Chapter 4 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Cities attract artists, architects, scientists and intellectual people because they tend to be a hub of culture and creativity.
   a. True
   b. False

2. All five of the early culture hearths, or centers where cultures developed and from which ideas and traditions spread outward, were located near a major river or source of water.
   a. True
   b. False

3. Trade, migration, and war are all factors that encourage cultural change.
   a. True
   b. False

4. Religion is not considered part of culture because beliefs vary in different parts of the world.
   a. True
   b. False

5. According to the sector model of urban space, a city grows outward from a central point in a series of rings.
   a. True
   b. False

6. Geographers and historians study culture hearths because they are the centers where the world’s first civilizations arose.
   a. True
   b. False

7. Edge cities are suburban areas around a city.
   a. True
   b. False

8. According to the central place theory, a city contains more than one center around which activities revolve.
   a. True
   b. False

9. The Information Revolution has slowed cultural change because people around the world are exposed to ideas and traditions from around the world.
   a. True
   b. False

10. Smaller cities tend to have more specialized functions, such as specialized teaching hospitals, than do larger cities.
    a. True
    b. False
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Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

11. What of the following terms refers to early centers of civilization whose ideas and practices spread to surrounding areas?
   a. language family
   b. ethnic enclave
   c. urban core
   d. culture hearth

12. The period in the 1700s and 1800s during which many countries experienced rapid cultural change as they developed power-driven machines and factories to mass-produce goods is known as the
   a. Communist Revolution.
   b. Information Revolution.
   c. Industrial Revolution.
   d. Agricultural Revolution.

13. ________ studies how factors such as a country’s size, location, and resources influence politics.
   a. Geopolitics
   b. Physical geography
   c. Biophysics
   d. Demography

14. A(n) ________ is a person who has left his or her home country due to a crisis, such as war or famine.
   a. refugee
   b. emigrant
   c. immigrant
   d. resident alien

15. A political border that is established by a physical geographic feature such as a mountain range or a river is a
   a. natural boundary.
   b. geometric boundary.
   c. cultural boundary.
   d. ethnic boundary.

16. ________ refers to the movement of people from rural areas to cities.
   a. Suburbanization
   b. Modernization
   c. Destabilization
   d. Urbanization
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17. What is the World Trade Organization (WTO)?
   a. an alliance of Euro-Atlantic trading partners dedicated to maintaining democratic freedom by means of collective defense
   b. an agreement among North American countries to eliminate trade barriers
   c. a free trade area comprising many European countries and their preferred trading partners
   d. an international body that oversees trade agreements and settles trade disputes among countries

18. Demography is the scientific study of
   a. landforms.
   b. population.
   c. democracy.
   d. climates.

19. Coffee is one of Guatemala’s key ________, which it sells to other countries all over the globe.
   a. imports
   b. exports
   c. tariffs
   d. raw materials

20. During the Industrial Revolution, people were motivated to move to urban areas primarily by
   a. the depletion of soils in agricultural areas.
   b. artistic and cultural opportunities.
   c. poor housing and pollution.
   d. economic opportunities.

21. What type of economic activity do teachers perform?
   a. primary
   b. secondary
   c. tertiary
   d. quaternary

22. Why is urban sprawl considered to be a problem?
   a. It preserves green space.
   b. It increases traffic.
   c. It preserves the character of the community.
   d. It causes urban crime rates to rise.
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23. After British colonial rule ended in South Asia, two independent countries were established: Pakistan (where the majority of the population was Muslim) and India (where the majority of the population was Hindu). The border between areas with this type of division is called a
   a. natural boundary.
   b. cultural boundary.
   c. geometric boundary.
   d. continental boundary.

24. A country in which most people work in service or information industries and enjoy a high standard of living is a(n)
   a. newly industrialized country.
   b. more developed country.
   c. industrializing country.
   d. less developed country.

25. What is the term for a group of people who share common ancestry, language, religion, customs, or place of origin?
   a. ethnic group
   b. language family
   c. culture region
   d. ethnic enclave

26. The ________ is an international organization dedicated to fostering cooperation in international law, international security, economic development, social progress, human rights, and aspirations to achieve world peace.
   a. North Atlantic Treaty Organization
   b. World Trade Organization
   c. United Nations
   d. International Federation of Nations

27. An urban area might turn into a ________ if its key industry is no longer needed and the population moves on in order to seek a livelihood.
   a. world city
   b. suburb
   c. tourist trap
   d. ghost town

28. Historically, cities usually developed near
   a. deserts.
   b. navigable waterways.
   c. canyons.
   d. the sources of rivers.
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29. The United States is an example of a(n)
   a. industrializing country.
   b. more developed country.
   c. newly industrialized country.
   d. less developed country.

30. In geography, what is the correct term for a city that plays an important role in the global economic system?
   a. industrial city
   b. capital city
   c. edge city
   d. world city

31. Mexico is an example of a(n) ________, because it is transitioning from a primarily agricultural economy to an economy primarily focused on manufacturing and industrial activities.
   a. industrializing country
   b. more developed country
   c. newly industrialized country
   d. less developed country

32. What type of economic activity do coal miners perform?
   a. primary
   b. secondary
   c. tertiary
   d. quaternary

33. The Industrial Revolution is considered an era of rapid ________ because new technology enable culture traits to spread more quickly from one culture to another.
   a. cultural diffusion
   b. cultural dispersion
   c. cultural assimilation
   d. cultural dissonance

34. Geographers divide the world into ________, which are areas in which people share a similar way of life, including language, religion, economic systems, and values.
   a. ethnicities
   b. nationalities
   c. culture hearths
   d. culture regions
35. Afro-Asiatic, Dravidian, and Indo-European are examples of
   a. geographic associations.
   b. language families.
   c. ethnic groups.
   d. climate regions.

36. _______ is the spread of culture traits, both material and non-material, from one culture to another.
   a. Cultural dissonance
   b. Cultural dispersion
   c. Cultural assimilation
   d. Cultural diffusion

37. Political boundaries, typically referred to as _______, can change due to wars or treaties.
   a. margins
   b. borders
   c. frames
   d. frontiers

38. Even a country in which the birthrate and death rate are equal can experience population growth if it also has
   a. immigration.
   b. emigration.
   c. a high standard of living.
   d. long life expectancies.

39. The enslavement of Africans who were then shipped to the Americas is an example of cultural change being
   caused by forced
   a. assimilation.
   b. migration.
   c. labor.
   d. diffusion.

40. A historic activity center built over an older city or town is known as a(n)
   a. uptown edge city.
   b. greenfield edge city.
   c. boomer edge city.
   d. entrance edge city.

41. How has computer technology affected cultural change in recent decades?
   a. It has decelerated cultural change by imposing more uniformity.
   b. It has discouraged cultural change because people are distracted by electronic gadgets.
   c. It has accelerated cultural change by facilitating the spread of ideas and traditions.
   d. It has accelerated cultural change because it has imposed cultural uniformity.
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42. Humans are most likely to heavily populate a ________ area.
   a. mountaintop
   b. desert
   c. river delta
   d. tundra

43. The doubling time, or the number of years it takes a population to double in size, is typically ________ in more developed countries than in less developed countries.
   a. the same
   b. longer
   c. shorter
   d. faster

44. World trade is encouraged by the ________ of natural resources.
   a. uneven distribution
   b. scarcity
   c. superabundance
   d. equitable division

45. Larger cities tend to have ________ functions.
   a. fewer and highly specialized
   b. fewer and less specialized
   c. more numerous and highly specialized
   d. more numerous and less specialized

46. What are the two most densely populated continents today?
   a. Asia and South America
   b. Europe and North America
   c. Asia and Europe
   d. Europe and South America

47. What is the difference between a city and a metropolitan area?
   a. A metropolitan area includes both a city and its surrounding suburbs.
   b. A metropolitan area lacks a central city.
   c. A city has suburbs, but a metropolitan area does not.
   d. A city can experience urban sprawl, but a metropolitan area cannot.

48. What factor would likely encourage a multinational corporation to locate its manufacturing operations in a less developed country?
   a. a more educated labor force
   b. lower labor costs
   c. stricter workplace safety regulations
   d. greater ethnic diversity
49. How does the demographic transition model explain change over time in the population of a country or region?
   a. by tracking life expectancy
   b. by measuring the annual number of live births per 1,000 people
   c. by tracking birthrates and death rates
   d. by measuring the immigration rate

50. _______, or the belief that the individual’s loyalty to the nation or state surpasses other interests, can lead to war in its most extreme forms.
   a. Autocracy
   b. Democracy
   c. Nationalism
   d. Socialism

51. _______ is the scientific study of populations by examining trends such as birthrates and death rates.
   a. Sociology
   b. Demography
   c. Polygraphy
   d. Anthropology

52. _______ is a type of political conflict that inspires fear and includes any violent and destructive act committed to intimidate a people or a government.
   a. Socialism
   b. Anarchism
   c. Syndicalism
   d. Terrorism

53. Which of the following are all examples of primary economic activities?
   a. agriculture, fishing, and mining
   b. agriculture, mining, and manufacturing
   c. mining, manufacturing, and fishing
   d. manufacturing, providing services, and processing information

54. Rapid growth of cities that results in scattered development that increases traffic, drains local resources, and destroys open space is known as
   a. smart growth.
   b. suburbanization.
   c. urban sprawl.
   d. the multiple nuclei model.
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55. A _______ boundary often follows straight lines and does not account for physical features.
   a. cultural
   b. ethnic
   c. geometric
   d. natural

Enter the appropriate word(s) to complete the statement.

56. In a _______ economy, habit and custom determine the rules for all economic activity, and behavior is defined by the customs of their elders and ancestors.

57. A _______ economy is one in which businesses are privately owned and production and prices are determined by supply and demand.

58. The rate of _______ is the growth rate of a population, or the difference between an area’s birthrate and its death rate.

59. The _______ is the number of years it takes for a population to double in size.

60. Most of the world’s industrialized and technologically developed countries today have reached _______, in which the birthrate and death rate are equal.
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61. In the late twentieth century, some European countries reached ________, in which the annual death rate exceeds the annual birthrate.

62. “Push factors”—such as religious persecution or a lack of economic opportunity—are reasons people might decide to ________ from their native country.

63. In a ________ economy, the government owns or directs the means of production and controls the distribution of goods.

64. A ________ economy is an economy in which the government supports and regulates free enterprise through decisions that affect the marketplace.

65. ________ is an economic system in which government allows private business owners to produce and make a profit from selling a wide variety of goods and services.
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a. autocracy
b. theocracy
c. monarchy
d. democracy
e. oligarchy

66. a system of government in which one person rules with unlimited power and authority
67. a system of government in which leaders rule with consent of the citizens
68. a system of government in which a hereditary king or queen holds supreme power
69. a system of government in which a small group holds power
70. a system of government in which those who rule are regarded as divinely inspired

a. urbanization  b. command economy
c. concentric zone model  d. culture hearth
e. demographic transition model  f. central place theory
g. language family  h. unitary system
i. secondary economic activity  j. geometric boundary

71. a center where cultures developed and from which ideas and traditions spread
72. a border, often created by a treaty, which is not based on cultural or physical features
73. a means of tracking population change over time based on birthrates and death rates
74. a system of resource management in which decisions about production and distribution of goods and services are made by a central authority
75. a means of explaining the distribution patterns, size, and number of urban areas
76. the use of raw materials to make a new and more valuable, tangible product
77. the movement of population from rural areas to cities, often motivated by better economic opportunities
78. a form of government in which all key powers are given to the national or central government
79. a system for describing city growth in terms of distinctive zones that develop from the central city outward in circles
80. a group of related languages that all developed from an earlier language
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1. cultural diffusion
2. cultural boundary
3. ethnic group
4. federal system
5. metropolitan area
6. natural increase
7. free enterprise
8. population pyramid
9. population density
10. culture

81. the difference between an area’s birthrate and its death rate
82. a system in which private individuals have the right to own property and make a profit with limited government interference
83. the way of life of a group of people who share beliefs, customs, and material items
84. a geographical border between two different cultures
85. the spread of material and non-material characteristics from one culture to another
86. the average number of people living in a specific geographic area
87. people who share common ancestry, language, religion, customs, or place of origin
88. a region that includes a central city and its surrounding suburbs
89. divides power between the national government and state or provincial governments
90. an illustration that depicts the distribution of a population by age and gender

“Any city, however small, is in fact divided into two, one the city of the poor, the other of the rich; these are at war with one another.”
—Plato, The Republic, c. 360 B.C.

91. Read the quote above. Do you think Plato’s characterization of cities hold true in the United States today? Write a paragraph explaining why or why not. Provide examples that support your response.

92. How is the federal system of the United States appropriate for a democracy but not for an autocracy, absolute monarchy, or theocracy? Give an example of a country that has a hybrid system of government.
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93. Select a town or city in your region and write an essay explaining how urban growth has created problems there. Your essay should identify at least three issues and devote a paragraph to each.

94. Read the amendment to the U.S. Constitution above and write a paragraph explaining how it shows that the United States is a federal system. Explain how the federal system differs from the unitary system.

95. Based on what you know from the chapter, how might a country’s form of government and economic system impact whether cities are divided into poor and rich areas that are in conflict with one another? Support your answer with examples.

96. In a paragraph, define the term culture hearth, give examples of at least two early culture hearths, and explain why understanding culture hearths is important in the study of geography.