Unit I: Geography: Its Nature and Perspective

Identify each type of map:

1. Mercator
2. Goode's Equal-Area
3. Robinson
4. Polar

Match the following:

5. a computer system that stores, organizes, retrieves, analyzes, and displays geographic data  a. cultural diffusion  5 - E
6. the forms superimposed on the physical environment by the activities of humans  b. cultural ecology  6 - C
7. the spread of an idea or innovation from its source  c. cultural landscape  7 - A
8. interactions between human societies and the physical environment  d. environmental determinism  8 - B
9. a space-based global navigation satellite system  e. GIS  9 - F
10. the physical environment, rather than social conditions, determines culture  f. GPS  10 - D
11. the small- or large-scale acquisition of information of an object or phenomenon, either in recording or real time  g. remote sensing  11 - G
Choose the one that does not belong:

12. a. township and range  
   b. clustered rural settlement  
   c. grid street pattern

13. a. site  
   b. situation  
   c. its relative location

14. a. latitude and longitude  
   b. site  
   c. situation  
   d. absolute location

15. a. globalization  
   b. nationalism  
   c. foreign investment  
   d. multinational corporations

16. a. major airport  
   b. grid street pattern  
   c. major central park  
   d. natural harbor  
   e. public sports facility

17. a. Westernization  
   b. uniform consumption preferences  
   c. enhanced communications  
   d. local traditions

18. a. time zones  
   b. China  
   c. United States railroads  
   d. 15 degrees

Match the following (some regions have more than one answer):

19. formal region  
   a. Milwaukee  

20. functional region  
   b. the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*  

21. vernacular region  
   a. Wisconsin  
   b. the South  
   c. an airline hub  
   d. Rust Belt

22. The “why of where” refers to
   a. geography’s emphasis on landscape features.  
   b. spatial patterns on the landscape.  
   c. a definition of geography that is simply locational.  
   d. the idea that the explanation of a spatial pattern is crucial.  
   e. the depiction of a region’s physical features.

23. Which of the following sets of maps would help explain how scale of inquiry affects truth?
   a. maps showing the area of France before and after surveying  
   b. maps of Hudson Bay drawn by Native Americans and by the earliest European travelers  
   c. maps showing Michigan’s population density by counties and the United States population density by state  
   d. maps showing the number of auto thefts per block in Seattle in the decades before and after the Great Depression  
   e. maps of gang graffiti in Philadelphia
Unit II: Population and Migration

Label each of the following population pyramids as Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4 or Stage 5 of the demographic transition:

24. ________________________  25. ________________________  26. ________________________  
27. ________________________  28. ________________________  29. ________________________
Label each of the following Detroit, MI; Laredo, TX; Lawrence, KS; Naples, FL; Unalaska, AK; or USA:

30. ________________________  31. ________________________  32. ________________________
33. ________________________  34. ________________________  35. ________________________

Match the following:

36. the ability of a resource base to sustain its population  a. brain drain  36 - B
37. a population shift from urban to rural areas  b. carrying capacity  37 - D
38. the number of working-age people compared to the number of people too old or too young to work  c. chain migration  38 - E
39. migration within a state  d. counterurbanization  39 - H
40. migration between states  e. dependency ratio  40 - J
41. the difference between in-migration and out-migration  f. external migration  41 - F
42. the process by which immigrants from a particular place follow others from that place to another place  g. infant mortality rate  42 - C
43. flight of talented people away from an area           h. internal migration  43 - A
44. CBR-CDR per thousand                         i. natural increase rate  44 - I
45. number of children a woman is likely to have   j. net migration  45 - K
46. number of deaths under the age of 2 per thousand k. total fertility rate  46 - G

Choose the cause of the other two:

47. a. water
    b. population growth **
    c. agriculture

48. a. Columbus discovers America **
    b. crops exchanged between the Western and Eastern hemisphere
    c. millions of Native Americans are killed by disease

49. a. one-child policy
    b. poverty
    c. overpopulation **

50. a. poverty **
    b. drug trafficking
    c. guest workers

51. a. high standard of living
    b. large metropolitan population
    c. Stage 3 of the demographic transition **

Choose the effect of the other two:

52. a. poverty
    b. war **
    c. migration

53. a. racism **
    b. exclusion of non-white immigrants
    c. quota laws from the 1920s to the 1960s

54. a. young age structure **
    b. not married
    c. high level of migration

55. a. cold weather **
    b. warm coastal waters
    c. population clusters near the equator and the coast

56. a. increased trade
    b. rich natural resources **
    c. population cluster on the coast
Identify each of the following as a “pull” factor or a “push” factor:

57. ethnic cleansing  push 
58. natural disaster  push 
59. available jobs  pull 
60. war  push 
61. chain migration  pull 
62. overpopulation  push 

63. Two-thirds of the world’s population is clustered in four regions. Which of the following is not one of these four regions?
   a. East Asia 
   b. Southeast Asia 
   c. Sub-Saharan Africa **
   d. Europe 
   e. South Asia 

64. Assuming a world population of 5,700,000,000 and an annual growth rate of 1.6 percent, how many people will be added to the world’s population in the next year?
   a. 912,000 
   b. 9,120,000 
   c. 91,200,000 
   d. 912,000,000 **
   e. 9,120,000,000

65. The population of the United States is approximately 300 million, and the land area is approximately 9 million square kilometers. The arithmetic density of the United States is approximately
   a. 30 square kilometers per person. 
   b. 30 persons per square kilometer. **
   c. 0.03 square kilometers per person. 
   d. 0.03 persons per square kilometer. 
   e. 300 persons per square kilometer. 

66. Which continent(s) is/are commonly associated with high numbers of refugees in the early twenty-first century?
   I. Africa 
   II. Asia 
   III. Australia 
   IV. Europe 
   V. North America 
   VI. South America 
   a. I 
   b. II 
   c. I and II ** 
   d. I, II, IV 
   e. I, II, VI 
   f. III and IV 
   g. IV and V 
   h. IV, V, VI
Classify each of the following religions as monotheistic or polytheistic and ethnic or universalizing, and indicate their hearth region.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>religion</th>
<th>mono or polytheistic</th>
<th>ethnic or universalizing</th>
<th>hearth region</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67. Buddhism</td>
<td>Poly</td>
<td>Universalizing</td>
<td>Asia (Nepal)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68. Hinduism</td>
<td>Poly</td>
<td>Ethnic</td>
<td>Asia (India)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69. Islam</td>
<td>Mono</td>
<td>Universalizing</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70. Judaism</td>
<td>Mono</td>
<td>Ethnic</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71. Mormonism</td>
<td>Mono</td>
<td>Ethnic</td>
<td>North America</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72. Orthodox Christian</td>
<td>Mono</td>
<td>Universalizing</td>
<td>Europe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73. Protestantism</td>
<td>Mono</td>
<td>Universalizing</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74. Roman Catholicism</td>
<td>Mono</td>
<td>Universalizing</td>
<td>Europe (R. Empire)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Match the following:

75. fragmentation of a region into smaller units  
76. a common language  
77. an example of ethnic nationalism  
78. an example of linguistic nationalism  
79. an example of linguistic fragmentation  
80. an example of how religion can influence geography  
81. minority branch of Islam but majority in Iraq and Iran  
82. architectural style that diffused from New England to the Great Lakes

| a. Balkanization 75 - A |
| b. Cape Cod 76 - E |
| c. feng shui 77 - G |
| d. Gaelic 78 - F |
| e. lingua franca 79 - D |
| f. Nunavut 80 - C |
| g. Scandinavian 81 - H |
| h. Shiite 82 - B |

Identify each of the following as a centripetal force or a centrifugal force:

83. uneven development centrifugal  
84. substate nationalism centrifugal  
85. linguistic homogeneity centripetal  
86. a strong tradition of local governance centripetal  
87. national symbols centripetal  
88. compact state centripetal  
89. fragmented state centrifugal  
90. external threats centripetal
Classify each of the following as folk culture or popular culture

91. the Amish folk  
92. sports pop  
93. small scale folk  
94. large scale pop  
95. slow change folk  
96. rapid change pop  
97. relocation diffusion folk  
98. cultural homogeneity folk  
99. traditional diet folk  
100. McDonalds pop  
101. blue jeans pop  
102. modern communication pop

103. All of the following twentieth-century migration streams were propelled by persecution or open conflict EXCEPT

a. Asians leaving Uganda.
b. Kosovars leaving Yugoslavia.
c. Tutsis leaving Rwanda.
d. Hindus leaving Pakistan.
e. Mexicans leaving Mexico. **

104. If four languages have similar words for numbers and the names of fish, but different names for a certain disease, what might be concluded about the time at which the disease first diffused?

a. The disease spread among a population that later divided and evolved into four different languages.
b. The population divided and evolved into the four different languages, and then the disease spread. **
c. The disease spread to two different populations that later divided into different languages.
d. The disease and language spread to four different regions at the same time at the same rate.
e. No conclusion is possible

105. Which of the following correctly sequences the continuum from language family to dialect?

a. Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Arabic, Berber  
b. Sino-Tibetan, Sinitic, Mandarin, Chinese  
c. Indo-European, Indo-Iraman, Hindi, Bengali  
d. Indo-European, Baltic-Slavic, Russian, Ukranian  
e. Indo-European, Germanic, English, Midland-Northern **

106. Contact zones between religions are most likely to be volatile when they are

a. inhabited by two major groups with divergent religious beliefs.  
b. made up of three or more religious groups.  
c. characterized by considerable interaction between religious groups.  
d. also language contact zones.  
e. associated with competing ethnonational claims to territory. **
107. ________ is to Canada as ________ is to the United States.
   a. French; English
   b. French; Spanish **
   c. presidential government; parliamentary government
   d. conflict over ethnicity; conflict over language
   e. northern hemisphere; southern hemisphere

108. Mexico is
   I. the largest number of legal immigrants to the United States
   II. the largest number of illegal immigrants to the United States
   III. a member of NAFTA
   IV. a member of the OAS
   V. predominantly Catholic
   a. II, V          e. II, IV, V
   c. II, III, V **  g. I, II, III, V
   d. I, IV, V       h. I, II, III, IV, V

109. Which of the following aspects of diffusion of Western culture threaten non-Western ways of life?
   I. loss of traditional values
   II. subjugation of women
   III. Western control of media
   IV. alteration of traditional landscapes
   V. pollution
   a. I and II
   b. I and III
   c. I, II, IV
   d. I, III, IV, V **
   e. I, II, III, IV, V

Unit IV: Political Organization of Space

110. Put the following in order from the largest to the smallest: census tract, county, municipality, nation-state, province, empire
     Empire, nation-state, province, county, municipality, census tract

111. God___________, gold___________, glory___________

Match the following:

112. nation state a. Korea 112 - B
113. multi-nation state b. Japan 113 - A
114. multi-state nation c. Indonesia 114 - C
Match the following:

115. compact state  
    a. Afghanistan 115 - E
116. elongated state  
    b. Indonesia 116 - F
117. prorupted state  
    c. Nicaragua 117 - A
118. perforated state  
    d. South Africa 118 - D
119. fragmented state  
    e. Vatican City 119 - B
120. landlocked state  
    f. Vietnam 120 - C

Match the following (some states have more than one answer):

121. Brazil  
    a. was a hearth 121 - B,D
122. China  
    b. was a colony 122 - D
123. Mesopotamia  
    c. is a sovereign state 123 - A
124. Taiwan  
    d. has a forward capital 124 - C,B

Match the following (some states have more than one answer):

125. unitary state  
    a. Canada 125 - B
126. federal state  
    b. France 126 - A,C,D,E,F
127. confederal state  
    c. Germany 127 - A,E,F
128. devolution  
    d. Mexico 128 - A,B,D,F
    e. Switzerland
    f. USA

Place the following colonial powers under the appropriate headings: Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal

129. Africa, 1850  
    Belgium  
    Britain  
    France  
    Portugal  
    Germany  
    Netherlands

130. Africa, 1900  
    Italy

131. Africa, 1950  
    Britain  
    France  
    Portugal
Match the following:

| 132. model that demonstrates the transfer of resources from less developed to more developed areas | a. core-periphery 132 - A |
| 133. the fringe of a state | b. enclave 133 - G |
| 134. land beyond a border | c. frontier 134 - B |
| 135. the node of a state | d. gerrymandering 135 - E |
| 136. an area the retains a distinction from a larger area | e. heartland 136 - F |
| 137. manipulating boundaries for political gain | f. hinterland 137 - D |
| 138. an area rather than a line | g. rimland 138 - C |

Label each boundary physical or cultural and give an example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>boundary</th>
<th>physical or cultural</th>
<th>example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>139. mountain</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Andes, Rockies, Appalachians, Himalayans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140. language</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Czechoslovakia (Czechs &amp; Slovaks) Quebec (French &amp; English) India</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141. religion</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>N.Ireland &amp; Republic of Ireland India &amp; Pakistan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142. river</td>
<td>Physical</td>
<td>Rio Grande (Mexico &amp; USA) Mississippi (US states)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>143. geometric</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>USA &amp; Canada Chad &amp; Libya Iraq &amp; Saudi Arabia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144. the Green Line</td>
<td>Cultural</td>
<td>Israel, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon Syria</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

145. The European Union, the Arab League, and the United Nations are all examples of

a. pressure groups
b. nation-states
c. centrifugal organizations
d. supranational organizations**
e. federations
146. Which of the following has fostered the most significant economic growth by eliminating import tariffs between member states?

a. European Union (EU) **
b. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
c. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
d. Association of Caribbean States (ACS)
e. United Nations (UN)

147. The provisions of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea give coastal countries navigational and economic sovereignty over which of the following zones?

a. twelve-nautical-mile territorial sea zone and part of the Arctic Circle
b. export processing zone (EPZ)
c. 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone **
d. empowerment zone
e. continental shelf

148. An increasing number of states have adopted a federal form of government primarily to

a. grant different ethnicities or nationalities more effective representation.
b. encourage the breakup of the superpower alliances.
c. govern compact states more effectively.
d. deploy scarce resources efficiently.
e. meet all of the above needs. **

Unit V: Agriculture and Rural Land Use

Match the following:

149. terracing, Mediterranean agriculture, pastoralism a. Egypt 149 - A
150. terracing, shifting agriculture b. Greece 150 - C
151. arid climate, irrigation, little pork production, pastoralism c. Italy 151 - H
152. wheat, little pork production, pastoralism d. Peru 152 - E
153. factory farms, large pork production e. Mexico 153 - G
154. wheat, Mediterranean agriculture f. Turkey 154 - B
155. maize, irrigation g. USA 155 - D

Choose the one that does not belong:

156. a. increases in the amount of land under cultivation
b. increases in the agricultural workforce
c. increases in the use of energy and technology **
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>a.</th>
<th>b.</th>
<th>c.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>e.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>157.</td>
<td>plantation farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hunting and gathering**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subsistence agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158.</td>
<td>efficient transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>regionalized cuisine **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>corporately controlled farms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>159.</td>
<td>factory farms **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>genetic engineering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>high food prices</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Green Revolution</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>160.</td>
<td>California</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mediterranean agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“happy cows”</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>sharecropping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wheat **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>161.</td>
<td>soy beans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>coffee</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wheat **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>corn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>rice</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162.</td>
<td>beef</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>railroad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Milwaukee, 1900 **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163.</td>
<td>hunting and gathering**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>It is limited to tropical areas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>gender-based division of labor</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stage 1 of the demographic transition</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164.</td>
<td>Great Plains Native Americans—buffalo</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Eskimos—snow **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hawiians—wigwams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wisconsin settlers—log cabins</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Great Plains settlers—sod and thatch</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165.</td>
<td>shifting agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tropical climate</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>global warming **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>depletion of soil</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>commercial agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>166.</td>
<td>sustainable agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>limited use of chemicals</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>integration of crops and livestock</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>use of pesticide resistant seed **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>organic farms</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>167.</td>
<td>nomads</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>pastoralism</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>hunting and gathering</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>subsistence agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>shifting agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>terracing **</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

168. What is a milkshed and why is it important?

Ring surrounding a city from which milk can be supplied without spoiling. Importance --> every urban area is assured fresh milk.

169. Isolated farmsteads in the United States evolved as a result of all of the following EXCEPT

a. political stability. **
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>a.</th>
<th>b.</th>
<th>c.</th>
<th>d.</th>
<th>e.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>101.</td>
<td>plantation farming</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>hunting and gathering**</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>subsistence agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
170. Grain raised in the United States is used today primarily as
   a. human food. **
   b. a source of fuel.
   c. livestock feed.
   d. an export to foreign countries.
   e. raw material for various industries.

171. With respect to the relationship between culture, religion, and the physical environment
   a. few religions derive meaningful events from the physical environment.
   b. religious ideas may be responsible for some of the changes people make in the physical environment.
   c. religion is no longer an important source of identification for a distinct cultural group.
   d. all religions appeal primarily to people living in their land of origin.
   e. All of the above are true. **

172. A common difference(s) between farms in an LDC (like Pakistan) vs. farms in an MDC (like the United States) that grow the same crop is
   a. the amount of crop produced in a year
   b. the importance of the crop to the farmer
   c. the income derived from crops
   d. A and B
   e. A and C **

Unit VI: Industrialization and Economic Development

Label each of the following as bulk-reducing, bulk-gaining, footloose, or just-in-time:

173. soft-drink bottling  bulk-gaining
174. brewing  bulk-gaining
175. nickel smelting  bulk reducing
176. baking  just in time
177. automobile assembly  bulk-gaining
178. autoparts manufacturing  just in time
179. electronics manufacturing  just in time
180. call centers  footloose

Label each of the following as primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary economic activity:

181. extract natural resources from the environment  primary
182. transform raw materials into finished products  secondary
183. involve the collection, processing, and manipulation of information  quaternary
184. involve the exchange of goods and the provision of services  tertiary
185. involve the production of fresh produce for urban markets  secondary
Indicate the country or countries:

186. NAFTA  Canada, USA, Mexico  
187. highest consumption of fossil fuels per capita  USA  
188. the Four Asian Tigers  Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, Taiwan  
189. maquiladoras  Mexico  
190. Atlantic-Pacific canal  Panama  

Match the following:

191. high terminal cost, high line cost, high route flexibility  a. airplane  191 - A  
192. high terminal cost, low line cost, high route flexibility  b. railroad  192 - C  
193. high terminal cost, low line cost, low route flexibility  c. ship  193 - B  
194. low terminal cost, high line cost, high route flexibility  d. truck  194 - D  

Label the five stages of Rostow’s model and briefly describe the characteristics:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Traditional Society</th>
<th>Characteristics</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 1      | Traditional Society | - Not started development  
|        |                     | - Increase % of ppl in agriculture  
|        |                     | - Increase % of wealth in "nonproductive" activities |
| 2      | Preconditions to Take off | - Elite group initiates economic activities  
|        | Take off            | - Country invests in tech & infrastructure  
|        | Drive to Maturity   | - Stimulates productivity  
| 3      | Take off            | - Rapid growth in small # of economic activities  
|        | Drive to Maturity   | - Some industries succeed, some remain traditional  
|        | Drive to Maturity   | - Modern tech. in some industries.  
| 4      | Age of Mass         | - Variety of industries rapidly grow  
|        | Age of Mass         | - Workers - skilled and specialized  
|        | Age of Mass         | - Economy shifts from production of heavy |
| 5      | Consumption         | - Industry to consumer goods.  

Assume a Stage 5 country and indicate if each of the following would be high or low:

200. standard of living  high  203. NIR  low  
201. CBR  low  204. life expectancy  high  
202. CDR  low  205. literacy  high
206. GDP high
207. GEM high
208. pollution high
209. job in the informal sector low

Match the following:

210. banking, finance, insurance a. Brazil 210 - E
211. deforestation b. chlorofluorocarbons 211 - A
212. desertification c. Mexico City 212 - F
213. ecotourism d. national parks 213 - D
215. smog f. Sahel 215 - C

216. Which of the following arguments help explain why seventy-five percent of those employed in Export Processing Zones, such as maquiladoras, are women?

I. Women have better educational qualifications than men.
II. Women are paid less than men.
III. Many employers consider women to be more dexterous than men.
IV. Many employers consider women more likely to organize unions than men.

a. I and III only
b. II and III only **
c. II and IV only
d. I, II, and III only
e. I, II, III, and IV

217. Which of the following has contributed most to the deindustrialization of regions like the English Midlands and the North American Manufacturing Belt?

a. the increased percentage of women in the labor force
b. competition from foreign imports
c. environmental legislation **
d. the formation of free trade associations
e. the decline of labor unions

218. In recent decades, all of the following have played a major role in the rapid growth of Sun Belt cities of the United States EXCEPT

a. immigration from Latin America.
b. high levels of per capita federal spending in the South and West.
c. cheap land and labor. **
d. climatic changes leading to colder northern winters.
e. the increasing demand for retirement and resort centers.
219. United Nations recognition of a state’s “exclusive economic zone” allows the state to

a. establish economic free trade zones within the sovereign territory of other states.
b. claim national economic jurisdiction over 200 nautical miles of water extending from its coast. **
c. limit importation of competitive goods and services from other countries.
d. protect domestic production by imposing tariffs on all foreign-made products.
e. form limited economic alliances with other countries.

220. Contemporary manufacturing is characterized by

a. production facilities that are generally located as close as possible to the sites of raw material production.
b. strong unions and localized involvement in all facets of the production process.
c. spatial disaggregation of the production process. **
d. reliance on highly skilled labor at all phases of the production process.
e. production facilities located close to railroads.

Unit VII: Cities and Urban Land Use

Label each country with either the rank-size rule or the primate city rule:

221. Canada Rank size 224. India Rank size
222. France Primate 225. South Korea Primate
223. Germany Rank size 226. United States Rank size

Choose the one that does not belong:

227. a. megalopolis **
b. core area
c. Boston to Washington, D.C.
d. Los Angeles to San Diego

228. a. Brookfield Square
b. edge city
c. gentrification
d. suburban sprawl
e. white flight **

229. a. agglomeration
b. business park
c. decentralization
d. edge cities **

230. a. blockbusting and racial steering
b. redlining by financial institutions
c. concentration of public housing
d. fixed school district boundaries
e. Economic Enterprise Zones **

231. a. France **
b. Mesopotamia
c. Mexico
d. North China
e. the Indus Valley

232. a. world cities
b. Chicago **
c. Mumbai
d. Tokyo

233. a. 500 B.C.—defensive sites **
b. A.D. 1700—water power
c. A.D. 1800—railroad junctions
d. pre-1950—navigable waterways
e. post-1950—highways

234. a. urban **
b. Africa
c. Asia
d. South America
235. Place the following in order from least recent to most recent: “big box” superstore, downtown business district, shopping mall, Internet

Downtown, business district, shopping mall, internet, big box superstore.

Match the following:

236. export primarily to consumers outside the settlement
237. sell to people within the settlement
238. basic industries minus non-basic industries
239. related to talent
240. related to the level of services provided
241. center of Latin American cities
242. provided to people by government
243. downtown
244. the presence of which greatly diminishes the attractiveness of site farther away
245. illegal occupation of a residential district

Match the following:

a. basic industries
b. CBD
c. central plaza
d. economic base
e. human capital
f. intervening opportunities
g. non-basic industries
h. public housing
i. squatter settlement
j. urban hierarchy

236. export primarily to consumers outside the settlement a. basic industries 236 - A
237. sell to people within the settlement b. CBD 237 - G
238. basic industries minus non-basic industries c. central plaza 238 - D
239. related to talent d. economic base 239 - E
240. related to the level of services provided e. human capital 240 - J
241. center of Latin American cities f. intervening opportunities 241 - C
242. provided to people by government g. non-basic industries 242 - H
243. downtown h. public housing 243 - B
244. the presence of which greatly diminishes the attractiveness of site farther away i. squatter settlement 244 - F
245. illegal occupation of a residential district j. urban hierarchy 245 - I

246. Which of the following environmental issues is of most immediate concern to policy-makers in New England?

a. overharvesting of breeding stock by commercial fishers **
b. oil-spill liability
c. desertification by overgrazing of cattle
d. intensification of urban heat islands
e. generation of electric power by wind

247. Which of the following was NOT a reason for rapid suburbanization in the United States after the Second World War?

a. mass production of the automobile **
b. reduction in long-distance commuting
c. expansion of home construction
d. expansion of the interstate highway system
e. availability of low down payment terms and long-term mortgages
248. According to the rank-size rule, if the largest city in a country has a population of 10 million, the next largest city will have a population of

a. 9 million.
b. 8 million.
c. 7.5 million.
d. 5 million. **
e. 3.5 million.

249. Today, most of the United States and Canadian population lives in which of the following?

a. farming areas
b. rural non-farming areas
c. central cities
d. metropolitan areas **
e. small towns

250. Public transit is more extensive in Western European cities than in the United States primarily because

a. Europeans cannot afford cars.
b. European governments subsidize public transit.
c. density is lower.
d. the central city contains fewer high-rises. **
e. suburbs are built at subway terminals.

251. The attraction of the call center industry to locate in India can best be explained by

a. low wages and wide use of English. **
b. low wages and geographic situational factors.
c. wide use of English and the large number of working students.
d. Indian students' ability to work at night and geographic situational factors.
e. none of the above.

252. Historically, the growth of North American suburbs was most constrained by

a. high land values.
b. zoning ordinances. **
c. limited transportation.
d. housing shortages.
e. cultural preferences.

253. In Latin America, data for employment in many large urban areas are most likely to be incomplete because

a. employment is growing too rapidly.
b. most people are unemployed.
c. people change jobs regularly.
d. records are kept mainly for male workers.
e. many people work in the informal sector. **
254. Spreading parts production and fabrication among many countries or communities

a. increases proximity to markets.
b. increases large corporations bargaining power with local governments and labor. **
c. decreases the unequal distribution of industry.
d. leaves unmet consumer demand.
e. reduces transportation distances.

Models You Need to Know

Label each of the following models and explain how each can be useful to geographers.

255. **Concentric Zone Model (Burgess)**
- It explains why different social groups and economic activities distribute themselves differently in urban areas, based on the characteristics of each from from the center of the city to the suburbs. (land value

256. **Sector Model (Hoyt)**
- Shows that cities don't develop equally, but by sectors that contain areas that are more attractive then others depending on the activity.
- Attractiveness depends on land value, landscape, access to transportation etc.
257. Multiple-Nuclei (Harris & Ullman)
- Helps explain why certain activities are situated around various nodes in the city.
- This takes into account land value, transportation modes, social class, education and land use.

258. Von Thunen's
- Explains to geographers the importance of proximity to market when choosing crops for commercial farming.
- Explains how farmers have to take into consideration costs of land vs. costs of transportation
259. Central Place Theory
- Helps geographers understand that based on settlement patterns you can create a hierarchy.
- It explains the quality of life in those settlements based on how wealthy people are to provide goods and services to consumers.
- It provides information to the governments on policies that need to be put in place based on position of the settlement in the hierarchy.

260. Rank Size Rule
- Explains how services are distributed and why regular patterns of settlements exist.