
- B) a rate depending on the particular culture involved.
- C) a declining rate.
- D) an unpredictable rate.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

28. Food production, contrary to the predictions of Malthus, has grown exponentially because of a number of factors. Which one of the following is **not** one of these factors?

- A) expanded agricultural acreage
- B) improved strains of seeds
- C) fertilizer application
- D) an increase in the number of farmers in Britain

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.2

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

29. Births and _____ add to the population growth of a particular country.

- A) rise in the death rate
- B) emigration
- C) immigration
- D) increased agricultural output

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

30. Today, world population doubling time is

- A) 300 years
- B) increasing (i.e. taking longer to double)
- C) decreasing
- D) ten years

Ans: B

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Factual

31. At the present rate of births and deaths in the world, we are adding about _____ million inhabitants every year.

- A) 50
- B) 10
- C) 80
- D) 250

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Factual

32. In 2002, the world population grew at a rate of just over ____ percent.

- A) 5.0
- B) 0.5
- C) 1.4
- D) 2.7

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Factual

33. The growth rate of population of the Southern Cone region of South America (i.e., Chile, Uruguay, Argentina) is _____ the world average of 1.4 percent.

- A) less than
- B) the same as
- C) greater than

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Factual

34. Most of the countries with low population growth rates are also among the wealthiest. An

exception to this would be

- A) France.
- B) Spain.
- C) Italy.
- D) Russia.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Factual

35. In the 1970's, the government of India used this method to reduce the population growth rates in certain areas of the country.

- A) tax incentives
- B) forced sterilization of males
- C) free housing for small families
- D) cash awards

Ans: B

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Factual

36. ____ have annual natural rates of population increase above 3.0%.

- A) Colombia and Afghanistan
- B) Mexico and Ethiopia
- C) Mali and Uganda
- D) India and China

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

37. The Indian states of Jammu and Kashmir, Bihar, and Sikkim

- A) have lower rates of population growth than most other Indian states.
- B) have population growth rates under 2%.

- C) have higher population growth rates than Rajasthan and Kerala.
- D) have population growth rates above 3%

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

38. The statistics that report the number of deaths per thousand people in a given year is called:
- A) the adjusted mortality rate.
 - B) the crude death or mortality rate.
 - C) the adjusted population level.
 - D) the actual growth rate.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.2.B

Type: Factual

39. Demographically, Great Britain experienced a _____ in the period from the late 1800s through WWII.
- A) population decline
 - B) rising death rate
 - C) population explosion
 - D) rapid birth rate decline

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.B

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

40. The mortality rate in the United States
- A) is higher than in Mexico.
 - B) is the lowest in the world.
 - C) is about the same as in Russia.
 - D) is higher than in South Africa.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.B

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

41. Between 1650 and 1930 Earth's population increased by

- A) 4 billion.
- B) 500,000.
- C) 6 billion.
- D) 1.5 billion.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

42. Low population growth resulting from high CBR and very high CDR is characteristic of stage _____ of the demographic transition.

- A) I
- B) II
- C) III
- D) IV

Ans: A

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.C

Type: Factual

43. Before 1750 death rates in Europe probably averaged 35 per 1000, but by 1850 the death rate was about 16 per 1000. This meant that in 1750 the doubling time was on the order of 150 years but by 1850 it was only _____ years.

- A) 50
- B) 75
- C) 35
- D) 20

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.C

Type: Factual

44. The population of a country, city or other region is a function of three variables. Which is **not** one of the variables?

- A) births
- B) deaths
- C) migration
- D) ethnic background

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

45. In Europe the marked decline of the birth rate was the result of

- A) rapid emigration.
- B) stabilization of food supplies.
- C) World Wars I and II.
- D) the effects of Industrialization, urbanization, and general modernization.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.C

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

46. A population pyramid with a wide base and narrow top is indicative of

- A) developed countries.
- B) countries in Stage IV of the demographic transition.
- C) developing countries.
- D) low infant mortality.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.3

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

47. A developed country that has reached a stage where the population is most stable will develop a population pyramid that is _____.

- A) bell shaped
- B) pear shaped
- C) rectangular shaped
- D) cone shaped

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.3

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

48. Highest rates of infant mortality are found in this region.

- A) South America
- B) Central Africa
- C) East Asia
- D) Eastern Europe

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.3.A

Type: Factual

49. The lowest infant mortality rate among countries with large populations is in

- A) the United States.
- B) Japan.
- C) Germany.
- D) Brazil.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.3.A

Type: Factual

50. Sub-Saharan Africa's high mortality rate is strongly influenced by

- A) war.
- B) famine.
- C) AIDS.
- D) traffic accidents.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.3.D

Type: Factual

51. Population policies which favor the promotion of birth control among certain groups in the population (ethnic, religious, or socio-economic groups) are referred to as

- A) population planning.
- B) eugenics.
- C) socialism.
- D) public health.

Ans: B

Difficulty: Difficult

Link to: 2.4

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

52. The infant mortality rate in California is

- A) the same as in New York.
- B) lower than in Vermont.
- C) lower than in Minnesota.
- D) higher than in Massachusetts.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.4.A

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

53. A vectored infectious disease is

- A) transmitted by an intermediary, such as a mosquito.

- B) transmitted by direct contact between host and victim.
- C) never fatal to humans.
- D) always fatal to humans.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.4.E

Type: Factual

54. According to the United Nations, in 2007 approximately ____ of all HIV cases were in Sub-Saharan Africa.

- A) 1%
- B) 20%
- C) 70%
- D) 95%

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.4.G

Type: Factual

55. The number of European countries at or above replacement level is:

- A) 20.
- B) 10.
- C) 5.
- D) 0.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.0

Type: Factual

True/False

56. In the 1980s, Kenya experienced one of the highest total fertility rates of 8.1 children born to women in childbearing years.

Ans: True
Difficulty: Medium
Link to: 2.0
Type: Factual

57. The majority of Egypt's 70 million inhabitants are distributed evenly around the country.

Ans: False
Difficulty: Easy
Link to: 2.1.A
Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

58. Census records are not accurate for all countries.

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Link to: 2.1.D
Type: Factual

59. More than half of the world's entire population is concentrated in East Asia.

Ans: False
Difficulty: Easy
Link to: 2.1.C
Type: Factual

60. In all demographic cases, the higher the birth rate, the shorter the doubling time.

Ans: False
Difficulty: Difficult
Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

61. Some countries have declining populations, which means negative population growth rates.

Ans: True

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.A

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

62. A population with both a high fertility and a high mortality rate have a broad-based population pyramid.

Ans: True

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.3

Type: Factual

63. During the demographic transition, the drop in birth and death rates is equal.

Ans: False

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.2.C

Type: Applied/Critical Thinking

64. Women tend to outlive men and in Russia their life expectancy may be 14 years longer than the male population.

Ans: True

Difficulty: Medium

Link to: 2.3.C

Type: Factual

65. Low life expectancy in Africa can be partly attributed to the ravages of AIDS.

Ans: True

Difficulty: Easy

Link to: 2.3.D

Type: Factual

Essay

66. Compare the characteristics of the population distribution patterns of Europe with those of Asia. (Describe the characteristics in terms of density, dispersion and pattern, and look for positive and negative correlations between population and other geographic phenomena). What are the differences? What are the similarities?

Ans:

67. What does the arithmetic density of the population of a country tell us? What does it not tell us? Use India or China as examples to explain this problem.

Ans:

68. List the four stages of the demographic transition. What population pyramid shape would be characteristic of each stage? Why do stages two and three describe the actual process of change within a population?

Ans:

69. Malthus, along with neo-Malthusians of the 1960s (Ehrlich), predicted the imminent collapse of population due to famine. What assumptions made by Malthus proved to be incorrect? Why did Britain's population "explode" in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries without either increased famine or drop in standard of living?

Ans:

70. Describe the impact of AIDS on the sub-Saharan African population. In particular, describe the socio-economic impact of early mortality upon the regions countries.

Ans:

71. Discuss why the United States' Infant Mortality Rate varies by demographic and by region.

Ans: