

UNIT TWO – Sample Multiple Choice Questions

1. Physiological population density is viewed as a superior measure of population density for which of the following reasons?
 - A. It is more reflective of population pressure on arable land.
 - B. It yields the average population density.
 - C. It is more reflective of the world's largest population concentrations.
 - D. It measures the average by dividing total land area by total number of people.
 - C. It best reflects the percentage of a country's population that is urbanized.
2. Compared with **more** developed countries, which of the following statements is true of **less** developed countries?
 - A. A higher percent of the labor force is engaged in food production.
 - B. The population pyramids exhibit narrower bases.
 - C. The per capita consumption of energy is higher.
 - D. The nature increase of the population is lower.
 - E. Fertility rates are lower.
3. Since the 1970s, changes in the social roles, lifestyles, and employment patterns of women in Europe, Canada, and the United States have affected the overall population through which of the following?
 - A. Increased total fertility rates
 - C. Increased death rates
 - E. Increase infant mortality rates
 - B. Decreased death rates
 - D. Decreased total fertility rates
4. Which of the following is NOT a component of the formula for population growth?
 - A. crude birth rate
 - C. immigration
 - E. emigration
 - B. crude death rates
 - D. total fertility rate
5. Which of the following statements about Europe's population trends is true?
 - A. Italy, a Catholic country, has the highest total fertility rate.
 - B. Sweden has been trying to reduce its population growth rate.
 - C. Ireland initiated a sterilization exchange campaign in the 1970s.
 - D. Great Britain is in stage 3 of the demographic transition model.
 - E. Not a single country in Europe is above the replacement level.
6. Which of the following statements is true?
 - A. The slowest growing countries are in the economically wealthier areas of the world.
 - B. The slowest growing countries are in the economically poorer areas of the world.
 - C. The fastest growing countries are in East Asia.
 - D. Russia's population is in decline because of its one-child policy.
 - E. All these statements are true.
7. In what two stages of the demographic transition model does population grow rapidly?
 - A. stages 1 and 2
 - B. stages 3 and 4
 - C. stages 4 and 5
 - D. stages 2 and 3
 - E. stages 1 and 4
8. Which of the following is NOT directly indicated on a population pyramid?
 - A. dependency ratio
 - C. infant mortality rate
 - E. females
 - B. age cohorts in 5 year increments
 - D. males
9. What country has the highest life expectancies in the world?
 - A. United States
 - B. Canada
 - C. Russia
 - D. China
 - E. Japan
10. In countries where cultural traditions restrict education and professional opportunities for women, and men dominate as a matter of custom, what is the usual impact on population?
 - A. Rates of natural increase tend to be high.
 - D. Infant mortality tends to be high.
 - B. rates of nature increase tend to be low.
 - E. There is no discernible correlation.
 - C. Total fertility rates tend to be low.

11. The region with the highest TFR is
 A. Europe B. North Africa C. Sub-Saharan Africa D. India E. China
12. What caused Stage 2 of the demographic transition model to occur in Africa?
 A. Neolithic Revolution C. Industrial Revolution E. Genetically Modified Crops
 B. Medical Revolution D. Second Agricultural Revolution
13. The bubonic plague would occur during what stage of the epidemiologic transition?
 A. Stage 1 B. Stage 2 C. Stage 3 D. Stage 4 E. Stage 5
14. Historically, the “center of population gravity” in the United States has been moving
 A. eastward B. north C. northeast D. westward E. southeast
15. The government of Brazil encouraged interregional migration by
 A. punishing those who refused to move D. building a transcontinental railroad
 B. cleaning out the favelas (urban slums) E. setting up a quota system
 C. moving the capital inland from the coast
16. The most common reason people migrate is for
 A. political reasons C. war E. economic reasons
 B. environmental reasons D. authoritarian reasons
17. Migrating to join family members is called
 A. net migration B. intervening opportunities C. chain migration D. remittances E. migration transition
18. Demographers use the formula of 70 divided by NIR (natural increase rate) to determine
 A. population growth C. physiological density E. doubling time
 B. arithmetic density D. law of migration
19. A state of equilibrium is found in which of the following demographic cycle stages?
 A. only stage 1 B. stages 1 and 4 C. stages 1 and 3 D. stages 3 and 4 E. stage 4 only
20. The “Trail of Tears” that took place in the United States during the 1830s and 1840s would be an example of
 A. chain migration C. forced migration E. only B and C
 B. internal migration D. all three—A, B, and C
21. Which of the following countries is NOT in the top 5 most populated countries in the world today?
 A. Pakistan B. India C. Brazil D. Indonesia E. United States
22. In which stage of the demographic transition model does the medical revolution start taking place and death rates start declining?
 A. Stage 1 B. Stage 2 C. Stage 3 D. Stage 4 E. Stage 5
23. Which of these countries continues to experience one of Asia’s highest rates of population growth, primarily due to the influence of the Roman Catholic Church and its policies opposing artificial contraceptives?
 A. Philippines B. Vietnam C. Indonesia D. India E. Mexico
24. One of the greatest migrations during the 19th and early 20th centuries originated from
 A. Africa B. South America C. Europe D. Central America E. China
25. The country of _____ is currently (2014 UNHCR statistics) the **source** area for the largest number of refugees, and the country of _____ is currently **hosting** the largest number of refugees.
 A. Afghanistan, Pakistan C. Syria, Germany E. Syria, Turkey
 B. Iraq, Iran D. Iraq, Turkey