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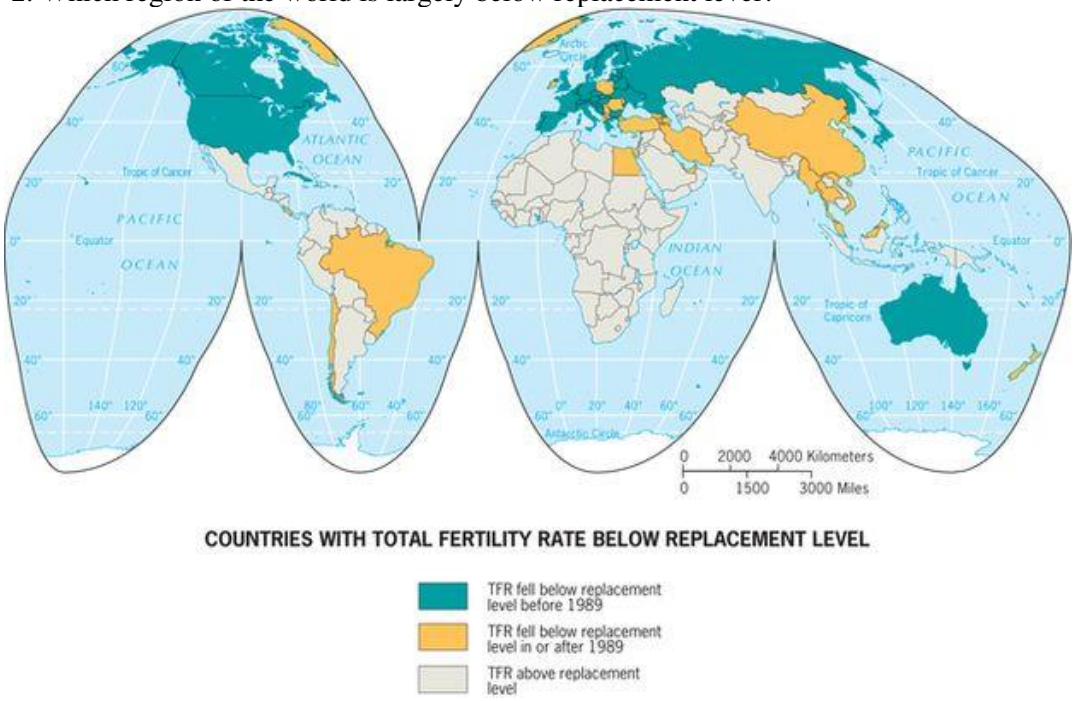
Human Geography: People, Place, and Culture, 12th Edition
Chapter 02 Testbank: Population and Health

Multiple Choice

1. Replacement level, the number of births needed to keep a population at a stable level without immigration, requires a total fertility rate of _____
a) 10.
b) 2.1.
c) 3.5.
d) 5.0.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time. .

2. Which region of the world is largely below replacement level?



a) Sub-Saharan Africa
b) South America
c) South Asia
d) Europe

Ans: D
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Application

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Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

3. Countries with aging populations attempt to stimulate economic growth to lessen the effect of rising medical and retirement costs by _____
a) cutting social security.
b) encouraging increased birth rate.
c) promoting immigration.
d) promoting emigration of the elderly.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

4. Not all countries with aging populations resort to immigration to offset economic problems. An example is:
a) Germany.
b) Japan.
c) the United States.
d) Norway.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

5. Almost everywhere on Earth, Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) are _____
a) rising.
b) falling.
c) staying about the same.
d) influenced by precipitation levels.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

6. In the Western Hemisphere, which of the following countries has a Total Fertility Rate below replacement level (see figure 2.14)?
a) the United States
b) Haiti
c) Mexico.
d) Argentina

Ans: A
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Application

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Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

7. The arithmetic density of population for a country is determined by dividing the total _____
a) population by the number of farmers.
b) area of square miles by 5.
c) area of the country by the population.
d) population by the total area.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

8. The problem with using arithmetic population density to investigate the population pattern of a country is that such a density figure does not take into consideration _____
a) annual population increases.
b) internal clustering of people within the country.
c) annexation of new territory.
d) possible loss of territory.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

9. It has been estimated that 98 percent of Egypt's population occupies only ___ percent of the country's total area.
a) 10
b) 15
c) 3
d) 25

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

10. The number of people per unit area of agriculturally productive land is the _____
a) average density.
b) total density.
c) physiologic density.
d) agricultural density.

Ans: C
Difficulty: easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

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11. Switzerland's physiologic density is ____ as/than its arithmetic density.
a) the same
b) less
c) much greater
d) much less

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

12. The world's three largest population concentrations are all found on the same landmass, which is: ___ _____
a) North America.
b) South America.
c) Africa
d) Eurasia.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

13. Associated with the East Asian population cluster are ribbon-like extensions of dense population penetrating the interior. These extensions follow _____
a) volcanic areas of good soil.
b) narrow regions of favorable climate.
c) basins and lowlands of the Huang He and Yangtze river valleys.
d) areas where the Chinese Government has forced people to settle.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

14. About ___ percent of the world's population is concentrated in East Asia.
a) 5
b) 10
c) 25
d) 50

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

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15. In South Asia, the greatest population clusters are found in
a) major cities, on the coasts and in major river basins.
b) the central Deccan Plateau.
c) Sri Lanka.
d) the foothills of the Himalayan Mountains.

Ans: A
Difficulty: easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution..

16. Over large parts of Bangladesh the rural population density is between _____ people per square mile.
a) 10 and 100
b) 200 and 300
c) 3000 and 5000
d) 50000 and 80000

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

17. Terrain and environment appear to have a different association with the population cluster of Europe that extends from the British Isles into Russia than in Asia. This suggests that in Europe, terrain and environment play a _____
a) greater role than in Asia.
b) role that varies from country to country.
c) lesser role than in Asia.
d) greater role now than in the past.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

18. In comparison to Asia, the percentage of the population living in urban places in Germany and the United Kingdom is _____
a) less than in Asia.
b) about the same as in Asia.
c) greater than Asia.
d) declining.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

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19. After the three Eurasian population clusters, the next-ranking cluster comprises the east-central United States and southeastern Canada. This cluster is not nearly as large as Europe's. It is, in fact only ___ the size.
a) one-third
b) one-half
c) one-quarter
d) one-tenth

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

20. The major focus of North America's population is ___
a) Chicago.
b) California.
c) the Megalopolis region.
d) the South.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

21. Referring to figure 2.5, you can see that Brazil's population is concentrated primarily _____
a) near the Peruvian border.
b) in the Amazon Basin.
c) the north.
d) along the Atlantic Coast.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

22. By studying figure 2.5, you can determine that population in Australia is _____
a) evenly distributed throughout the country.
b) clustered in the center of the country.
c) concentrated primarily along its eastern coast.
d) clustered along the northern coast.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

23. The two physical geographic barriers that create the boundaries of the South Asia population cluster

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are _____
a) the Himalaya Mountains to the north and mountain chains in Afghanistan and Pakistan to the west.
b) the Indus River Valley and the Ganges River Valley.
c) the mangrove forests of Bangladesh and the Ganges River Valley.
d) the Himalaya Mountains to the north and the Ganges River Valley to the west.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution..

24. Various advocacy groups have pressured the Census Bureau to sample the population and derive population statistics from the samples because _____
a) of the possibility of under-counting disadvantaged populations.
b) the census does not count minorities living in rural areas.
c) the World Bank already conducts a census of the United States.
d) congressional seats are no longer allotted to each state based on population.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

25. In 1789, a British economist named Thomas Malthus published an essay in which he claimed that while population increased exponentially, the means of subsistence grew only_____
a) linearly.
b) depending on the particular culture involved.
c) at a declining rate.
d) at an unpredictable rate.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

26. Food production, contrary to the predictions of Malthus, has grown exponentially because of a number of factors. Which one of the following is **not** one of these factors?
a) expanded agricultural acreage
b) improved strains of seeds
c) fertilizer application
d) an increase in the number of farmers in Britain

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

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27. Births and _____ add to the population growth of a country.
a) rise in the death rate
b) emigration
c) immigration
d) increased agricultural output

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

28. In the 21st century, world population doubling time is _____
a) 300 years.
b) lengthening (i.e. taking longer to double).
c) decreasing.
d) ten years.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

29. In 2016, the worldwide TFR was _____.
a) 1.6
b) 2.1
c) 2.43
d) 5

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

30. Between 1820 and 1930, world population _____
a) decreased.
b) doubled.
c) tripled.
d) did not change.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

31. The population growth rate of South Asia is _____ the world average of 1.4 percent.
a) less than

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b) the same as
c) greater than
d) triple

Ans: C
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

32. Most of the countries with low population growth rates are also among the wealthiest. Wealth is not the only reason for negative population growth rates, however. A country experiencing negative population growth rates due to social and economic problems is _____
a) France.
b) Spain.
c) Italy.
d) Russia.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

33. In the 1970's, the government of India used this method to reduce the population growth rates in certain areas of the country.
a) tax incentives
b) forced sterilization of males
c) free housing for small families
d) cash awards

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

34. Population growth rates are _____ in southern India, where women have higher literacy rates.
a) higher
b) the same as northern India
c) lower
d) the same as the Indian average

Ans: C
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

35. The statistics that report the number of deaths per thousand people in a given year is called:
a) the adjusted mortality rate.

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b) the crude death or mortality rate.
c) the adjusted population level.
d) the actual growth rate.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

36. Demographically, Great Britain experienced a _____ in the period from the late 1800s through WWII.
a) population decline
b) rising death rate
c) population explosion
d) rapid birth rate decline

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

37. As shown in Figure 2.8, a global map of crude death rates, the crude death rate in the United States ___ _____
a) is higher than in Mexico.
b) is the lowest in the world.
c) is about the same as in Russia.
d) is higher than in South Africa.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

38. Between 1930 and 1975 the the Earth's population doubled, with an increase of
a) 500,000.
b) 1.5 billion.
c) 2 billion.
d) 12 billion.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

39. Low population growth resulting from high CBR and very high CDR is characteristic of stage ____ of the demographic transition.
a) I
b) II

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c) III
d) IV

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

40. Demographers and population geographers who study global population growth today believe that the concept of doubling time is_____
a) equally important as in the past
b) more important than ever
c) less important than in the past
d) gaining new followers

Ans: C
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

41. The population of a country, city or other region is a function of three variables. Which is **not** one of the variables?
a) births
b) deaths
c) migration
d) ethnic background

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

42. In Europe the marked decline of the birth rate was the result of _____
a) rapid emigration.
b) stabilization of food supplies.
c) World Wars I and II.
d) the effects of Industrialization, urbanization, and general modernization.

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

43. A population pyramid with a wide base and narrow top is indicative of _____
a) developed countries.
b) countries in Stage IV of the demographic transition.
c) less developed countries.

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d) low infant mortality.

Ans: C
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

44. A developed country that has reached a stage where the population is most stable will develop a population pyramid that is _____.
a) bell shaped
b) pear shaped
c) rectangular shaped
d) cone shaped

Ans: C
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

45. Highest rates of infant mortality are found in this region.
a) South America
b) Central Africa
c) East Asia
d) Eastern Europe

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective 2.3: Explain how health and disease affect people's well-being.

46. The lowest infant mortality rate among countries with large populations is in _____
a) the United States.
b) Japan.
c) Germany.
d) Brazil.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3: Explain how health and disease affect people's well-being.

47. Sub-Saharan Africa's high mortality rate is strongly influenced by _____
a) wild animal attacks.
b) famine.
c) AIDS.
d) traffic accidents.

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Ans: C
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Application
Learning Objective 2.3: Explain how health and disease affect people's well-being.

48. Population policies which favor the promotion of birth control among certain groups in the population (ethnic, religious, or socio-economic groups) are referred to as _____
a) population planning.
b) eugenics.
c) socialism.
d) public health.

Ans: B
Difficulty: Easy
Knowledge: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.4: Identify why and how governments influence population growth.

49. In which region of the United States is infant mortality rate the highest?
a) the West
b) the Great Plains
c) the Northeast
d) the South

Ans: D
Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.3: Explain how health and disease affect people's well-being.

50. A vectored infectious disease is
a) transmitted by an intermediary, such as a mosquito.
b) transmitted by direct contact between host and victim.
c) never fatal to humans.
d) always fatal to humans.

Ans: A
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3: Explain how health and disease affect people's well-being.

51. Enormous strides have been made to battle the AIDS crisis, including:
a) antiretroviral drugs
b) reproductive education programs
c) family planning
d) all of these choices are correct

Ans: D
Difficulty: Easy

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Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3: Explain how health and disease affect people's well-being.

True/False

52. In almost all cases, the TFR's of African countries are higher than those of European countries.

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

53. The majority of Egypt's 70 million inhabitants are distributed evenly around the country.

Ans: False
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

54. Census records are not accurate for all countries.

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

55. More than half of the world's entire population is concentrated in East Asia.

Ans: False
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

56. In all demographic cases, the higher the birth rate, the shorter the doubling time.

Ans: False
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

57. Some countries have declining populations, which means negative population growth rates.

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy

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Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

58. A population with both a high fertility and a high mortality rate has a broad-based population pyramid.

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

59. During the demographic transition, the drop in birth and death rates is equal.

Ans: False
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

60. Women tend to outlive men and in Russia their life expectancy may be 11 years longer than the male population.

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Knowledge
Learning Objective 2.3 Explain how health and disease affect peoples' well-being.

61. Low life expectancy in Africa can be partly attributed to the ravages of AIDS.

Ans: True
Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective 2.3 Explain how health and disease affect peoples' well-being.

Essay

62. Compare the characteristics of the population distribution patterns of Europe with those of Asia. (Describe the characteristics in terms of density, dispersion and pattern, and look for positive and negative correlations between population and other geographic phenomena). What are the differences? What are the similarities?

Ans: Asia: high population density in East Asia-specifically China's cities on the east coast as well as ribbons of high density in river valleys in addition to clusters in Korea in Japan. Another Asian cluster is South Asia where there are huge concentrations in major cities, on the coasts, and along rivers. India, China and some other Asian countries have large rural populations. Europe: large cluster but not nearly as large as Asia (less than half). Similarities: Both regions have concentrations on coastal and river areas. Differences: Europe has more population centered on resources rather than river valleys, higher European

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concentrations in physically rugged areas such as mountains, plus more Europeans live in cities than in rural areas.

Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

63. What does the arithmetic density of the population of a country tell us? What does it not tell us? Use India or China as examples to explain this problem.

Ans: Arithmetic population tells us how dense the population of a place is by dividing the population by the total land area. It does not tell us about internal clustering. For example, China is more densely populated along the coast and not in the interior but by using arithmetic density it only gives a total for the entire country, thus masking the internal differences.

Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.1: Describe the patterns of population distribution.

64. List the four stages of the demographic transition. What population pyramid shape would be characteristic of each stage? Why do stages two and three describe the actual process of change within a population?

Ans: Stage 1-high birth and death rates, low growth, Stage 2-high birth rate, decreasing death rate, increasing growth, Stage 3-birth rate begins to fall, death rate low, population explosion, Stage 4-low birth and low death rate, decreasing growth. Shapes: Stage 1- evergreen tree, Stage 2-true pyramid/triangular shape (not as drastic), Stage 3- bell shaped/Hershey kiss Stage 4-rectangular/ slightly lopsided vase (more even). Stage 2 and 3 describe the process of change because that is when the birth and death rates are the farthest apart, and this is when population booms.

Difficulty: Hard
Blooms: Synthesis
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

65. Malthus, along with neo-Malthusians of the 1960s (Ehrlich), predicted the imminent collapse of population due to famine. What assumptions made by Malthus proved to be incorrect? Why did Britain's population “explode” in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries without either increased famine or drop in standard of living?

Ans: One incorrect assumption is that food is confined spatially and that people only eat what is grown in a certain area. Another incorrect assumption was that food production was linear. Famine did not occur with Britain’s population explosion as food production began growing exponentially as mechanization and other agricultural improvements increased food production. Food also became more globalized as countries such as Ireland started growing the South American crop of a potato.

Difficulty: Hard
Blooms: Evaluation
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

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66. Describe the impact of AIDS on the sub-Saharan African population. In particular, describe the socio-economic impact of early mortality upon the region's countries.

Ans: Diseases such as AIDS cause low life expectancies in some parts of the world with Africa in particular experiencing much devastation. By 2007, 68% of AIDS cases occurred in sub-Saharan Africa. A high percentage of working-class people in some sub-Saharan countries are infected with AIDS, and it remains a leading cause of death. As a result of their parents' low life expectancies because of AIDS, many children grow up without parents and work instead of attending school.

Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective 2.3 Explain how health and disease affect peoples' well-being.

67. Discuss why the United States' Infant Mortality Rate varies by region.

Ans: Infant mortality varies by region because this indicator reflects the overall health of a society. While there are a number of factors contributing to high infant mortality, some factors include the physical health of the mother, improper weaning, and malnutrition. In many less developed countries women are also poorly educated, are exhausted from work and suffer from disease –factors that impact an infant's chances of survival. Within the United States, variations occur, with the Deep South having a higher infant mortality rate. Factors such as race, ethnicity, social class, education level, and access to health care are all part of this complex topic. Leading infant causes of death include pregnancy complications, low birth weight, abnormalities, and SIDS. SIDS rates for American Indian and Alaska Natives are 2.3 times higher than the rate of non-Hispanic White mothers.

Difficulty: Easy
Blooms: Comprehension
Learning Objective 2.3 Explain how health and disease affect peoples' well-being.

68. Why might the mayor of your school's town care about the results of the 2020 census?

Ans: The mayor of your school's town may care about the results of the census as they analyze various demographics. For example, schools are often interested in projecting future enrollments and by looking at younger cohort groups they are better able to predict future enrollment and future needs of the school. For example, if enrollment increased by many students, this may be cause for a referendum to increase the number of classrooms and other functions of the building. Also, federal money, including school funding, is often allocated based upon Census population counts.

Difficulty: Medium
Blooms: Analysis
Learning Objective 2.2: Identify and explain influences on population growth over time.

69. Over the course of history, how have governments tried to affect population patterns? How do efforts in the 21st century differ from those of the 20th?

Ans: Governments have tried to influence population with instituting various policies concerning

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population. Such policies include expansive (encourage children), eugenic (certain groups have children) and restrictive (discourage large families, i.e., the one-child policy). In the 20th century countries such as China were instituting restrictive policies to curb their growing population. In the 21st century many countries in our world are facing aging population. Countries such as Japan and regions such as Europe are facing an aging population and a shortage of workers. Many are instituting policies to encourage their population to have more children. Few countries today seek to limit population; however India has family planning programs today in an attempt to ease the pressure of eventually becoming the most populous country in the world but no longer institute harsh measures such as forced sterilizations as they have in the past.

Difficulty: Hard
Blooms: Evaluation
Learning Objective 2.4: Identify why and how governments influence population growth.

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