

World Regional Geography, 11e (Johnson et al.)
Chapter 1 Geography and Development in an Era of Globalization

1.1 Multiple choice

1) Steam power significantly diminished the _____, or the difficulty of moving from place to place.

- A) geography
- B) geographic impedance
- C) fuel price
- D) friction of distance

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 17. How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Learning Outcome: 1.7: Name and summarize the three economic revolutions discussed in the chapter.

2) The spatial arrangement of people is called population:

- A) biologic
- B) density
- C) distribution
- D) arithmetic

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.10: Use a map to describe the contemporary spatial pattern of world population and population growth.

3) The two stages in the demographic transition model when population is stable are Stage One and Stage:

- A) Two
- B) Three
- C) Four
- D) Five

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.12: Describe the stages of the demographic transformation model and how it links population change and development.

4) _____ refers to a growing integration and interdependence of world communities through a vast network of trade and communication links.

- A) Internetivity
- B) Globalization
- C) Flat Worldism
- D) Cradle-to-Grave Care

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.14: Define "globalization process."

5) The _____ constitute a "super-elite" of extraordinarily wealthy entrepreneurs who bring together the labor, financing, and other components necessary for innovation.

- A) Star Chamber
- B) transnational capitalists
- C) global jet-set
- D) Leninites

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.16: Identify the major "players" in the globalization process and describe their role in globalization.

6) _____ % of Facebook activity is outside the United States.

- A) 25
- B) 46
- C) 63
- D) 80

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.14: Define "globalization process."

7) Heifer International is a non-governmental organization that provides female animals such as cows, goats, and _____ to the impoverished.

- A) ducks
- B) pigs
- C) camels
- D) all of these

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.3: Provide examples of both material and nonmaterial development.

8) The world's population had reached 2.0 billion by about the year:

- A) 1850
- B) 1930
- C) 1990
- D) 2010

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

9) The world's population had reached 3.0 billion just after the year:

- A) 1850
- B) 1930
- C) 1960
- D) 2010

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

10) In 1950, Europe's population comprised about _____% of the world's total. Today it comprises about _____%.

- A) 21; 9
- B) 10; 20
- C) 25; 3
- D) 8; 40

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

11) In 1950, Africa's population comprised about _____% of the world's total. Today it comprises about _____%.

- A) 21; 9
- B) 10; 20
- C) 25; 3
- D) 8; 16

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

12) Physiologic density is always higher than simply people per square mile of all land because:

- A) physiologic implies increased wealth
- B) all countries have voted to make it higher
- C) physiologic means "industrialized"
- D) no country is 100% arable land

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.10: Use a map to describe the contemporary spatial pattern of world population and population growth.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

13) The world's largest city in 2013 was:

- A) New York City
- B) Mexico City
- C) Tokyo
- D) Shanghai

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

14) Which of the following was NOT among the five largest world cities in 2013?

- A) New York City
- B) Seoul
- C) Tokyo
- D) Shanghai

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

15) Assuming the world population growth rate is 1% and the current population is about 7 billion, next year the population will be:

- A) 7.01 billion
- B) 7.1 billion
- C) 7.5 billion
- D) 8 billion

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.

16) Areas (not including cities) with population densities greater than 500 people per square kilometer include regions of all of the following except:

- A) India
- B) China
- C) Argentina
- D) Europe

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.10: Use a map to describe the contemporary spatial pattern of world population and population growth.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

17) Australia's rate of natural increase is:

- A) below 1%
- B) between 1 and 2%
- C) between 2 and 3%
- D) greater than 3%

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

18) Oceania's population is expected to reach one billion in:

- A) 63 years
- B) 120 years
- C) The population has already passed one billion.
- D) not in the foreseeable future

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

19) The surface of Earth is usually divided into four categories of landforms: plains, mountains, hills, and _____.

- A) volcanoes
- B) islands
- C) plateaus
- D) river valleys

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places.

20) Major differences and often conflicts between highland and lowland inhabitants are common and are a part of regional history in many areas of the world. An example highland peoples at conflict with lowland peoples are the:

- A) Kurds
- B) British
- C) French
- D) Canadians

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 13. How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.23: Identify important cultural elements of societies that are symbols of group identity and least susceptible to change with globalization and development.

21) Alluvium is soil that is transported and deposited by water, whereas _____ is transported by wind.

- A) podzol
- B) laterite
- C) loess
- D) carbonate

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

22) One little-known component of highland Andean Indian potato use is the production of _____, or sun-dried slices of potatoes.

- A) la niñas
- B) chipeos
- C) chuño
- D) tostadas

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Learning Outcome: 1.23: Identify important cultural elements of societies that are symbols of group identity and least susceptible to change with globalization and development.

23) Iron, aluminum, and _____ are the most important metallic minerals used in industry.

- A) copper
- B) titanium
- C) coal
- D) salt

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

24) Which of these does NOT describe subarctic climate?

- A) latitudes 50°-70° (Northern Hemisphere only)
- B) Short, mild summers; long, severe winters
- C) precipitation of 20-45 inches per year; summer concentration; no distinct dry season
- D) precipitation normally 10-20 inches per year

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

25) Steppe climates typically have _____ inches of precipitation.

- A) less than 10
- B) 10-20
- C) 20-45
- D) 60 or more

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

26) Besides tropical rainy, which climate can have more than 60 inches of precipitation per year?

- A) desert
- B) steppe
- C) marine west coast
- D) subarctic

Answer: C

Diff: 2

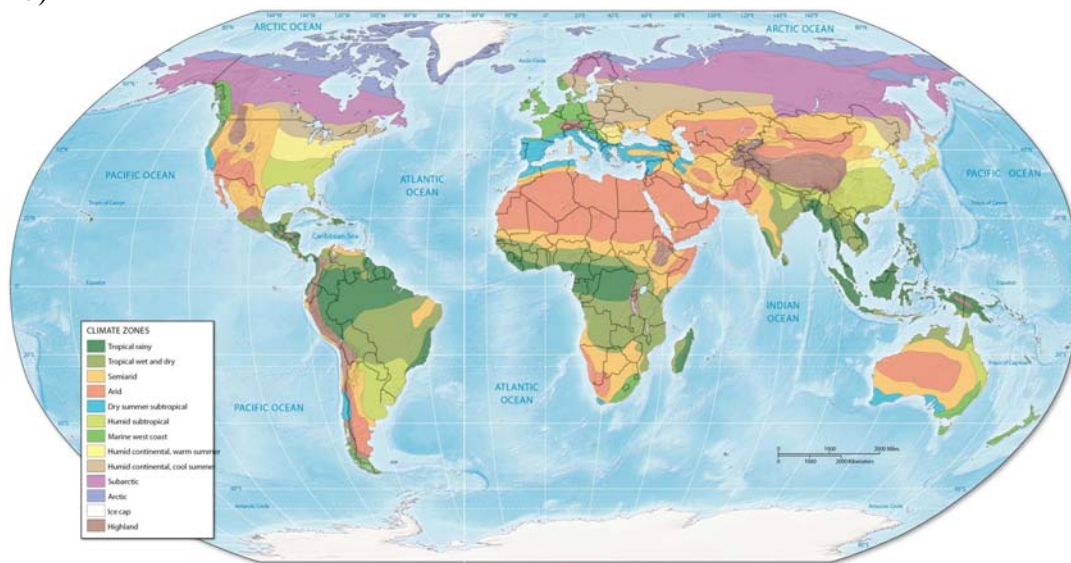
Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

27)



Northwestern Europe is dominated by _____ climate.

A) humid continental, warm summer

B) tropical rainy

C) marine west coast

D) arid

Answer: C

Diff: 2

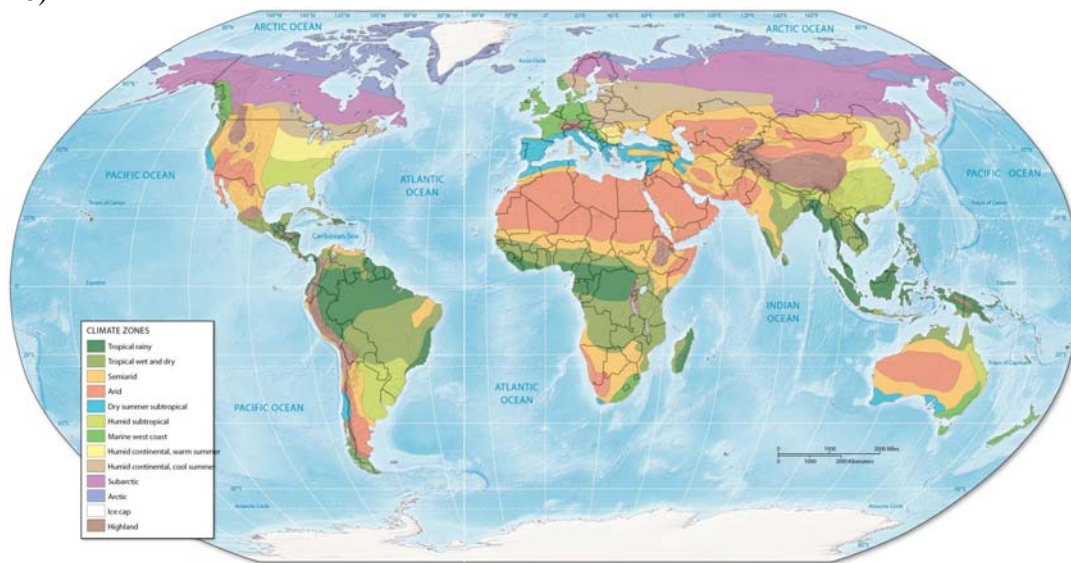
Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

28)



North Africa has three main climate types: desert, steppe, and

- A) dry summer subtropical
- B) marine west coast
- C) tropical rainy
- D) humid continental, warm summer

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

29) In West Africa, French is a language that is used throughout a wide area for commercial or political purposes by people with different native tongues. French is an example of a(n):

- A) culture hearth
- B) ethnic language
- C) universalizing language
- D) lingua franca

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Learning Outcome: 1.17: Name the major "winners" and "losers" in the globalization process, and explain how they benefit from or suffer due to globalization.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

30)



The Great Plains of the United States and Canada are dominated by:

- A) Coniferous forest
- B) Desert shrub
- C) Middle-latitude prairie and steppe grassland
- D) Tropical forest

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

31)



Most of India is dominated by:

- A) Coniferous forest
- B) Desert shrub
- C) Tropical savanna, mixed grassland and woodland
- D) Tropical forest

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

32)



Large areas of Canada are dominated by:

- A) Coniferous forest
- B) Desert shrub
- C) Tropical savanna, mixed grassland and woodland
- D) Tropical forest

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

33)



Southeast Asia is dominated by:

- A) Coniferous forest
- B) Desert shrub
- C) Tropical savanna, mixed grassland and woodland
- D) Tropical forest

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

34)



Large areas of Russia are dominated by:

- A) Coniferous forest
- B) Desert shrub
- C) Tropical savanna, mixed grassland and woodland
- D) Tropical forest

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes on Earth's surface.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

35) A major weakness of the income measure is that it is an average and does not account for:

- A) petroleum
- B) mineral exports
- C) income distribution
- D) non-governmental organizations

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.27: Outline the advantages and disadvantages of using GNI PPP to measure development.

36) PPP in GNI PPP accounts for:

- A) petroleum exports
- B) how much a person's income can really buy
- C) life expectancy
- D) gender inequality

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.26: Define GNI PPP.

37) The Human Development Index (HDI) index is derived from three measurable variables: life expectancy at birth, _____, and income.

- A) industrialization
- B) calories available per capita
- C) labor force in agriculture
- D) educational attainment

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.3: Provide examples of both material and nonmaterial development.

38) Although considered a transitional economy, Poland has about _____% of its workforce engaged in agriculture.

- A) 5
- B) 13
- C) 21
- D) 33

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.3: Provide examples of both material and nonmaterial development.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

39) Although considered a newly industrializing economy, Brazil has about _____% of its workforce engaged in agriculture.

- A) 5
- B) 17
- C) 21
- D) 33

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.3: Provide examples of both material and nonmaterial development.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

40) Which of these does NOT have a Gender Inequality Index less than 0.200?

- A) Spain
- B) Australia
- C) France
- D) Mexico

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Learning Outcome: 1.31: Suggest the potential role women could play in the development process.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

41) Which of these Latin American countries has a Very High HDI?

- A) Argentina
- B) Mexico
- C) Brazil
- D) Paraguay

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.3: Provide examples of both material and nonmaterial development.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

1.2 True False

1) A significant achievement of the first Agricultural Revolution was the creation of surplus.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.7: Name and summarize the three economic revolutions discussed in the chapter.

2) The Industrial Revolution combined selected high yielding crop varieties with technological packages of fertilizer, pesticides, water management, and capital to boost yields.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Learning Outcome: 1.7: Name and summarize the three economic revolutions discussed in the chapter.

3) Malthus believed that population growth eventually exceed the food supply unless population growth is checked by society.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

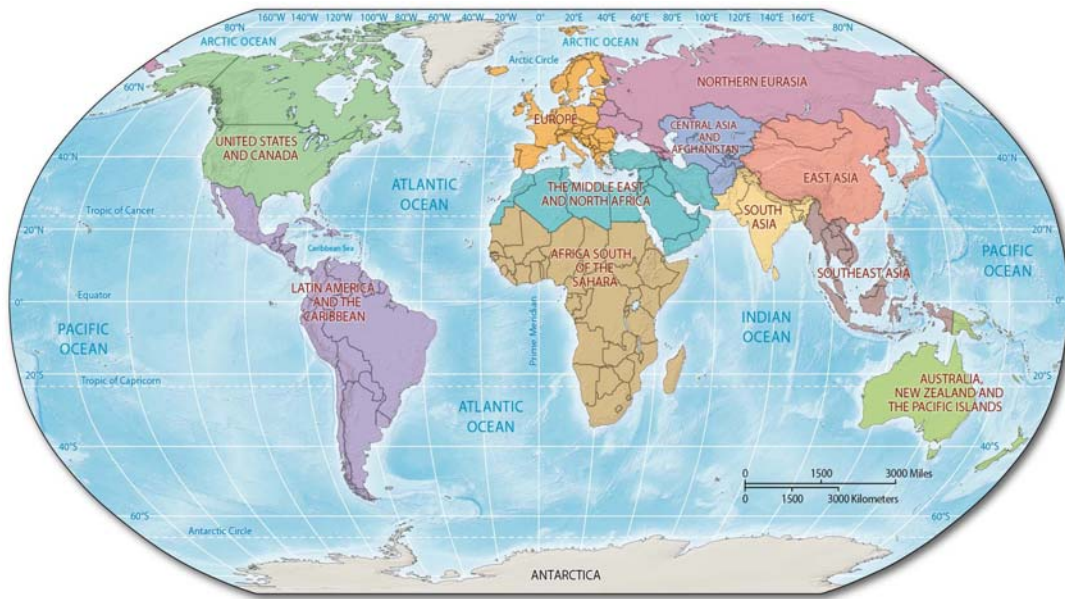
Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.11: Compare Malthusian and Neo-Malthusian theories of population change and link these to development.

4)



Southeast Asia as used in this text includes the country of China.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

5)



Africa as used in this text is divided into four regions.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

6)



Latin America and the Caribbean as used in this text include the country of Mexico.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

7) All the countries with population growth rates above 3% are in Asia.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.10: Use a map to describe the contemporary spatial pattern of world population and population growth.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

8) All the countries with population growth rates above 3% are north of the Equator.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.10: Use a map to describe the contemporary spatial pattern of world population and population growth.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

9) Western China, for example, with its explosive economic growth and vast network of connections, epitomizes all that globalization promises, whereas southeastern China largely remains a globalization backwater.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.17: Name the major "winners" and "losers" in the globalization process, and explain how they benefit from or suffer due to globalization.

10) During calcification, plentiful rainfall leaches (dissolves) the important soluble minerals—nutrients such as calcium, phosphorus, and nitrogen—in the soil and carries them away.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

11) Most of the continent of Antarctica has less than 10 inches of precipitation per year.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

12) Most of the southeastern United States has more than 40 inches of precipitation per year.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

13) Most of Southeast Asia has less than 40 inches of precipitation per year.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

14) Most of Australia has less than 20 inches of precipitation per year.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

15) Few areas of truly natural vegetation remain.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 14. How human actions modify the physical environment.

Learning Outcome: 1.22: Relate environmental stewardship to economic development.

16) South America has no regions of arid climate.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

17) Although countries and regions are positioned all along the income continuum, most are clustered at the lower end of the scale.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.3: Provide examples of both material and nonmaterial development.

18) Sea-level rise occurs when ice on land melts (glaciers, ice caps, and ice sheets, the Greenland ice sheet, for example) and when warming ocean waters expand.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.18: List the major environmental challenges facing the world today.

19) The most basic economic characteristic of the more-developed world is a widespread use of technology.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Knowledge

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.3: Provide examples of both material and nonmaterial development.

20) Most countries in Africa have GNI PPP above \$5,000.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.3: Provide examples of both material and nonmaterial development.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

21) Most countries in South America have GNI PPP above \$5,000.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.3: Provide examples of both material and nonmaterial development.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

22) The world leaders in percentage of value added accounted by manufacturing in 2010 were China, South Korea, and the United States.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.17: Name the major "winners" and "losers" in the globalization process, and explain how they benefit from or suffer due to globalization.

Global Science: Read and interpret graphs and data.

23) Only Africa has countries with greater than 20% prevalence of undernourishment.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Application

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.3: Provide examples of both material and nonmaterial development.

Global Science: Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.

1.3 Essay/short answer

1) If you were writing a textbook on world regional geography, what regions would you create? Compare yours to the textbook's map of regions.

Answer: Answers might mention continents or developed vs. undeveloped in contrast to the textbook.

Diff: 3

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

2) Based on current trends, predict the population change for each world region until 2050.

Answer: Answers might mention declines or stability in most of the world and growth a few areas of the developing world.

Diff: 3

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

3) Explain why a Malthusian die-off is unlikely in the future.

Answer: Answers should mention slowing growth rates and agricultural productivity increases.

Diff: 3

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Synthesis

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.11: Compare Malthusian and Neo-Malthusian theories of population change and link these to development.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

4) Argue that the negatives of globalization outweigh the positives.

Answer: Answers might mention destruction of small farms and business, competition keeps wages low, wealth concentration, pollution.

Diff: 3

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Synthesis

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.17: Name the major "winners" and "losers" in the globalization process, and explain how they benefit from or suffer due to globalization.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

5) Explain how globalization may not lead to the homogenization of cultures.

Answer: Answers might mention existing adaptations of global forces to local cultures, multiple languages, nationalism.

Diff: 3

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Synthesis

Nat'l Geog. St.: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Learning Outcome: 1.17: Name the major "winners" and "losers" in the globalization process, and explain how they benefit from or suffer due to globalization.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

6) Explain how globalization may lead to the homogenization of cultures.

Answer: Answers might mention the dominance of English, the spread of products such as Coke or McDonald's, Facebook's international presence.

Diff: 3

Section: Development and Globalization

Bloom's: Synthesis

Nat'l Geog. St.: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Learning Outcome: 1.17: Name the major "winners" and "losers" in the globalization process, and explain how they benefit from or suffer due to globalization.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

7) Evaluate the pros and cons of melting Arctic ice.

Answer: Answers might mention open sea lanes, easier access to resources, rising sea levels, animal species.

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 15. How physical systems affect human systems.

Learning Outcome: 1.18: List the major environmental challenges facing the world today.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

8) Evaluate how the location of ancient cultural hearths has influenced modern population distribution.

Answer: Answers might mention high population densities in China and India.

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 12. The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Learning Outcome: 1.9: Trace the pattern of world population growth over time.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

9) Evaluate the effects of climate on population distribution.

Answer: Answers might mention deserts and tundra with low population densities and tropical or humid subtropical with high densities.

Diff: 3

Section: Environment, Society, and Development

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 15. How physical systems affect human systems.

Learning Outcome: 1.10: Use a map to describe the contemporary spatial pattern of world population and population growth.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

10) Compare population density with GNI PPP among world countries.

Answer: Answers might mention low GNI PPP in high density areas in Asia and low density areas in Africa and high GNI PPP in high density areas in Europe and low density areas in Australia.

Diff: 3

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.13: Distinguish between more-developed and less-developed regions in terms of the Demographic Transformation model and explain the differing trajectories.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

11) Assess which measure is most effective at capturing the level of development.

Answer: Answers might mention GNI PPP, energy use, industrial production, percent of the labor force in agriculture.

Diff: 3

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.4: Identify kinds of development other than economic.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

12) Compare energy consumption per capita to GNI PPP among world countries.

Answer: Answers might mention both high for places such as the USA, extraordinarily high energy consumption in places such as Iceland, and places like Europe with high GNI PPP but moderate energy consumption.

Diff: 3

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Learning Outcome: 1.28: Suggest other material and nonmaterial measures of development geographers can use.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

13) Compare life expectancy at birth to GNI PPP among world countries.

Answer: Answers might mention both high for places such as the USA and Europe, places like China with low GNI PPP, but high life expectancy, and places low on both measures such as African countries.

Diff: 3

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.4: Identify kinds of development other than economic.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

14) Compare literacy to GNI PPP among world countries.

Answer: Answers might mention both high for places such as the USA and Europe, places like Russia with moderate GNI PPP, but high life literacy, and places low on both measures such as African countries.

Diff: 3

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.4: Identify kinds of development other than economic.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

15) Compare GNI PPP to population growth rates among world countries.

Answer: Answers might mention generally low growth rates among wealthy countries and generally high growth rates among poor countries.

Diff: 3

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Synthesis

Nat'l Geog. St.: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 1.13: Distinguish between more-developed and less-developed regions in terms of the Demographic Transformation model and explain the differing trajectories.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.

16) Evaluate whether gender inequality is a barrier to development.

Answer: Answers might evaluate political representation, paid employment, education.

Diff: 3

Section: Geographic Dimensions of Development

Bloom's: Evaluation

Nat'l Geog. St.: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Learning Outcome: 1.31: Suggest the potential role women could play in the development process.

Global Science: Communicate effectively in writing.