THE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

An Introduction to

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

TENTH EDITION

James M. Rubenstein

The Cultural Landscape: An Introduction to Human Geography, 10e (**Rubenstein**)
Chapter 2   Population

1) One important feature of the world's population with the most significant future implications is that
A) the natural increase rate is larger every year.
B) there are fewer people in the world now than at the peak in the middle of the twentieth century.
C) the most rapid growth is occurring in the less developed countries.
D) people are uniformly distributed across Earth.
E) the less developed countries have the highest combined crude death rate.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Introduction

2) Geographers define overpopulation as
A) too many people in the world.
B) too many people compared to resources.
C) too many people in a region.
D) all of the above
E) A and C
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 16
Section: Introduction

3) The Phatak family's decision to have five children illustrates
A) children represent an economic liability to rural families.
B) high infant mortality rates are associated with smaller family sizes.
C) the conflict between individual and government fertility goals.
D) India's population pyramid is skewed because of preference for male children.
Answer: C
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Case Study

4) The world's fourth largest concentration of people is located in
A) East Asia.
B) South Asia.
C) Southeast Asia.
D) Europe.
E) North America.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

5) The Earth area of permanent human settlement is called the
A) hot zone.
B) civilized world.
C) ecumene.
D) subpolar region.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

6) The most populous country in the world is
A) China.
B) India.
C) Russia.
D) Indonesia.
E) Republic of Congo.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

7) Two-thirds of the world's population is clustered in four regions. Which of the following is not one of these four regions?
A) East Asia
B) Southeast Asia
C) Sub-Saharan Africa
D) Europe
E) South Asia
Answer: C
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

8) Most people live in cities in which of these regions?
A) East Asia
B) South Asia
C) Southeast Asia
D) Europe
E) Sub-Saharan Africa
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

9) The most populous country in the Southeast Asia region is
A) Bangladesh.
B) China.
C) India.
D) Indonesia.
E) Thailand.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

10) Human beings avoid all but which of these regions?
A) cold lands
B) dry lands
C) warm lands
D) wet lands
E) high lands
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

11) Relatively few people live at high elevations, but there are significant exceptions, especially
in
A) Asia.
B) Europe.
C) Latin America.
D) North America.
E) Africa.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

12) Physiological density is the number of
A) acres of farmland.
B) farmers per area of farmland.
C) people per area of land.
D) people per area suitable for agriculture.
E) farm animals per area suitable for agriculture.
Answer: D
Diff: 5
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 16
Section: Key Issue 1

13) A country with a large amount of arable land and a small number of farmers will have a
A) high physiological density.
B) low physiological density.
C) high agricultural density.
D) low agricultural density.
E) low arithmetic density.
Answer: D
Diff: 4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 16
Section: Key Issue 1

14) Land suited for agriculture is called
A) population density.
B) agricultural density.
C) physiological density.
D) arid land.
E) arable land.
Answer: E
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 8
Section: Key Issue 1

15) If the physiological density is much larger than the arithmetic density, then a country has
A) inefficient farmers.
B) a large number of farmers.
C) a small percentage of land suitable for agriculture.
D) too many people for the available resources.
E) too few farmers for the large area of land suitable for agriculture.
Answer: C
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

16) India and the United Kingdom have approximately the same arithmetic density. From this we can conclude that the two countries have the same
A) level of output per farmer.
B) number of people per area of land.
C) pressure placed by people on the land to produce food.
D) number of farmers per area of land.
E) all of the above
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

17) The annual global population growth rate increased approximately ten thousand years ago because of the
A) agricultural revolution.
B) demographic transition.
C) Industrial Revolution.
D) medical revolution.
E) increase in the crude birth rate.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

18) The annual global population growth rate increased approximately two hundred years ago because of the
A) agricultural revolution.
B) demographic transition.
C) Industrial Revolution.
D) medical revolution.
E) increase in the crude birth rate.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

19) The highest natural increase rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?
A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

20) The lowest crude birth rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?
A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

21) The highest crude death rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?
A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

22) 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?
A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

23) Rapidly declining crude death rates are found in which stage of the demographic transition?
A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

24) Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15, while Country Y has a crude 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
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

25) For every 1,000 babies born in Burundi in 2008, an estimated 120 of them will have died before reaching their first birthday. The rate of 120 deaths per 1,000 births is known as the
A) crude death rate.
B) infant mortality rate.
C) life expectancy.
D) total fertility rate.
E) terminal population rate.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

26) More developed countries moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition 200 years ago in part because of
A) the agricultural revolution.
B) invention of new technology.
C) people moving to cities.
D) women choosing to enter the labor force.
E) decreasing crude birth rates.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

27) What was the first effect of the Industrial Revolution on population?
A) It increased the birth rate.
B) Children went to work in factories.
C) It decreased the death rate.
D) It increased the death rate.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

28) The number of people who are too young or too old to work in a society compared to the number of working age people is the
A) dependency ratio.
B) life expectancy.
C) population pyramid.
D) sex ratio.
E) demographic ratio.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

29) The shape of a country's population pyramid is determined primarily by its
A) crude birth rate.
B) crude death rate.
C) dependency rate.
D) sex ratio.
E) demographic ratio.
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

30) Japan is dealing with economic concerns about an aging population by
A) increasing the birth rate.
B) encouraging older people and women to work.
C) shifting jobs overseas.
D) encouraging immigration.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Global Forces, Local Impacts

31) A crude birth rate of approximately 10 per 1,000 is typical of a country in which stage of the demographic transition?
A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stages 2 and 3.
Answer: D
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

32) England's population pyramid would most likely resemble that of
A) Cape Verde.
B) Chile.
C) Denmark.
D) the United States.
E) Zaire.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

33) The population pyramid of Naples, Florida, is "upside down," because the city has a large percentage of
A) elderly people.
B) young people.
C) immigrants.
D) females.
E) infants.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

34) The United States census is politically important because
A) immigrants without proper documentation are tracked and deported by the Census Bureau.
B) statistical sampling reveals that homeless people are overcounted.
C) some legislative seats are apportioned according to population.
D) every vote counts equally in a Presidential election.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 13
Section: Contemporary Geographic Tools

35) In contrast to the experience of more developed countries, less developed countries entered Stage 2 of the demographic transition through
A) creation of higher levels of wealth.
B) diffusion of the Industrial Revolution.
C) diffusion of medical technology from other countries.
D) profound changes in their economic and social systems.
E) banking innovations.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

36) Stages 1 and 4 of the Demographic Transition are similar in that
A) both have low growth rates.
B) both have high dependency ratios.
C) both have low life expectancies.
D) neither are presently observed.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

37) The medical revolution has been characterized by
A) development of new inventions.
B) diffusion of medical practices.
C) increased agricultural productivity.
D) invention of new medicines.
E) increase in the crude birth rate.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

38) Which of the following is a difference between the medical and industrial revolutions?
A) The medical revolution occurred later than the industrial revolution.
B) While they have both lowered death rates, they have had different effects on birth rates.
C) The medical revolution took place in less developed countries and the industrial revolution took place in the developed countries.
D) all of the above
E) None of the above is a real difference.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

39) The average number of births women bear in their lifetimes is
A) crude birth rate.
B) crude death rate.
C) total fertility rate.
D) natural increase rate.
E) increasing in more developed countries.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

40) To study fertility, geographers most frequently use the
A) crude birth rate.
B) crude death rate.
C) infant mortality rate.
D) natural increase rate.
E) life expectancy.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

41) The world's population in 1995 was approximately 6 billion and a steady rate of growth was
expected to reach 12 billion in approximately 45 years. The period of 45 years is known as
A) doubling time.
B) life expectancy.
C) natural increase rate.
D) overpopulation.
E) demographic transition.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

42) The annual natural increase rate is currently approximately
A) 1.2 percent.
B) 12 percent.
C) 1.2 per 1,000.
D) 120 million.
E) 12 billion.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

43) A decline in a country's crude birth rate would result in an increase in the country's
A) total fertility rate.
B) life expectancy rate.
C) crude death rate.
D) doubling time.
E) natural increase rate.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

44) When averaged for all less developed countries, which of the following rates is lower than more developed countries on average?
A) crude birth rate
B) crude death rate
C) infant mortality rate
D) natural increase rate
E) total growth rate
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

45) Costa Rica has a lower crude death rate than the United States because Costa Rica
A) has a higher sex ratio.
B) has more hospitals per person.
C) has a milder climate.
D) is in Stage 4 of the demographic transition.
E) has a lower percentage of elderly people.
Answer: E
Diff: 4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

46) Among world countries, the spread between the highest and lowest crude death rates is _____ than the spread between the highest and lowest crude birth rates.
A) greater
B) less
C) the same as
D) more related to income
E) less dependent on social services
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

47) Life expectancy is lowest on average in
A) Africa.
B) East Asia.
C) North America.
D) Europe.
E) Southeast Asia.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

48) The total number of live births per year per 1,000 people in a society is the
A) crude birth rate.
B) life expectancy rate.
C) natural increase rate.
D) total fertility rate.
E) projected birth rate.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

49) Thomas Malthus concluded that
A) population increased arithmetically while food production increased geometrically.
B) the world's rate of population increase was higher than the development of food supplies.
C) moral restraint was producing lower crude birth rates.
D) population growth was outpacing available resources in every country.
E) crude birth rates must balance crude death rates.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 16
Section: Key Issue 4

50) In comparing Malthus's theory to actual world food production and population growth during
the past half-century, the principal difference is that
A) actual food production has been much higher than Malthus predicted.
B) Malthus's theory predicted much higher food production than has actually occurred.
C) actual population growth has been much higher than Malthus predicted.
D) Malthus's theory predicted much higher population growth than has actually occurred.
E) population increased geometrically while food production increased arithmetically.
Answer: A
Diff: 4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 16
Section: Key Issue 4

51) The principal reason for declining natural increase rates in less developed countries today is
A) increasing crude birth rates.
B) declining crude birth rates.
C) increasing crude death rates.
D) declining crude death rates.
E) balanced natural increase rates.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 4

52) A possible stage five epidemiological transition is the stage of
A) pestilence and famine.
B) receding pandemics.
C) degenerative and human created diseases.
D) delayed degenerative diseases.
E) reemergence of infectious and parasitic diseases.
Answer: E
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 4

53) The most lethal epidemic in recent years has been
A) avian flu.
B) AIDS.
C) malaria.
D) cholera.
E) SARS.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 4

54) Dr. John Snow found that cholera cases in London were
A) spatially associated with a certain public wells.
B) being punished for their sins.
C) transmitted through the air in contagious diffusion.
D) spread through trade routes by infected rats.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 4

55) The stages of the epidemiologic transition are based on
A) causes of death at varying stages of the demographic transition.
B) the means through which disease is transmitted spatially.
C) non-contagious diseases such as heart disease, obesity, or diabetes.
D) pandemics like the bubonic plague, influenza, or AIDS.
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 4

56) The low rate of contraceptive use in Africa reflects the region's
A) improving education of women.
B) low status of women.
C) rapid diffusion of contraceptives.
D) all of the above
E) A and B
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 4

57) More people are alive now than at any time in the past.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Introduction

58) Most population growth is presently concentrated in more developed countries.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Introduction

59) China has the highest rate of population growth in the world.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

60) Since the end of World War II, world population has been growing more slowly than in the past.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

61) More than half of the people in the world live in Asia.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

62) Two thousand years ago, Asia contained about the same percentage of world population as it dos now.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

63) The highlands represent a small percentage of the world's population, yet at least one of the world's largest cities is located in highlands.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

64) City X contains 2,000,000 people living on 1,000 square kilometers of land. The population density of city X is 200 persons per square kilometer.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

65) The physiological density of Egypt is 2,580 persons per square kilometer, while the arithmetic density is 75. This means that most of the country's land is unsuitable for intensive agriculture.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

66) A country of 30,000,000 people has a crude birth rate of 10. This means that in one year 3,000,000 babies were born.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

67) The highest crude birth rates are found in the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

68) The highest crude death rates are found in the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

69) A country in Stage 2 of the demographic transition is likely to have higher crude birth and crude death rates than a country in Stage 4.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

70) A country in Stage 4 of the demographic transition is likely to have a population pyramid with a flatter base than a country in Stage 2.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

71) Societies move from Stage 2 to Stage 3 of the demographic transition because of technical change, but from Stage 3 to Stage 4 because of social change.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

72) Concerns about overpopulation have been proven wrong since Malthus' prediction did not come true.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 16
Section: Key Issue 4

73) Increasing the education of women is generally associated with declining birth rates.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 4

74) According to Malthus, population increases geometrically, while food supply increases arithmetically.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 16
Section: Key Issue 4

75) 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.
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Geog. Standard: 16
Section: Introduction

76) The portion of the earths surface occupied by permanent human settlement is called the _____.
Answer: ecumene
Diff: 4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

77) What are the four types of land that lie outside the ecumene?
Answer: dry lands; wet lands; cold lands; high lands
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Knowledge
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 1

78) Explain why today's *more developed* societies moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition.
Answer: new technology that increased the permanent food supply and controlled diseases
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

79) Explain why today's *more developed* societies moved in the past from Stage 2 to Stage 3 of the demographic transition.
Answer: people chose to have fewer children; urbanization
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

80) 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
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

81) 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
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

82) As the GDP per capita increases, the crude birth rate generally _____.
Answer: decreases
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 4

83) As the GDP per capita increases, the natural increase rate generally _____.
Answer: decreases
Diff: 2
Bloom's Taxonomy: Comprehension
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 4

84) Why does Mexico have a lower CDR than the United States and why does Vietnam have a lower CDR than Sweden?
Answer: Varies
Diff: 4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

85) Explain why or why not it possible for a country's IMR to be higher than its CBR.
Answer: Varies
Diff: 4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Synthesis
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 2

86) Explain the controversy about spatial analysis and the census.
Answer: Varies
Diff: 4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Application
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Contemporary Geographic Tools

87) Summarize the main stages of the demographic transition and the reasons why a society moves from one stage to another.
Answer: Varies
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 3

88) Compare the birth control policies of India and China.
Answer: Varies
Diff: 3
Bloom's Taxonomy: Analysis
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Case Study

89) Identify and compare alternate solutions to the world population growth problem.
Answer: Varies
Diff: 4
Bloom's Taxonomy: Evaluation
Geog. Standard: 9
Section: Key Issue 4