Exam

Name_____

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

1) Geographers define overpopulation as   1) _____
    A) too many people compared to resources.
    B) too many people in the world.
    C) too many people in a region.
    D) all of the above
    E) A and C

2) The world's fourth largest concentration of people is located in   2) _____
    A) Europe.
    B) North America.
    C) South Asia.
    D) East Asia.
    E) Southeast Asia.

3) The Earth area of permanent human settlement is called the   3) _____
    A) hot zone.   B) subpolar region.
    C) ecumene.   D) civilized world.

4) Two–thirds of the world's population is clustered in four regions. Which of the following is <u>not</u>   4) _____
   one of these four regions?
    A) Sub–Saharan Africa
    B) Southeast Asia
    C) South Asia
    D) Europe
    E) East Asia

5) Most people live in cities in which of these regions?   5) _____
    A) Europe
    B) East Asia
    C) Sub–Saharan Africa
    D) South Asia
    E) Southeast Asia

6) Human beings avoid all but which of these regions?   6) _____
    A) dry lands
    B) wet lands
    C) cold lands
    D) high lands
    E) warm lands

7) Physiological density is the number of

    A) acres of farmland.

    B) farm animals per area suitable for agriculture.

    C) people per area of land.

    D) people per area suitable for agriculture.

    E) farmers per area of farmland.

8) A country with a large amount of arable land and a small number of farmers will have a

    A) low physiological density.

    B) high agricultural density.

    C) low agricultural density.

    D) high physiological density.

    E) low arithmetic density.

9) The annual global population growth rate increased approximately two hundred years ago because of the

    A) increase in the crude birth rate.

    B) Industrial Revolution.

    C) demographic transition.

    D) medical revolution.

    E) agricultural revolution.

10) The highest natural increase rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?

    A) Stage 1   B) Stage 2   C) Stage 3   D) Stage 4   E) Stage 5

11) The highest crude death rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?

    A) Stage 1   B) Stage 2   C) Stage 3   D) Stage 4   E) Stage 5

12) Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15, while Country Y has a crude birth rate of 20 and a crude death rate of 9. Which country has a higher natural increase rate?

    A) Country X

    B) Country Y

    C) The rate is the same in both countries.

    D) The rate depends on total population, so it can't be computed from this information.

    E) The rate depends on immigration, so it can't be computed from this information.

13) For every 1,000 babies born in Burundi in 2008, an estimated 120 of them will have died before reaching their first birthday. The rate of 120 deaths per 1,000 births is known as the

    A) crude death rate.

    B) life expectancy.

    C) infant mortality rate.

    D) terminal population rate.

    E) total fertility rate.

14) More developed countries moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition 200   14) _____
years ago in part because of
    A) people moving to cities.
    B) decreasing crude birth rates.
    C) invention of new technology.
    D) the agricultural revolution.
    E) women choosing to enter the labor force.

15) The number of people who are too young or too old to work in a society compared to the   15) _____
number of working age people is the
    A) sex ratio.
    B) demographic ratio.
    C) dependency ratio.
    D) population pyramid.
    E) life expectancy.

16) The shape of a country's population pyramid is determined primarily by its   16) _____
    A) dependency rate.
    B) sex ratio.
    C) demographic ratio.
    D) crude death rate.
    E) crude birth rate.

17) The average number of births women bear in their lifetimes is   17) _____
    A) crude birth rate.
    B) increasing in more developed countries.
    C) natural increase rate.
    D) crude death rate.
    E) total fertility rate.

18) The world's population in 1995 was approximately 6 billion and a steady rate of growth was   18) _____
expected to reach 12 billion in approximately 45 years. The period of 45 years is known as
    A) doubling time.
    B) life expectancy.
    C) overpopulation.
    D) demographic transition.
    E) natural increase rate.

19) Thomas Malthus concluded that   19) _____
    A) the world's rate of population increase was higher than the development of food supplies.
    B) moral restraint was producing lower crude birth rates.
    C) population growth was outpacing available resources in every country.
    D) crude birth rates must balance crude death rates.
    E) population increased arithmetically while food production increased geometrically.

20) In comparing Malthus's theory to actual world food production and population growth during the past half-century, the principal difference is that

    A) actual food production has been much higher than Malthus predicted.
    B) population increased geometrically while food production increased arithmetically.
    C) Malthus's theory predicted much higher population growth than has actually occurred.
    D) Malthus's theory predicted much higher food production than has actually occurred.
    E) actual population growth has been much higher than Malthus predicted.

20) _____

21) The stages of the epidemiologic transition are based on

    A) pandemics like the bubonic plague, influenza, or AIDS.
    B) the means through which disease is transmitted spatially.
    C) non-contagious diseases such as heart disease, obesity, or diabetes.
    D) causes of death at varying stages of the demographic transition.

21) _____

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

22) More than half of the people in the world live in Asia.

22) _____

23) The highest crude death rates are found in the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.

23) _____

24) Concerns about overpopulation have been proven wrong since Malthus' prediction did not come true.

24) _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

25) Explain why today's *more developed* societies moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition.

25) _____

26) Explain why today's *less developed* societies moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition.

26) _____

27) As the GDP per capita increases, the natural increase rate generally _____.

27) _____

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

28) Summarize the main stages of the demographic transition and the reasons why a society moves from one stage to another.

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

29) The ability to move from one location to another is

    A) voluntary migration.
    B) mobility.
    C) migration.
    D) variable migration.
    E) net migration.

29) _____

30) A permanent move to a new location is
    A) net in–migration.
    B) migration.
    C) net out–migration.
    D) mobility.
    E) net migration.

30) _____

31) A country has net in–migration if emigration _____ immigration.
    A) is closer to net migration than
    B) equals
    C) varies more than
    D) exceeds
    E) is less than

31) _____

32) *Refugees* migrate primarily because of which type of push factor?
    A) circulation
    B) economic
    C) environmental
    D) cultural
    E) all of the above

32) _____

33) Wilbur Zelinsky's model of migration predicted
    A) intraregional migration is more important than interregional.
    B) long migration distances are more likely than short.
    C) migrants move most frequently for economic reasons.
    D) women are more likely to migrate than men.
    E) migration characteristics vary with the demographic transition.

33) _____

34) The migration transition model predicts that international migration reaches a peak at _____ of the demographic transition.
    A) stage 3   B) stage 2   C) stage 4   D) stage 1

34) _____

35) The most important pull factor for migrants to North America today is
    A) forced.
    B) cultural.
    C) environmental.
    D) geomagnetic.
    E) economic.

35) _____

36) A physical feature, such as a body of water, which hinders migration is an example of
    A) a cultural pull factor.
    B) an intervening obstacle.
    C) an environmental push factor.
    D) a forced migration.
    E) an environmental incentive.

36) _____

37) People are forced to migrate primarily because of which factor?   37) _____
      A) international
      B) mobility
      C) environmental
      D) cultural
      E) economic

38) Several million Irish migrated in the 1840s primarily because   38) _____
      A) disastrous economic conditions pushed them out of the country.
      B) the English forced them to become refugees.
      C) poor environmental conditions induced them to migrate.
      D) they were attracted to the United States.
      E) Spanish invasion threatened their homes.

39) According to the U.S. Committee for Refugees, the three largest groups of international refugees   39) _____
   are
      A) Palestinian, Iraqi, and Afghan.
      B) Vietnamese, Indian and Indonesian.
      C) Ethiopian, Nicaraguan, and Somalian.
      D) Mexican, Pakistani, and Colombian.
      E) Sudanese, South African and Colombian.

40) Most migrants to the United States during the peak of the 1840s and 1850s came from which part   40) _____
   of Europe?
      A) Norway and England
      B) Italy and Poland
      C) Ireland and Germany
      D) Russia and Bulgaria
      E) Spain and Portugal

41) The highest rates of immigration are to   41) _____
      A) some Middle Eastern countries.   B) Europe.
      C) The United States.   D) Mexico and Latin America.

42) Most migrants to the United States during the peak of the late nineteenth century came from   42) _____
   which part of Europe?
      A) north and east
      B) south and east
      C) central
      D) south and west
      E) north and west

43) Which statement most accurately describes the motivations of the historic European and current   43) _____
Latin American immigrants to the United States?
- A) Migrants from Europe mostly spoke English while migrants from Latin American mostly speak Spanish.
- B) Both were and are motivated by famine in their home country
- C) Both were and are motivated primarily by economic factors.
- D) Migrants from Europe were fleeing religious persecution while migrants from Latin America are motivated by economic factors.
- E) Both were and are motivated by a desire to join family members already in the United States.

44) Migration to the United States declined during the 1920s primarily because of   44) _____
- A) declining demand for domestic workers.
- B) declining demand for industrial workers.
- C) imposition of quota laws.
- D) forced migration after World War I.
- E) economic depression in the United States.

45) *Brain drain* is   45) _____
- A) people forced to migrate for political reasons.
- B) the large–scale emigration of talented people.
- C) the process by which people are given reference for migration.
- D) a cultural feature that hinders migration.
- E) a net decline in literacy.

46) Most Asians are currently migrating to the United States through the process of   46) _____
- A) global relocation.
- B) brain drain.
- C) chain migration.
- D) illegal immigration.
- E) expansion diffusion.

47) Guest workers in Europe and the Middle East are   47) _____
- A) technical specialists invited as consultants.
- B) illegal immigrants.
- C) southern Europeans.
- D) Muslims.
- E) low–status foreigners.

48) Recent immigrants to the United States   48) _____
- A) are concentrated in Texas, California, and Illinois.
- B) are distributed evenly along the southern U.S. border and the east and west coasts.
- C) are nearly evenly distributed among all states.
- D) are concentrated in a few states according to economic prospects and migrant's country of origin.

49) The largest number of legal immigrants to the United States come from what country?   49) _____
    A) Mexico
    B) Dominican Republic
    C) the Philippines
    D) Cuba
    E) South Korea

50) The largest number of undocumented immigrants to the United States come from what country?   50) _____
    A) South Korea
    B) Cuba
    C) Mexico
    D) the Philippines
    E) Dominican Republic

51) The largest level of interregional migration in the United States was caused by the   51) _____
    A) opening up of the western territories.
    B) illegal immigration from Latin America.
    C) arrival of Europeans beginning in the 1600s.
    D) immigration of Asians beginning in the early twentieth century.
    E) industrial development in the northeast.

52) Migration to the United States increased from Europe after 1800 in part because of   52) _____
    A) higher natural increase rates.
    B) deteriorating public health, medicine, and food supply.
    C) rapid increase in the crude death rate.
    D) expanded economic opportunities during the Industrial Revolution.
    E) plague and famine.

53) The most prominent type of intraregional migration in the world is   53) _____
    A) rural to urban.
    B) north to south.
    C) urban to rural.
    D) region to region.
    E) city to city.

54) Counterurbanization is   54) _____
    A) migration to rural areas and small towns.
    B) the move from urban core to suburban areas.
    C) the trend of the elderly retiring to rural locations.
    D) decline of the inner–city infrastructure.
    E) due to expanding suburbs.

55) Suburbanization of more developed countries is due to   55) _____
    A) global investment.
    B) regional development.
    C) increasing employment opportunities.
    D) desire to change lifestyle.
    E) expanding urban territory.

56) In the United States, which is likely to cause virtually all population growth in the next few decades?   56) _____
    A) declining death rate
    B) natural increase rate
    C) net in–migration
    D) crude birth rate
    E) urban expansions

TRUE/FALSE. Write 'T' if the statement is true and 'F' if the statement is false.

57) The three major kinds of push factors are cultural, economic, and environmental.   57) _____

58) The most common environmental threat to people comes from too much or too little water.   58) _____

59) Historically, the center of population in the United States has moved a long distance to the west but not a long distance to the south.   59) _____

SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes each statement or answers the question.

60) Which of the three migration factors has been the most important pull factor for immigration to the United States?   60) _____

61) Name one of the two countries which sent 75 percent of all immigrants to the United States during the 1840s.   61) _____

62) After 1900, from what part of Europe did ninety percent of the immigration to the United States come?   62) _____

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

63) Describe the general relationship between population growth and migration.

64) List the major push and pull factors in migration and give examples of each.

65) Describe changes in the movement of the U.S. center of population and reasons for those changes.

66) Describe the major intraregional and interregional migration patterns within the United States in recent years.