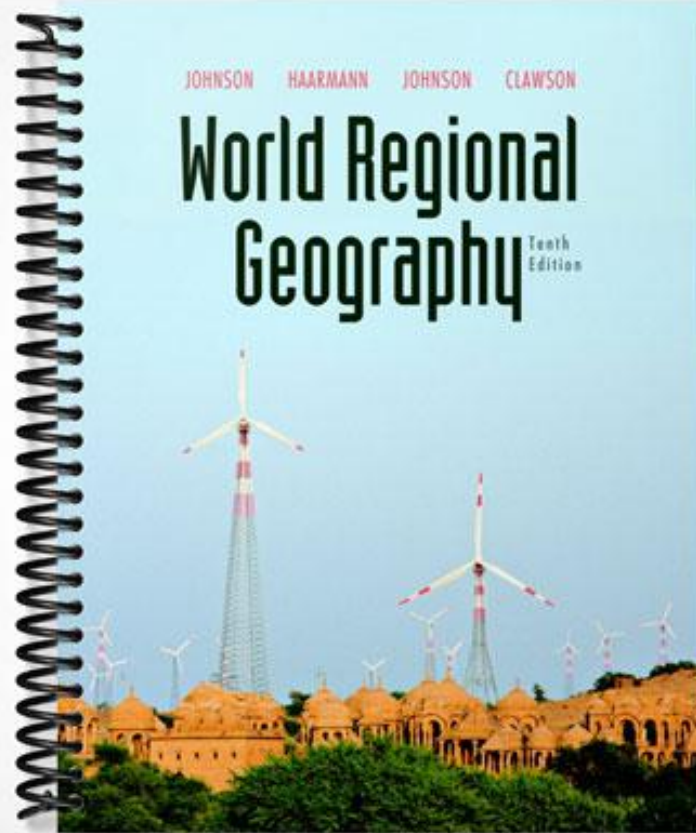


TEST BANK



World Regional Geography, 10e (Clawson)
Chapter 2 United States and Canada

1) Which of the following is true about the United States and Canada?

- A) They each have about the same population.
- B) They are handicapped by a lack of resource variety.
- C) They house about 325 million people.
- D) Their histories have nothing in common.

Answer: C

2) The precipitation patterns of the United States and Canada include:

- A) two major humid regions.
- B) one humid region extending across the southern United States.
- C) massive humid zones throughout the interior.
- D) a dry region in the southeastern United States.

Answer: A

3) Which of the following land surface form regions extends from Massachusetts to Texas?

- A) Appalachian Highlands
- B) Coastal Plain
- C) Blue Ridge
- D) Interior Plains

Answer: B

4) A major agricultural region that suffers from frequent drought is the:

- A) Corn Belt.
- B) Great Plains.
- C) southeastern United States.
- D) North Central dairy region.

Answer: B

5) The boreal forest is associated with:

- A) the western United States.
- B) the Interior Highlands of North America.
- C) the far northern edge of Canada.
- D) a band across Canada from Newfoundland to Alaska.

Answer: D

6) Soils, terrain, and precipitation make which of the following a most favored agricultural region?

- A) the area from central Ohio to Nebraska
- B) eastern Kentucky and Tennessee
- C) the Coastal Plain
- D) the Pacific Northwest

Answer: A

7) Early explorers and settlers of Anglo-America came from all of the following European countries except:

- A) Spain.
- B) Italy.
- C) France.
- D) Portugal.

Answer: B

8) A condition that renders much of Canada unsuitable for agriculture is:

- A) the dominance of highlands.
- B) the short growing season of high latitudes.
- C) vast forest lands.
- D) the limited population.

Answer: B

9) Which of the following statements about the Canadian population is true?

- A) It is largely concentrated in the Maritime Provinces.
- B) It is rather evenly distributed.
- C) It is more concentrated in the St. Lawrence Valley and the Ontario Peninsula than elsewhere.
- D) It forms a continuous east-west region from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans.

Answer: C

10) African-American migration to urban centers:

- A) is a twentieth-century phenomenon.
- B) was a post-World War II phenomenon.
- C) peaked shortly after the Civil War.
- D) has been important only since 1960.

Answer: A

11) Which of the following may be a new cultural settlement core for the United States?

- A) Muslim
- B) Hispanic
- C) Asian
- D) Iraqi

Answer: B

12) The United States population distribution exhibits:

- A) a massive concentration in the Northeast.
- B) highest population densities in the South.
- C) a single major population region on the West Coast.
- D) a remarkably uniform distribution throughout the country.

Answer: A

13) Several reversals in long-standing population growth patterns became evident during the 1970s, including:

- A) rural areas experiencing increased outmigration.
- B) central cities experiencing renewed population growth.
- C) smaller metropolitan areas growing more slowly than larger ones.
- D) the South experiencing a major net immigration.

Answer: D

14) Which of the following statements most accurately reflects the Canadian demographic experience?

- A) It has followed Malthusian theory.
- B) It has been affected by migration to the United States.
- C) It has not included post-World War II immigration.
- D) It has led to a population only half that of the United States.

Answer: B

15) The age group distribution of population in the United States in the year 2030 will most likely show:

- A) a rather even distribution of population by age groups.
- B) a disproportionate share of elderly age groups.
- C) nearly 40 percent of the population in the less than fifteen years of age group.
- D) little change from today.

Answer: B

16) Which of the following statements is true of commercial activity in colonial America?

- A) It was based on manufacturing.
- B) It was facilitated by water transport.
- C) It involved only agricultural products.
- D) It was not a motivating factor in early settlement.

Answer: B

17) The Ozark Plateau and the Ouachita Mountains:

- A) are geologic extensions of the Appalachian Highlands.
- B) include the Columbia Plateau.
- C) extend from Massachusetts to Texas.
- D) are the largest continuous highland plains in the world.

Answer: A

18) In the United States in recent years the greatest amount of water removed from surface sources has been for:

- A) the Erie Canal.
- B) household use.
- C) irrigation.
- D) industry.

Answer: D

19) Starting points for culture core areas that, through the diffusion process, created lasting imprints on the human geography of the United States and Canada included:

- A) Jamestown, Quebec, and Plymouth.
- B) Santa Fe, St. Augustine, and Pittsburgh.
- C) New Orleans, Detroit, and St. Louis.
- D) Philadelphia, Savannah, and Wilmington.

Answer: A

20) This European culture core was initially a destination for religious and political dissidents who preached thrift, hard work, and piety—a combination of traits that helped the settlers to achieve agricultural self-reliance despite a harsh physical environment.

- A) French Canada
- B) Middle Atlantic
- C) New England
- D) Southern

Answer: D

21) In this European culture core, wealth was accumulated from the cultivation of subtropical crops (tobacco, indigo, rice, cotton) that could be exported to consumers elsewhere in the Americas and in Europe.

- A) French Canada
- B) Middle Atlantic
- C) New England
- D) Southern

Answer: D

22) What was the origin of the earliest European settlements in Canada?

- A) English
- B) French
- C) German
- D) Scots-Irish

Answer: B

23) In the early eighteenth century, descendants of the Scots-Irish, Germans, and English came from this European culture core to carve out small subsistence farms as slaveless yeoman farmers, contributing traits that still distinguish southern Appalachia from the rest of the lower South (e.g., a population of small farmers that is almost totally white and Protestant).

- A) French Canada
- B) Middle Atlantic
- C) New England
- D) Southern

Answer: B

24) Which one of the following groups contributed least to lasting cultural characteristics in the United States and Canada?

- A) Native Americans
- B) English
- C) Europeans
- D) French

Answer: A

25) Which of the following best describes the agricultural system diffused from the Middle Atlantic culture core southward in the Appalachians and westward along the Ohio Valley into the Midwest?

- A) plantations that produced subtropical crops including tobacco, indigo, rice, and cotton
- B) a mixed system of fattening hogs and cattle on Indian maize
- C) dairying
- D) off-season vegetable production

Answer: B

26) According to U.S. geographer Wilbur Zelinsky, the colonial era of immigration into the U.S. was characterized by:

- A) most of the European migrants' coming from the British Isles.
- B) the absence of Africans brought as slaves.
- C) lasting from about 1820 to the present.
- D) the "Great Deluge" during which over 26 million people migrated to the U.S.

Answer: A

27) Which of the following industries is less common in the New York Metropolitan region?

- A) "smokestack"
- B) printing
- C) machinery making
- D) high fashion apparel

Answer: A

28) Since the 1970s, the manufacturing coreland of the United States has faced unprecedented challenges to its industrial pre-eminence. The response to these challenges is called:

- A) globalization
- B) economic restructuring
- C) unemployment
- D) destabilization

Answer: B

29) The United States and Canada have approximately five acres (2.0 hectares) per person for food and fiber production. This figure:

- A) is typical of most countries.
- B) ranks below the figures for China and India.
- C) represents an abnormally large food producing resource per person.
- D) is not sufficient to provide food for other countries.

Answer: C

30) In a developed country such as the United States, one can expect:

- A) service employment to surpass that in the secondary sector.
- B) secondary employment to dominate the economy.
- C) tertiary decline.
- D) primary employment to stabilize near 20 percent.

Answer: A

31) The period during which manufacturing was most basic to urban growth was:

- A) the colonial era.
- B) 1865-1930.
- C) the post-World War II era.
- D) the antebellum period.

Answer: B

32) Trends in U. S. and Canadian agriculture during the past two decades include:

- A) stabilized yields.
- B) decreasing numbers of farmers.
- C) federal incentives to expand acreage.
- D) decreasing average farm size.

Answer: B

33) Irrigation systems are most common in:

- A) New England.
- B) the Corn Belt.
- C) the Great Valley of California.
- D) the north central states.

Answer: C

34) The largest single manufacturing center in the United States is:

- A) Chicago.
- B) Pittsburgh.
- C) Montreal.
- D) New York.

Answer: D

35) One of the earliest and most industrialized regions in the U.S. or Canada was:

- A) New England.
- B) Nova Scotia.
- C) the Midwest.
- D) the West Coast.

Answer: A

36) Recent Southern industrial growth has largely depended upon:

- A) southern raw materials.
- B) local markets.
- C) the availability of labor and material resources.
- D) federal intervention in the location of economic activity.

Answer: C

37) Which of the following is true about Canada?

- A) It is rich in natural resources.
- B) It is overpopulated.
- C) It is a minor trading partner of the United States.
- D) Its people are unconcerned about the "giant" to the south.

Answer: A

38) Which of the following is true about Canadian manufacturing?

- A) It matured simultaneously with that of the United States.
- B) It was aided by Canadian tariff policy.
- C) It is based largely upon imported material resources.
- D) It has been little affected by U.S. industrialization.

Answer: B

39) The major Canadian aluminum industry is based on:

- A) Canadian domestic markets.
- B) Canadian bauxite reserves.
- C) utilization of hydroelectric potential.
- D) inexpensive labor.

Answer: C

40) The term "golden horseshoe" refers to:

- A) the Southeastern Manufacturing Region.
- B) a crescent of extremely fertile land in the Great Plains.
- C) a regional concentration of Canadian industries.
- D) a megalopolis.

Answer: C

41) An example of a worker in the service sector is a:

- A) factory worker.
- B) shopkeeper.
- C) miner.
- D) farmer.

Answer: B

42) The principle of comparative advantage leads to:

- A) regional specialization.
- B) high production costs.
- C) protective tariffs.
- D) cheap transportation.

Answer: A

43) The economic restructuring of a post-industrial society is often accompanied by:

- A) a loss of capital.
- B) selective urban growth.
- C) a shift from quaternary activities.
- D) inflation.

Answer: B

44) Agriculturally productive land in the United States Northeast is:

- A) limited to the Connecticut Valley.
- B) abundant, as was the case at the time of European settlement there.
- C) the exception.
- D) not located in river valleys.

Answer: C

45) The one great advantage available to northeastern farmers is:

- A) proximity to markets.
- B) abundant productive land.
- C) river access to markets in the interior of the continent.
- D) podzolic soils.

Answer: A

46) Rostow's takeoff stage occurred in the United States by the:

- A) 1840s.
- B) 1890s.
- C) 1920s.
- D) 1970s.

Answer: A

47) Eastward movement of goods from the interior by way of the Mohawk Valley and Hudson River promoted population growth in:

- A) Pittsburgh.
- B) Baltimore.
- C) Boston.
- D) New York.

Answer: D

48) Most of the workers in the United States and Canada are engaged in:

- A) industries that extract natural resources from the earth.
- B) agriculture and construction.
- C) government services.
- D) the distribution of goods or the provision of services.

Answer: D

49) What economic principle suggests that some locations are clearly better for the production of one or more items than other locations are and, therefore, if transportation is adequate for commercial exchange, regional specialization will result?

- A) comparative advantage
- B) drive to maturity
- C) podzolization
- D) multiplier effect

Answer: A

50) Manufacturing enterprises in the United States that survive do so by:

- A) utilizing the residual labor force.
- B) emphasizing capital-intensive technology and reduced labor requirements.
- C) importing European workers.
- D) employing semi-skilled workers.

Answer: B

51) Which of the following regions in the United States has experienced a decline in manufacturing employment?

- A) South
- B) West
- C) industrial coreland
- D) none of the above

Answer: C

52) New industrial jobs have a multiplier effect because they:

- A) generate employment in the service activities that support the new employees.
- B) increase employment in the construction industry.
- C) decrease the number of relatively low-paying jobs in the tertiary sector.
- D) increase the demand for agricultural products.

Answer: A

53) Which of the following contributed to the success of agriculture in the United States and Canada?

- A) an abundance of good land
- B) a high level of mechanization
- C) regional specialization
- D) all of the above

Answer: D

- 54) Which of the following statements about poor people in the United States is true?
- A) The number of poor blacks is double that of poor whites.
 - B) Poor people are nearly equally divided between metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.
 - C) The majority of poor people live in metropolitan areas.
 - D) The greatest concentrations of poor people live in the southern United States.

Answer: C

- 55) Poverty in the United States is:
- A) confined to Louisiana.
 - B) experienced by both rural and urban dwellers.
 - C) chiefly a Hispanic problem.
 - D) a challenge to the African-American people only.

Answer: B

- 56) Which of the following statements best characterizes efforts to aid the Appalachian region?
- A) Highway development has been emphasized.
 - B) Outmigration has been subsidized.
 - C) New markets for coal have been developed.
 - D) The efforts can be described as successful.

Answer: A

- 57) Which of the following areas has been severely affected by the declining need for coal miners?
- A) the north central states
 - B) Louisiana and Alabama
 - C) the New England states
 - D) West Virginia, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania

Answer: D

- 58) The most numerous Canadian minority is:
- A) African-American.
 - B) Italian.
 - C) French.
 - D) Japanese.

Answer: C

- 59) A part of Appalachia that is experiencing rapid industrial growth is:
- A) the Blue Ridge.
 - B) the Piedmont.
 - C) the eastern Kentucky coalfields.
 - D) the Nashville Basin.

Answer: B

60) In which of the following southern areas has the African-American population always been small in numbers?

- A) the inner Coastal Plain
- B) the Mississippi Valley
- C) the Appalachian Highlands
- D) the Black Belt of Alabama

Answer: C

61) Most of the French of Canada reside in:

- A) Newfoundland.
- B) Nova Scotia.
- C) Ontario.
- D) Quebec.

Answer: D

62) In the United States, African-American migration to urban centers has been:

- A) a twentieth-century phenomenon.
- B) decreasing since shortly after the Civil War.
- C) a post-World War II phenomenon.
- D) important only since 1960.

Answer: A

63) The percentage of the U.S. African-American population that currently lives in the South is approximately:

- A) 10.
- B) 25.
- C) 50.
- D) 75.

Answer: C

64) The initial distribution of the African-American population in the United States reflected the:

- A) distribution of the southern plantation system.
- B) areas suitable for cotton culture.
- C) major ports of entry for immigrants.
- D) distribution of northern urban centers.

Answer: A

65) Which of the following statements most accurately describes the Hispanic population of the United States?

- A) It is the fourth ranking minority.
- B) It has contributed a major cultural infusion to the Borderlands.
- C) It mainly resides in rural areas.
- D) It has merged smoothly into the mainstream of American culture.

Answer: B

- 66) The French of Canada are mostly:
- A) urban.
 - B) Protestant.
 - C) farmers.
 - D) indistinguishable from other Canadians.

Answer: A

- 67) Which of the following is true about the Appalachian region?

- A) It has suffered from a lack of resources.
- B) It has become a focus of federal efforts to alleviate poverty.
- C) It has excellent agricultural resources.
- D) It has little recreational potential.

Answer: B

- 68) Canada's poverty regions are primarily a result of:

- A) their distance from the Canadian heartland.
- B) the clash between French Canada and English Canada.
- C) successive waves of unskilled immigrants.
- D) the decline of Canada's forest industry.

Answer: A

- 69) Excluding language differences, the key difference between French Canadians and English Canadians is:

- A) political ideology.
- B) a historical conflict between the French and the English.
- C) religion.
- D) birthrates.

Answer: C

- 70) The level of poverty among Hispanics in the United States is now:

- A) greater than that of whites in absolute numbers.
- B) significantly less than that of blacks and whites in absolute and relative numbers.
- C) greater than that of African-Americans in southern cities.
- D) as high as that among African-Americans.

Answer: D

- 71) Which of the following is not true about the United States?

- A) It has a large area of plains.
- B) Income disparity among regions is almost non-existent.
- C) Appalachia is an economically depressed area.
- D) Most of the population is not rural.

Answer: B

72) Poor people in the United States:

- A) exceed the number of poor people in California.
- B) are mostly African-American.
- C) do not experience material deprivation.
- D) live only in cities.

Answer: A

73) The Hispanic minority group in the United States:

- A) is significantly larger than the African-American minority group.
- B) includes most of the African-American minority group.
- C) does not include whites.
- D) includes both African-Americans and whites.

Answer: D

74) The distribution of Hispanics in the United States:

- A) exhibits a concentration in the Southwest that results from a long tradition of Spanish and Mexican influence.
- B) results solely from post-World War II migrations of Puerto Ricans, Cubans, and Mexicans.
- C) parallels that of African-Americans.
- D) illustrates a strong concentration in the rural Southeast.

Answer: A

75) A major problem in any dynamic and changing society is:

- A) the slipping into poverty of groups of people who fail to modernize.
- B) employment shifts from the primary and secondary sectors to the tertiary sector.
- C) adoption of modernization by workers.
- D) increases in per capita GNP.

Answer: A

76) The fact that today most poor people in the United States live in large urban areas:

- A) suggests that they are located where they always have been.
- B) is in sharp contrast to most of the periods of American history.
- C) proves that descendents of Native Americans dominate the poverty rolls.
- D) supports the thesis that poverty is primarily a rural phenomenon.

Answer: B

77) Canada's maritime provinces have long had income levels below the Canadian national norms because:

- A) the area is occupied primarily by poor immigrants from southern European cities.
- B) the people there depend primarily on subsistence agriculture for cash income.
- C) it is an uninhabited region.
- D) harsh environments and remote locations have limited development there.

Answer: D

78) Approximately one-half of the African-American population in the United States is located in:

- A) the rural South.
- B) urban centers of the South.
- C) large northern cities.
- D) California.

Answer: C

79) Distinguish among the major settlement foci of the United States and Canada.

80) Explain the impact of improvements in transportation technology on the distribution of population in the United States and Canada.

81) Briefly explain the relationship between the north-to-south trending highlands in the western United States and dry interior climates.

82) Describe the superlative characteristics of the Corn Belt agricultural region.

83) Describe and explain the transformation of the United States from an agrarian society to a post-industrial society.

84) Explain how the principle of comparative advantage has affected the regional production of corn and wheat in the United States.

85) Describe the location and characteristics of the North American manufacturing region, and explain its advantages for assembling materials and distributing finished products.

86) Explain the relationship between industrialization and urbanization in the United States and Canada. Emphasize the effects of changes in transportation technology on the location of cities.

87) Explain the three geographical consequences of the outward expansion of the typical North American city.

88) Describe economic restructuring and explain its effect on the geography of manufacturing in the United States. Debate the issue of the "flight of American manufacturing jobs" to Third World countries such as Mexico.

89) Evaluate the United States' need for foreign industrial resources.

90) Support or refute the following statement: "The United States is a resource poor nation."

91) Explain the effect of John Adams' four transportation-based stages of the shaping of the modern North American city.

92) Support or refute the following statement: "Native Americans did not develop and spread lasting cultural characteristics over large areas of North America."

93) Briefly explain why Louisiana is shrinking in size.

94) Briefly explain the opportunities and challenges posed by increasing the use of coal as a source of energy in the United States.

95) Explain how you think transportation costs will influence urban shapes in the near and distant future.

96) Describe the spatial pattern(s) of poverty in the United States.

97) Describe the common problems experienced by African-Americans and Hispanics in the United States, and explain how these problems retard economic development opportunities for these minorities.

98) Describe and explain the historical and contemporary distribution of African-Americans in the United States.

99) Define the role of the French in Canadian economic development.

100) Defend or refute the following position: "Any solution to poverty must address a wide variety of geographic situations and circumstances while recognizing that long-term development must be grounded in the strengthening of human resources."

101) Explain the geographic dimensions of illegal immigration to the United States by Hispanics.

102) Briefly identify adverse reactions to the restructuring of postindustrial and globalized North America.

103) Briefly describe the position of proponents of neoliberal economic policies in the United States.

104) The landform geography of the United States and Canada is generally homogeneous.
Answer: FALSE

105) The Shenandoah Valley is part of the Appalachian Highlands.
Answer: TRUE

106) The area along the 110°W meridian is in a dry region.
Answer: TRUE

107) The Atchafalaya Swamp is void of human inhabitants because of infertile soils and poor drainage.
Answer: FALSE

108) The Great Plains region consists largely of sediments brought down from the Rocky Mountains by the Missouri, Platte, Arkansas, and other rivers.

Answer: TRUE

109) Recent increase in the demand for biofuels has been a blessing to corn farmers, at least in the short-run.

Answer: TRUE

110) The United States is a major player in the global economy because of its abundance of key natural resources.

Answer: FALSE

111) Washington's Willamette Valley is one of the most productive agricultural areas of the Interior Plains.

Answer: FALSE

112) Southern Appalachia's population is almost totally Catholic.

Answer: FALSE

113) The Hispanic population is greater than the African-American population in the United States.

Answer: TRUE

114) Owing to its proximity, Canada has recently become the sole source of iron ore imports to the United States.

Answer: FALSE

115) A commercial middle class was largely missing from the plantation South.

Answer: TRUE

116) Much of California's citrus and other orchard crop production has displaced old urban areas since World War II.

Answer: FALSE

117) Although U.S. farm population is decreasing, productivity is increasing.

Answer: TRUE

118) The location of cotton production in the United States is affected by federal agricultural policy.

Answer: TRUE

119) Aircraft manufacturing is one of several manufacturing industries that have experienced highly cyclical employment.

Answer: TRUE

120) The great expanse of Canada means that in some instances Canadians find it more practical to import energy resources for some provinces while the same energy resource is being exported elsewhere.

Answer: TRUE

121) Only urban poverty is a problem in the United States.

Answer: FALSE

122) Most large American cities reveal neighborhoods of extreme poverty.

Answer: TRUE

123) Poverty is evenly distributed within the United States.

Answer: FALSE

124) Most African Americans in the United States are located in the south.

Answer: TRUE

125) Most of the Hispanic population of the United States is located in the northeast.

Answer: FALSE

126) Poverty in the United States has been eliminated by the food stamp program.

Answer: FALSE

127) Poverty in the United States has a simple, single cause—racism.

Answer: FALSE

128) Persistent high unemployment is evenly distributed throughout Appalachia.

Answer: FALSE

129) Society in the United States is becoming increasingly pluralistic.

Answer: TRUE

130) The presence of grasses instead of trees in the Great Plains indicates _____.

Answer: moisture deficiency

131) Agricultural use of the soils of the Great Plains requires farming systems that incorporate drought-resistant crops, grazing systems based on pasturage, or _____.

Answer: irrigation

132) _____ was the conviction that God had willed the land west of the original states to the United States to be civilized by Americans and their ennobling institutions.

Answer: Manifest destiny

133) The physiographic diversity of the United States and Canada together with _____, _____, and _____ provides highly varied environmental realms and natural resources.

Answer: climate, vegetation, soils

134) Landform in the United States and Canada trends from _____ to _____.

Answer: north, south (or south, north)

135) The Dry Summer Subtropical climate is also known as the _____ climate.

Answer: Mediterranean

136) The natural disaster that devastated New Orleans August of 2005 was a _____.

Answer: hurricane

137) A current trend in the United States is the increased use of _____ as a major source of power.

Answer: coal

138) The _____ coal fields were major contributors of power for United States industrial expansion during the late nineteenth century.

Answer: Appalachian

139) The United States and Canada has had the advantage of large _____ and _____ supplies.

Answer: oil, gas

140) Hydroelectric power generated by the _____ _____ Dam has aided the growth of the aluminum industry in the Pacific Northwest.

Answer: Grand Coulee

141) Intensively grown _____ remains a major crop in the Carolinas, Georgia, Virginia, Tennessee, and Kentucky, usually on small farms.

Answer: tobacco

142) The _____ region of the United States has long been an area of economic and social problems.

Answer: Appalachian

143) The Hispanic-American _____ is a region where Hispanic influence is strong, as reflected in ethnicity, language, and many other dimensions of culture.

Answer: borderland

144) The attention given _____ and its relationship to the remainder of Canada sometimes obscures the fact that numerous differences exist among the several regions of the vast Canadian territory.

Answer: Quebec

145) Any solution to poverty must recognize that long-term development must be grounded in the strengthening of _____ _____.

Answer: human resources

146) Most of the Hispanic population of New Orleans is of _____ origin.
Answer: Central American

147) Large corporations that provide jobs in the global economy have become increasingly _____ - able to mobilize resources and manage operations irrespective of national boundaries and laws.
Answer: stateless

Match the terms with the definitions.

- A) urban sprawl
- B) university town
- C) immigration
- D) solifluction
- E) culture core
- F) Soil Conservation Service
- G) Work Progress Administration
- H) emigration
- I) orographic effect
- J) urbanization

148) As air ascends against the windward side of a mountain, it cools and condenses, producing precipitation. On the leeward side of a mountain, descending air warms and dries, creating a relatively rainless rainshadow.

149) The agglomeration of people in cities; a pervasive process throughout the contemporary world.

150) People leaving an area.

151) Agency that, since the 1930s, has promoted the removal of sub-marginal land from agriculture and the use of improved agricultural methods.

152) An area where culture traits develop.

Answers: 148) I 149) J 150) H 151) F 152) E

Match the terms with the definitions.

- A) industrialization
- B) post industrial society
- C) stadium
- D) restructuring
- E) local eateries
- F) golden horseshoe
- G) economic integration
- H) assimilation
- I) Niagara Triangle
- J) multiplier effect

153) A district that extends from Toronto and Hamilton around the western end of Lake Ontario to St. Catharine's.

154) A shift in emphasis in economic sectors; within the United States and selected other countries, a contemporary shift to the service sector; in less developed countries, a shift from primary to any other sector.

155) an economic engine of many American college towns

156) The idea that for each new worker employed in an industry, other jobs are created to support and service that worker.

157) The recent and extensive economic and social changes that have enveloped the United States and Canada.

Answers: 153) D 154) E 155) C 156) J 157) B

Match the terms with the definitions.

- A) Hispanics
- B) French Canadians
- C) illegal immigrants
- D) English
- E) Hondurans
- F) Hispanic-American borderland
- G) French
- H) local poverty rate (LPR)
- I) immigrant core
- J) income disparity

158) Significant differences in income between specified groups or regions.

159) area where Hispanic influence is strong, as reflected by dimensions of culture

160) The majority group in Canada.

161) Canada's largest minority group.

162) a surprisingly large proportion of the Hispanic population in the United States

Answers: 158) J 159) F 160) D 161) B 162) C