

**CHAPTER 1:  
GEOGRAPHY: AN EXPLORATION OF CONNECTIONS**

**INTRODUCTION**

*Multiple-Choice*

1. Central to the study of geography are the questions \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) who; when
  - b) why; how
  - c) where; why\* [Pg. 2]
  - d) how many; when
2. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of geographical analysis?
  - a) spatial analysis
  - b) multiple scales of analysis
  - c) cartography
  - d) lithography\* [Pg. 2]
3. Which of the following is NOT an example of a geographic inquiry?
  - a) How did a group of people come to occupy a particular place?
  - b) How have people modified the physical aspects of a place to suit their needs?
  - c) How have people contributed to a particular environmental problem?
  - d) All of the above are examples of geographical inquiry.\* [Pg.3]
4. Geography as a discipline links the \_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) city; state
  - b) physical sciences; social sciences\* [Pg. 3]
  - c) study of biology; study of sociology
  - d) people; government
5. Lines of longitude are also known as:
  - a) meridians.\* [Pg. 4]
  - b) parallels.
  - c) poles.
  - d) positional lines.
6. Which of the following refers to the relationship between the distances shown on the map and the actual distances on Earth's surface?
  - a) scale\* [Pg.4]

- b) spatial analysis
- c) cartography
- d) regional geography

7. Which of the following terms refers to the study of how people, objects, or ideas are, or are not, related to one another across space?

- a) regional geography
- b) physical geography
- c) cartography
- d) spatial analysis\* [Pg. 2]

8. Which of the following terms refers to the making of maps?

- a) scale
- b) spatial analysis
- c) cartography\* [Pg. 2]
- d) regional geography

9. The prime meridian runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through:

- a) New York City, USA.
- b) Berlin, Germany.
- c) London, England.
- d) Greenwich, England.\* [Pg. 4]

10. Through which ocean does the longitude line at 180° run?

- a) Atlantic
- b) Pacific\* [Pg. 5]
- c) Indian
- d) Arctic

11. The globe is divided into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the:

- a) International Date Line.
- b) equator.\* [Pg. 5]
- c) Tropic of Cancer.
- d) Tropic of Capricorn.

12. Cartographers solve the problem of showing the spherical Earth on a flat piece of paper by using:

- a) lines of latitude.
- b) projections.\* [Pg. 5]

- c) globes instead of flat maps.
- d) degrees, minutes, and seconds.

13. To fit the spherical Earth onto a flat map, a Mercator projection:

- a) flattens the Earth like an orange peel.
- b) shows lines of longitude curving up toward the poles.
- c) stretches out the poles, depicting them with lines equal to the length of the equator.\* [Pg. 5]
- d) perfectly represents the shapes of landmasses.

14. All of the following describe GISc EXCEPT:

- a) GISc is so highly specialized it's often criticized for having limited applicability to other disciplines.\*[Pg. 5]
- b) GISc has been adopted as a tool by both corporations and government entities.
- c) GISc refers to the body of science that supports spatial analysis technologies and tools such as GIS (geographic information systems).

15. Which of the following terms refers to the unit of Earth's surface that contains distinct patterns of physical features or of human activities?

- a) place
- b) space
- c) region\* [Pg. 9]
- d) scale

16. In defining a region, geographers might take into account all of the following factors EXCEPT:

- a) political boundaries.
- b) physical characteristics.
- c) cultural characteristics.
- d) literary history.\* [Pg. 11]

*Short-Answer*

17. The study of how people, objects, or ideas are related to one another across space is called:

Answer: spatial analysis. [Pg. 2]

18. The making of maps is called:

Answer: cartography. [Pg. 2]

19. The calendar day officially begins when midnight falls at the:

Answer: International Date Line. [Pg. 5]

20. The different ways of modeling the spherical shape of the Earth on flat paper are called:

Answer: map projections. [Pg. 5]

21. What concept is used to identify an area of Earth's surface that contains distinct patterns of human or physical activity or features?

Answer: region [Pg. 9]

### *True-False*

22. Lines of longitude on a map run from pole to pole.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 4]

23. Lines of longitude are also known as meridians.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 4]

24. Lines of longitude are also known as parallels.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 4]

25. Spatial analysis is the art and science of making maps.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 2]

26. Lines of longitude (also called meridians) run from pole to pole; lines of latitude (also called parallels) run parallel to the equator.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 4]

27. All projections entail some distortion.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 5]

28. Lines of latitude run around Earth parallel to the equator.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 4]

29. Lines of latitude are also known as meridians.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 4]

30. Lines of latitude are also known as parallels.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 4]

31. In a Robinson projection, the shapes of landmasses are slightly distorted.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 5]

32. A map is by definition an unbiased view of the world.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 5]

33. Most regions, as defined by geographers, have well-defined boundaries.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 9]

34. In the textbook, the argument is made that the boundaries between regions are rarely, if ever, distinct and certain.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 9]

35. Geographers like to use “region” as a conceptual model because it offers a reasonable way to divide the world into manageable parts.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 11]

36. When using the phrase “scale of analysis,” geographers are always referring to the relative size of an area.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 12]

37. Most world regions are defined by the same set of indicators.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 9]

### *Matching*

38. GISc [a] [Pg.5]

39. physical geography [d] [Pg. 3]

40. human geography [c] [Pg.3]

41. cartography [b] [Pg.2]

- a) spatial analysis technologies
- b) maps
- c) human impacts on the physical environment
- d) Earth's physical processes

- 42. the space where an individual lives or works [c] [Pg. 11]
- 43. the entire world as a single unified area [e] [Pg. 11]
- 44. unit containing distinct patterns of physical features or human development [b] [Pg. 9]
- 45. encompassing the regions of the world [d] [Pg. 11]
- 46. arrangement of phenomena across Earth's surface [a] [Pg. 3]

- a) spatial distribution
- b) region
- c) local scale
- d) world regional scale
- e) global scale

### *Essay*

- 47. Briefly define *region* and discuss one problem posed by the use of the concept. [Pg. 9]

### *Answer:*

The region is a unit of Earth's surface defined by a distinct pattern of physical features or human development. One problem with the use of this concept is that different regions are defined by different sets of characteristics, making it difficult to compare any region with another. Furthermore, it is conceivable that parts of one region may be parts of others. This leads to a second problem. Boundaries between regions are quite fuzzy and always debatable. One does not experience the difference between two regions by simply crossing a conceived boundary. It is a difference that likely occurs gradually over space, making regions appear as if they overlap or that there are gaps between them.

## **POPULATION**

### *Multiple-Choice*

- 48. The study of the growth and decline of the numbers of people on Earth, their distribution across Earth's surface, age and sex distributions, and migration patterns is the study of:

- a) population.\* [Pg. 12]

- b) demographics.
- c) statistics.
- d) world regional geography.

49. Between 1945 and 2009, Earth's population:

- a) roughly doubled.
- b) roughly tripled.\* [Pg. 12]
- c) remained mostly constant.
- d) decreased dramatically.

50. Death rates remained high for most of human history for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

- a) hygienic waste and sewage systems.\* [Pg. 12]
- b) fluctuating food availability.
- c) disease.
- d) natural disasters and hazards.

51. In 2009, Earth's population was approximately:

- a) 1.7 billion.
- b) 5.5 billion.
- c) 7 billion.\* [Pg. 12]
- d) 7.8 billion.

52. Several African countries are experiencing sharply lowered life expectancies due to:

- a) tuberculosis.
- b) malaria.
- c) dengue fever.
- d) HIV/AIDS.\* [Pg. 13]

53. In some of the countries of Central Europe, the population is aging and declining due to:

- a) migration to other nations.
- b) low birth and death rates.\* [Pg. 13]
- c) HIV/AIDS.
- d) a large increase in the number of unmarried persons.

54. Most of Earth's population lives between \_\_\_ latitude and \_\_\_ latitude.

- a) 20°N; 60°N\* [Pg. 13]
- b) 30°N; 50°N

- c) 20°S; 60°N
- d) 15°S; 80°N

55. Which of the following relationships is accounted for in the rate of natural increase?

- a) birth rates and death rates in a given population\* [Pg. 13]
- b) immigrants and emigrants to and from a given population
- c) death of infants per 1000 born
- d) newborn infants and migrants added to a population in a given year

56. Which of the following is reflected in a population pyramid that narrows toward the top?

- a) Most people in that population are very young.
- b) Most people in that population die before they reach old age.\* [Pg. 14]
- c) Most people in that population are in middle age.
- d) Most infants in that population die before they reach adulthood.

57. Suppose that a country has a birth rate of 31 per 1000, and a death rate of 4 per 1000. This country's rate of natural increase is:

- a) 12%.
- b) 26%.
- c) 1.2%.
- d) 2.7%.\* [Pg. 13]

58. Suppose that Country A has a TFR of 4.5 and Country B has a TFR of 1.3. Which statement best summarizes the population trend in these countries?

- a) There is a higher birth rate in Country B than in Country A.
- b) More people are migrating from Country A than from Country B.
- c) The rate of natural increase in Country A is higher than in Country B.
- d) More babies are being born in Country A than in Country B.\* [Pg. 13]

59. Suppose that a country's population pyramid is truly pyramid shaped, with a wide band at the bottom and a much narrower band at the top. What is the best description of the population of this country?

- a) There are many more women than men in the country.
- b) There are many more very young people than very old people in the country.\* [Pg. 14]
- c) The country's total fertility rate is probably about 1.5.
- d) The country is experiencing a low rate of migration.

60. Which of the following measures indicates the total value of all goods and services recognized as produced in a country during a given year?

- a) Human Development Index
- b) gross national income\* [Pg. 15]
- c) World Trade Income
- d) Economic Growth Index

61. Which is NOT a possible explanation for gender imbalance in a population pyramid?

- a) Females are genetically more likely to occur.\* [Pg. 15]
- b) In most wars, more males are killed than females.
- c) In developed countries, females live 5 years longer than males.
- d) In countries with a cultural preference for males, females do not receive sufficient nutrition or health care.

62. Which of the following typically occurs with the shift from a subsistence to a cash economy?

- a) Education becomes less important to one's income-earning potential.
- b) Birth rates increase because parents can support more children.
- c) Young children become an economic drain on the family.\* [Pg. 17]
- d) Children are increasingly depended on to provide care for the elderly.

63. A country is undergoing a demographic transition. This mean that the country:

- a) is moving to a greater population imbalance between men and women.
- b) is moving from a pre-literate society to a literate society.
- c) is moving from high birth and death rates to much lower birth and death rates.\* [Pg. 16]
- d) is experiencing major population loss as a result of migration.

64. A country is moving from a subsistence economy to a cash economy. This movement is most likely accompanied by all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a) greater need for skilled workers.
- b) a better health-care system.
- c) lower birth rates.
- d) lower costs of education.\* [Pg. 17]

*Short-Answer*

65. In 2011, Earth's population was approximately how many billions of people?

Answer: 7 [Pg. 12]

66. What was the approximate human population on Earth in 2011?

Answer: 7 billion [Pg. 12]

67. What measure accounts for the relationship between births and deaths during a year in a given population?

Answer: rate of natural increase or growth rate [Pg. 13]

68. The relationship between the birth rate and the death rate, without regard to the effects of migration, is known as the:

Answer: rate of natural increase (RNI). [Pg. 13]

69. The rate of natural increase is also known as the:

Answer: growth rate. [Pg. 13]

70. The term used to describe the average number of children a woman in a country is likely to have during her reproductive years is:

Answer: total fertility rate (TFR). [Pg. 13]

71. A graph that depicts a country's age and sex structures is called a:

Answer: population pyramid. [Pg. 14]

72. A common measure of a country's economic output, defined as the total production of goods and services in a country divided by the country's population, is known as:

Answer: gross national income (GNI) per capita. [Pg. 19]

73. Demographers use population pyramids to analyze what two structures of a given population?

Answer: the age and sex structures [Pg. 14]

74. What is one possible explanation for imbalances in gender worldwide?

Answer: the preference for male children [Pg. 15]

75. How does the rate of reproduction change in a population that goes through the demographic transition?

Answer: It declines. [Pg. 16]

*True-False*

76. Overall, as of 2011, the rate of population growth is slowing globally.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 12]

77. Nearly 90percentof Earth's population lives north of the equator.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 13]

78. In general, people tend to live where resources such as food and water are available.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 13]

79. A country has a growth rate of zero when its birth rate and death rate are equal.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 13]

80. The rate of natural increase measures the growth of a population including in-migration and out-migration figures.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 13]

81. As education rates for women increase, total fertility rates tend to decrease.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 13]

82. As education rates for women increase, total fertility rates also tend to increase.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 13]

83. The population pyramid for a population that is getting younger would be wider at the bottom than at the top.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 14]

84. The normal ratio worldwide is about 95 females born for every 100 males.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 15]

85. Regions with slow population growth tend to be more affluent.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 15]

86. The shift from high reproductive rates to low reproductive rates in a country's population is known as the demographic transition.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 16]

87. The birth rates in societies that have experienced a shift from a subsistence-based to cash-based economy tend to rise because couples in the latter economy are able to generate sufficient wealth to support more children.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 17]

88. Subsistence economies are more likely to have good health care than cash economies.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 17]

### *Essay*

89. Explain why couples living in subsistence agriculture-based societies, despite being cash poor, often choose to have several children. [Pg. 15-16]

Answer:

In such societies where most work is done by hand, the births of additional children mean more potential labor. Children also contribute to the well-being of the family by supporting and providing care for their aging parents and other elderly relatives, in other words, a type of social security that is otherwise not available to the elderly.

## **GENDER**

### *Multiple-Choice*

90. \_\_\_\_ refers to the biological category of male or female, while \_\_\_\_ refers to the differences between the sexes as defined by a particular social group.

- a) Gender; sex
- b) Sex; gender\* [Pg. 17]
- c) Sex; discrimination
- d) Gender; sex roles

91. In nearly all societies, families prefer boys over girls. This is true for all of the following reasons EXCEPT boys:

- a) are easier to raise and considered more easy-going.\* [Pg. 17]
- b) will have greater earning capacity as adults.
- c) will perpetuate the family name.
- d) will have more social power as adults.

92. An unintended effect of a society's preference for boys over girls can be:

- a) fewer artists in the society.
- b) a loss of family traditions.
- c) a weakened educational system.
- d) a shortage of marriageable women.\* [Pg. 17]

93. The leading cause of death among girls between the ages of 15–19 worldwide is:

- a) food poisoning.
- b) lack of drinking water.
- c) pregnancy.\* [Pg. 17]
- d) heart disease.

94. The “double day” refers to a situation in which:

- a) people work a full-time job, then “moonlight” at a part-time job.
- b) men work longer hours to impress the boss/management.
- c) young people go to school and then work part-time at night.
- d) women work a day job but retain their household duties.\* [Pg. 18]

95. In a country with traditional gender roles, men are more likely to serve as \_\_\_\_\_ while women serve as \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) government leaders; farmers
- b) executives; homemakers\* [Pg. 17]
- c) farmers; hunters
- d) caregivers; farmers

96. Which of the following best describes the gender hypothesis?

- a) Women who give birth at a young age make better grandmothers than women who give birth later in life.
- b) Women who have grandmothers in the home are more successful at childrearing.
- c) Children raised by their grandmother are more likely to receive higher levels of education.
- d) Midlife menopause provides an evolutionary advantage by giving women no longer able to bare children time and energy to help succeeding generations thrive.\*[Pg. 18]

97. Which of the following is NOT a positive “ripple effect” of developing countries investing more resources in the education of females?

- a) Educated women are more likely to migrate to another country.\* [Pg. 19]
- b) The children of educated women are more likely to finish secondary school.
- c) The children of educated women are healthier.
- d) Educated women have fewer children, which helps the family financially.

*Short-Answer*

98. The notion that menopause in midlife gives women the time, energy, and freedom to help succeeding generations thrive is known as the:

Answer: grandmother hypothesis. [Pg. 18]

99. In most societies across the globe, what gender group is usually expected to fulfill public roles from governmental officials to animal herders?

Answer: males [Pg. 17]

*True-False*

100. Gender roles that designate females as second-class citizens are rare in societies outside of North America.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 17]

101. Sex refers to the biological category of male or female, while gender indicates how a particular social group defines the differences between the sexes.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 17]

102. On average, males start work at a younger age than females and work longer hours than females.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 18]

103. In most societies for most of history, men have been expected to play public roles and women have been expected to play private roles.

ANSWER: TRUE [Pg. 17]

*Essay*

104. Discuss how the gender roles that persist in societies across the globe have affected women's access to education and wealth (income). [Pg.17-18]

Answer:

Although there are differences in degree, in societies throughout the world women are seen as inferior to, and servants of, men. This has translated into a general expectation that men will fulfill public roles, such as corporate executives, lawyers, politicians, or civil servants, and that women will fulfill private roles, such as household management, child and elderly care, meal preparation, and some local errands. Confined to such private roles, females have little access to education and paid employment, or wealth.

## DEVELOPMENT

### *Multiple-Choice*

105. Which of the following is NOT an extractive resource?

- a) mineral ores
- b) timber
- c) plants
- d) automobiles\* [Pg. 19]

106. All of the following are sectors of the economy EXCEPT for:

- a) extraction.
- b) industrial production.
- c) education.\* [Pg. 19]
- d) services.

107. Developing nations are usually characterized by \_\_\_\_\_ economies, while developed nations are usually characterized by the presence of \_\_\_\_\_ industries.

- a) agricultural; service\* [Pg. 19]
- b) industrial; service
- c) service; agricultural
- d) industrial; knowledge-based

108. Development may decrease human well-being by:

- a) increasing personal income.
- b) having negative effects on the environment.\* [Pg. 22]
- c) causing increased migration.

d) leading to higher rates of infant mortality.

109. Which of the following is NOT an example of a human resource?

- a) a body of knowledge
- b) brainpower and analytical thinking
- c) skills such as building and design
- d) steel\* [Pg. 19]

110. In which sector of the economy is agriculture?

- a) extraction\* [Pg. 19]
- b) industrial production
- c) exchange
- d) service

111. Which of the following activities is most likely to occur in the informal economy?

- a) tourism
- b) housework\* [Pg. 20]
- c) logging
- d) transportation services

112. A disadvantage of using GDP per capita as a measure of economic development is the fact that GDP per capita:

- a) reflects the wages of men only.
- b) does not take into account the number of children in a country.
- c) may hide intense disparities in income.\* [Pg. 20]
- d) is not commonly reported for about half the world's nations.

113. The amount that a local currency equivalent of U.S.\$1 will purchase in a given country is a measure of:

- a) purchasing power parity.\* [Pg. 20]
- b) GDP per capita.
- c) the consumer price index.
- d) the size of the informal economy.

114. Which of the following is an example of a transaction taking place in the informal economy?

- a) a company paying a payroll tax for each employee
- b) a government agency offering a contract to the lowest bidder
- c) a housekeeper who is paid in cash and does not report her income\* [Pg. 20]

d) a small U.S. company outsourcing tech support work to a company in India

115. GDP per capita statistics may underestimate the role of women in the economy because:

- a) GDP measures only men's contribution to the economy.
- b) men are more likely to work "off the books" than women are.
- c) GDP does not take into account the earnings of immigrants.
- d) much of women's work is unpaid or takes place in the informal economy.\* [Pg. 20]

116. Which of the following is not part of the United Nations' calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI)?

- a) income adjusted to purchasing power parity
- b) life expectancy at birth
- c) percentage of GDP per capita spent on health care\* [Pg. 20]
- d) educational attainment of the population

117. Which world region ranks overall lowest in GDP per capita?

- a) Middle and South America
- b) Sub-Saharan Africa\* [Pg. 22]
- c) South Asia
- d) Oceania

118. The efforts to improve present living standards in ways that will not jeopardize future generations fall under the general heading of:

- a) sustainable development. [Pg. 22]
- b) economic development.
- c) world regional geography.
- d) human geography.

119. The question most commonly asked by political ecologists is:

- a) What is the best form of government for this particular country?
- b) How can the voting systems of this particular nation be improved?
- c) Who benefits most from economic development projects?\* [Pg. 22]
- d) How can a nation increase its GDP per capita through educational initiatives?

120. Which of the following conveys the meaning of the term *sustainable development*?

- a) the ability to generate ways of increasing economic growth that can be maintained in the future

- b) the establishment of free markets through which each person has the ability to improve his or her life
- c) the endeavor to improve economic practices that provide only sporadic growth and wealth to individuals
- d) the effort to improve present standards of living without jeopardizing those of future generations\* [Pg. 22]

121. Which of the following is NOT among the problems that arise from the use of gross domestic product (GDP) as a measure of societal and human well-being?

- a) It overemphasizes social aspects of well-being at the expense of economic aspects.\* [Pg. 20]
- b) It does not reflect the distribution of wealth in a given population.
- c) It does not account for differences in purchasing power across the world.
- d) It does not include the goods and services produced in the informal economy.

### *Short-Answer*

122. The process by which a society moves from extraction (mining and agriculture) through industrial production and services (including knowledge production) is known as:

Answer: development. [Pg. 19]

123. A synonym for an underdeveloped nation is a \_\_\_\_\_ nation.

Answer: developing [Pg. 19]

124. What type of resources are utilized by mining and agricultural practices?

Answer: extractive resources [Pg. 19]

125. Production of goods and services that is not officially recognized and is, therefore, not subject to taxation is said to occur in the \_\_\_\_\_ economy.

Answer: informal [Pg. 20]

126. What is the name for the measure of activity in a country's formal economy?

Answer: gross domestic product (GDP) [Pg. 20]

127. What does power purchasing parity (PPP) account for that GDP per capita does not?

Answer: the cost of living in the region being measured [Pg. 20]

128. Identify one problem with gross domestic product (GDP) as a measure of well-being.

Answer: (1) It can hide the distribution of wealth among the people in a given country; (2) it does not account for differences in purchasing power across the globe; (3) it measures activity that occurs only in the formal economy; and (4) it ignores other noneconomic aspects of development. [Pg. 20]

129. What popular measure of well-being accounts for the value of all goods and services produced in a country in a given year?

Answer: gross domestic product (GDP) [Pg. 19]

130. Measures of \_\_\_\_\_ offer a broader definition of development that goes beyond mere economic numbers to consider the components of a healthy and socially rewarding standard of living in a safe environment.

Answer: human well-being [Pg. 20]

131. The United Nations defines \_\_\_\_\_ as the effort to improve present living standards in ways that will not jeopardize those of future generations.

Answer: sustainable development [Pg. 22]

132. The geographers who study the interactions among development, politics, human well-being, and the environment are known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: political ecologists [Pg. 22]

133. What term describes the process of improving present standards of living without threatening those of future generations?

Answer: sustainable development [Pg. 22]

### *True-False*

134. As a society shifts from extractive activities to industrial and service activities, material standards of living tend to rise.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 19]

135. Development is synonymous with an increase in people's well-being.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 20]

136. Extractive resources include brainpower and skills.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 19]

137. Production that occurs in the informal sector does not contribute to the tax revenues of governments.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 20]

138. Suppose a Burger King Whopper costs \$3.54 in the United States. The Norwegian unit of currency is called the krona. If we estimate the cost of a Whopper in Norway at \$3.54, we have used the concept of purchasing power parity to make the comparison.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 20]

139. Suppose a Burger King Whopper costs \$3.54 in the United States. The Norwegian unit of currency is called the krona. If we estimate the cost of a Whopper in Norway at \$3.54, we have used the concept of GDP per capita to make the comparison.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 20]

140. GDP per capita statistics take "off the books" and unpaid labor into account.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 20]

141. GDP per capita statistics take only work performed in the formal economy into account.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 20]

142. The informal economy is insignificant in comparison to the formal economy, and may be safely ignored.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 20]

143. The United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) considers education and life expectancy in addition to income in determining the social well-being of a particular population.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 20]

144. A nation's GDP per capita reveals how quickly it is consuming its natural resources.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 20]

145. Ecological footprint is a method for estimating how much biologically productive land and sea are required to sustain a person.

Answer: TRUE [Pg.22]

146. Sustainable development is defined as the idea that improvements in present standards of living must not be made at the expense of future populations.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 22]

## FOOD

### *Multiple-Choice*

147. The development of food production has undergone a series of changes, starting with hunting and gathering; moving through labor-intensive, small-scale agriculture; and moving on to \_\_\_\_\_ and organic farming in the present day.

- a) large-scale commercial agriculture\* [Pg. 23]
- b) family farms
- c) a stronger emphasis on meat and animal husbandry
- d) crop rotation

148. Food security can be diminished by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) natural disasters.
- b) biotechnology and food engineering.\* [Pg. 24-26]
- c) economic disruptions.
- d) overproduction in rich countries.

149. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the green revolution?

- a) genetically engineered seeds
- b) large, sophisticated farming machinery
- c) an emphasis on organic farming\* [Pg. 26]

d) large tracts of land

150. The number of people a given place can support sustainably is its:

- a) carrying capacity.\* [Pg. 26]
- b) sustainability index.
- c) food security.
- d) economic development index.

151. The 2007 spike in world corn prices was brought about by:

- a) a switch from corn production to wheat production.
- b) the increase in global prices of oil.
- c) speculation in alternative energy sources.\* [Pg. 24]
- d) decreased demand for corn as a food staple.

152. What is the term for farming that meets human needs without degrading or depleting the environment?

- a) industrial agriculture
- b) plantation agriculture
- c) corporate agriculture
- d) sustainable agriculture\* [Pg. 27]

153. At the global level, which of the following best explains the fact that around one-fifth of the world's human population subsists on insufficient and inadequate diets?

- a) Extra food is produced but does not often get to those who need it.\* [Pg. 27]
- b) Rapid population growth has outstripped increases in world food production.
- c) Environmental degradation has curtailed increases in world food production.
- d) World food production is insufficient due to the inefficiencies of socialism.

154. Soil erosion is caused by all of the following factors, EXCEPT:

- a) overgrazing.
- b) genetic modification of seeds.\* [Pg. 26]
- c) deforestation.
- d) overuse of agricultural chemicals.

155. There is concern regarding the use of GM crops because all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) GM crops could cause catastrophic crop failure.
- b) GM seeds are much more expensive than traditional seed.
- c) GM crops could cause unintended ecological damage.

d) GM seeds are widely used in Europe.\*[Pg. 27]

*Short-Answer*

156. The \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the rise of modern agriculture based on large tracts of land, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and genetically engineered seeds.

Answer: green revolution [Pg. 26]

157. Farming that meets human needs without harming the environment or depleting water and soil resources is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: sustainable agriculture [Pg. 27]

158. The splicing together of genes from widely divergent crops to achieve particular characteristics like drought resistance of high fruit yields is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: genetic modification (GM) [Pg. 27]

*True-False*

159. It is estimated that the current global food production system, producing at current rates, is adequate to support population projections for 2050.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 27]

*Essay*

160. Explain how the food security crisis began in 2007 and how the events of 2008–2009 increased food prices across the globe. What were the effects of these events on developing countries?

Answer: A crisis in food security began to develop in 2007 when there was a spike in world corn prices brought about by speculators in alternative energy. Thinking that corn would be an ideal raw material to make ethanol, they invested heavily in corn. As a result global corn prices rose beyond the reach of those who depended on corn as a dietary staple. Then, the sharp price rise in oil in 2008 and the recession of 2008–2009 added about 17 percent to the cost of basic foods globally. When oil prices rise, all foods produced and transported with machines get more expensive. The global recession, started by rising oil prices but exacerbated by the global credit bubble, contributed to food shortages for the poor mostly because lost jobs meant

remittances from migrant workers stopped; families no longer had money with which to buy food. These episodes all called into question food security and the sustainability of current food production systems. In the developing countries family economies were so ruined that they stopped sending children to school, sold important assets, and went without food to the detriment of long-term health. UN statistics, such as those related to the Millennium Development Goals show real reversals of progress in human well-being in 2007–2008. [Pg. 28]

161. Agriculture made possible the amassing of surplus stores of food for lean times. It also had several negative consequences. Briefly discuss these consequences. [Pg. 23-24]

Answer: As groups turned to raising animals and plants for their own use or for trade, more labor was needed. Populations expanded to meet this need and as more resources were used to produce food, natural habitats were destroyed, and hunting and gathering were gradually abandoned. Through the study of human remains, archaeologists have learned of a previously unrecognized consequence of the development of agriculture. At some times and in some places, the nutritional quality of human diets may actually have declined as people stopped eating diverse wild plants and animals and began to eat primarily one or two species of domesticated plants and, perhaps, less meat. Another consequence was that the storage of food surpluses not only made it possible to trade food, as we have mentioned, but also made it possible for people to live together in larger concentrations, which then facilitated the spread of disease. Moreover, land clearing increased erosion and vulnerability to drought and other natural disasters that could wipe out an entire harvest. Thus, as ever-larger populations depended solely on cultivated food crops, episodic famine actually became more common.

## URBANIZATION

### *Multiple-Choice*

162. What percentage of Earth's population now lives in cities?

- a) 10 percent
- b) 25 percent
- c) 50 percent\* [Pg. 27]
- d. 65 percent

163. The push/pull phenomenon of urbanization pushes people out of \_\_\_\_\_ and pulls them into \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) rural areas; cities\* [Pg. 27]

- b) farms; manufacturing
- c) singlehood; parenthood
- d) one country; a different country

164. All of the following are synonyms for shantytowns EXCEPT:

- a) hutments.
- b) favelas.
- c) barrios.
- d) peripheries.\* [Pg. 28]

165. In a large city, wealthy residents are most likely to live in:

- a) the outskirts.
- b) the industrial district.
- c) the waterfront.
- d) the core.\* [Pg. 28]

166. All of the following are characteristics of shantytowns, EXCEPT:

- a) they are built from any available materials.
- b) they are found at the core of a city.\* [Pg. 28]
- c) they usually lack utilities.
- d) educational opportunities are few.

167. The best term to describe life in a favela would be:

- a) crowded.\* [Pg. 28]
- b) affluent.
- c) peaceful.
- d) convenient.

168. All of the following cities are home to the “new” middle class of educated urban residents, EXCEPT for:

- a) Cape Town, South Africa.
- b) Mumbai, India.
- c) Shanghai, China.
- d) Mexico City, Mexico.\* [Pg. 28]

### *Short-Answer*

169. Two synonyms for shantytown are \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: slum, barrio, favela, hutment, ghetto, tent village [Pg. 28]

### *True-False*

170. The wealthiest area of a city tends to be the oldest part of the city.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 28]

171. Poor migrants to cities usually find themselves living in a favela or tent village.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 27]

172. Over a billion people worldwide live in urban slums.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 28]

### *Essay*

173. Describe how shantytowns arise and how they are different from the city core. Briefly describe how people in shantytowns live.

Answer: The most rapidly growing cities are in developing countries in Middle and South America, Africa, and in many parts of Asia. Because of the large numbers and poverty of the newcomers, these cities have not been able to provide the necessary housing and services for healthy living. The result is a particular settlement pattern that is indicative both of the rapid growth and of the disparity of wealth among urban dwellers. Typically, a city sprawls out from a small affluent core, often the oldest part, where there are upscale businesses, fine old buildings, banks, shopping centers, and the upper-class residences of several thousand people. Surrounding these elite landscapes are millions of poor living in vast stretches of slums (also called barrios, favelas, hutments, shanty towns, ghettos, tent villages) that are built out of any materials the residents can commandeer: cardboard, corrugated metal, masonry, scraps of wood, and plastic. There are no building codes, no organized provision of utilities (electricity may be pirated from the municipal grid), no plumbing and sewers, or clean water, far too few schools, and only informal nonscheduled transport services. People may be sleeping on the street just a few blocks from soaring modern skyscrapers. In these circumstances, millions struggle through everyday life to provide for themselves and their families. Violent gangs of young men may assert control in some such settlements, yet remarkably, in many there are examples of self-initiated community development efforts. In some instances even recently arrived migrants have successfully lobbied local governments for social support services, such as job training, day care centers, and medical care. [Pg. 28]

## GLOBALIZATION

### *Multiple-Choice*

174. An early example of globalization: In the British Caribbean colonies, slaves from \_\_\_\_\_ wore garments made of cloth woven in \_\_\_\_\_ from cotton grown in \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) Madagascar; India; the United States
- b) the American South; the American North; India
- c) Africa; England; India\* [Pg. 31]
- d) Africa; Ireland; the United States

175. The key players in the global economy today are:

- a) developing nations.
- b) multinational corporations.\* [Pg. 31]
- c) countries once a part of the Soviet Union.
- d) the European Union and Russia.

176. What is the key goal of multinational corporations?

- a) the development of world trade
- b) environmental protection
- c) increased employment in host countries
- d) profit\* [Pg. 31]

177. What institution initiated the expansion of long-distance trade?

- a) colonial system\* [Pg. 30]
- b) transnational corporations
- c) free trade blocs
- d) investment banks

178. Which of the following is true concerning multinational corporations?

- a) They replace free trade blocs as the key institution in the development of the global economy.
- b) They design systems that utilize highly skilled, highly paid labor resources.
- c) They possess the ability to influence the political affairs in countries where they operate.\* [Pg. 31]
- d) They expand trade among cities within country borders while blocking international trade across borders.

179. What mechanisms have national governments used to protect their economies and industries from foreign competition?

- a) tariffs and import quotas\* [Pg. 32]
- b) free trade blocs
- c) increasing the value of their currency
- d) antitrust laws

180. Which of the following statements would a free trade advocate make?

- a) Strict import quotas decrease the variety of choices for consumers.\* [Pg. 32]
- b) Higher tariffs encourage more efficient production processes.
- c) Higher tariffs encourage the production of higher-quality goods.
- d) Import quotas lower the prices consumers must pay for goods.

181. Which of the following organizations is a regional trade bloc?

- a) United Nations (UN)
- b) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- c) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
- d) Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)\* [Pg. 32]

182. The term \_\_\_\_\_ refers to the unrestricted international exchange of goods, services, and capital.

- a) gross domestic product
- b) food security
- c) globalization
- d) free trade\* [Pg. 32]

183. Governments seek to protect their industries from foreign competition through all of the following policies EXCEPT:

- a) tariffs.
- b) trade restrictions.
- c) import quotas.
- d) free trade agreements.\* [Pg. 32]

184. The key goal of an import quota is to:

- a) protect domestic industries from foreign competition.\* [Pg. 32]
- b) stimulate free trade.
- c) encourage the development of favelas.
- d) tax imported goods.

185. Which of the following is NOT a regional trade bloc?

- a) League of Nations\* [Pg. 32]
- b) Mercosur
- c) ASEAN
- d) the European Union

186. Arguments in favor of free trade include all of the following except free trade:

- a) lowers prices.
- b) gives consumers more options.
- c) provides job opportunities.
- d) benefits developing nations more than developed nations.\* [Pg. 32]

187. The mission of the World Trade Organization is to:

- a) establish ground rules for international trade and lower trade barriers.\* [Pg. 32]
- b) work with the United Nations to bring trade to developing nations.
- c) increase import quotas while lowering tariffs.
- d) develop a trading bloc to rival the European Union.

188. All of the following make loans to countries that need money to pay for economic development projects, EXCEPT:

- a) Mercosur.\* [Pg. 32]
- b) International Monetary Fund.
- c) World Bank.
- d) International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

189. Arguments against free trade include all of the following EXCEPT free trade:

- a) leads to job loss in more developed countries.
- b) causes greater migration from wealthy countries to developing countries.\* [Pg. 33]
- c) leads to an increase in global wealth disparity.
- d) causes companies to manufacture products in countries without environmental regulations in order to lower costs.

190. Which of the following is NOT a result of fair trade policies?

- a) elimination of profits for intermediaries/middlemen
- b) improved working conditions for laborers
- c) increased investor profits\* [Pg. 33]
- d) living wages for workers

*Short-Answer*

191. What is the name for companies that operate across international boundaries and are influential in the political and economic affairs of the countries in which they operate?

Answer: multinational corporations [Pg. 33]

192. Name two mechanisms cited in the textbook that nations use to protect their economies against foreign competition.

Answer: tariffs and import quotas [Pg. 32]

193. What term is used to describe an association of neighboring countries based on a free trade agreement, such as ASEAN in Southeast Asia?

Answer: regional trade bloc [Pg. 32]

194. As cited in the textbook, name a regional trade bloc that exists today.

Answer: NAFTA, EU, ASEAN [Pg. 32]

195. Taxes imposed on imported goods are called \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: tariffs [Pg. 32]

196. \_\_\_\_\_ set limits on the amount of a given good that may be imported over a set period of time.

Answer: Import quotas [Pg. 32]

197. The Southern Common Market is also known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Mercosur [Pg. 32]

198. In response to the criticisms of SAPs, the World Bank and the IMF have replaced SAPs with \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: poverty reduction strategy papers, or PRSPs [Pg. 33]

199. An alternative to free trade, \_\_\_\_\_ seeks to provide a fair price to producers and to uphold environmental and safety standards in the workplace.

Answer: fair trade [Pg. 33]

200. What is the term for wages that support a minimum healthy life?

Answer: living wages [Pg. 33]

*True-False*

201. The recession of 2008 made the world more aware of many interregional linkages.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 30]

202. Globalization is a new (twentieth and twenty-first century) phenomenon.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 30]

203. ASEAN stands for Association of Southeast American Nations.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 32]

204. The European Union is an example of a regional free trade bloc.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 32]

205. Prices of fair trade goods are usually lower than the prices of free trade goods.

Answer: FALSE [pg. 33]

206. Prices of fair trade goods are usually higher than the prices of free trade goods.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 33]

*Essay*

207. Define a structural adjustment policy (SAP), and discuss the controversies surrounding SAPs. How do PRSPs attempt to correct some of the criticisms of SAPs?

Answer: A main global institution supporting free trade is the World Trade Organization (WTO), whose stated mission is to lower trade barriers and establish ground rules for international trade. Related institutions like the World Bank (officially named the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) both make loans to countries that need money to pay for economic development projects. Before approving a loan, the World Bank or the IMF may require a borrowing country to reduce and eventually remove tariffs and import quotas. These requirements are part of larger structural adjustment policies (SAPs) that the IMF imposes on countries seeking loans, such as the requirement to close government enterprises and to reduce government

services, mostly to the detriment of the poor. SAPs have become highly influential and controversial in virtually every region of world.

Those opposed to free trade and the SAPs that promote it argue that a less-regulated global economy can lead to rapid cycles of growth and decline that only increase global wealth disparity and can wreak havoc on smaller national economies (Figure 1.24). Labor unions point out that as corporations relocate factories and services to poorer countries where wages are lower, jobs are lost in richer countries. In the poorer countries, multinational corporations often work with governments to prevent workers from organizing labor unions that could bargain for living wages, that is, wages that support a minimum healthy life. Environmentalists argue that in newly industrializing countries, which often lack effective environmental protection laws, multinational corporations tend to use highly polluting and unsafe production methods to lower costs. Many fear that a “race to the bottom” in wages, working conditions, government services, and environmental quality is underway as countries compete for profits and potential investors.

In response to the now widely recognized failures of SAPs, and the over emphasis on the power of markets to guide development, the IMF and the World Bank replaced SAPs with “Poverty Reduction Strategy Papers,” or PRSPs. Each needy country works with World Bank and IMF personnel to design a broad-based plan for both economic growth and poverty reduction. PRSPs still push market-based solutions and aim at the reduction of the role of government in the economy and are highly bureaucratic, but they do focus on poverty reduction rather than just “development,” per se. They also promote broader participation in civil society and include the possibility that all or some of a country’s debt be “forgiven” (paid off by the IMF and the World Bank), thus alleviating one of the worst side effects—bankrupting debt—that stopped progress in the poorest countries. [Pg. 33]

### *Additional Essay*

208. While free trade and globalization of economies is expanding to include more countries throughout the world, explain at least two key points that opponents to this type of trade have raised. [Pg. 33]

## **DEMOCRATIZATION**

### *Multiple-Choice*

209. The transition toward political systems guided by competitive elections is called:

- a) globalization.
- b) urbanization.

- c) democratization.\* [Pg. 33]
- d) politicization.

210. As countries become more democratic, individuals gain more rights. These rights typically include all of the following, EXCEPT the right to:

- a) protest government policies.
- b) take action against injustice.
- c) marshal public support for particular programs.
- d) engage in free and unrestricted trade.\* [Pg. 33]

211. Experts agree that certain factors must be present for democratization to flourish. These factors include all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) political dynasties and inherited wealth.\* [Pg. 36]
- b) broad-based prosperity.
- c) an educated population.
- d) the presence of social institutions that encourage a sense of unity and purpose.

212. The opposite of capitalism is:

- a) socialism.
- b) communism.\* [Pg. 36]
- c) democracy.
- d) monarchy.

213. "Ethnic cleansing" is sometimes a euphemism for:

- a) religious dissent.
- b) gender discrimination.
- c) genocide.\* [Pg. 37]
- d) racial conflict.

214. The term used to describe a nation's right to conduct its internal affairs as it sees fit, without interference from outside, is:

- a) sovereignty.\* [Pg. 37]
- b) manifest destiny.
- c) geopolitical independence.
- d) self-determination.

215. The United Nations is composed of:

- a) 5 free-trade blocs.
- b) 7 continents.
- c) 192 member countries.\* [Pg. 37]

d) all the nations of North America, South America, and Europe.

216. What term is used to describe the strategies used by a given country that are intended to serve its interests in international relations?

- a) irredentism
- b) gerrymandering
- c) autarky
- d) geopolitics\* [Pg. 36]

217. Which term refers to the concept of self-governance and the ability to control a territory?

- a) sovereignty\* [Pg. 37]
- b) pluralism
- c) nationhood
- d) genocide

218. Which of the following statements about the United Nations is true?

- a) It focuses on the development of socialist-type economies.
- b) It possesses its own standing army that is larger than any other except China's.
- c) Its rulings pertaining to nation-states are not legally binding.\* [Pg. 37]
- d) It consists of all developed countries except those from the former Soviet bloc.

219. The group of 13 NGO's that is the world leader in emergency famine relief is:

- a) OXFAM.\* [Pg. 37]
- b) Rotary International.
- c) Red Crescent.
- d) Doctors without Borders.

*Short-Answer*

220. The opposite of democracy is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: authoritarianism [Pg. 33]

221. The institutions of \_\_\_\_\_ inform and involve the citizenry, create a sense of common purpose for the general good, and divert attention from narrow individualistic concerns.

Answer: civil society [Pg. 36]

222. The strategies that countries use to ensure that their own interests are served in relations with other countries are collectively known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: geopolitics [Pg. 36]

223. The term commonly used to describe the period from 1946 until the early 1990s when the United States and its western European allies faced off against the USSR and its allies is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Cold War [Pg. 36]

224. The jockeying among countries for territory, resources, or influence is described as what subsection of geography?

Answer: geopolitics [Pg. 36]

225. What term refers to the systematic attempt to kill all members of an ethnic or religious group?

Answer: genocide [Pg. 37]

### *True-False*

226. Geographers do not necessarily advocate for democracy as the “best” system of government.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 34]

227. Better educated people tend to want a stronger voice in how they are governed.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 36]

228. A capitalist system is one based on the private ownership of capital and is driven by the profit motive in a competitive marketplace.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 36]

229. The so-called cold war involving the United States and the Soviet Union provides an example of geopolitics.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 36]

230. The United Nations possesses the world’s largest standing army.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 37]

231. The United Nations has limited legal authority and often can enforce its rulings only through persuasion.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 37]

### *Matching*

Match each nongovernmental organization (NGO) with its mission. [Pg. 37]

- |                                   |                                     |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 232. World Wildlife Fund [d]*     | a) education                        |
| 233. Rotary International [a]*    | b) emergency relief after disasters |
| 234. Doctors Without Borders [c]* | c) medical care                     |
| 235. Red Crescent [b]*            | d) protecting the environment       |

### *Essay*

236. Briefly discuss the three factors most widely agreed upon as necessary for democratization to flourish.

Answer:

- **Broad prosperity:** As countries become wealthier, and as prosperity—that is, access to more than the bare essentials of life—is shared by a broad segment of the population (usually the “middle class”), there is generally a shift toward giving more power to citizens through free elections of leaders. Still widely debated is whether general prosperity must occur before truly stable democracy can be established and if prosperity will necessarily lead to democracy.
- **Education:** Better educated people tend to want a stronger voice in how they are governed. Although democracy has spread to countries with relatively undereducated populations, leaders in such places sometimes become more authoritarian once elected.
- **Civil society:** Institutions that encourage a sense of unity and informed common purpose among the general population are widely seen as supportive of democracy. Such institutions can include academia, unions, political parties, community service organizations such as Rotary and Lions Clubs, the media, nongovernmental organizations (discussed below), human rights organizations and in some cases, religious organizations. [Pg. 36]

**WATER***Multiple-Choice*

237. Water scarcity is the result of all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) population growth.
- b) increased per capita demand for water due to modernization.
- c) inequitable allocation of water.
- d) sustainable farming initiatives.\* [Pg. 37-38]

238. Which of the following types of water resource degradation is NOT commonly linked to urbanization?

- a. pollution from untreated sewage
- b. pollution from flooding
- c. fertilizer and pesticide runoff\* [Pg. 39-40]
- d. mismanaged storm water

239. How much water does the average human require daily to meet basic domestic needs?

- a) 10–15 liters
- b) 20–50 liters\* [Pg. 38]
- c) 50–75 liters
- d) 75–100 liters

240. In which of the countries listed below is the amount highest of virtual water required to produce one ton of corn?

- a) United States
- b) India\* [Pg. 38]
- c) Mexico
- d) the Netherlands

241. In which of the countries listed below is the amount lowest of virtual water required to produce one ton of corn?

- a) United States
- b) India
- c) Mexico
- d) the Netherlands\* [Pg. 38]

242. Which of the following is NOT a direct or indirect component of the calculation of virtual water?

- a) evaporation in growing fields
- b) agricultural and industrial technology
- c) water pollution that occurs in the production process
- d) water used in cooking and other domestic activities\* [Pg. 38]

243. Water is now the third most valuable commodity in the world, after:

- a) oil and electricity.\* [Pg. 38]
- b) diamonds and gold.
- c) corn and wheat.
- d) exchange rates and crop yields.

244. What percentage of the world's population does NOT have access to clean water?

- a) 1/8
- b) 1/6\* [Pg. 38]
- c) 1/4
- d) 1/3

245. The most common way for shantytown dwellers across the globe to get water is through:

- a) household faucet.
- b) streams running on the outskirts of the city.
- c) a communal spigot.\* [Pg. 38]
- d) purified water sent in by global relief agencies.

246. A common disease caused by polluted water is:

- a) malaria.
- b) tuberculosis.
- c) cancer.
- d) cholera.\* [Pg. 40]

### *Short-Answer*

247. The total amount of water that a person uses in a year, directly or indirectly, is called the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: water footprint [Pg. 38]

### *True-False*

248. The volume of water that a person directly uses in a year is called virtual water.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 38]

249. A person's water footprint is the best measure of how much water a person uses, directly or indirectly, in a year.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 38]

250. The more water a person uses in a year, the lower his or her water footprint.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 38]

251. Privatization of water is happening primarily in developed countries.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. ]

252. Privatization of water is quite controversial.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 38]

253. Dirty water now kills more people annually than armed conflict.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 38]

254. Bottled water in the United States is held to high levels of quality by the government.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 39]

255. For most urban shantytown dwellers, coping with limited access to water and sanitation is a persistent challenge.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 38]

256. Polluted or otherwise unsafe drinking water is one of the primary causes of the death of children under age five.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 39]

257. Most shantytowns have at least rudimentary sewage disposal systems.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 39]

258. The bottled water industry in the United States and Canada is worth \$1 billion.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 39]

259. Although many lack access to clean water, this rarely results in illness or death.  
Answer: FALSE [Pg. 38]

## GLOBAL CLIMATE CHANGE

### *Multiple-Choice*

260. The rising levels of greenhouse gases (e.g., carbon dioxide) in the atmosphere are attributable to which of the following?

- a) subsistence agricultural practices
- b) increasing rate of sea water evaporation
- c) large-scale burning of fossil fuels\* [Pg. 40]
- d) global reforestation efforts

261. Which of the following accords with the theory of global warming?

- a) Deforestation reduces the release of carbon dioxide, causing more atmospheric combustion.
- b) The burning of fossil fuels decreases levels of carbon dioxide, preventing natural ionic cooling.
- d) The sun is burning hotter and has increased rates of evaporation, and thus has a reduced rate of global daily cooling.
- d) Levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are increasing and trapping the sun's heat.\* [Pg. 40]

262. The observed higher temperatures of Earth's surface and climates in recent decades usually goes by the name of:

- a) climate change.
- b) global warming.\* [Pg. 40]
- c) greenhouse gases.
- d) ecological footprint.

263. Greenhouse gases include all of the following, EXCEPT:

- a) sodium chloride.\* [Pg. 40]
- b) carbon dioxide.
- c) water vapor.
- d) methane.

264. The loss of trees and forest organisms to deforestation accounts for as much as \_\_\_\_percent of the world's CO<sub>2</sub>.

- a) 10

- b) 30\* [Pg. 42]
- c) 50
- d) 75

265. Which of the following statements about global climate change is INCORRECT?

- a) Human activities that release carbon dioxide and methane contribute to global climate change.
- b) We have made significant strides in reducing CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.\*[Pg. 42]
- c) Glacial melting, sea level rise, and flooding are all associated with global climate change.
- d) Global warming can increase droughts in certain regions.

266. Which of the following countries is NOT one of the top three greenhouse gas emitters?

- a) Canada\* [Pg. 43]
- b) China
- c) India
- d) United States

267. The direct cause of global warming is:

- a) the overuse of water in developing nations.
- b) the increased amounts of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.\* [Pg. 40]
- c) the inequitable distribution of wealth in the world.
- d) the melting of the polar ice cap.

268. About 70percent of the carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) in the atmosphere comes from \_\_\_\_\_; the remainder comes from \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) animal flatulence; the use of fossil fuels
- b) photosynthesis; animal flatulence
- c) the use of fossil fuels; the loss of trees and other forest organisms\* [Pg. 42]
- d) evaporated water pollutants; agricultural fertilizers

269. Which of the following activities does NOT contribute to increased levels of greenhouse gas emissions?

- a) electricity generation
- b) photosynthesis\* [Pg. 42]
- c) large-scale raising of pasture animals
- d) automotive vehicles

270. A likely result of polar ice caps melting is:

- a) increased wildlife at the North and South Poles.
- b) increased lake and stream size on the continents.
- c) increased marine life closer to the equator.
- d) a higher sea level.\* [Pg. 42]

271. All of the following are possible results of global warming, EXCEPT:

- a) multinational corporations abruptly pulling out of developing nations.\* [Pg. 42]
- b) the disappearance of animal and plant species.
- c) more chaotic and severe weather.
- d) human populations displaced from coastal areas and low-lying islands.

272. The largest producer of total greenhouse gas emissions is:

- a) China. \* [Pg. 41]
- b) Russia.
- c) the United States.
- d) Japan.

273. The highest level of greenhouse emissions per capita is produced by:

- a) Bahrain.
- b) Jamaica.\* [Pg. 41]
- c) Paraguay.
- d) the United Arab Republic.

274. In 2007, the developing countries were responsible for about percent of total greenhouse gases.

- a) 10
- b) 20
- c) 30\* [Pg. 42]
- d) 50

275. The only developed country that did not sign the Kyoto Protocol was:

- a) Japan.
- b) China.
- c) Russia.
- d) the United States.\* [Pg. 43]

276. The agreement signed by 181 countries in 2009 to sharply limit CO<sub>2</sub> emissions was the:

- a) Kyoto Protocol.
- b) Copenhagen agreement.\* [Pg. 43]

- c) Cap and Trade Act.
- d) U.N. Resolution on Greenhouse Emissions.

277. Which of the following was NOT a stated goal of the 30 most polluting countries that signed the Copenhagen agreement?

- a) Help developing countries achieve clean-energy economies.
- b) Give developing countries money to adapt to the diverse hardships of climate change.
- c) Halt rising concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.
- d) Increase research into glacial melting of the polar ice caps.\* [Pg. 43]

278. Which of the following does NOT impact a place's vulnerability to climate change?

- a) size\* [Pg. 42]
- b) resilience
- c) sensitivity
- d) exposure

279. The meeting attended by 190 countries in 2011, during which all attendees agreed to cut emissions significantly by 2020, was the:

- a) Kyoto Protocol.
- b) Copenhagen agreement.
- c) Yale Environment 360.
- d) UNFCCC.\* [Pg. 43]

### *Short-Answer*

280. The shifting of climate patterns due to the warming or cooling of Earth's atmosphere is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: climate change [Pg. 40]

281. What theory holds that increasing levels of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere are gradually trapping more heat from the sun?

Answer: global warming [Pg. 40]

282. Name two widespread human practices cited in the textbook that are major contributors to the rising levels of so-called "greenhouse gases" in the atmosphere.

Answer: Industrial practices, electricity generation, heating of homes and businesses, transport vehicles, nitrogen-based fertilizers, methane released by grazing animals [Pg. 42]

283. The 1992 agreement that called for scheduled reductions in CO<sub>2</sub> by the highly industrialized nations of North America, Europe, East Asia, and Oceania was the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Kyoto Protocol [Pg. 43]

284. Those most responsible for climate change are the least \_\_\_\_\_ to the impacts of climate change.

Answer: vulnerable [Pg. 41]

285. The largest producers of greenhouse gases tend to be \_\_\_\_\_ countries.

Answer: wealthy, industrialized [Pg.41-42]

### *True-False*

286. In general, the developed nations are more vulnerable to the effects of global warming than the developing nations.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 41]

287. In general, the developing nations are more vulnerable to the effects of global warming than the developed nations.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 41]

288. Data indicate that the twentieth century was the warmest century in 600 years.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 40]

289. The theory of global warming suggests that levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are decreasing and preventing the release of reflected solar heat.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 40]

290. Highly resilient cities, such as New York, are not at all vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 43]

*Essay*

291. Discuss the theory of global warming, one of its possible impacts on human societies, and the principal agents of the process. [Pg. 40-42]

Answer:

The theory of global warming postulates that Earth is becoming warmer due mainly to increasing levels of “greenhouse gases” in the atmosphere that trap solar heat. The large-scale impacts of this process are many. Melting polar ice caps could lead to rising sea levels and coastal flooding. Shifting climate zones could displace the millions whose livelihoods and living preferences are tied to a certain climate, and possibly cause the extinction of certain species of plants and animals. Weather may become more violent and unpredictable.

### **PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY PERSPECTIVES**

*Multiple-Choice*

292. The Pangaea hypothesis proposes that:

- a) the early indigenous Pangaea people of the North American continent once ruled the world.
- b) life originated on the moon (then called Pangaea) and was brought to Earth on particles during a meteor shower.
- c) all continents were once joined in a single content called Pangaea.\* [Pg. 50]
- d) Earth was originally covered with the Pangaea Ocean before the continents rose out of the water.

293. Most scientists believe that Earth’s continents have been assembled into supercontinents:

- a) once.
- b) twice.
- c) a number of times.\* [Pg. 44]
- d) never.

294. The theory that Earth’s surface is composed of large plates that float on an underlying layer of molten rock is the theory of:

- a) plate movement.
- b) plate tectonics.\* [Pg. 44]

- c) the Pangaea hypothesis.
- d) the continental plate theorem.

295. According to the theory of plate tectonics, continental drift is caused by:

- a) climate change in the upper atmosphere.
- b) molten rock flowing from hot regions deep inside Earth to cooler surface regions and back.\* [Pg. 46]
- c) the smashing together of oceanic plates.
- d) the collision of an oceanic plate with a continental plate.

296. The center of Pangaea is thought to have been modern-day:

- a) Africa.\* [Pg. 46]
- b) North America.
- c) South America.
- d) Australia.

297. Mountain ranges are formed when:

- a) volcanoes erupt.
- b) an oceanic plate collides with a continental plate.
- c) two continental plates collide.\* [Pg. 46]
- d) limestone deposits gradually build up over millennia.

298. When plates slip past each other, the result is a(n):

- a) volcano eruption.
- b) earthquake.\* [Pg. 46]
- c) mountain.
- d) lake.

299. Where rivers meet the sea, floodplains often fan out roughly in the shape of a triangle, creating a:

- a) small hill.
- b) valley.
- c) delta.\* [Pg. 47]
- d) mountain.

300. Which of the following premises best supports the theory of plate tectonics?

- a) Earth's surface is made up of large plates that float on molten rock.\* [Pg. 44]
- b) Large plates formed when meteors struck Earth 65 million years ago.
- c) Present-day plates resulted from the erosion of the supercontinent Pangaea.
- d) The land surface of Earth is rooted on large oceanic plates.

301. Which of the following events is NOT directly associated with plate tectonics?

- a) earthquakes
- b) fluvial deposition\* [Pg. 46]
- c) volcanic eruptions
- d) mountain building

302. What feature on the physical landscape CANNOT be explained by the theory of plate tectonics?

- a) the Pacific Ring of Fire
- b) Mount Pinatubo (volcano)
- c) Pangaea
- d) the Mississippi River delta\* [Pg. 46]

303. Through which of the following landscape processes is rock broken down into smaller pieces?

- a) mass wasting
- b) deposition
- c) weathering\* [Pg. 47]
- d) erosion

304. The term deposition can refer to which of the following processes?

- a) the settling out of soil particles as wind or water action slows\* [Pg. 47]
- b) the breakup of rocks into smaller pieces
- c) the movement of loose rock and soil by the force of wind and moving water
- d) the movement of loose rock and soil down a slope due to gravity

305. As climate is defined in the textbook, which of the following reflects a climatic change?

- a) the rise of the sun each morning
- b) the formation of a warm front
- c) the movement of a hurricane
- d) the melting of glaciers during the Ice Age\* [Pg. 47]

306. \_\_\_\_\_ refers to short-term changes in temperature and other factors, while \_\_\_\_\_ is a long-term balance of temperature and precipitation.

- a) Climate; weather
- b) Weather; climate\* [Pg. 47]
- c) Meteorology; weather
- d) Global warming; climate change

307. The highest average temperatures on Earth fall within a band 30° north and south of the:

- a) prime meridian.
- b) Tropic of Capricorn.
- c) Tropic of Cancer.
- d) equator.\* [Pg. 47]

308. As one moves away from the equator, average temperatures drop because:

- a) the sunlight strikes Earth's surface at an angle and is therefore less intense.\* [Pg. 47]
- b) greenhouse gases are concentrated at the equator and become less prevalent the farther one moves away from it.
- c) the jet stream provides cooler air currents farther away from the equator.
- d) the El Nino effect does not affect equatorial regions.

309. Wind is created by:

- a) continental plates brushing alongside oceanic plates.
- b) the changeover from high ocean tides to low ocean tides.
- c) air moving from areas of higher pressure to areas of lower pressure.\* [Pg. 48]
- d) the evaporation of water from trees and plants.

310. Suppose you are on the beach at night, and you experience a breeze blowing from the land out to the ocean. This breeze is caused by:

- a) carbon dioxide being pushed out of human dwellings at night.
- b) excess nitrogen in the air.
- c) evaporated water seeking a place to condense back into liquid water.
- d) air flowing from the cooling land onto the relatively warmer water.\* [Pg. 48]

311. Warm, moist air rises and becomes less able to hold its moisture as it reaches higher altitudes. The result is:

- a) global warming.
- b) precipitation.\* [Pg. 48]
- c) evaporation.
- d) a cooler temperature on Earth.

312. Areas to the north and south of the equatorial rain belt receive some of the rain belt's moisture as a result of:

- a) seasonally shifting winds.\* [Pg. 48]
- b) mountain ranges.

- c) El Niño.
- d) the jet stream.

313. Massive, sometimes catastrophic, rainfalls are called:

- a) orographies.
- b) frontal precipitation.
- c) monsoons.\* [Pg. 48]
- d) rain-belt effects.

314. Given the differential heating and cooling rates of land and water, which of the following is more likely to experience the most extreme change in temperature and air pressure over a year?

- a) the interior of a vast landmass\* [Pg. 48]
- b) a small island
- c) a long, narrow peninsula
- d) a wide river delta

315. What process does the term orographic rainfall describe?

- a) when a condition of 100 percent humidity prevails over several days
- b) precipitation that occurs when air is forced to rise over mountain ranges\* [Pg. 48]
- c) precipitation that is created by chemicals introduced by human activities
- d) a downpour that occurs seasonally due to rapid continental heating

316. What term describes rainfall that is caused by the interaction of large air masses of different temperatures and densities?

- a) orographic precipitation
- b) shadow precipitation
- c) convergence precipitation
- d) frontal precipitation\* [Pg. 48]

317. The result of a warm front is likely to be:

- a) rain or snow.\* [Pg. 48]
- b) dry air.
- c) evaporation.
- d) a monsoon.

318. The Koppen classification system divides the world into climate regions labeled:

- a) A, B, C, D, E.\* [Pg. 48]
- b) I, II, III, IV, V.

- c) i, ii, iii, iv, v.
- d) q, v, x, y, z.

*Short-Answer*

319. According to Alfred Wegener's hypothesis, all the continents were once joined in a single landmass called \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: Pangaea [Pg. 44]

320. When plates collide and one slips under the other, the process is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: subduction [Pg. 46]

321. Another name for molten rock is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: magma [Pg. 46]

322. What is the central proposition of the Pangaea hypothesis that is accepted by many scientists?

Answer: Earth's continents were once joined in a single vast continent. [Pg. 44]

323. What theory posits that Earth's surface is composed of large plates that float on a layer of molten rock?

Answer: plate tectonics [Pg. 44]

324. In what subdiscipline of geography do researchers study landforms?

Answer: geomorphology [Pg. 44]

325. Through what landscape process do forces of wind and water move pieces of rock and soil?

Answer: erosion [Pg. 47]

326. What landform is created where rivers meet the sea?

Answer: delta [Pg. 47]

327. What landform is created from deposition of sediment through flooding near rivers?

Answer: floodplain or delta [Pg. 47]

328. How does air density change when the air temperature cools?

Answer: It increases. [Pg. 48]

329. What does a breeze blowing from the sea onto land indicate about the air temperature over the water compared with that over the land?

Answer: The air temperature over the water is cooler than over land. [Pg. 48]

330. What type of rainfall results when air is forced to rise over mountains?

Answer: orographic rainfall [Pg. 48]

331. What general climate condition prevails in rain shadows associated with orographic rainfall?

Answer: dry [Pg. 48]

332. The drier side of a mountain range is said to be in the \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: rain shadow [Pg. 48]

333. What are the two variables by which climates are usually classified?

Answer: temperature and precipitation [Pg. 48]

### *True-False*

334. The work of geographers is similar to other scientists except that they tend to look at problems spatially.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 43]

335. Changes that occur on Earth's surface happen more rapidly than changes occurring beneath Earth's surface.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 44]

336. Oceanic plates are thicker and less dense than continental plates.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 44]

337. Oceanic plates are relatively thin.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 44]

338. Physical geography is the study of various aspects of human life that create the distinctive landscapes and regions of the world.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 43]

339. The theory known as plate tectonics holds that Earth's crustal layer consists of plates that float on a layer of molten rock.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 44]

340. The processes of plate tectonics are external processes that form landscapes, whereas the process of weathering and erosion are internal processes that further shape landforms and landscapes.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 44]

341. The last major global climate change took place about 15,000 years ago, when the glaciers of the last ice age began to melt.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 47]

342. The last major global climate change took place about 25,000 years ago, when the glaciers of the last ice age began to melt.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 47]

343. In cool air, the gas molecules are relatively dense and are associated with high air pressure.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 48]

344. In warm air, the gas molecules are relatively dense and are associated with high air pressure.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 48]

345. Continents heat up and cool off much more rapidly than the oceans that surround them.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 48]

346. Continents heat up and cool off much more slowly than the oceans that surround them.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 48]

347. Cool air holds much more moisture than warm air.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 48]

348. Warm air holds more moisture than cool air.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 48]

349. Low air pressure is associated with warm air temperatures.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 48]

350. Land heats and cools at a faster rate than water.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 48]

351. The climate of an area in a rain shadow is dry.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 48]

352. The monsoon is an example of dry arctic air being blown by currents into otherwise moist regions.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 48]

353. The sharp boundaries shown on climate maps point to the sharp differences in climate as one moves gradually from west to east, or north to south.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 49]

### *Matching*

354. created by rivers meeting the sea [e] [Pg. 47]

355. silted river mouth [c] [Pg. 47]

356. created by raised and dried air masses [d] [Pg. 48]

357. supercontinent [b] [Pg. 44]

358. interacting warm and cold air masses [a] [Pg. 48]

a) front

b) Pangaea

c) floodplain

- d) rain shadow
- e) delta

### *Essay*

359. With reference to the processes by which they were built, explain why many of the world's mountain ranges are linear in form. [Pg. 46]

Answer:

Linear mountain ranges are formed primarily in two ways. Magma penetrates Earth's upper crust to create volcanoes. Alternatively, two plates can collide and cause folding and warping in Earth's crust. Both are explained by the theory of plate tectonics, which holds that Earth's surface is composed of large plates that float on a layer of molten rock. Mountain building that results in volcanoes and folding and warping tends to occur along the boundaries of these plates, giving the mountain ranges a linear form. Examples include the Andes in South America and the Himalayas in South Asia, among many others.

### *Additional Essay*

360. Discuss the differences between external processes and internal processes by providing one detailed example of each in terms of the formation of a particular landscape feature. [Pg. 44]

## **HUMAN GEOGRAPHY PERSPECTIVES**

### *Multiple-Choice*

361. Human geographers primarily study all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) economic practices.
- b) social practices.
- c) climate patterns.\* [Pg. 49]
- d) cultural practices.

362. The reasons for differences in behavior between cultures are complex but usually related to \_\_\_\_\_.

- a) race
- b) values\* [Pg. 52]
- c) intelligence
- d) ancestry

363. All of the following are examples of religious beliefs reflected in the landscape EXCEPT:

- a) village buildings organized around a central temple.
- b) a church that is centrally located in an urban neighborhood.
- c) Northern Ireland's Catholic delineated neighborhoods.
- d) a snow covered mosque. \* [Pg. 53]

364. Which of the following terms is often used interchangeably with ethnic group?

- a) peer group
- b) racial group
- c) culture group\* [Pg. 52]
- d) faith community

365. Culture is represented and communicated by all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) wind patterns.\* [Pg. 49]
- b) social arrangements.
- c) ideas.
- d) materials.

366. The term used to describe everything people use to live on Earth that is not directly part of biological inheritance is:

- a) culture.\* [Pg. 49]
- b) agriculture.
- c) mores.
- d) artifacts.

367. Which of the following is NOT a component of culture?

- a) language
- b) moral codes
- c) congenital diseases\* [Pg. 52]
- d) gender roles

368. Ethnic groups tend to share all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) a common history.
- b) a set of beliefs.
- c) a common ancestry.
- d) a specific life expectancy.\* [Pg. 52]

369. Large Kurdish populations are found in:

- a) St. Louis, Missouri, USA.
- b) Toronto, Canada.
- c) London, England.\* [Pg. 52]
- d) Auckland, New Zealand.

370. A problem with the concept of *culture* is that:

- a) it is not a term commonly used by geographers.
- b) the United Nations has questioned its validity.
- c) it is applied to large groups that share only the most general of characteristics.\* [Pg. 52]
- d) it is considered racially divisive and old-fashioned in an era of increased tolerance.

371. A subset of a culture, composed of individuals who share some but not all of the traits of the larger culture, is called a:

- a) microculture.
- b) ethnic group.
- c) cultural minority.
- d) subculture.\* [Pg. 52]

372. Accepted patterns of behavior based on values are called:

- a) mores.
- b) norms.\* [Pg. 52]
- c) cultural markers.
- d) sociological patterns.

373. Darker skin is an evolutionary adaptation found in regions located close to which of the following?

- a) the North Pole
- b) higher altitudes
- c) the coast
- d) the equator\* [Pg. 53]

374. All of the following religions proselytize EXCEPT:

- a) Buddhism.
- b) Judaism.\* [Pg. 53]
- c) Christianity.
- d) Islam.

375. Which of the following best describes racism?

- a) the scientific study of skin color and its effect on abilities.
- b) a proselytizing religious tradition from South America
- c) the belief that all humans are the same despite visual variations in skin tone and face shape
- d) the belief that visually apparent genetic factors such as skin color are a primary determinant of cultural traits and abilities \* [Pg. 55]

376. Approximately how many languages are spoken on Earth today?

- a) 1000–1500
- b) 2000–2500
- c) 2500–3500\* [Pg. 53]
- d) 4000–5000

377. The most important language of trade today is:

- a) Hindi.
- b) Spanish.
- c) Mandarin Chinese.
- d) English.\* [Pg. 53]

378. Race is all of the following EXCEPT:

- a) a social construct.
- b) a political construct.
- c) based on true biological differences in skill and aptitude.\* [Pg. 53]
- d) based on apparent characteristics such as skin color.

379. Transcultural means:

- a) proselytizing.
- b) changing genders
- c) secular.
- d) changing cultures.\* [Pg. 52]

380. Which of the following does NOT describe religion?

- a) usually rooted in deep history
- b) a formal or an informal institution
- c) usually rejects the idea of a higher power\* [Pg. 52]
- d) embodies a value system

381. Which of the following statements reflects an impact of colonization on the global pattern of languages?

- a) The diversity of languages spoken in the Americas increased.
- b) European languages replaced many local languages.\* [Pg. 53]
- c) Bilingual and multilingual speakers in Africa decreased.
- d) Asian languages replaced indigenous languages in parts of Europe.

382. All of the following are important languages of international trade EXCEPT:

- a) Spanish.
- b) Chinese.
- c) Hindi.
- d) Portuguese.\* [Pg. 53]

383. Biologists believe that variations in skin color evolved to help human beings in different regions absorb the proper amount of:

- a) calcium.
- b) vitamin C.
- c) vitamin D.\* [Pg. 53]
- d) nitrogen.

384. According to the textbook, which of the following is true about racial differences among humans?

- a) Race has been used as justification for exploitation in many different regions of the world.\* [Pg. 55]
- b) Racial markings are significant in explaining the internal biological differences among humans.
- c) Racism originated in present-day England, and the ideas were spread through colonization.
- d) Race determines the many different subspecies of the human race.

385. Which of the following statements is NOT true about urban Kurds living abroad?

- a) They support establishing a Kurdish homeland.
- b) Urban Kurds living abroad still view themselves as ethnic Kurds.
- c) Kurds living abroad can be viewed as in a transcultural position.
- d) The larger society does not view urban Kurds living abroad as Kurdish.\* [Pg. 52]

386. All of the following describe the current state of world languages EXCEPT:

- a) a few languages have become dominant.
- b) there are fewer than 1000 spoken languages left on Earth.\* [Pg. 53]
- c) some languages are spoken by only a few dozen people.
- d) many languages have several dialects.

387. A society in which many culture groups live in close association is:

- a) cultural plurality.
- b) multicultural.\* [Pg. 52]
- c) cultural transition.
- d) ethnic transition.

*Matching* [Pg. 54]

- 388. Buddhism [e]
- 389. Christianity [c]
- 390. Hinduism [b]
- 391. Islam [d]
- 392. Indigenous Religion [a]

- a) West Papua, Indonesia
- b) India
- c) Ethiopia
- d) Egypt
- e) Tibet

*Short-Answer*

393. A social or political construct based solely on superficial characteristics such as skin color or face shape is called \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: race [Pg. 53]

394. Everything people use to live on Earth that is not part of biological inheritance is referred to as \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: culture [Pg. 49]

395. What term describes moving from one culture to another?

Answer: transcultural [Pg. 52]

396. The more common term for *culture group* is \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: ethnic group [Pg. 52]

397. An informal religion is also known as a \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: belief system [Pg. 53]

398. What term describes the act of seeking religious converts, a practice that includes the religions of Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism?

Answer: proselytizing [Pg. 53]

399. What religion spread to Africa and the North American continent as a result of European colonization?

Answer: Roman Catholicism [Pg. 53]

400. Unlike Christianity, \_\_\_\_\_ is not a proselytizing religion.

Answer: Judaism, Hinduism [Pg. 53]

401. In addition to English, what language is important to international trade?

Answer: Spanish, Chinese, Arabic, French, Hindi [Pg. 53]

402. What process has led many people to move well beyond their customary cultural or ethnic boundaries?

Answer: globalization [Pg. 52]

403. Humans have likely been so successful as a species because of their tendency towards \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: altruism [Pg. 53]

404. What is the name of the species to which all humans belong?

Answer: Homo sapiens [Pg. 53]

405. A regional variation in a language often with its own variations in grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation is called a \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: dialect [Pg. 53]

406. Cultural \_\_\_\_\_ are accepted patterns of behavior based on values.

Answer: norms [Pg. 52]

407. American culture encompasses many \_\_\_\_\_.

Answer: subcultures [Pg. 52]

408. \_\_\_\_\_ is a significant delineator of cultural regions.

Answer: Language [Pg. 53]

409. What term describes when several different culture groups live in close association?

Answer: Multicultural, multicultural society [Pg. 52]

*True-False*

410. Despite superficial differences, all human cultures share the same values.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 52]

411. Although cultures may share some core beliefs, they may also disagree on a number of other values.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 52]

412. American culture encompasses many subcultures.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 52]

413. Cultural norms are accepted patterns of behavior based on values.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 52]

414. Geographers endeavor to be sensitive and tolerant of all cultural practices, no matter how cruel or inhumane they may seem.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 52]

415. Language is not a significant delineator of cultural regions.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 53]

416. Dialects are regional variations in a language's grammar, punctuation, and vocabulary.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 53]

417. Hinduism and Judaism are examples of proselytizing religions.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 53]

418. The textbook draws fundamental distinctions between a cultural group and an ethnic group.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 52]

419. A culture group is roughly the same thing as an ethnic group.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 52]

420. It is easy to agree on all of the features of a culture, such as American culture.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 52]

421. The moral codes of various world religions, such as Christianity, Islam, and Buddhism, are part of culture.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 53]

422. *Culture* and *ethnicity* are very precise, specific terms with little room for interpretation.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 52]

423. Regardless of their location, Kurds share a specific way of life.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 52]

424. It is easy to agree on all of the features of a culture, such as American culture.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 52]

425. A proselytizing religion is one that rarely accepts converts.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 53]

426. Cultural diversity provides a bank of possible strategies for responding to the challenges facing the human species.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 52]

427. Informal religions are characterized by a central doctrine and a firm policy on who may practice the religion.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 53]

428. The spread of a particular religion can often be seen along historical trade routes.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 53]

429. European colonization prevented the spread of Roman Catholicism.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 53]

430. Religion has been used to wield power.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 53]

431. During colonization, Europeans endeavored to preserve the indigenous languages they encountered.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 53]

432. Human geographers are interested in the spatial distribution of physical processes such as earthquakes and volcanoes.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 49]

433. During the past century, the English language has emerged as the most important language of international trade.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 53]

434. Human geographers are interested in the spatial distribution of cultural practices.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 49]

435. Despite lacking biological justification, race has acquired enormous social and political significance over time.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 54-55]

436. Race is a biologically meaningless concept.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 53]

437. Race markers (such as skin color and hair texture) are closely aligned to biological categories.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 53]

438. Scientific evidence points to the fact that certain races have particularly high mathematical ability.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 53]

439. Despite gene flows through migration, most modern ethnic groups possess a discrete set of biological characteristics.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 53]

440. Racism has often been used to justify enslavement of groups or the theft of land and resources.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 55]

### *Essay*

441. Define the term ethnic group, and explain why it is such an imprecise concept. [Pg. 52]

Answer:

An ethnic group, also sometimes called culture group, is a group of people who share a location, a set of beliefs, a way of life, and or a technology. Often times, ethnic groups share a common ancestry and sense of common history. Both of the concepts of culture and ethnicity are imprecise, especially as they are popularly used. For instance, with globalization, people often migrate well beyond their customary cultural or ethnic boundaries. They may relocate to cities or even distant countries not commonly populated by their ancestors. In these new places they take on many new ways of life and beliefs—their culture actually changes, yet they still may identify with their cultural or ethnic origins.

442. Discuss religion and explain the difference between proselytizing and non-proselytizing religions with examples of each. [Pg. 53]

Answer:

Religion embodies value systems and can be a formal or informal institution. Most religions have deep historical roots and many include a spiritual belief in a higher power as the underpinning for their value systems. Some formal religious

institutions—such as Islam, Buddhism, and Christianity—actively seek converts or proselytize. Others, such as Judaism and Hinduism do not seek converts and in fact reluctantly accept them. Informal religions, often called belief systems, have no formal central doctrine and no firm policy on who may or may not be a practitioner.