

ECONOMIC Geography

Development, Agriculture, Industry & Services

Name _____

TOPIC

Economic Development, ch. 9

1. _____ Which of the following is **NOT** one of the major factors that helps to determine a state's human development index?
 - a. Standard of living
 - b. Access to knowledge
 - c. Gender inequality index
 - d. Health and life expectancy
 - e. All of the above are factors that determine the HDI.

2. _____ All of the following are considered *developing regions* EXCEPT
 - a. Latin America
 - b. Central Asia
 - c. Southeast Asia
 - d. Europe
 - e. East Asia

3. _____ Which of these would **NOT** be considered an activity of the tertiary sector?
 - a. financial planning and money-management
 - b. teaching
 - c. farming and agriculture
 - d. practicing law
 - e. selling jewelry

4. _____ Which of these statements is true?
 - a. The tertiary economic sector contributes least to the gross national income (GNI) of a developed state.
 - b. Secondary sector jobs now contribute more to the GNI of developing countries than to the GNI of developed countries.
 - c. Primary sector activities are on the rise in both developing and developed countries.
 - d. A and B are both true.
 - e. A, B, and C are true.

5. _____ Which of these is **NOT** evidence that the status of women is rising in a state?
 - a. The G.I.I. is decreasing.
 - b. Women are more politically active than they used to be, both as voters and as elected officials.
 - c. Girls are completing high school at higher rates than they were 10 years ago.
 - d. For every 100 men in the labor force, there are now only 35 women with full-time jobs.
 - e. The adolescent fertility rate is declining.

6. _____ Which statistic below about energy resource distribution is accurate?
 - a. China supplies more coal than any other state in the global economy.
 - b. Half of the world's natural gas production is supplied by Russia and Southwest Asia.
 - c. Russia and Saudi Arabia supply as much petroleum as all of the world's developed countries combined.
 - d. The United States supplies a lot of coal and petroleum but almost zero natural gas.
 - e. Developed countries do not supply any of the world's coal production; coal is supplied exclusively by developing countries.

7. _____ Which statement about alternative energy sources is accurate?
 - a. In spite of its access to large quantities of plant and animal waste in the Amazon basin, the economy of Brazil uses very little biomass fuel.
 - b. Nuclear fission is a highly practical alternative energy source to fossil fuels.
 - c. California, Japan, and other fault-line regions are most likely to make use of geothermal energy.
 - d. North America and Europe have completely rejected wind power as a viable energy source.
 - e. Radioactive waste is a harmful byproduct of hydroelectric energy.

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Food and Agriculture, ch. 10

8. _____ Which of these descriptors is associated with commercial agriculture?
- a. Limited production
 - b. Few farmers; not labor-intensive
 - c. Very little machinery
 - d. Small average farms
 - e. Developing economies
9. _____ Which two regions are the most undernourished in the world?
- a. East Asia and South Asia
 - b. North America Latin America
 - c. Europe and West Asia
 - d. North and Sub-Saharan Africa
 - e. Southeast Asia and the South Pacific
10. _____ Commercial farmers' use of modern communications and information technology to stay in touch and keep track of prices, yields, and expenses is often referred to as
- a. pastoral nomadism
 - b. subsistence
 - c. agricultural integration
 - d. shifting cultivation
 - e. agribusiness
11. _____ Which of these statements is NOT true?
- a. Population growth puts additional strain on subsistence farmers in developing countries.
 - b. The international trade approach pressures subsistence farmers to produce food for export rather than for direct consumption in the local marketplace.
 - c. The greatest challenge to world food supply in the 21st century is not food availability but record-high prices.
 - d. For the first time in the continent's history, commercial agriculture in Africa has produced a food surplus.
 - e. According to the Von Thünen model of the spatial relationship of crops-to-market, animal grazing occurs farther from the city market than horticulture and crop-rotation.
12. _____ How does the US government address the problem of crop overproduction in its commercial agriculture sector?
- a. The government encourages farmers to avoid producing crops that are already in excess supply.
 - b. Because farmers often choose to produce *more* of a commodity when the market price of that commodity is low, the government pays farmers to make up for the unexpected low price so that they won't feel the need to produce more of the same commodity.
 - c. The government buys surplus production and either sells or donates it to foreign governments.
 - d. The US government employs all of these strategies to address crop overproduction.
 - e. The US government employs strategy A and B only.
13. _____ The lack of water in the hot or semi-arid regions of western North America, southwest Asia, Africa, and Australia has produced a degradation, or exhaustion, of agricultural land. This process is best described as
- a. desertification
 - b. urbanization
 - c. deforestation
 - d. genetic modification
 - e. sustainable agriculture
14. _____ Which statement is true?
- a. China and India account for a very limited supply of the world's rice production.
 - b. *Wet rice* refers to rice planted in water and then moved as seedlings to a dry field for growth.
 - c. Coffee, sugarcane, and bananas are unlikely to be grown on Latin American plantations.
 - d. Crop *integration* completely separates livestock farming from crop farming.
 - e. Olives and grapes are the main cash crops of Mediterranean farming.

ECONOMIC Geography

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TOPIC

Industry & Services, ch. 11-12

15. _____ **The three principal industrial regions of the world are**
- Europe, Africa, and Australia
 - North America, South America, and Europe
 - South Asia, East Asia, and Southeast Asia
 - North Africa, Western Asia, and South America
 - North America, East Asia, and Europe
16. _____ **An industry that manufactures commodities weighing more than the resource inputs used to produce them is**
- referred to as a bulk-gaining industry.
 - generally located closer to the commodity's market/consumers than to the resource supplies.
 - generally located closer to the resource supplies than to the commodity's market/consumers.
 - characteristic of beverage production and agriculture-machinery production.
 - A, B, and D.
 - C and D.
17. _____ **A manufacturer looking to build a global internet marketplace to compete with Amazon would likely establish its base in the Pacific northwest or in Japan because of**
- its access there to an already-present labor source specializing in technology.
 - the availability of large plots of land necessary for such a space-dependent industry.
 - the existence there of capital investors who have a history of funding tech-startup companies.
 - A and B.
 - A and C.
18. _____ **Which term below refers to the minimum number of clients/people necessary to support a service?**
- | | |
|----------------|-------------------------|
| a. hinterland | d. central place theory |
| b. threshold | e. range |
| c. market area | |
19. _____ **Which of these is NOT an example of a *business* service in the tertiary sector?**
- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a. providing legal counsel | d. engineering |
| b. working at a department store | e. financial management and banking |
| c. architecture | |
20. _____ **Which of the *BRICS* is not expected help lead the world's future in manufacturing?**
- | | |
|-----------|----------|
| a. Brazil | d. China |
| b. Russia | e. Spain |
| c. India | |
21. _____ **Which of these is NOT considered a "global city" at the center of the flow of information and capital services?**
- Chicago, USA
 - New York, USA
 - Tokyo, Japan
 - Cairo, Egypt
 - London, England

ECONOMIC Geography

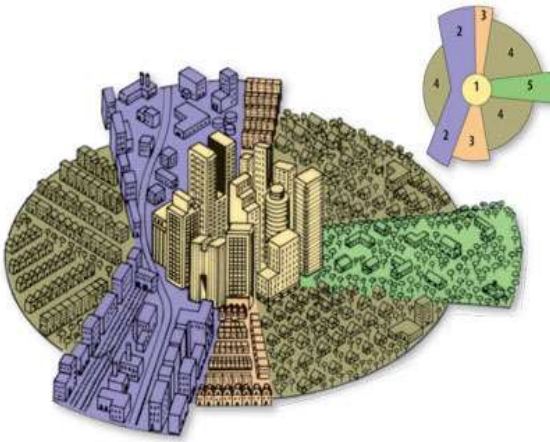
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TOPIC

Urban Geography, ch. 13

22. _____ Which concept below refers to the process of legally adding territory to a city?
- a. urbanization
 - b. gentrification
 - c. squatting
 - d. annexation
 - e. suburbanization
23. _____ Which of these statements is true about urban models in and outside of the US?
- a. Cities outside the US are more dominated by skyscrapers for business services.
 - b. Many older cities -- in Europe, for example -- try to preserve their historic CBD's by passing ordinances against tall structures and wide, modern streets.
 - c. More people live in the central business district of US cities than in cities outside of North America.
 - d. Rent rates are higher in American CBD's because of the high costs of new construction and renovation (particularly if the structure dates back many centuries).
 - e. All of these statements are true.
24. _____ Which of these cities is not part of the megalopolis known as BOSWASH, an area stretching from the Northeast to the mid-Atlantic region that comprises only 2% of the US landmass but includes 25% of the US population?
- a. Baltimore
 - b. Washington D.C.
 - c. New York City
 - d. Boston
 - e. Chicago



25. _____ According to the urban structure model on the left, a city grows with activities expanding outward in a wedge from the center. In this way, for instance, there is a residential zone of upper-class housing that extends from the CBD outward, just as there is an industrial zone and a lower-class residence zone that extend outward. This model of urban structure is known as the
- a. Multiple Nuclei Model
 - b. Concentric Zone Model
 - c. Peripheral Model
 - d. Sector Model
 - e. Squatter Settlement Model
26. _____ The states of Tennessee and Oregon have defined growth boundaries within which new urban development must occur, thereby preserving existing farmland. This process of protecting natural and agricultural landscapes from urban sprawl is referred to
- a. greenbelting
 - b. smart growth
 - c. density gradient
 - d. annexation
 - e. segregation
27. _____ Which of these does not contribute to the process of urban deterioration?
- a. Gentrification
 - b. Redlining
 - c. Public housing
 - d. Filtering
 - e. All of these contribute to urban deterioration through the abandonment of buildings and neighborhoods.