

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?
- language family
 - ethnic enclave
 - urban core
 - 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
- Communist Revolution.
 - Information Revolution.
 - Industrial Revolution.
 - Agricultural Revolution.
- ___ 13. _____ studies how factors such as a country's size, location, and resources influence politics.
- Geopolitics
 - Physical geography
 - Biophysics
 - Demography
- ___ 14. A(n) _____ is a person who has left his or her home country due to a crisis, such as war or famine.
- refugee
 - emigrant
 - immigrant
 - resident alien
- ___ 15. A political border that is established by a physical geographic feature such as a mountain range or a river is a
- natural boundary.
 - geometric boundary.
 - cultural boundary.
 - ethnic boundary.
- ___ 16. _____ refers to the movement of people from rural areas to cities.
- Suburbanization
 - Modernization
 - Destabilization
 - 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

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- ___ 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

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- ___ 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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- a. cultural diffusion
- b. cultural boundary
- c. ethnic group
- d. federal system
- e. metropolitan area
- f. natural increase
- g. free enterprise
- h. population pyramid
- i. population density
- j. 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.

“The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.”
—Tenth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution, 1791

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.
