

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

- 1) The focus on a specific topic or theme as opposed to analyzing a place or region is known as 1) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) aerial geography  
B) regional geography  
C) human geography  
D) thematic (or systematic) geography  
E) physical geography
- 2) A common tool for analyzing place is the concept of 2) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) spatial regionalism  
B) areal differentiation  
C) systematic differentiation  
D) the geographic region  
E) the cultural landscape
- 3) What type of region is defined by a certain activity (or cluster of activities) taking place there? 3) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) functional region  
B) vernacular region  
C) areal integration  
D) areal differentiation  
E) formal region
- 4) Which of the following would be an example of a functional region? 4) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the American Rust Belt  
B) the Rocky Mountains  
C) Flemish-speaking regions of Belgium  
D) Africa  
E) the Hindu areas of Nepal
- 5) How do the authors of your text (Diversity Amid Globalization) define globalization? 5) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the spread of McDonald's throughout the world  
B) the trend toward international trade agreements among the countries of the world  
C) the growing interconnectedness of people and places through converging processes of economic, political, and cultural change  
D) the growth of international and supranational organizations uniting the world's people  
E) the pattern of increasing telephone and Internet connections around the world
- 6) Which of the following groups is most likely to disrupt local ecosystems as they search for natural resources and manufacturing sites? 6) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) transnational firms  
B) non-governmental organizations, such as Greenpeace  
C) indigenous ethnic groups  
D) governments  
E) international organizations such as the United Nations

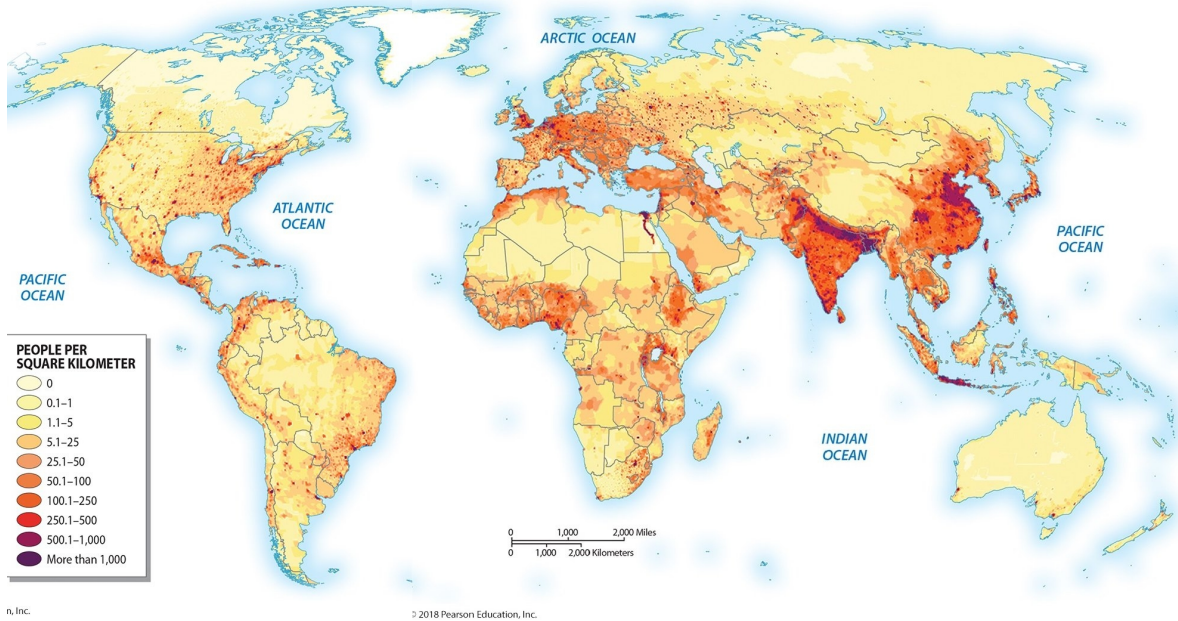
- 7) What do most scholars agree is the most significant component of globalization? 7) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) cultural hybridization  
 B) economic reorganization of the world  
 C) climate change  
 D) political transition around the planet  
 E) international terrorism
- 8) Which of the following organizations is NOT linked to globalization? 8) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the IMF  
 B) the World Trade Organization  
 C) the UN  
 D) the Red Cross  
 E) the World Bank
- 9) All of the following are arguments in favor of globalization, EXCEPT 9) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) the removal of trade barriers will cause inefficient local industries to become more efficient, and more able to compete internationally.  
 B) globalization will lead to world peace.  
 C) globalization encourages the spread of beneficial new technologies and ideas.  
 D) each country and region of the world will profit by concentrating on the activities for which they are best suited in the global economy.  
 E) globalization is a logical expression of international capitalism that will benefit all peoples and all nations.
- 10) All of the following are arguments against globalization, EXCEPT 10) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) globalization will lead to the use of nuclear weapons.  
 B) globalization is dangerously unstable.  
 C) globalization is a policy promoted by free-trade advocates, capitalist countries, and multinational firms, all of which benefit from the process.  
 D) policies of globalization increase the differences between rich and poor in the world.  
 E) globalization is not a "natural" process.
- 11) Which statement best describes the middle position with respect to globalization? 11) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) management of globalization is impossible and should therefore proceed unchecked  
 B) globalization seeks to ensure an absolute equality among all global nations  
 C) globalization can be stopped by protective trade tariffs to protect national industries  
 D) globalization needs for powerful international institutions such as the World Bank to be eliminated so as to level the playing field  
 E) globalization is inevitable but can be managed to reduce inequities
- 12) These lines run east-west around the globe and are used to locate places north and south of the equator. 12) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Prime Meridians  
 B) meridians and longitude  
 C) parallels  
 D) meridians  
 E) longitude
- 13) On which of the following latitudes (parallels) is the Equator? 13) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) 66.5N°      B) 0°      C) 66.5S°      D) 23.5N°      E) 23.5S°

- 14) You are at the South Pole. How many degrees north do you need to travel to arrive at the North Pole? 14) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 43 degrees
  - B) 23.5 degrees
  - C) 66.5 degrees
  - D) 90 degrees
  - E) 180 degrees
- 15) You are at the Tropic of Capricorn. You are sailing to the Arctic Circle. How many degrees latitude will you need to sail? 15) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 23.5 degrees
  - B) 90 degrees
  - C) 66.5 degrees
  - D) 43 degrees
  - E) 180 degrees
- 16) Small-scale maps cover \_\_\_\_\_ areas than large-scale maps. 16) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) larger and smaller
  - B) smaller
  - C) the same
  - D) larger
  - E) it cannot be determined
- 17) A map has a scale of 1/100,000. Which of the following statements is correct if you had a second map with a scale of 1/2500? 17) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the map with a scale of 1/2500 would cover the same surface area and have the same level of detail as the one scaled at 1/100,000
  - B) the map with a scale of 1/2500 would cover more surface area and have better detail than the one scaled at 1/100,000
  - C) the map with a scale of 1/2500 would cover less surface area but have better detail than the one scaled at 1/100,000
  - D) the map with a scale of 1/2500 would cover less surface area and have less detail than the one scaled at 1/100,000
  - E) the map with a scale of 1/2500 would cover more surface area but have less detail than the one scaled at 1/100,000
- 18) 1/43,000 is an example of what style of map scale expression? 18) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) projection
  - B) graphic
  - C) linear
  - D) representative fraction
  - E) written
- 19) One inch equals one mile, or 1/63,360. If your map scale was "one inch equals seven miles" what would be the representative fraction? 19) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 1/63,360
  - B) 1/443,520
  - C) 1/7
  - D) 1/7000
  - E) 1/63,360 times seven

- 20) You are making a map of population density per state. You are wanting to color-code each state a different shade of blue, with dark blue indicating high density and light blue low density. Which type of map would you generate to display the data? 20) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) graphic
  - B) thematic
  - C) choropleth
  - D) regional
  - E) aerial
- 21) A GIS stands for 21) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Geographic Institute Study
  - B) Geographic Information Systems
  - C) Global Information Systems
  - D) Global Investigative Security
  - E) Global Initiative Systems
- 22) What was the population of the Earth (as of the book's publication)? 22) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) over 7 million
  - B) over 7.4 billion
  - C) 670 million
  - D) nearly 2 trillion
  - E) nearly 2 billion
- 23) The world population is estimated to grow to what size by 2050? 23) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) 9.8 billion
  - B) 7.4 billion
  - C) 200 billion
  - D) 700 million
  - E) over 2 trillion

24) Which of the following regions has the highest population density?

24) \_\_\_\_\_



- A) Russia
- B) Africa
- C) South Asia
- D) North America
- E) Australia

25) Which nation has the highest RNI?

25) \_\_\_\_\_

TABLE 1.1 Population Indicators MasteringGeography™

Country	Population (millions) 2016	Population Density (per square kilometer) <sup>1</sup>	Rate of Natural Increase (RNI)	Total Fertility Rate	Percent Urban	Percent < 15	Percent > 65	Net Migration (Rate per 1000)
China	1,378.0	145	0.5	1.6	56	17	10	0
India	1,328.9	436	1.5	2.3	33	29	6	0
United States	323.9	35	0.4	1.8	81	19	15	4
Indonesia	259.4	140	1.3	2.5	54	28	5	-1
Brazil	206.1	25	0.8	1.8	86	23	8	0
Pakistan	203.4	240	2.3	3.7	39	36	4	-1
Nigeria	186.5	195	2.6	5.5	48	43	3	0
Bangladesh	162.9	1,222	1.5	2.3	34	33	6	-2
Russia	144.3	9	0.0	1.8	74	17	14	2
Mexico	128.6	65	1.4	2.2	79	28	6	-1

Source: Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet, 2016*.  
<sup>1</sup> World Bank, *World Development Indicators, 2016*.

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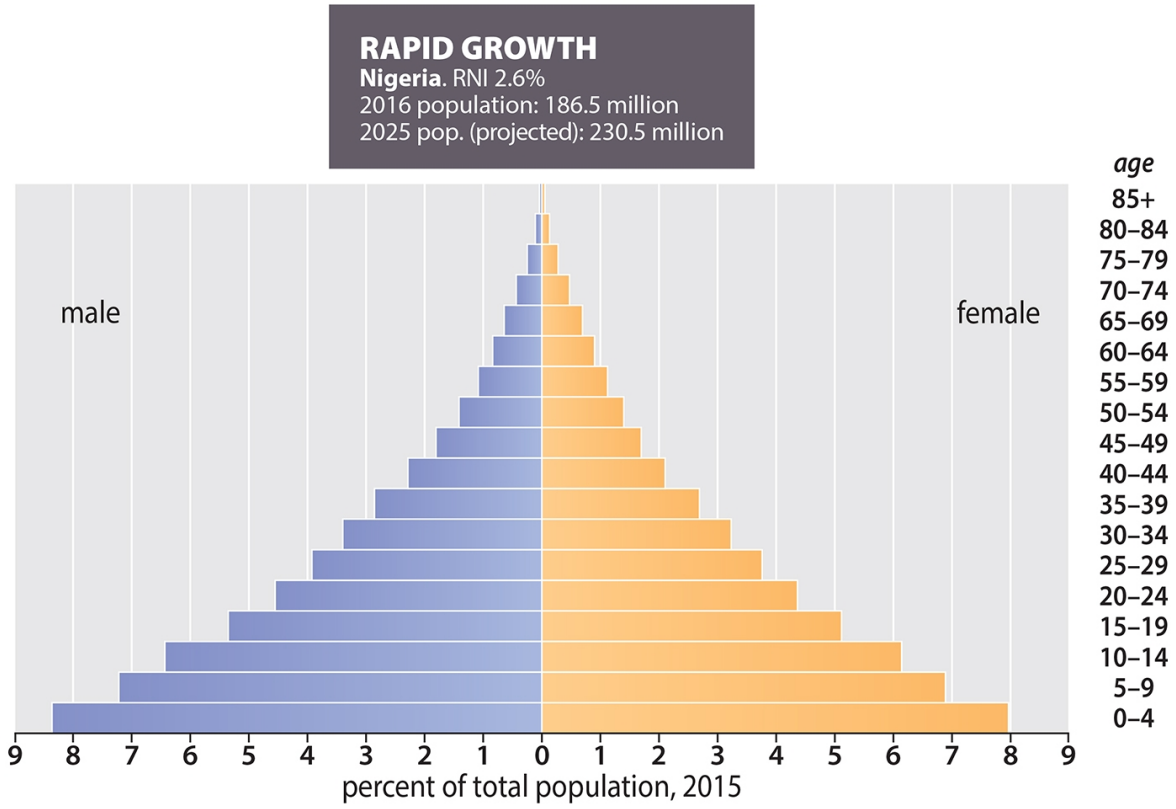
1) Compare the maps for the overall Population and the RNI for each county in this table. How might the top 10 rankings change in the next 20 years?  
 2) What is the value of the replacement rate? Which countries are currently below the replacement rate of 2.1? What does that mean for their long term growth?

- A) China
- B) Nigeria
- C) Russia
- D) India
- E) Pakistan

- 26) What is the term for the measure of the fertility of a statistically fictitious yet average group of women moving through their childbearing years? 26) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) infant mortality rate
  - B) life expectancy
  - C) crude birthrate (CBR)
  - D) rate of natural increase (RNI)
  - E) total fertility rate (TFR)
- 27) What does a total fertility rate of 2.1 indicate? 27) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) that a population has reached its peak
  - B) that a population is growing slowly
  - C) that a population is growing quickly
  - D) that a population is at its replacement rate
  - E) A TFR that is less than 2.1 has no particular significance.
- 28) In which of the following cases will the total fertility rate (TFR) be highest? 28) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) when women marry early, have children, then die in their late 20s
  - B) when women marry in their late 20s, then have several children
  - C) when women marry early and have one or two children
  - D) when women marry early and have many children over a long span of years
  - E) when women marry in their late 30s, and then have children
- 29) What is one of the best indicators of the momentum for continued population growth? 29) \_\_\_\_\_
- A) the average life expectancy of a population
  - B) the death rate of a population
  - C) the death rate and the average life expectancy
  - D) the youthfulness of a population

30) The following population pyramid is indicative of

30) \_\_\_\_\_



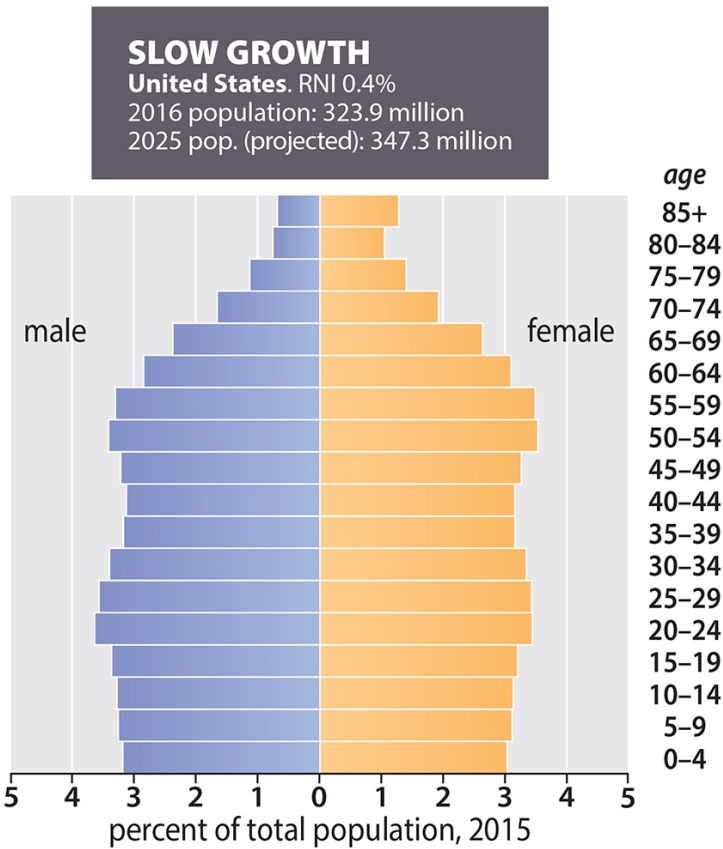
(a) Nigeria Population Pyramid

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- A) a country with very few children
- B) zero growth
- C) rapid growth
- D) slow growth
- E) negative growth

31) The following population pyramid is indicative of

31) \_\_\_\_\_



(b) United States Population Pyramid

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- A) a nation with large numbers of young children
  - B) slow growth
  - C) a nation in Stage 1 of the Demographic Transition Model
  - D) rapid growth
  - E) a nation in Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model
- 32) Which of the following is NOT shown in a population pyramid?
- A) age distribution of the population
  - B) females in the population
  - C) males in the population
  - D) a general, graphic indication of the growth rate
  - E) birth and death rates
- 33) Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model will be characterized by
- A) high birth rate, low death rate, high RNI
  - B) low birth rate, high death rate, negative RNI
  - C) high birth rate, high death rate, low RNI
  - D) high birth rate, low death rate, low RNI
  - E) low birth rate, low death rate, low RNI

32) \_\_\_\_\_

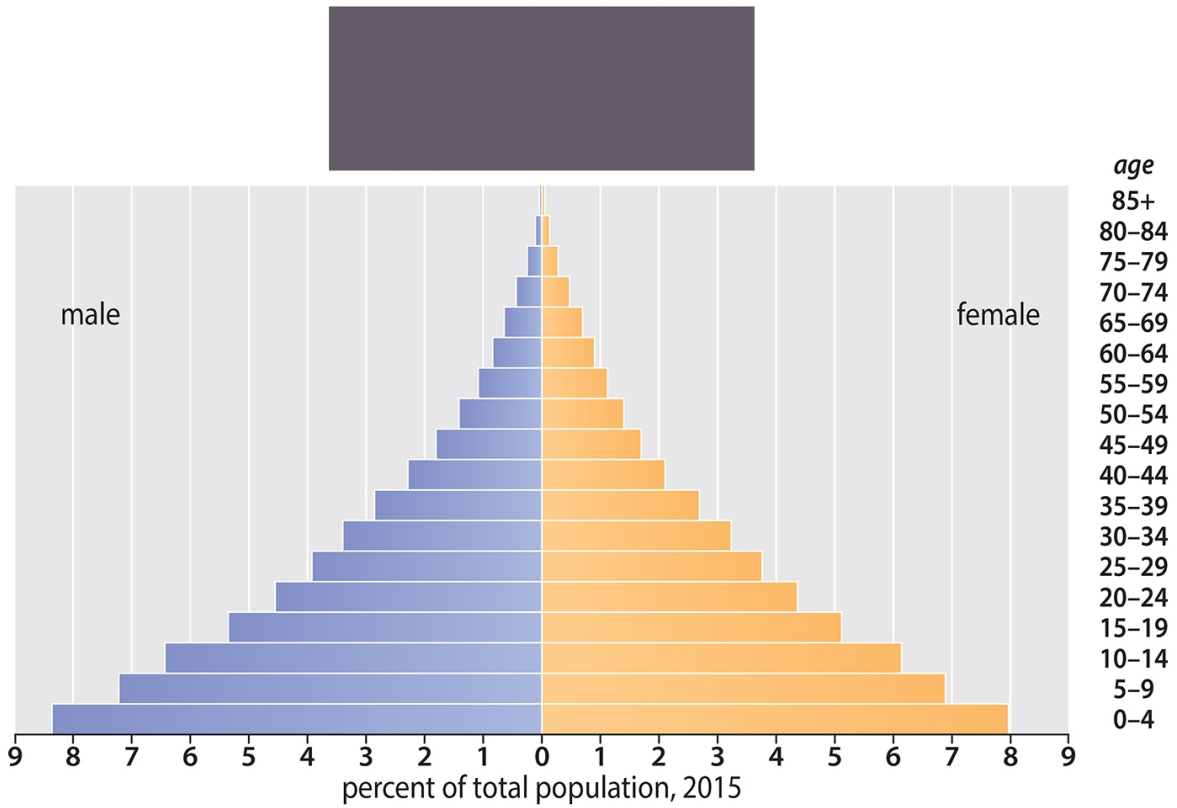
33) \_\_\_\_\_



- 34) In which two stages of the Demographic Transition is the rate of natural increase (RNI) high? 34) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Stage 2 and Stage 4  
B) Stage 3 and Stage 4  
C) Stage 1 and Stage 3  
D) Stage 2 and Stage 3  
E) Stage 1 and Stage 4
- 35) In which stage(s) of the Demographic Transition are birthrates and death rates both high? 35) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Stages 2 and 4  
B) Stage 1  
C) Stages 2 and 3  
D) Stages 3 and 4  
E) Stages 1 and 4
- 36) In which two Stages of the Demographic Transition are the RNI low? 36) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Stages 1 and 4  
B) Stages 2 and 3  
C) Stages 1 and 2  
D) Stages 3 and 4  
E) Stages 1 and 3
- 37) In the Demographic Transition Model which of the following statements is FALSE? 37) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Stage 2 has a low RNI  
B) Stage 1 has a high birth rate AND a high death rate  
C) Stages 1 and 4 both have low RNI  
D) Stage 4 has a low death rate  
E) Stage 3 has a higher birth rate than death rate
- 38) In the Demographic Transition Model which of the following statements is TRUE? 38) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Stage 1 has a low birth rate but a high death rate  
B) Stage 3 has a lower birth rate than death rate  
C) Stage 2 has a low RNI  
D) Stage 4 has a low RNI  
E) Stages 1 and 4 both have low death rates
- 39) Based on your readings about the Demographic Transition, which of the following nations would likely be in Stage 4 of the model? 39) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) United States  
B) Bangladesh  
C) Pakistan  
D) India  
E) Mexico

40) Based on your readings about population pyramids AND the Demographic Transition Model, which of the following nations is likely represented by this population pyramid?

40) \_\_\_\_\_



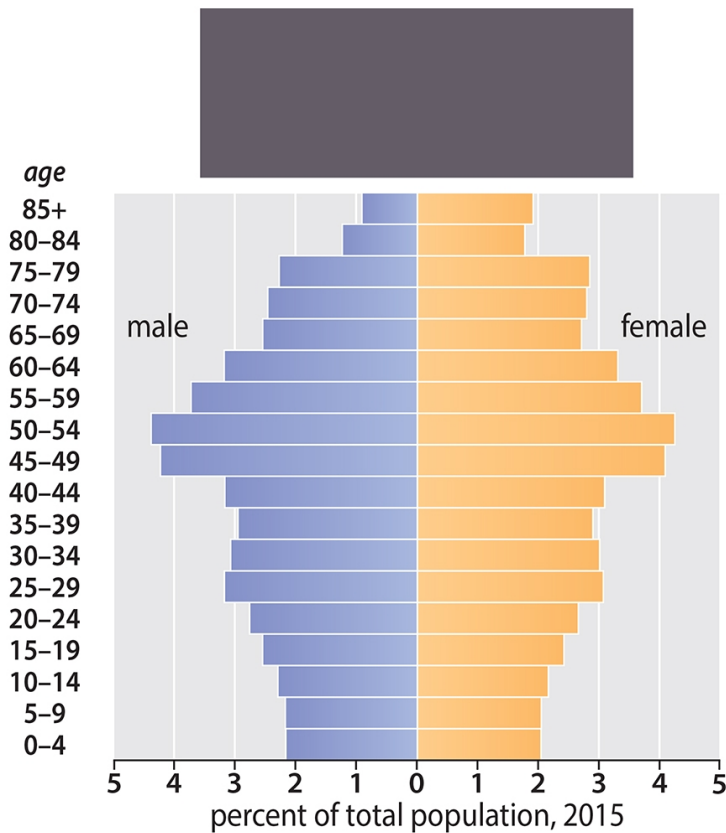
(a)

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- A) Japan
- B) United States
- C) Russia
- D) Nigeria
- E) China

41) Based on your readings about population pyramids AND the Demographic Transition Model, which of the following nations is likely represented by this population pyramid?

41) \_\_\_\_\_



(c)

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- A) Germany
- B) Pakistan
- C) Bangladesh
- D) China
- E) Nigeria

42) What measure of migration tells whether more people are entering or leaving a country?

42) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) net migration rate
- B) immigration rate
- C) refugee rate
- D) RNI
- E) emigration rate

43) If a country is experiencing a negative net migration rate, then

43) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) more people are dying in the country than are being born.
- B) more people are moving to the country than leaving it.
- C) a negative net migration rate does not tell us anything.
- D) the number of people leaving the country is equal to the number moving there.
- E) more people are leaving the country than moving to it.

- 44) By 2025, demographers predict that what percentage of the world will be urbanized? 44) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) about 53%  
B) about 60%  
C) almost 90%  
D) approximately 30%  
E) a little less than 70%
- 45) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of culture? 45) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) It has abstract dimensions.  
B) It is shared.  
C) It is individual.  
D) It has material dimensions.  
E) It is learned.
- 46) The active promotion of one cultural system at the expense of another is called 46) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) cultural nationalism.  
B) cultural imperialism.  
C) cultural assimilation.  
D) cultural hybridization.  
E) cultural syncretization.
- 47) The process of defending a cultural system against offensive cultural expressions from elsewhere, while promoting local cultural values is called 47) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) cultural imperialism.  
B) cultural nationalism.  
C) cultural assimilation.  
D) cultural syncretization.  
E) cultural hybridization.
- 48) What is cultural syncretism? 48) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the adoption of popular culture by a local ethnic group  
B) the rejection of popular culture by a local ethnic group  
C) the blending of cultural forces to form a new, synergistic form of culture  
D) the elimination of local cultures caused by the spread of popular culture  
E) the replacement of local cultural traditions with popular culture
- 49) What is the distinctive form of a language that is associated with different regions? 49) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) language family  
B) lingua franca  
C) dialect  
D) language group  
E) official language
- 50) An agreed-upon common language to facilitate communication on specific topics such as business is called a(n) 50) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) language family.  
B) dialect.  
C) official language.  
D) lingua franca.  
E) language group.

- 51) Ayak and Leni are both citizens of Peru. Ayak speaks Quechua and Leni speaks Aymara, both languages native to Peru but mutually unintelligible. If Ayak meets Leni they will speak in Spanish, which came with the colonial conquest. Spanish is an example of \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a dialect  
B) an universal language  
C) a lingua franca  
D) a hybrid language  
E) cultural syncretism
- 52) Which of the following is NOT a member of the Indo-European language family? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Chinese            B) Bengali            C) Spanish            D) Hindi            E) English
- 53) Which of the following pairs are universalizing religions? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Islam and Hinduism  
B) Christianity and Islam  
C) Buddhism and Hinduism  
D) Christianity and Hinduism  
E) Judaism and Buddhism
- 54) What is a universalizing religion? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a metaphysical religion that seeks inner peace through contact with extraterrestrial beings  
B) a religion that seeks to identify the common elements of all religions of the world in order to bring worldwide religious unity  
C) a global movement to promote interfaith cooperation, similar to the United Nations  
D) a religion that attempts to appeal to all peoples regardless of location or culture  
E) All of the other answers are definitions of a universalizing religion.
- 55) Which of the following pairs are ethnic religions? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Hinduism and Islam  
B) Judaism and Hinduism  
C) Judaism and Christianity  
D) Christianity and Islam  
E) Mormonism and Islam
- 56) Approximately how many of the earth's people are Muslim? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 1.3 billion  
B) 2.8 billion  
C) 1.8 billion  
D) 500 million  
E) 2.4 billion
- 57) Which of the following pair of religions are most closely related to Judaism? \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Christianity and Islam  
B) Taoism and Confucianism  
C) Hinduism and Sikhism  
D) Shinto and Buddhism  
E) Animism and Zoroastrianism

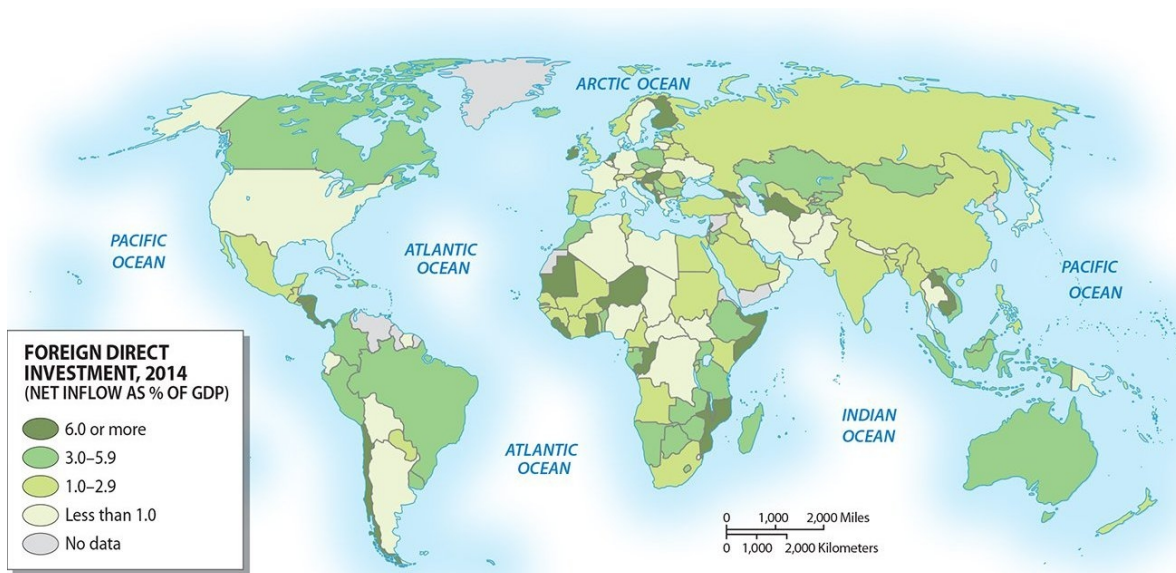
- 58) The close link between geography and politics is called 58) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) political science  
B) comparative politics  
C) geopolitics  
D) geomorphology  
E) international relations
- 59) What is a nation-state? 59) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) a cultural group with shared sociocultural traits that poses a homeland within a larger country  
B) a large cultural group that possesses a homeland within a larger country  
C) a country that has two or more states, for example, the U.S.  
D) a large group of people with shared sociocultural traits and a political identity with clear territorial boundaries  
E) a large cultural group with many different sociocultural traits and its own fully independent political territory
- 60) What is colonialism? 60) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) the formal establishment of rule over a foreign population  
B) the establishment of trade relations with another country  
C) the temporary occupation of another country  
D) the introduction of popular consumer culture in a traditional society  
E) All of the other answers are definitions of colonialism.
- 61) In which century did the majority of the nations of Africa and Asia gained independence from their European colonial masters? 61) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) 19th century  
B) 16th century  
C) 20th century  
D) 17th century  
E) 18th century
- 62) What is the process of a colony's gaining (or regaining) control over its territory and establishing a separate, independent government? 62) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) imperialism  
B) colonization  
C) autonomy  
D) revolution  
E) decolonialization
- 63) The former French colonial empire was largely located on which continent? 63) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Africa  
B) Australia  
C) North America  
D) Asia  
E) South America
- 64) Which of the following groups of people is a nation without a state? 64) \_\_\_\_\_  
A) Estonians      B) Turks      C) Kurds      D) Kazakhs      E) Azeris

- 65) Mali is a former French colony in West Africa. It has been independent since 1960 but remains heavily dependent upon France for financial assistance, and often has to yield to French geopolitical decisions to get aid from France. Mali suffers from a textbook case of \_\_\_\_\_
- A) geopolitics
  - B) revolution
  - C) neocolonialism
  - D) insurgency
  - E) decolonialization
- 66) The focus of terrorism prior to September 11, 2001 \_\_\_\_\_
- A) exclusively targeted poor, developing nations
  - B) was overwhelmingly due to a response to religious persecution
  - C) was directed at local targets by committed insurgents with local goals
  - D) was largely the domain of Islamic rebels
  - E) was random in its selection of targets
- 67) Boko Haram is most often associated with which nation? \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Iraq
  - B) Nigeria
  - C) Kurdistan
  - D) Pakistan
  - E) South Africa
- 68) The UN definition of extreme poverty means one is living on less than how much per day? \_\_\_\_\_
- A) \$20.00                      B) \$3.10                      C) \$0.35                      D) \$1.90                      E) \$1.00
- 69) According to the core-periphery model, where are the richest nations in the world mostly located? \_\_\_\_\_
- A) on the equator
  - B) Southern Hemisphere
  - C) Eastern Hemisphere
  - D) Northern Hemisphere
  - E) Western Hemisphere
- 70) What nation would be classified as part of the "core" using the core-periphery model? \_\_\_\_\_
- A) Vietnam
  - B) United States
  - C) Philippines
  - D) South Africa
  - E) Nigeria
- 71) What is the major underlying assumption of the core-periphery model? \_\_\_\_\_
- A) that the less developed periphery will eventually revolt against the wealthier core
  - B) that the core and periphery will work together to eliminate uneven development
  - C) that the wealth of the developed core will eventually diffuse to the less developed periphery
  - D) that the developed core achieved its wealth primarily by taking advantage of the southern periphery, through either colonialism or imperialism
  - E) that the different levels of development between the core and the periphery are caused by the relative levels of natural resources in each area

72) The term "Third World" was originally a product of which of the following? 72) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) World War II  
 B) asymmetrical warfare associated with terrorism  
 C) the Cold War  
 D) the Kyoto Protocol  
 E) a United Nations ruling

73) Which of the following countries does (or do) NOT fit the north-south division of the core-periphery model? 73) \_\_\_\_\_  
 A) Germany  
 B) France  
 C) Singapore  
 D) Russia  
 E) United States

74) The nations with the greatest percent of foreign direct investment (FDI) tend to be located in which world region? 74) \_\_\_\_\_



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- A) East Asia
- B) North America
- C) Europe
- D) South America
- E) Africa



75) Which nation below has the highest Human Development Index (HDI)?

75) \_\_\_\_\_

**TABLE 1.2 Development Indicators** **MasteringGeography™**

Country	GNI per capita, PPP 2014	GDP Average Annual %Growth 2009–14	Human Development Index (2015) <sup>1</sup>	Percent Population Living Below \$3.10 a Day	Life Expectancy (2016) <sup>2</sup>		Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2015)	Youth Literacy (% pop ages 15–24) (2005–2014)	Gender Inequality Index (2015) <sup>3,1</sup>
					Male	Female				
China	13,170	8.5	0.728	33.0	75	78	49	11	100	0.191
India	5,630	6.9	0.609	67.9	67	70	114	48	86	0.563
United States	55,900	2.2	0.915	–	76	81	11	7	–	0.280
Indonesia	10,190	5.8	0.684	54.4	69	73	82	27	99	0.494
Brazil	15,570	3.1	0.755	9.1	72	79	58	16	99	0.457
Pakistan	5,090	3.4	0.538	53.7	66	67	122	81	73	0.536
Nigeria	5,710	5.5	0.514	76.5	53	53	214	109	66	–
Bangladesh	3,330	6.2	0.570	81.5	71	73	139	38	81	0.503
Russia	22,160	2.9	0.798	<2.0	66	77	27	10	100	0.276
Mexico	16,840	3.3	0.756	11.9	74	79	6	13	99	0.373

*Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2016.*

<sup>1</sup>United Nations, *Human Development Report*, 2015.

<sup>2</sup>Population Reference Bureau, *World Population Data Sheet*, 2016.

<sup>3</sup>Gender Equality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market that ranges between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.

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1) Look at the table and review the maps for the table data. Which countries you would classify as MDC or LDC, and why?  
 2) Which countries experienced the greatest improvement in Under Age 5 Mortality Rate?

- A) India
- B) China
- C) Mexico
- D) Russia
- E) United States

76) Which nation below has the greatest percentage of its population living below the UN defined global poverty line?

76) \_\_\_\_\_

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Country	GNI per capita, PPP 2014	GDP Average Annual %Growth 2009–14	Human Development Index (2015) <sup>1</sup>	Percent Population Living Below \$3.10 a Day	Life Expectancy (2016) <sup>2</sup>		Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (1990)	Under Age 5 Mortality Rate (2015)	Youth Literacy (% pop ages 15–24) (2005–2014)	Gender Inequality Index (2015) <sup>3,1</sup>
					Male	Female				
China	13,170	8.5	0.728	33.0	75	78	49	11	100	0.191
India	5,630	6.9	0.609	67.9	67	70	114	48	86	0.563
United States	55,900	2.2	0.915	–	76	81	11	7	–	0.280
Indonesia	10,190	5.8	0.684	54.4	69	73	82	27	99	0.494
Brazil	15,570	3.1	0.755	9.1	72	79	58	16	99	0.457
Pakistan	5,090	3.4	0.538	53.7	66	67	122	81	73	0.536
Nigeria	5,710	5.5	0.514	76.5	53	53	214	109	66	–
Bangladesh	3,330	6.2	0.570	81.5	71	73	139	38	81	0.503
Russia	22,160	2.9	0.798	<2.0	66	77	27	10	100	0.276
Mexico	16,840	3.3	0.756	11.9	74	79	6	13	99	0.373

*Source: World Bank, World Development Indicators, 2016.*  
<sup>1</sup>United Nations, Human Development Report, 2015.  
<sup>2</sup>Population Reference Bureau, World Population Data Sheet, 2016.  
<sup>3</sup>Gender Equality Index—A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and the labor market that ranges between 0 and 1. The higher the number, the greater the inequality.

**Login to MasteringGeography™ and access MapMaster to explore these data!**

1) Look at the table and review the maps for the table data. Which countries you would classify as MDC or LDC, and why?  
 2) Which countries experienced the greatest improvement in Under Age 5 Mortality Rate?

- A) Nigeria                      B) Pakistan                      C) China                      D) India                      E) Mexico

77) Why are "growth" and "development" NOT interchangeable terms?

77) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) "Growth" normally refers to increase in the size of the system, while "development" usually refers to improvements.
- B) "Growth" normally refers to the increase in agricultural output, while "development" usually refers to the improvement in the educational system of a country.
- C) "Growth" normally refers to improvements, while "development" usually refers to an increase in the size of a system.
- D) "Growth" normally refers to the economic system, while "development" normally refers to the political system in a country.
- E) "Growth" normally refers to the standard of living, while "development" normally refers to the economic system in a country.

78) Which of the following statements is TRUE regarding the relationship between Gross National Income (GNI) and purchasing power parity (PPP)?

78) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) a high GNI may not translate into strong PPP due to the enormous cost difference between goods in two different nations
- B) GNI is inversely proportional to the PPP
- C) GNI will always be higher in developed nations, but PPP will always be stronger in developing nations
- D) a nation with a low GNI will almost always have an even weaker PPP
- E) the higher the GNI, the higher the PPP

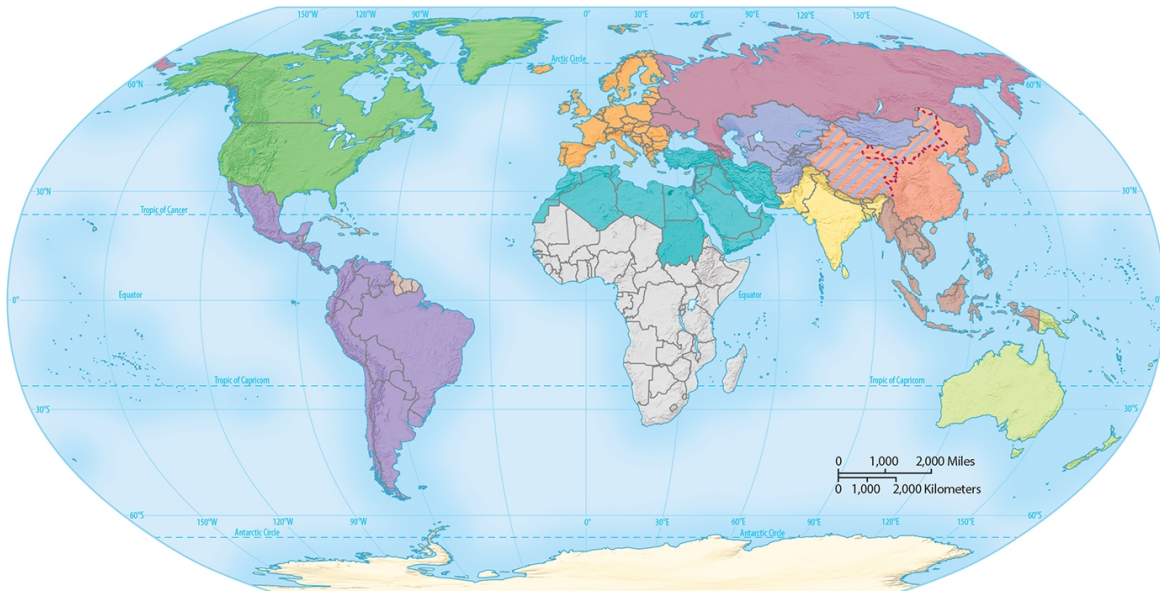
79) Which of the following is NOT likely to be reflected in the "Under age 5 mortality indicator"?

79) \_\_\_\_\_

- A) basic health services
- B) food availability
- C) infant deaths
- D) heart disease
- E) public sanitation

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

80) Identify the twelve world regions that are covered in your textbook. Why have the authors of your textbook identified these specific regions?



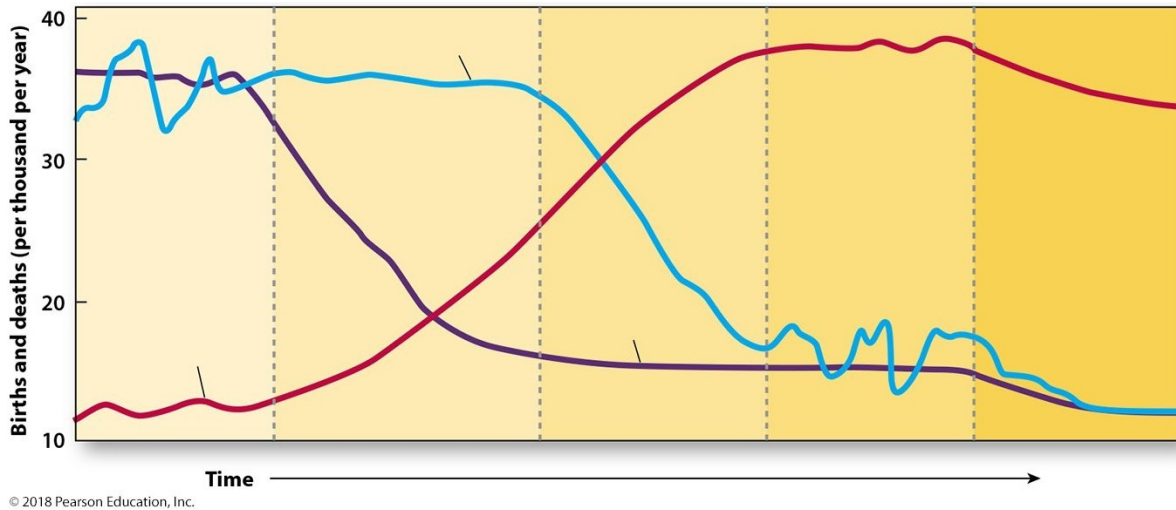
81) Describe the difference between a formal region and a functional region.

82) According to advocates of globalization, what are the perceived advantages of globalization? What, according to the critics, are the disadvantages of globalization?

83) You are making a map of Africa. Your scale is 1/1000. Describe why this is not a good idea.

84) What is GIS?

85) Describe what happens to a nation as it goes from Stage 1 to Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition, making certain to address the birth rate, death rate and RNI.



86) Culture is an important aspect of the human experience. Define the term and then discuss and analyze the four categories of culture presented in the text, along with an examination of the phenomenon of cultural imperialism.

87) What is a lingua franca? Give two examples of where one finds a lingua franca in use.

88) What is Gross National Income (GNI) and what are its shortcomings as an indicator of economic development and social well-being?

89) Why does a nation like Saudi Arabia have a high overall HDI but scores poorly on gender equality issues?

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

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

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 51) C
- 52) A
- 53) B
- 54) D
- 55) B
- 56) C
- 57) A
- 58) C
- 59) D
- 60) A
- 61) C
- 62) E
- 63) A
- 64) C
- 65) C
- 66) C
- 67) B
- 68) D
- 69) D
- 70) B
- 71) D
- 72) C
- 73) C
- 74) E
- 75) E
- 76) A
- 77) A
- 78) A
- 79) D
- 80) The authors have tried to construct a map of world regions so that there is as much cultural, political, and economic similarity within each region as possible.
- 81) A formal region can be defined by some aspect of physical form or cultural feature, such as the Appalachians of the USA or the French-speaking part of Canada. A functional region is where a specific activity (or activities) take place, such as the Rustbelt of the Midwest of the USA or the Corn Belt of the central USA.
- 82) Advocates cite that globalization is the logical expression of capitalism that will benefit all nations and all peoples by increasing global commerce and wealth, which will trickle down to others. Critics cite that globalization widens economic gaps between the wealthy and the poor and places the interests of transnational corporation before national interests.
- 83) The scale of 1/1000 is simply way too detailed for a map covering such a vast area. The actual physical size of the map would be enormous. A scale of 1/10,000,000 would be more appropriate for the map.
- 84) GIS stands for Geographic Information Systems. A GIS is a powerful combination of maps and databases which can be used for analytical purposes.
- 85) The first stage of the DTM is marked by a high birth rate and a high death rate which cancel each other out, producing a low RNI. This is common in pre-industrial societies where there are large numbers of children born but there is also short life expectancy and a high infant mortality rate. Stage 2 is the start of industrialization, where due to advances in technology and medicine the death rate drops but the birth rate remains high, thus producing a high RNI. Stage 3 sees a gradual drop of the birth rate as well as the death rate, thus leading to a slowing down of the RNI as the society becomes progressively more industrialized. Stage 4 is a mature industrial society where both the birth rate and the death rate are low, thus producing a very low RNI.

## Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 86) Culture: learned and shared behavior among a group of people with a distinct way of life. Cultural imperialism: active promotion of one cultural system at the expense of another. Cultural nationalism: process of defending a cultural system and promoting local or national cultural values. Cultural syncretism or hybridization is the blending of different cultures.
- 87) A lingua franca is a commonly agreed upon language, sometimes referred to as a "bridge language" which people speak in a nation where there are multiple languages spoken. Two examples of a lingua franca would be English in India and French in West Africa.
- 88) GNI ignores nonmarket economic indicators, such as bartering or household work; it does not consider economic degradation or depletion of natural resources.
- 89) There is a general correlation between HDI and gender equality. Sometimes, however, a country may have a reasonably high HDI, which is a positive, but may also have a relatively high gender inequity score (such as the case in Saudi Arabia). This may occur when a country is wealthy, perhaps due to a particular resource, and is able to convey many social benefits to its citizens, but at the same time a conservative culture may produce a high gender inequality rating.