Chapter 2

Physical and Human Processes

that Shape World Regions

 10. The key variables in both weather and climate are:

a. Vegetation and precipitation

b. Precipitation and elevation

**C. Temperature and precipitation**

d. Temperature and elevation

e. Elevation and vegetation

11. Climate:

a. Can undergo long-term change, while weather cannot

b. Is influenced by vegetation, while weather is not

**C. Is the average weather in an area over a long period of time**

d. Is mainly a measure of precipitation, while weather mainly measures temperature

e. Is influenced by weather but is not directly related to it

12. Which of these does not affect a location’s climate?

**A. Its longitude**

b. Its latitude

c. Its elevation (mountainous, sea level, etc)

d. Its position within a landmass (inland, on a shoreline, etc)

 13. The result of processes that cool the air to release moisture is known as:

a. A front

b. Orography

**C. Precipitation**

d. Sublimation

e. Lapse rate

 14. Orographic precipitation:

a. Is created when air masses of different pressure collide

b. Causes rain shadows

c. Tends to be minimal

d. Is most common in equatorial regions

**E. None of the above**

15. Precipitation is likely to result from a front because:

**A. Condensation forms after warm air rises over cold air**

b. They clash with the trade winds, creating thunderstorms

c. Fronts do not cross mountainous areas, thus producing no rain shadow

d. They form during the high sun season, producing heavy downpours

e. Fronts create areas of high pressure along them

16. Which of these areas in general receives the most precipitation?

a. Antarctica

b. Australia

c. Southern Africa

**D. Southeastern Asia**

e. Western Europe

17. Why do tropical locations tend to have more precipitation than other locations?

a. Warm and cold fronts continually collide in these regions

b. There are numerous mountainous regions, creating large rainfall amounts on the windward side

c. Trade winds carry moisture off the oceans into the rainforests

d. High pressure systems located around the Equator draw in moisture from surrounding areas

**E. Tremendous downpours are created in these areas by convectional precipitation**

18. The Earth is tilted at an angle of:

a. 0.5°

b. 12.5°

**C. 23.5°**

d. 42.5°

e. 66.5°

19. Areas of the Earth that generally have the most variation between seasons are the:

a. Equatorial latitudes

b. Subtropical latitudes

**C. Intermediate latitudes**

d. Polar latitudes

e. They all have an equal amount of change between seasons

20. Which is not an example of an area with a marine west coast climate?

a. The Pacific Northwest

b. New Zealand

c. Great Britain

**D. Japan**

e. Southern Chile

21. The most biologically diverse biome is the:

a. Tropical deciduous forest

**B. Tropical rainforest**

c. Coniferous forest

d. Temperate mixed forest

e. Mediterranean scrub

22. Biodiversity “hot spots” are:

a. Protected areas of large biological diversity

b. Mainly located on small islands

**C. Biologically diverse areas being depleted by human activities**

d. Areas prone to desertification

e. Not found in the United States

23. Because of improvements in computer modeling, a growing consensus is that:

a. Natural climate cycles are responsible for global warming

b. Global warming will peak by 2050 and then begin to decline

c. CFCs destroy ozone but do not contribute to global warming

**D. Global warming changes will not occur uniformly across the globe**

e. Global warming will increase temperatures by over 20 degrees Fahrenheit by 2100

24. Greenhouse gases:

**A. Make Earth habitable by trapping heat and warming the atmosphere**

b. Are all man-made

c. Include carbon dioxide, methane, and radon

d. Radiate heat from Earth’s surface back into space

e. Will be eradicated from the atmosphere in the next century

 25. Why do estimates of future temperature increases due to global warming vary so much?

a. The amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere is an unknown

b. Past evidence of warming contained in such things as tree rings and fossilized pollen is unreliable

**C. The role of clouds and oceans is still little understood**

d. All of the above

 26. The full effects of global warming will not manifest themselves for decades because of:

a. Greenhouse gases take time to warm the Earth

b. The icecaps act as a cooling agent for the time being

c. Natural processes replenish greenhouse gases faster than people can reduce spreading them into the atmosphere

d. The ozone layer will not break down for another few decades

**E. The oceans are relatively slow to respond to temperature change**

 27. What is one way that less developed countries contribute to global warming?

a. By currently selling their greenhouse gas emission rights to countries like the U.S.

b. Their refusal to develop cleaner industrial technologies

c. Their reluctance to sign the Kyoto treaty over the carbon dioxide sink issue

**D. By removing trees that help remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere**

e. a and d

28. The Agricultural Revolution came about initially because of:

a. Irrigation

**B. Domestication**

c. Gathering

d. Civilization

e. Dry farming

29. Why was colonization important to the Industrial Revolution?

a. It dispersed Europeans around the world, lessening population stresses on Europe

**B. Europeans were no longer solely dependent upon their own workers and resources but could draw upon them worldwide**

c. It dispersed European ideas around the world, encouraging other regions to industrialize and compete

d. European industry could not have started without valuable resources brought in from abroad centuries earlier

e. None of the above

 30. Which of these was a major European export in the eighteenth century?

**A. Alcohol**

b. Tea

c. Timber

d. Coal

e. Cattle

 31. Why is GDP-PPP a good comparison of economic strength between countries?

a. It takes into account that not all countries produce the same goods

**B. It applies standardized international dollar price weights to the quantity of final goods and services**

c. PPP alone only measures imports and exports, not domestic trade or services

d. Nations under $10,000 cannot be compared to those with more than $10,000 per capita without special statistical measures

e. Definitions of economic strengths and weaknesses vary, and GDP-PPP incorporates those distinctions

 32. Which is not a characteristic of an LDC?

**A. A large middle class**

b. High population growth rates

c. High percentage of rural dwellers

d. Low consumption of energy

e. Lower life expectancies

 33. The Human Development Index is used in this book because:

a. It is sanctioned by the United Nations

b. It is an easily-comparable scale of economic opportunity between nations

c. It is strictly based on literacy and population growth rates

d. It balances economic data with non-economic data

**E. It is based on various quality-of-life measures not used in economic rankings**

 34. An example of a “neo-Europe” might be:

a. Nigeria

b. Mexico

c. France

d. Russia

**E. Argentina**

35. What is the main idea behind dependency theory?

a. The concept of crops, language patterns, and ideas being transferred from one place to other places

b. The forecast that resources will keep pace with or exceed the needs of growing human populations worldwide

c. The 16th to 19th century trading links between Europe, Africa and the Americas which still influences trade and attitudes today

d. The value of goods and services produced within a given country plus the value of transactions abroad limit the development of LDCs

**E. The economic patterns established with the Industrial Revolution and European colonialism still exist today**

 36. Dependency theory attempts to explain:

a. Why MDCs developed where they did

**B. Why LDCs continue to rely too much upon MDCs**

c. Why the legacy of colonialism benefits LDCs

d. Why most LDCs will never attain the heights achieved by MDCs

e. The eventual decline of today’s MDCs

37. Value-added products are:

a. Worth more to residents of MDCs than LDCs

**B. Finished goods worth more than the raw materials they are made from**

c. Taxable goods

d. Raw materials processed in developing countries before being traded to MDCs

e. Finished goods sold back only to those LDCs that were former colonies

38. Many developing countries rely mainly upon \_\_\_\_\_ for their income.

**A. Exporting raw materials**

b. Manufacturing

c. Grants from the IMF and other associations

d. Tariffs on imported goods

e. Consumption by the small wealthy elite

 39. How might globalization increase the gap between rich and poor nations?

a. By lowering environmental standards to the lowest common denominator

**B. Multinational companies receiving large profits at the expense of laborers**

c. The reduction of “hot money” flows into LDCs

d. By requiring LDCs to lower tariffs on imported goods

e. The closing of “sweatshops” in many LDCs leaving many people unemployed

 40. How might globalization help poorer nations?

a. Encouraging the elimination of trade barriers set up by MDCs

b. Free trade, increasing the flow of capital into poorer nations

c. The easier transference of ideas and innovations across borders

**D. All of the above**

41. Marginalization involves:

a. The poorer salaries of agricultural workers as opposed to manufacturers

b. The rotation of one kind of crop out of a plot of land to use that land for another crop

**C. Farmers being pushed onto less fertile or suitable lands for growing crops**

d. The colonization of lands far from shorelines or resource-rich areas

e. Flows of investment into LDCs that can do serious damage to the economies of those nations

42. The rate that a renewable resource can be used without decreasing its potential for renewal is called:

a. The lapse rate

b. The marginal rate

c. Ecological bankruptcy

**D. Sustainable yield**

e. Cash cropping

 43. The principal cause of the population explosion since 1850 has been:

**A. The dramatic decline in death rates, particularly in the LDCs**

b. The dramatic increase in birth rates, particularly in the LDCs

c. The demographic transition in the MDCs

d. The agricultural revolution in the LDCs.

e. The spread of Europeans across the globe during the colonial era

 44. The Malthusian scenario anticipated that:

a. The Earth’s population would stabilize by the year 2100

b. Population could continue to grow thanks to new agricultural lands and agricultural technologies

c. Nations would experience zero and then negative population growth in the post-industrial stage

d. Populations would crash when the next epidemic such as the Black Death emerged

**E. The number of people would soon outstrip the world’s ability to feed them all**

45. Garrett Hardin was a \_\_\_\_\_ because he believed in \_\_\_\_\_.

a. Cornucopian; the role of pivotal countries in shaping global policy

b. Technocentrist; the positive effects of donor fatigue upon LDCs

**C. Neo-Malthusian; the cessation of donating food and other aid to poor countries**

d. Technocentrist; stopping immigration from poorer countries to wealthier ones

e. Neo-Malthusian; preventing immigration to MDCs but helping those left behind in poorer countries

46. The “birth rate solution” is:

a. A way to increase the population of MDCs by having more children

b. To keep birth rates stable while death rates continue to drop

**C. To reduce the birth rate to reduce overall population**

d. A way to increase the carrying capacity of the planet again

e. The population control method espoused by technocentrists

47. What has been described as the “Third Revolution”?

**A. Sustainable development**

b. The Cultural Revolution

c. The demographic transition into post-industrial society

d. The Industrial Revolution

e. The birth rate solution

 48. Which is not one of the eight essential changes in behavior called upon by practitioners of sustainable development?

a. People should change their worldviews and value systems

b. People should recognize that development and environmental protection are compatible

c. People should consider the needs of future generations

**D. Population growth in the MDCs should be encouraged**

e. Governments should practice land reform

49. A migrant is always:

a. Going from one country to another

**B. Both an immigrant and an emigrant**

c. Internally displaced

d. Responding to a push factor

50. What is not a typical example of a non-selective migrant?

a. A migrant requesting asylum in another country

b. Victims of war or political oppression

**C. A skilled worker accepting a skilled position in another country**

d. An internally displaced migrant