Test Bank for Contemporary Human Geography 2nd Edition by Rubenstein ISBN 0321811127 9780321811127
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Test Bank:

Solution Manual:

Contemporary Human Geography, 2e (**Rubenstein**)
Chapter 2 Population

1) The Indus and Ganges river plains hold a major part of what world population cluster? A)
South Asia
B) East Asia
C) Europe
D) Southeast Asia
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Section: 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places. Learning
Outcome: 2.1.1: Describe population concentrations.

2) One important feature of the world's population with the most significant future implications is that
A) the natural increase rate is larger every year.
B) there are fewer people in the world now than at the peak in the middle of the twentieth
   century.
C) the most rapid growth is occurring in the less developed countries.
D) people are uniformly distributed across Earth.
E) the less developed countries have the highest combined crude death rate.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: Chapter 2 Introduction
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge

Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Describe population concentrations.

3) Geographers define overpopulation as A)
too many people in the world.
B) too many people compared to environmental capacity.
C) too many people in a region.
D) All of these answers are correct.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: Chapter 2 Introduction
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Describe population concentrations.
4) Human beings avoid all but which of these regions?
A) cold lands
B) dry lands
C) warm lands
D) wet lands
E) high lands
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Section: 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography. Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Describe population concentrations.

5) The world's most populous country is A)
China.
B) India.
C) the United States.
D) Russia.
E) Europe.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge

Geo Standard: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Describe population concentrations.

6) Which of the following is not one of the world's largest population concentrations?
A) East Asia
B) South Asia
C) Southeast Asia
D) Western Europe
E) North America
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Section: 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Describe population concentrations.
7) The most populous country in the Southeast Asia region is A)
Bangladesh.
B) China.
C) India.
D) Indonesia.
E) Thailand.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Describe population concentrations.

8) A country with a high physiological density has A)
a lot of people.
B) a lot of people for every unit of farmland.
C) a lot of farmers for every unit of farmland.
D) a lot of farmland.
E) a lot of farmland for every farmer.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension

Geo Standard: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Define, compare and contrast the three types of population density.

9) Physiological density is the number of A)
acres of farmland.
B) farmers per area of farmland.
C) people per area of land.
D) people per area suitable for agriculture.
E) farm animals per area suitable for agriculture.
Answer: D
Diff: 5
Section: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Define, compare and contrast the three types of population density. 10) The most common measure of density, the number of people per area of land, is known as _____density.
A) arithmetic
B) physiological
C) mathematic
D) geometric
E) agricultural
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Define, compare and contrast the three types of population density.

11) Land suited for agriculture is called A)
population density.
B) agricultural density.
C) physiological density.
D) arid land.
E) arable land.

Answer: E
Diff: 2
Section: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Define, compare and contrast the three types of population density.

12) A country with a large amount of arable land and a small number of farmers will have a A) high physiological density.
B) low physiological density.
C) high agricultural density.
D) low agricultural density.
E) low arithmetic density.
Answer: D
Diff: 4
Section: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Define, compare and contrast the three types of population density.
13) If the physiological density is much larger than the arithmetic density, then a country has A) inefficient farmers.
B) a large number of farmers.
C) a small percentage of land suitable for agriculture.
D) too many people for the available resources.
E) too few farmers for the large area of land suitable for agriculture.
Answer: C
Diff: 3
Section: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: 3-Application
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Define, compare and contrast the three types of population density.

14) Wealthier countries have lower values than poorer countries for all but which demographic measure?
A) life expectancy
B) natural increase rate

C) total fertility rate
D) crude birth rate
E) infant mortality rate
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Explain the three types of indicators used by geographers to measure population change.

15) The _____ rate in more developed countries is higher on average than in less developed countries.
A) birth
B) natural increase
C) infant mortality
D) total fertility
E) death
Answer: E
Diff: 2
Section: 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Explain the three types of indicators used by geographers to measure population change.

16) 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. Answer: A
Diff: 3
Section: 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 3-Application
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.4.2: Define dependency ration and describe how a population pyramid can be used to study population structure.

17) To calculate a country's dependency ratio, one needs to know the country's population and
A) the number of children still receiving financial support from their parents.
B) the number of people who are actively looking for work but are unable to find it.
C) all of a country's population younger than age 15 or older than age 64.
D) the number younger than age 15.
E) the number older than age 64.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 3-Application
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.4.2: Define dependency ration and describe how a population pyramid can be used to study population structure.

18) The number of people who are too young or too old to work in a society compared to the number of working age people is the A) dependency ratio.
B) life expectancy.
C) population pyramid.
D) sex ratio.
E) demographic ratio.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.4.2: Define dependency ration and describe how a population pyramid can be used to study population structure.
19) Arranging a country's population along a bar graph representing ages and genders creates a population A) pyramid.
B) graph.
C) demograph.
D) map.
E) line.

Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.4.1: Explain how changes in total fertility rates, infant mortality rates, and life expectancy affect population structure.

20) For every 1,000 babies born in India in 2011, an estimated 50 of them will have died before reaching their first birthday. The rate of 50 deaths per 1,000 births is known as the A) crude death rate.
B) infant mortality rate.
C) life expectancy.
D) total fertility rate.
E) terminal population rate.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.4.1: Explain how changes in total fertility rates, infant mortality rates, and life expectancy affect population structure.

21) The average number of births women bear in their lifetimes is A) crude birth rate.
B) crude death rate.
C) total fertility rate.
D) natural increase rate.
E) increasing in more developed countries.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

22) 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
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

23) Stage 2 of the Demographic Transition is characterized by a high _____ rate. A) natural increase
B) death
C) life
D) natural decrease
E) longevity
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

24) The lowest crude birth 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
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.

Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

25) 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
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

26) Which stage of the demographic transition cannot be found anywhere in the world today? A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

27) Which stage of the demographic transition are the world's richest countries in? A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

28) Rapidly declining crude death rates are found in which stage of the demographic transition?
A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

29) Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15. In what stage of the demographic transition is this country?
A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 3-Application
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

30) Stages 1 and 4 of the Demographic Transition are similar in that A)
both have low growth rates.
B) both have high dependency ratios.
C) both have low life expectancies.
D) neither is presently observed.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 4-Analysis
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

31) A key obstacle to declining birth rates is
A) religious opposition to some birth control methods.
B) economic incentives in favor of smaller families.
C) women attending school in greater numbers.
D) increased health care leading to decreased infant mortality.
E) increased distribution of contraceptives.
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Section: 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: 6-Evaluation
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 2.6.1: Give examples of how some developing countries have lowered birth rates.

32) One approach to decreasing birth rates is to increase the education of A)
children.
B) contraceptives.
C) women.
D) men.
E) college graduates.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.6.1: Give examples of how some developing countries have lowered birth rates.

33) The principal reason for declining natural increase rates in less developed countries today is
A) increasing crude birth rates.
B) declining crude birth rates.
C) increasing crude death rates.
D) declining crude death rates.
E) balanced natural increase rates.
Answer: B
Diff: 1

Section: 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.6.1: Give examples of how some developing countries have lowered birth rates.

34) The future may hold a new stage of the demographic transition marked by A) a return to stage 1 conditions.
B) a negative natural increase rate.
C) increasing family size.
D) a reversal of the stages.
E) population stability at Stage 4.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 2.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.7.2: Describe the possible Stage 5 of demographic transition.

35) As a country moves through the demographic transition, we can expect its elderly support ratio to
A) increase.
B) decrease.
C) stay the same.
D) None of these: the elderly support ratio isn't affected by the demographic transition. Answer:
   A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 4-Analysis
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.7.1: Explain the components of future population growth and the elderly support ratio.

36) Japan is dealing with economic concerns about an aging population by A) increasing the birth rate.
B) encouraging older people and women to work.
C) shifting jobs overseas.
D) encouraging immigration.
Answer: B

Diff: 2
Section: 2.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.7.1: Explain the components of future population growth and the elderly support ratio.

37) The One Child Policy was effective at reducing the natural increase rate in A) India.
B) Nigeria.
C) Sierra Leone.
D) China.
E) Cape Verde.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.6.1: Give examples of how some developing countries have lowered birth rates.

38) Thomas Malthus concluded that
A) population increased arithmetically while food production increased geometrically.
B) the world's rate of population increase was higher than the development of food supplies.
C) moral restraint was producing lower crude birth rates.
D) population growth was outpacing available resources in every country.
E) crude birth rates must balance crude death rates.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Section: 2.8
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography. Learning Outcome: 2.8.1: Summarize Malthus's population theory.

39) 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) Malthus's theory predicted much higher food production than has actually occurred.
C) actual population growth has been much higher than Malthus predicted.
D) Malthus's theory predicted much higher population growth than has actually occurred.

E) population increased geometrically while food production increased arithmetically. Answer: A

Diff: 4

Section: 2.8

Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension

Geo Standard: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography.

Learning Outcome: 2.8.2: Evaluate Malthus's population theory, and lists its main criticisms.

40) A country goes through
A) the epidemiological transition and the demographic transition simultaneously.
B) first the demographic transition, then the epidemiological transition.
C) first the epidemiological transition, then the demographic transition.
D) the demographic transition first if it's a more developed country.
E) the epidemiological transition first if it's a more developed country.
Answer: A

Diff: 1

Section: 2.9

Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension

Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography. Learning Outcome: 2.9.1: List the stages of the demographic transition.

41) Which stage of the epidemiological transition is known as the stage of "pestilence and famine"? A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: A

Diff: 1

Section: 2.9

Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge

Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 2.9.1: List the stages of the demographic transition.

42) Which stage of the epidemiological transition is known as the stage of "receding pandemics"? A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4

E) Stage 5
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 2.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.9.1: List the stages of the demographic transition.

43) Which stage of the epidemiological transition is known as the stage of "degenerative diseases"? A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Section: 2.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.9.1: List the stages of the demographic transition.

44) Which stage of the epidemiological transition is known as the stage of "delayed degenerative diseases"? A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.9.1: List the stages of the demographic transition.

45) Dr. John Snow found that cholera cases in London were A)
spatially associated with a certain public wells.
B) being punished for their sins.
C) transmitted through the air in contagious diffusion.
D) spread through trade routes by infected rats.
Answer: A
Diff: 2

Section: 2.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.9.1: List the stages of the demographic transition.

46) The epidemiological transition focuses on distinctive _____ at different stages of the demographic transition.
A) patterns of growth
B) causes of death
C) rates of growth
D) life expectancies
E) fertility rates
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 2.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.9.1: List the stages of the demographic transition.

47) Which stage of the epidemiological transition is known as the stage of "reemergent infectious diseases"?
A) Stage 1
B) Stage 2
C) Stage 3
D) Stage 4
E) Stage 5
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Section: 2.10
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.9.1: List the stages of the demographic transition.

48) The most lethal epidemic in recent years has been A)
avian flu.
B) AIDS.
C) malaria.
D) cholera.
E) SARS.
Answer: B
Diff: 3

Section: 2.10
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.10.1: Hypothesize what there may be an emergence of Stage 5 of the epidemiologic transition.

49) Infectious diseases develop resistance to _____ when used improperly.
A) antibiotics
B) people
C) infants
D) degeneration
E) DDT
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 2.10
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.10.1: Hypothesize what there may be an emergence of Stage 5 of the epidemiologic transition.

50) Which of the following is not a reason for the reemergence of infectious diseases?
A) poverty
B) evolution
C) improved travel
D) improved medicine
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 2.10
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.10.1: Hypothesize what there may be an emergence of Stage 5 of the epidemiologic transition.

51) More people are alive now than at any time in the past.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: Chapter 2 Introduction
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography. Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Describe population concentrations.

52) Most population growth is presently concentrated in more developed countries.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Section: Chapter 2 Introduction
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography. Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Describe population concentrations.

53) Population concentrations are generally in low-lying areas with fertile soil.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 2.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography. Learning Outcome: 2.1.2: List the main reasons for the uneven population distribution in our planet.

54) The physiological density of Egypt is 2,580 persons per square kilometer, while the arithmetic density is 75. This means that most of the country's land is unsuitable for intensive agriculture.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3
Section: 2.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Define, compare and contrast the three types of population density. 55) A country of 30,000,000 people has a crude birth rate of 10. This means that in one year 3,000,000 babies were born.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Section: 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Explain the three types of indicators used by geographers to measure population change.

56) The highest crude birth rates are found in Africa, Asia, and Latin America.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 2.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Explain the three types of indicators used by geographers to measure population change.

57) Developing countries must face increasing proportions of older people in their populations.
    Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.4.2: Define dependency ration and describe how a population pyramid can be used to study population structure.

58) The demographic transition is a process that can move forward or backward.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 4-Analysis
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

59) Increasing the education of women is generally associated with declining birth rates.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge

Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.6.1: Give examples of how some developing countries have lowered birth rates.

60) If there were a fifth stage of the demographic transition, Japan would qualify for it.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 2.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 2.7.2: Describe the possible Stage 5 of demographic transition.

61) According to Malthus, population increases geometrically, while food supply increases arithmetically.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 2.8
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 16. The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography. Learning Outcome: 2.8.1: Summarize Malthus's population theory.

62) The epidemiological transition occurs independently of the demographic transition.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Section: 2.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 4-Analysis
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 2.9.1: List the stages of the demographic transition.
63) The AIDS epidemic has been the most lethal of recent epidemics.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 2.10
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.

Learning Outcome: 2.10.1: Hypothesize what there may be an emergence of Stage 5 of the epidemiologic transition.

64) Why does Mexico have a lower crude death rate than the United States and why does Vietnam have a lower crude death rate than Sweden?
Answer: Varies
Diff: 3
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 5-Synthesis
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

65) Explain why or why not it is possible for a country's IMR to be higher than its CBR. Answer: Varies
Diff: 3
Section: 2.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 5-Synthesis
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 2.4.1: Explain how changes in total fertility rates, infant mortality rates, and life expectancy affect population structure.

66) Summarize the main stages of the demographic transition.
Answer: Varies
Diff: 3
Section: 2.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 4-Analysis
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 2.5.1: Explain the stages of demographic transition.

67) Compare the birth control policies of India and China.
Answer: Varies
Diff: 3
Section: 2.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 4-Analysis

Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 2.6.1: Give examples of how some developing countries have lowered birth rates.

68) Identify and compare two different methods to decrease the birth rate in less developed countries. Answer: Varies
Diff: 4
Section: 2.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: 6-Evaluation
Geo Standard: 9. The characteristics, distribution, and migration of human populations on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 2.6.1: Give examples of how some developing countries have lowered birth rates.