TEST BANK
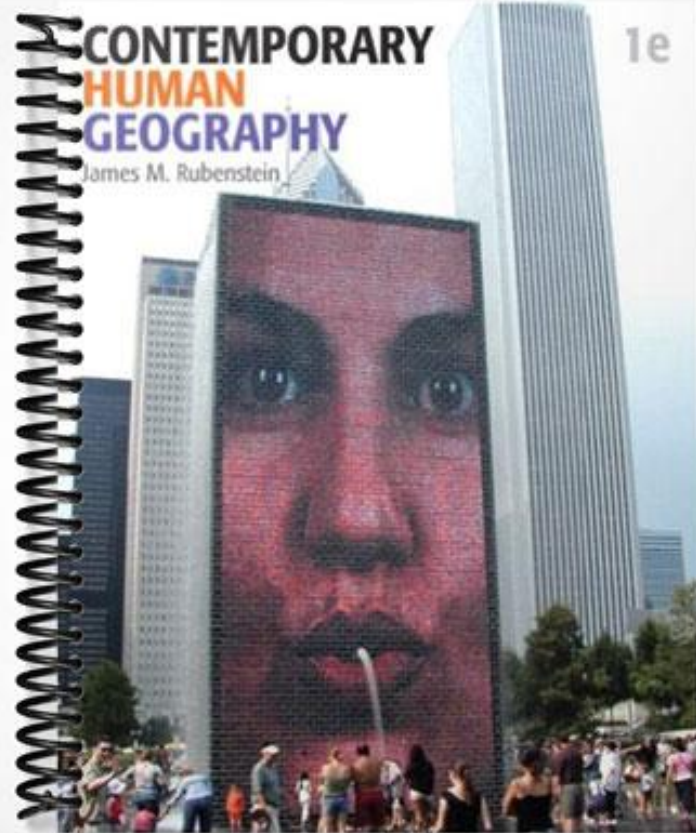
CONTEMPORARY
HUMAN
GEOGRAPHY

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1e

MULTIPLE CHOICE.   Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Geographers define overpopulation as
    A) too many people in a region.
    B) too many people for available resources.
    C) too many people in the world.
    D) all of the above
    E) A and C
  Answer: B

1) _____

2) Human beings avoid all but which of these regions?
    A) wet lands
    B) dry lands
    C) cold lands
    D) high lands
    E) warm lands
  Answer: E

2) _____

3) Population in South Asia is concentrated mostly
    A) on the coastal regions.
    B) along the Indus and Ganges rivers.
    C) in cities.
    D) A and B
    E) both B and D
  Answer: D

3) _____

4) The most populous country in the world is
    A) Indonesia.
    B) Russia.
    C) India.
    D) China.
    E) Republic of Congo.
  Answer: D

4) _____

5) Two-thirds of the world's population is clustered in four regions. Which of the following is <u>not</u>
one of these four regions?
    A) Sub-Saharan Africa
    B) Europe
    C) Southeast Asia
    D) South Asia
    E) East Asia
  Answer: A

5) _____

6) The region with the greatest urban dwelling populations is which of the following?
    A) Europe
    B) East Asia
    C) Southeast Asia
    D) Sub-Saharan Africa
    E) South Asia
  Answer: A

6) _____

7) The most populous country in the Southeast Asia region is

7) _____

A) Indonesia.
B) India.
C) China.
D) Bangladesh.
E) Thailand.
Answer: A

8) Relatively few people live at high elevations, but there are significant exceptions, especially in   8) _____
A) Europe.
B) Australia.
C) North America.
D) Asia.
E) Latin America.
Answer: E

9) India and the United Kingdom have approximately the same arithmetic density. From this we   9) _____
can conclude that the two countries have the same
A) level of output per farmer.
B) number of people per area of land.
C) number of farmers per area of land.
D) pressure placed by people on the land to produce food.
E) all of the above
Answer: B

10) The population of the United States is approximately 290 million, and the land area is   10) _____
approximately 9 million square kilometers. The arithmetic density of the United States is
approximately
A) 0.03 persons per square kilometer.
B) 30 persons per square kilometer.
C) 300 persons per square kilometer.
D) 30 square kilometers per person.
E) 0.03 square kilometers per person.
Answer: B

11) Physiological density is the number of   11) _____
A) farmers per area of farmland.
B) farm animals per area suitable for agriculture.
C) people per area of land.
D) people per area suitable for agriculture.
E) acres of farmland.
Answer: D

12) A country with a large amount of arable land and a small number of farmers will have a   12) _____
A) low physiological density.
B) high agricultural density.
C) high physiological density.
D) low arithmetic density.
E) low agricultural density.
Answer: E

13) Land that is suited for agriculture is called   13) _____
A) agricultural density.

B) arable land.
C) physiological density.
D) population density.
E) arid land.
Answer: B

14) If the physiological density is much larger than the arithmetic density, then a country has

14) _____

A) inefficient farmers.
B) a large number of farmers.
C) too few farmers for the large area of land suitable for agriculture.
D) too many people for the available resources.
E) a small percentage of land suitable for agriculture.
Answer: E

15) What is one important future implication of the current world's population patterns?

15) _____

A) The most rapid growth is occurring in the less developed countries.
B) People are uniformly distributed across Earth.
C) There are fewer people in the world now than at the peak in the middle of the twentieth century.
D) The less developed countries have the highest combined crude death rate.
E) The natural increase rate is larger every year.
Answer: A

16) The world's population in 1995 was approximately 6 billion and with a constant rate of natural increase was expected to reach 12 billion in approximately 45 years. The period of 45 years is known as

16) _____

A) demographic transition.
B) life expectancy.
C) doubling time.
D) natural increase rate.
E) overpopulation.
Answer: C

17) Currently, the Earth's annual natural increase rate is approximately

17) _____

A) 12 percent.
B) 1.2 percent.
C) 1.2 per 1,000.
D) 12 billion.
E) 120 million.
Answer: B

18) A decline in a country's crude birth rate would result in an increase in the country's

18) _____

A) life expectancy rate.
B) total fertility rate.
C) crude death rate.
D) natural increase rate.
E) doubling time.
Answer: E

19) Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15. In what stage of the demographic transition is this country?

19) _____

A) Stage 1   B) Stage 2   C) Stage 3   D) Stage 4   E) Stage 5

Answer: B

20) Of the following five countries, the highest natural increase rate is found in   20) _____
    A) Denmark.   B) China.   C) Norway.   D) Colombia.   E) Uganda.
    Answer: E

21) Of the following five countries, the lowest crude birth rate is found in   21) _____
    A) Colombia.
    B) Denmark.
    C) Cape Verde.
    D) China.
    E) Uganda.
    Answer: B

22) Which of the following rates is lower in all less developed countries combined than in all more   22) _____
    developed countries combined?
    A) crude death rate
    B) infant mortality rate
    C) natural increase rate
    D) crude birth rate
    E) total growth rate
    Answer: A

23) A crude birth rate of approximately 10 per 1,000 is typical of a country in which stage of the   23) _____
    demographic transition?
    A) Stage 1
    B) Stage 2
    C) Stage 3
    D) Stage 4
    E) Stages 2 and 3.
    Answer: D

24) Among world countries, the difference between the highest and lowest crude death rates is   24) _____
    _____ than the difference between the highest and lowest crude birth rates.
    A) the same as
    B) less dependent on social services
    C) more related to income
    D) less
    E) greater
    Answer: D

25) The total number of live births in a year for every 1,000 people alive in the society is the   25) _____
    A) life expectancy rate.
    B) natural increase rate.
    C) projected birth rate.
    D) total fertility rate.
    E) crude birth rate.
    Answer: E

26) The average number of children a women will have throughout her childbearing years is   26) _____
    A) increasing in more developed countries.
    B) crude birth rate.

C) total fertility rate.
D) natural increase rate.
E) crude death rate.
Answer: C

27) Life expectancy is lowest in   27) _____
    A) Southeast Asia.
    B) North America.
    C) Europe.
    D) East Asia.
    E) Africa.
    Answer: E

28) The highest natural increase rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic   28) _____
    transition?
    A) Stage 1   B) Stage 2   C) Stage 3   D) Stage 4   E) Stage 5
    Answer: B

29) The lowest crude birth rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition? 29) _____
    A) Stage 1   B) Stage 2   C) Stage 3   D) Stage 4   E) Stage 5
    Answer: D

30) Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15, while Country Y has a crude   30) _____
    birth rate of 20 and a crude death rate of 9. Which country has a higher natural increase rate?
    A) Country X
    B) Country Y
    C) The rate is the same in both countries.
    D) The rate depends on total population, so it can't be computed from this information.
    E) The rate depends on immigration, so it can't be computed from this information.
    Answer: A

31) For every 1,000 babies born in Mozambique this year, nearly 150 of them will die before they   31) _____
    reach their first birthday. This rate of 150 deaths per 1,000 births is known as the
    A) total fertility rate.
    B) infant mortality rate.
    C) crude death rate.
    D) terminal population rate.
    E) life expectancy.
    Answer: B

32) Rapidly declining crude death rates are found in which stage of the demographic transition?   32) _____
    A) Stage 1   B) Stage 2   C) Stage 3   D) Stage 4   E) Stage 5
    Answer: B

33) More developed countries moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition 200   33) _____
    years ago in part because of
    A) decreasing crude birth rates.
    B) the agricultural revolution.
    C) the industrial revolution.
    D) people moving to cities.
    E) women choosing to enter the labor force.
    Answer: C

34) The number of people who are too young or too old to work in a society compared to the number of people in their productive years is the

34) _____

    A) sex ratio.
    B) population pyramid.
    C) life expectancy.
    D) demographic ratio.
    E) dependency rate.

Answer: E

35) In contrast to the experience of more developed countries, less developed countries entered Stage 2 of the demographic transition through

35) _____

    A) diffusion of medical technology from other countries.
    B) diffusion of the Industrial Revolution.
    C) banking innovations.
    D) profound changes in their economic and social systems.
    E) creation of higher levels of wealth.

Answer: A

36) The country with the narrowest population pyramid is

36) _____

    A) Egypt.
    B) Chile.
    C) India
    D) Cape Verde.
    E) Denmark.

Answer: E

37) Thomas Malthus concluded that

37) _____

    A) the world's rate of population increase was higher than the development of food supplies.
    B) moral restraint was producing higher crude birth rates.
    C) population growth was outpacing available resources in every country.
    D) population increased arithmetically while food production increased geometrically.
    E) crude birth rates must balance crude death rates.

Answer: A

38) In comparing Malthus's theory to actual world food production and population growth during the past half-century, the principal difference is that

38) _____

    A) actual food production has been much higher than Malthus predicted.
    B) actual population growth has been much higher than Malthus predicted.
    C) Malthus's theory predicted much higher food production than has actually occurred.
    D) population increased geometrically while food production increased arithmetically.
    E) Malthus's theory predicted much higher population growth than has actually occurred.

Answer: A

39) The principal reason for declining natural increase rates in less developed countries today is

39) _____

    A) balanced natural increase rates.
    B) increasing crude birth rates.
    C) increasing crude death rates.
    D) declining crude death rates.
    E) declining crude birth rates.

Answer: E

40) The most effective method for lowering birth rates is   40) _____
    A) the most effective method varies among countries
    B) distribution of contraceptives.
    C) increasing economic development.
    D) A and B are effective in all countries
    E) there is no effective method for lowing birth rates.
    Answer: A

41) The low rate of contraceptive use in Africa reflects the region's   41) _____
    A) low status of women.
    B) rapid diffusion of contraceptives.
    C) improving education of women.
    D) all of the above
    E) A and B
    Answer: A

42) A population with very high birth and death rates is likely to have what as its distinctive cause   42) _____
   of death?
    A) delayed degenerative diseases
    B) receding pandemics
    C) reemergence of infectious and parasitic diseases
    D) pestilence and famine
    E) degenerative and human created diseases
    Answer: D

43) A possible stage five epidemiological transition is the stage of   43) _____
    A) receding pandemics.
    B) reemergence of infectious and parasitic diseases.
    C) pestilence and famine.
    D) delayed degenerative diseases.
    E) degenerative and human created diseases.
    Answer: B

44) The most lethal epidemic in recent years has been   44) _____
    A) SARS.   B) avian flu.   C) AIDS.   D) malaria.   E) cholera.
    Answer: C

45) The nodes of origin for AIDS in the United States in the 1980s were which of the following   45) _____
   states?
    A) Texas, Florida and New York
    B) New York, Florida and California
    C) Florida, Texas and California
    D) New York, Texas and Illinois
    E) California, Texas and New York
    Answer: B

SHORT ANSWER.   Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.
   46) Match these stages of the demographic transition to their attributes: 46) _____
    _____ Stage 1   a. low CBR and CDR
    _____ Stage 2   b. high CBR and CDR
    _____ Stage 3   c. low CDR, declining CBR
    _____ Stage 4   d. rapidly declining CDR

Answer: b; d; c; a

47) Match these world population clusters to their unique attributes: 47) _____
_____ South Asia   a. includes world's most populous country
_____ Southeast Asia   b. primarily urban and includes many countries
_____ East Asia   c. clustered along coasts and rivers, mostly rural
_____ Europe   d. dispersed among many islands, but heavily
                                 clustered on one
Answer: c; d; a; b

TRUE/FALSE.   Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

48) Most of the world's population growth is presently concentrated in more developed countries.   48) _____
Answer: True   ● False

49) More than half of the people in the world live in Asia.   49) _____
Answer: ● True   False

50) If the current natural increase rate of global population is maintained, by the year 2100 the   50) _____
human population is expected to reach 15 billion.
Answer: True   ● False

51) The highest crude birth rates are found in the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin   51) _____
America.
Answer: ● True   False

52) According to Malthus, population increases arithmetically, while food supply increases   52) _____
geometrically.
Answer: True   ● False

SHORT ANSWER.   Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

53) As the GDP per capita of a country increases, the crude birth rate likely _____.   53) _____
Answer: decreases

54) As the GDP per capita of a country increases, the crude death rate generally _____.   54) _____
Answer: remains about the same

55) As the GDP per capita increases, the natural increase rate generally _____.   55) _____
Answer: decreases

56) The number of years needed to double a population, assuming a constant rate of natural   56) _____
increase is the _____.
Answer: doubling time

57) What are the four types of land that humans generally avoid settling in?   57) _____
Answer: dry lands; wet lands; cold lands; high lands

58) Explain why today's *more developed* societies moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the   58) _____
demographic transition.
Answer: new technology that increased the permanent food supply and controlled diseases

59) Explain why today's *more developed* societies moved in the past from Stage 2 to Stage 3 of   59) _____
the demographic transition.

Answer: people chose to have fewer children; urbanization

60) Explain why some of today's *more developed* societies have recently moved from Stage 3 to Stage 4 of the demographic transition.
Answer: women entering the labor force; lifestyle; diffusion of birth control techniques; education

60) _____

61) Explain why today's *less developed* societies moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition.
Answer: diffusion of medical technology from more developed countries

61) _____

62) How do geographers define the concept of overpopulation?
Answer: The number of people in an area exceeds the capacity of the environment to support life at a decent standard of living.

62) _____

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

63) Identify the four largest population clusters on Earth and describe their geographic attributes.
Answer: Varies

64) Summarize the main stages of the demographic transition and the reasons why a society moves from one stage to another.
Answer: Varies

65) Describe how population pyramids change depending upon a country's stage in the demographic transition and provide an example for each stage.
Answer: Varies

1) B
2) E
3) D
4) D
5) A
6) A
7) A
8) E
9) B
10) B
11) D
12) E
13) B
14) E
15) A
16) C
17) B
18) E
19) B
20) E
21) B
22) A
23) D
24) D
25) E
26) C
27) E
28) B
29) D
30) A
31) B
32) B
33) C
34) E
35) A
36) E
37) A
38) A
39) E
40) A
41) A
42) D
43) B
44) C
45) B
46) b; d; c; a
47) c; d; a; b
48) FALSE
49) TRUE
50) FALSE
51) TRUE

52) FALSE
53) decreases
54) remains about the same
55) decreases
56) doubling time
57) dry lands; wet lands; cold lands; high lands
58) new technology that increased the permanent food supply and controlled diseases
59) people chose to have fewer children; urbanization
60) women entering the labor force; lifestyle; diffusion of birth control techniques; education
61) diffusion of medical technology from more developed countries
62) The number of people in an area exceeds the capacity of the environment to support life at a decent standard of living.
63) Varies
64) Varies
65) Varies