

World Regions in Global Context, 4e (Marston, et al.)

Chapter 1 World Regions in Global Context

1) De jure territories have boundaries defined this way.

- A) based in economic strength
- B) based in physical geographic characteristics
- C) legally recognized
- D) based in culture or ethnicity
- E) temporary, as during war or treaty negotiations

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

2) Which of the following is an example of a supranational organization?

- A) ASEAN
- B) NAFTA
- C) European Union
- D) all of these
- E) none of these

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

3) Irredentism is based on the assertion by the government of a country that a _____ living _____ its borders belongs to it historically and culturally.

- A) majority population, inside
- B) minority population, outside
- C) majority population, outside
- D) minority population, inside
- E) None of these adequately describes the relationships between majority and minority populations.

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

4) Which of the following can the Theory of Plate Tectonics not explain?

- A) why earthquakes occur
- B) the locations and origins of volcanoes
- C) the evident relocation of major landmasses in the past
- D) the locations and origins of mountains
- E) atmospheric circulation

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

5) Diaspora is defined as the spatial _____ of a previously homogeneous group.

- A) isolation
- B) consolidation
- C) dispersion
- D) concentration
- E) none of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

6) What type of precipitation is associated with mountainous areas?

- A) orographic
- B) convectional
- C) tropical
- D) latitudinal
- E) neostatic

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

7) The current global population is approximately:

- A) 6 billion
- B) 6 million
- C) 600 billion
- D) 600 million
- E) 60 billion

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

8) Almost all of the world's inhabitants are living on this percentage of the total land surface.

- A) 85%
- B) 50%
- C) 25%
- D) 10%
- E) 4%

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

9) Which of the following mountain ranges was uplifted when India collided with Asia?

- A) Rocky Mountains
- B) Himalayan Mountains
- C) Andes Mountains
- D) Ural Mountains
- E) none of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

10) Where do most of the world's Basques live?

- A) France and Spain
- B) France and Germany
- C) Argentina and Brazil
- D) Laos and Vietnam
- E) Canada and the United States

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

11) This is the only country on the African continent with the telecommunications capacity to achieve a significant degree of Internet connectivity in the near future.

- A) Nigeria
- B) Egypt
- C) South Africa
- D) Democratic Republic of the Congo
- E) Ghana

Answer: C

Diff: 5

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

12) Which statement best describes the economic concept of a commodity chain?

- A) reflects the inequality basic to the world economic system
- B) applies to almost every mass-marketed manufactured product
- C) depends on global connections to function
- D) all of these
- E) none of these

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

13) Which of the following is best described by the statement “...meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”?

- A) sustainable development
- B) neo-liberal policies
- C) social production of nature
- D) global stratification
- E) none of these

Answer: A

Diff: 4

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 14

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

14) This is the first phase of the Demographic Transition.

- A) high birth rates and high death rates
- B) high birth rates and low death rates
- C) low birth rates and high death rates
- D) low birth rates and low death rates
- E) None of these adequately describes the first phase of the Demographic Transition.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

15) The final phase of the Demographic Transition is:

- A) high birth rates and high death rates
- B) high birth rates and low death rates
- C) low birth rates and high death rates
- D) low birth rates and low death rates
- E) None of these adequately describes the final phase of the Demographic Transition.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

16) The conversion of raw materials into finished products (manufacturing) constitutes this sector of employment.

- A) primary
- B) secondary
- C) tertiary
- D) quaternary
- E) none of these

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

17) This is believed to be one of the causes of global warming and climate change associated with it.

- A) the burning of fossil fuels
- B) the use of radioactive elements for energy and as weapons
- C) overuse of limited fresh water resources
- D) the result of mass extinctions as human civilization spreads
- E) changes in the Sun's energy

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

18) How do commodity chains begin?

- A) the extraction and production of raw materials
- B) the manufacture and export of commodities
- C) high wage, semi-skilled assembly of consumer products
- D) the delivery and consumption of finished commodities
- E) none of these

Answer: A

Diff: 5

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

19) Which of the following also includes the value of income from outside a country's borders?

- A) gross domestic product
- B) gross national product
- C) global product
- D) trade deficit
- E) human development index

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

20) This economic policy emphasizes privatization, export production, and limited restrictions on imports.

- A) neoliberalism
- B) dependency theory
- C) modernization theory
- D) neocolonialism
- E) Marxism

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

21) The production and collection of raw materials constitute this sector of employment.

- A) quaternary
- B) secondary
- C) tertiary
- D) primary
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

22) According to the human development index devised by the United Nations, a country with a perfect score would have an index of:

- A) .001
- B) 10
- C) 100
- D) 0.0
- E) 1.0

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

23) The U.S. State Department estimates that at least _____ people are sold internationally each year.

- A) 2 million to 3 million
- B) 2,000 to 3,000
- C) 50 million
- D) 600,000 to 800,000
- E) 5 million

Answer: D, E

Diff: 3

Section: Future Geographies

Geography Std: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

24) The process whereby wind and water move across the land surface, picking up material and transporting it to other locations is called:

- A) erosion
- B) weathering
- C) metamorphosis
- D) subduction
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

25) The majority of failed states are found in:

- A) South America
- B) South Asia
- C) Middle East
- D) Southeast Asia
- E) Africa

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

26) The most basic difference between gross national product and gross domestic product is that gross national product:

- A) includes income earned abroad
- B) is based solely in monetary units
- C) includes non-wage income
- D) includes corporate earnings
- E) None of these adequately describes the difference between them.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

27) The provision of goods and services constitutes this form of employment.

- A) primary
- B) secondary
- C) tertiary
- D) quaternary
- E) quinary

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

28) This is the smallest sector of employment in the most developed countries.

- A) primary
- B) secondary
- C) tertiary
- D) quaternary
- E) quinary

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

29) Developing countries tend to have a high percentage working in the:

- A) primary sector
- B) secondary sector
- C) tertiary sector
- D) quaternary sector
- E) quinary sector

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

30) What is the prevalent wind flow in the Tropics?

- A) east to west
- B) west to east
- C) north to south
- D) south to north
- E) There is no consistent wind flow in the Tropics.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

31) What is the primary function of the World Bank?

- A) regulate stock exchanges around the world
- B) regulate national currencies
- C) provide low interest loans to developing countries
- D) collect on bad loans owed the International Monetary Fund
- E) provide disaster relief to victims of natural disasters

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

32) What type of precipitation is typical of the equatorial climate with high temperatures and rainfall year round?

- A) convectional precipitation
- B) orographic precipitation
- C) trade wind precipitation
- D) neostatic precipitation
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

33) According to a 2007/2008 report, which country ranks the highest on the Gender-Related Development Index (GDI)?

- A) United States
- B) Canada
- C) Australia
- D) Iceland
- E) New Zealand

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

34) The world's major religions originated in the:

- A) Middle East and Eastern Africa
- B) Middle East and South Asia
- C) Middle East and East Asia
- D) Middle East and Southeast Asia
- E) Middle East and South America

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

35) This is a form of social and economic organization characterized by the common ownership of the means of production, distribution, and exchange.

- A) capitalism
- B) communism
- C) imperialism
- D) feudalism
- E) irredentism

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

36) _____ is a socially created system of rules about who belongs to a particular group based on actual or perceived commonalities, such as language or religion.

- A) Racialization
- B) Ethnicity
- C) Nationalism
- D) Culture
- E) none of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

37) Which of the following is defined as domination over the world economy?

- A) hegemony
- B) mercantilism
- C) diaspora
- D) irredentism
- E) none of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

38) What was the fundamental logic behind imperialism and colonization?

- A) religious
- B) political
- C) economic
- D) all of these
- E) none of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis

39) The formation of the Himalayas and the uplifting of Tibet are occurring at this kind of plate boundary.

- A) transform
- B) divergent
- C) convergent
- D) subduction zone
- E) spreading center

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

40) This view of the development process supports the idea that developing countries should emphasize privatization, export production, and limited restrictions on imports.

- A) modernization theory
- B) neoliberalism
- C) dependency theory
- D) neocolonialism
- E) Marxism

Answer: B

Diff: 5

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

41) The study of landforms is called:

- A) biogeography
- B) cartography
- C) geomorphology
- D) zoogeography
- E) geology

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

42) Which of these does not explain global patterns of average temperature?

- A) latitude
- B) longitude
- C) elevation
- D) distance from the ocean
- E) distance from the Equator

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

43) What is the possible range of numerical values for HDI?

- A) 0 to 1
- B) 0 to 10
- C) 0 to 100
- D) -10 to +10
- E) 0 to infinity

Answer: A

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

44) Which of these is measuring the quality of life in a society with both monetary and non-monetary data?

- A) GDP
- B) GNP
- C) PPP
- D) HDI
- E) IMF

Answer: D

Diff: 5

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

45) Which of these statistics gives the most accurate measurement of buying power and the cost of living in a country?

- A) GDP
- B) GNP
- C) PPP
- D) HDI
- E) IMF

Answer: C

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

46) The poorest economies in the world still tend to have employment based mostly in this sector.

- A) primary activities
- B) secondary activities
- C) tertiary activities
- D) quaternary activities
- E) unitary activities

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

47) Which of these tends to earn the highest incomes?

- A) primary activities
- B) secondary activities
- C) tertiary activities
- D) quaternary activities
- E) unitary activities

Answer: D

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

48) This is the region where air flows together and rises vertically as a result of intense solar heating at the equator, often with heavy rainfall.

- A) Hadley Cell
- B) easterlies
- C) westerlies
- D) trade winds
- E) the intertropical convergence zone (ITCZ)

Answer: E

Diff: 5

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

49) This is the wettest latitudinal zone (most precipitation) on Earth's surface.

- A) the Tropics
- B) the low latitudes near the Equator
- C) the mid-latitudes
- D) the high latitudes, near the Poles
- E) There is no consistent association of precipitation with latitude.

Answer: B

Diff: 4

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

50) What is causing atmospheric circulation on Earth?

- A) the release of heat from Earth's interior
- B) the tidal effects of the Sun and the Moon
- C) differences in atmospheric pressure and temperature over Earth's surface
- D) Earth's rotational tilt
- E) differences in elevation over Earth's surface

Answer: C

Diff: 5

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension

51) Shifting Cultivation is also known as swidden.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

52) Buddhists are found primarily in South Asia.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

53) According to the United Nations Development Program, the income gap between the richest fifth and the poorest fifth of the world's population has been shrinking since the 1960s.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

54) Since 1995, Asia has experienced the highest percentage of deforestation in the world.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 14

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

55) Leadership cycles are periods of international power established by individual states through economic, political, and military competition.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 5

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

56) Norway and Iceland have the highest overall levels of human development.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

57) Birth rates are measured as the number of births a year per 100 population.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 9

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

58) Today, 195 states make up the totality of global sovereign entities.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

59) Regional geography combines elements of physical and human geography.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: A World of Regions

Geography Std: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

60) Most forecasts indicate that by 2020 China's economy will exceed those of the world's core economic powers except the United States.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: History, Economy, and Demographic Change

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

61) Every nation has signed the Kyoto Protocol.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Future Geographies

Geography Std: 13

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

62) The spatial distribution of plants, animals, and ecosystems is known as biogeography.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 3

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

63) The trade winds flow across the oceans in tropical latitudes and frequently produce rain on east-facing coasts.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 4

Section: Environment and Society

Geography Std: 7

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

64) A state is group of people sharing common elements of culture, such as language and religion.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 4

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 10

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

65) Women in rich countries, on average, earn less money than men do in the same jobs.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Section: Culture and Politics

Geography Std: 11

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Match the climate with its description.

- A) Cold temperatures due to elevation
- B) Cool to cold temperatures and coldest months below freezing with snow
- C) All months above 18° C with annual precipitation exceeding evaporation

66) Tropical climates

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 1

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

67) Polar climates

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 1

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

68) Highland climates

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 1

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Answers: 66) C 67) B 68) A

Match the example with its economic activity.

- A) secondary activities
- B) tertiary activities
- C) quaternary activities
- D) primary activities

69) Warehousing

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 1

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

70) Retail sales

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 1

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

71) Fishing

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 1

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

72) Textile Manufacturing

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 1

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

73) Education

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 1

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

74) Mining

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 1

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

75) Food Processing

Diff: 1

Section: Chapter 1

Geography Std: 4

Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge

Answers: 69) B 70) B 71) D 72) A 73) C 74) D 75) A

76) Discuss the pattern of religions. What are the major global religions? Where are these religions clustered?

77) What is atmospheric circulation? Why is it important? What is the difference between weather and climate?

78) What is global climate change? What evidence exists that supports this theory? What are the possible impacts of global climate change on human populations?

79) What and where are the major climate zones around the world? List at least two general characteristics of each of these climate regions.

80) Discuss plate tectonic theory. What was the origin of this theory? What are lithospheric plates? In what ways do these plates move?

81) What is meant by the phrase "postindustrial global economy"? What is globalization? Discuss at least three key factors of globalization.

82) Describe the global distribution of the human population. Discuss global trends in birth rates and death rates and life expectancies.

83) Discuss the concept of sustainability. How has the commoditization of nature influenced human-environment relationships in the last two centuries? What does this suggest for the possibility of future sustainable development?

84) How are levels of economic development measured around the world? What is the HDI? What variables are including when calculating the HDI index?

85) What is meant by the term "global geography"? How does the global geography framework compare and contrast to a regional geography approach?