

CHAPTER 1: THE OTHER WORLD

TEST BANK

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Socrates' world included
 - a. the Greek city states.
 - * b. the Mediterranean states.
 - c. Europe, including the British Isles.
 - d. Europe and Asia, including China.
 - e. island nations of the world.
2. Today the world population numbers
 - a. just under 10 billion.
 - b. more than 10 billion people.
 - c. about 8 billion people.
 - * d. more than 6 billion people.
 - e. Under 3 billion people.
3. In comparison to other areas, the Other World includes
 - a. only underdeveloped countries.
 - * b. those not aligned with the West and former Soviet bloc.
 - c. poor people.
 - d. traditional economies
 - e. industrialized economies only
4. Some developed countries are considered part of the Other World because of an important factor, namely
 - a. common language.
 - b. common culture.
 - * c. regional importance.
 - d. worldwide importance.
 - e. worldwide conflict with others.
5. The 1990s can be characterized as a time of change including
 - a. reunification of soviet states with Russia.
 - * b. economic cooperation, particularly in Europe.
 - c. peace and resolution of ethnic conflicts.
 - d. return to socialist economic and political institutions.
 - e. none of the above.
6. Many countries are considering adopting democratic values, including
 - * a. individual rights of production and trade.
 - b. political rights determined by strong nations.
 - c. economic rights determined by outside governments.
 - d. traditional values.
 - e. nontraditional values.

7. Capitalist assumptions are increasingly adopted, including the idea that
- a. the market is governed by elites.
 - b. trade policy is centrally determined.
 - * c. the marketplace is self-regulating.
 - d. production is determined by cooperation.
 - e. government should ideally control the marketplace.
8. Management and technological know-how are critical to
- a. appropriate technology.
 - b. cottage industries.
 - c. sole-source businesses.
 - * d. industrialization.
 - e. customer service.
9. Stable and self-sufficient cultures may be threatened by
- * a. modern values of efficiency and punctuality.
 - b. informal organizations.
 - c. communication.
 - d. standardization.
 - e. authority and power relationships.
10. Development of transportation and communication systems demands
- a. thoughtfulness.
 - b. decentralization.
 - * c. capital.
 - d. organizational networking.
 - e. all of the above.
11. The danger of the brain drain to rich countries exists because
- a. there are few jobs in poor countries.
 - * b. poor countries lack training programs.
 - c. urbanization does not exist in poor countries.
 - d. higher education does not exist.
 - e. none of the above.
12. Appropriate technology in the Other World refers to
- a. the spread of industrialization.
 - b. the use of Western farming techniques.
 - c. the growth of markets.
 - * d. the application of suitable scientific knowledge.
 - e. none of the above.
13. When markets fail, people request
- a. more markets.
 - b. different markets.
 - * c. government intervention.
 - d. free markets.
 - e. laissez-faire practices.

14. Change in the Other World is occurring in a context of
- a. fixed development goals and strategies.
 - b. known and tested management approaches to development.
 - c. improved management information systems.
 - * d. uncertainty for handling chaos.
 - e. thoughtlessness.
15. According to the text, modern social systems are
- * a. interdependent and specialized.
 - b. independent from one another.
 - c. peculiar to contemporary issues.
 - d. competitive with one another.
 - e. essentially conflicting with one another.
16. A major cause of the lack of sanitation systems in the Other World is
- a. lack of interest.
 - * b. lack of funding.
 - c. lack of perceived value.
 - d. the existence of too many people.
 - e. backward governments.
17. Children are important to Other World families because they provide
- a. spiritual support.
 - * b. economic support.
 - c. but a small drain on family economies.
 - d. government food ration coupons.
 - e. a fresh approach to daily problems.
18. In the past few years, poverty in South Asia has
- a. increased a bit.
 - b. increased dramatically.
 - c. stayed the same.
 - d. decreased a bit.
 - * e. decreased dramatically.
19. China's population growth has slowed because of
- a. regional conflict.
 - b. feminization of the work force.
 - * c. family planning practices.
 - d. migration to cities.
 - e. better nutrition.
20. The extended family has fractured in the Other World because of
- a. preference for male children.
 - b. growth in the elderly population.
 - c. birth control.
 - d. social change.
 - * e. all of the above.

21. The world as a global village is characterized by
 - a. communication links.
 - b. international corporations.
 - c. international trade.
 - d. transportation links.
 - * e. all of the above.
22. World Bank studies show that development projects cause
 - a. family gardens to increase.
 - * b. cash crops to increase.
 - c. children's nutrition to increase
 - d. health to increase.
 - e. none of the above.
23. Modernization has positive features including
 - a. improved trade.
 - b. improved wages.
 - c. improved economy.
 - d. improved infrastructure.
 - * e. all of the above.
24. Maximizing farmland for cash crops appears to cause deterioration in
 - a. air quality.
 - * b. soil quality
 - c. forestation.
 - d. reforestation.
 - e. urbanization.
25. Government statisticians have difficulty costing out
 - a. wages.
 - b. savings.
 - c. productivity.
 - * d. women's work.
 - e. none of the above.

TRUE-FALSE QUESTIONS

- (T) 1. Spacecraft photos of the earth do not show national divisions.
- (F) 2. Technological projects have not been successful in many developing areas as they depend on the great masses.
- (T) 3. Regional loyalties hamper national unity in many developing nations.
- (F) 4. The proportion of developing nations in the United Nations has decreased.
- (T) 5. Since Napoleon's time, international law intervenes when nations treat subjects inhumanly.
- (T) 6. In a collective, property is owned in common as public goods.

- (T) 7. The masses of people in developing areas have difficulty entering the middle and upper classes.
- (F) 8. The developing world includes only poor people.
- (T) 9. Regional flare-ups threaten world security and international trade.
- (T) 10. Dependence influences political ideas.

ESSAY QUESTIONS

1. How is our perspective of the world different from Socrates?
2. Why do developing countries continue to depend on former rulers?
3. What outcomes occur because of rapid social change?
4. Explain the common features of developing countries.
5. How has the United Nations influence from developing nations changed since 1945?