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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 01: Geography: An Exploration of Connections

1. Central to the study of geography are the questions _____ and _____.
   a. who; when
   b. why; how
   c. where; why
   d. how many; when

ANSWER: c

2. Geography as a discipline links the _____ with the _____.
   a. city; state
   b. physical sciences; social sciences
   c. study of biology; study of sociology
   d. people; government

ANSWER: b

3. Which statement is NOT an example of a geographic inquiry?
   a. How did a group of people come to occupy a particular place?
   b. How have people modified the physical aspects of a place to suit their needs?
   c. How have people contributed to a particular environmental problem?
   d. All of the above are examples of geographical inquiry.

ANSWER: d

4. Which term refers to the relationship between the distances shown on the map and the actual distances on Earth's surface?
   a. scale
   b. spatial analysis
   c. cartography
   d. regional geography

ANSWER: a

5. The prime meridian runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through:
   a. New York City, USA.
   b. Berlin, Germany.
   c. London, England.
   d. Greenwich, England.

ANSWER: d

6. Through which ocean does the longitude line at 180° run?
   a. Atlantic
   b. Pacific
   c. Indian
   d. Arctic

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ANSWER: b

7. The globe is divided into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the:
   a. International Date Line.
   b. equator.
   c. Tropic of Cancer.
   d. Tropic of Capricorn.

ANSWER: b

8. Cartographers solve the problem of showing the spherical Earth on a flat piece of paper by using:
   a. lines of latitude.
   b. projections.
   c. globes instead of flat maps.
   d. degrees, minutes, and seconds.

ANSWER: b

9. To fit the spherical Earth onto a flat map, a Mercator projection:
   a. flattens the Earth like an orange peel.
   b. shows lines of longitude curving up toward the poles.
   c. stretches out the poles, depicting them with lines equal to the length of the equator.
   d. perfectly represents the shapes of landmasses.

ANSWER: c

10. Which statement does NOT accurately describe GISc?
   a. GISc is so highly specialized it's often criticized for having limited applicability to other disciplines.
   b. GISc has been adopted as a tool by both corporations and government entities.
   c. GISc refers to the body of science that supports spatial analysis technologies and tools such as GIS (geographic information systems).
   d. GISc raises serious ethical questions about the rights, storage, analysis, and distribution of data.

ANSWER: a

11. The study of how people, objects, or ideas are related to one another across space is called _____.

ANSWER: spatial analysis

12. The making of maps is called _____.

ANSWER: cartography

13. Lines of longitude are also known as _____.

ANSWER: meridians

14. Lines of latitude are also known as _____.

ANSWER: parallels

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15. The calendar day officially begins when midnight falls at the _____.
ANSWER: International Date Line

16. The different ways of modeling the spherical shape of the Earth on flat paper are called _____.
ANSWER: map projections

17. Spatial analysis is the art and science of making maps.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

18. A map is by definition an unbiased view of the world.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

19. When using the phrase *scale of analysis*, geographers are always referring to the relative size of an area.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

20. Lines of longitude on a map run from pole to pole.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

21. Lines of longitude (also called meridians) run from pole to pole; lines of latitude (also called parallels) run parallel to the equator.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

22. All projections entail some distortion.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

23. In a Robinson projection, the shapes of landmasses are distorted.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

24. Draw a map of your most familiar childhood landscape. Recall the objects and experiences that were most

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important to you there. After completing the map, write an essay that discusses how your map reveals the ways in which your life was structured by space. Include in your discussion (1) the scale of analysis of your map and what this indicates about your life in this place, and (2) how you conducted spatial analysis in making this map.
ANSWER: Answers will vary.

25. Explain the difference between the terms *map scale* and *scale of analysis*.
ANSWER: The terms have opposite meaning. Map scale refers to the relationship between the size of objects on the map and the actual size they have on the surface of Earth. Scale of analysis refers to the spatial extent of the area being discussed. Thus, a large-scale analysis means a large area is being explored; a large-scale map is one that shows a given (small) area enlarged so that fine detail is visible.

26. In defining a region, geographers might do NOT into account:
a. political boundaries.
b. physical characteristics.
c. cultural characteristics.
d. literary history.
ANSWER: d

27. What concept is used to identify an area of Earth's surface that contains distinct patterns of human or physical activity or features?

_____
ANSWER: region

28. In the textbook, the argument is made that the boundaries between regions are rarely, if ever, distinct and certain.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

29. Most world regions are defined by the same set of indicators.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

30. Most regions, as defined by geographers, have well-defined boundaries.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

31. Geographers like to use *region* as a conceptual model because it offers a reasonable way to divide the world into manageable parts.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

32. Briefly define *region* and discuss one problem posed by the use of the concept.

ANSWER: The region is a unit of Earth's surface defined by a distinct pattern of physical features or human development. One problem with the use of this concept is that different regions are defined by different sets of characteristics, making it difficult to compare any region with another. Furthermore, it is conceivable that parts of one region may be parts of others. This leads to a second problem. Boundaries between regions are quite fuzzy and always debatable. One does not experience the difference between two regions by simply crossing a conceived boundary. It is a difference that likely occurs gradually over space, making regions appear as if they overlap or that there are gaps between them.

33. The Pangaea hypothesis proposes that:
a. the early indigenous Pangaea people of the North American continent once ruled the world.
b. life originated on the moon (then called Pangaea) and was brought to Earth on particles during a meteor shower.
c. all continents were once joined in a single content called Pangaea.
d. Earth was originally covered with the Pangaea Ocean before the continents rose out of the water.

ANSWER: c

34. Which premise BEST supports the theory of plate tectonics?
a. Earth's surface is made up of large plates that move across Earth's surface.
b. Large plates formed when meteors struck Earth 65 million years ago.
c. Present-day plates resulted from the erosion of the supercontinent Pangaea.
d. The land surface of Earth is rooted on large oceanic plates.

ANSWER: a

35. According to the theory of plate tectonics, continental drift is caused by:
a. climate change in the upper atmosphere.
b. molten rock flowing from hot regions deep inside Earth to cooler surface regions and back.
c. the smashing together of oceanic plates.
d. the collision of an oceanic plate with a continental plate.

ANSWER: b

36. The center of Pangaea is thought to have been modern-day:
a. Africa.
b. North America.
c. South America.
d. Australia.

ANSWER: a

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37. When plates slip past each other, the result is a(n):
    a. volcano eruption.
    b. earthquake.
    c. mountain.
    d. lake.

ANSWER: b

38. What feature on the physical landscape CANNOT be explained by the theory of plate tectonics?
    a. the Pacific Ring of Fire
    b. Mount Pinatubo (volcano)
    c. Pangaea
    d. the Mississippi River delta

ANSWER: d

39. Through which landscape process is rock broken down into smaller pieces?
    a. mass wasting
    b. deposition
    c. weathering
    d. erosion

ANSWER: c

40. The term *deposition* can refer to which process?
    a. the settling out of soil particles as wind or water action slows
    b. the breakup of rocks into smaller pieces
    c. the movement of loose rock and soil by the force of wind and moving water
    d. the movement of loose rock and soil down a slope due to gravity

ANSWER: a

41. As climate is defined in the textbook, which factor reflects a climatic change?
    a. the rise of the sun each morning
    b. the formation of a warm front
    c. the movement of a hurricane
    d. the melting of glaciers during the Ice Age

ANSWER: d

42. _____ refers to short-term changes in temperature and other factors, while _____ is a long-term balance of temperature and precipitation.
    a. Climate; weather
    b. Weather; climate
    c. Meteorology; weather
    d. Global warming; climate change

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ANSWER: b

43. The highest average temperatures on Earth fall within a band 30° north and south of the:
    a. prime meridian.
    b. Tropic of Capricorn.
    c. Tropic of Cancer.
    d. equator.

ANSWER: d

44. The Koppen classification system divides the world into climate regions labeled:
    a. A, B, C, D, E.
    b. I, II, III, IV, V.
    c. i, ii, iii, iv, v.
    d. q, v, x, y, z.

ANSWER: a

45. Suppose you are on the beach at night, and you experience a breeze blowing from the land out to the ocean. This breeze is caused by:
    a. carbon dioxide being pushed out of human dwellings at night.
    b. excess nitrogen in the air.
    c. evaporated water seeking a place to condense back into liquid water.
    d. air flowing from the cooling land onto the relatively warmer water.

ANSWER: d

46. Warm, moist air rises and becomes less able to hold its moisture as it reaches higher altitudes. The result is:
    a. global warming.
    b. precipitation.
    c. evaporation.
    d. a cooler temperature on Earth.

ANSWER: b

47. Given the differential heating and cooling rates of land and water, which land area is more likely to experience the MOST extreme change in temperature and air pressure over a year?
    a. the interior of a vast landmass
    b. a small island
    c. a long, narrow peninsula
    d. a wide river delta

ANSWER: a

48. What term describes rainfall caused by the interaction of large air masses of different temperatures and densities?
    a. orographic precipitation

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b. shadow precipitation
c. convergence precipitation
d. frontal precipitation

ANSWER: d

49. According to Alfred Wegener's hypothesis, all the continents were once joined in a single landmass called _____.
ANSWER: Pangaea

50. What theory posits that Earth's surface is composed of large plates that float on a layer of molten rock?

_____
ANSWER: plate tectonics

51. When plates collide and one slips under the other, the process is known as _____.
ANSWER: subduction

52. Another name for molten rock is _____.
ANSWER: magma

53. Through what landscape process do forces of wind and water move pieces of rock and soil?

_____
ANSWER: erosion

54. What landform is created where rivers meet the sea?

_____
ANSWER: delta

55. What are the two variables by which climates are usually classified?
ANSWER: temperature and precipitation

56. How does air density change when the air temperature cools?
ANSWER: It increases.

57. What does a breeze blowing from the sea onto land indicate about the air temperature over the water compared with that over the land?
ANSWER: The air temperature over the water is cooler than over land.

58. What type of rainfall results when air is forced to rise over mountains?

_____

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ANSWER: orographic

59. The drier side of a mountain range is said to be in the _____.
ANSWER: rain shadow

60. Massive, sometimes catastrophic, rainfalls are called _____.
ANSWER: monsoons

61. Physical geography is the study of various aspects of human life that create the distinctive landscapes and regions of the world.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

62. The work of geographers is similar to other scientists except that they tend to look at problems spatially.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

63. Changes that occur on Earth's surface happen more rapidly than changes occurring beneath Earth's surface.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

64. Oceanic plates are thicker and less dense than continental plates.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

65. The processes of plate tectonics are external processes that form landscapes, whereas the processes of weathering and erosion are internal processes that further shape landforms and landscapes.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

66. Human activity such as agriculture, forestry, and damming rivers can contribute to external landscape processes.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

67. The last major global climate change took place about 15,000 years ago, when the glaciers of the last ice age began to melt.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

68. The sharp boundaries shown on climate maps point to the sharp differences in climate as one moves gradually from west to east, or north to south.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

69. In warm air, the gas molecules are relatively dense and are associated with high air pressure.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

70. Low air pressure is associated with warm air temperatures.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

71. Continents heat up and cool off much more rapidly than the oceans that surround them.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

72. Cool air holds much more moisture than warm air.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

73. The climate of an area in a rain shadow is dry.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

74. The monsoon is an example of dry arctic air being blown by currents into otherwise moist regions.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

75. With reference to the processes by which they were built, explain why many of the world's mountain ranges are linear in form.

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ANSWER: Linear mountain ranges are formed primarily in two ways. Magma penetrates Earth's upper crust to create volcanoes. Alternatively, two plates can collide and cause folding and warping in Earth's crust. Both are explained by the theory of plate tectonics, which holds that Earth's surface is composed of large plates that float on a layer of molten rock. Mountain building that results in volcanoes and folding and warping tends to occur along the boundaries of these plates, giving the mountain ranges a linear form. Examples include the Andes in South America and the Himalayas in South Asia, among many others.

76. Discuss the differences between external processes and internal processes by providing one detailed example of each in terms of the formation of a particular landscape feature.

ANSWER: Internal processes are some of the most powerful and slow-moving forces on the planet. They can move entire continents, often taking hundreds of millions of years to do their work, and can create the world's varied landforms such as mountain ranges, continents, and the deep ocean floor. Plate tectonics and the Pangaea hypothesis help to explain internal processes such as mountains, earthquakes, and volcanoes. External processes result in more rapid and delicate changes on the surface of the Earth, such as beautiful waterfalls or rolling plains. The external processes of weathering and erosion can be observed daily, as we see examples such as a plant root fracturing concrete, or the creation of a floodplain or delta.

77. The rising levels of greenhouse gases (e.g., carbon dioxide) in the atmosphere are attributable to:

a. subsistence agricultural practices.
b. increasing rate of seawater evaporation.
c. large-scale burning of fossil fuels.
d. global reforestation efforts.

ANSWER: c

78. Which statement describes why global warming occurs?

a. Deforestation reduces the release of carbon dioxide, causing more atmospheric combustion.
b. The burning of fossil fuels decreases levels of carbon dioxide, preventing natural ionic cooling.
c. The sun is burning hotter and has increased rates of evaporation, and thus has a reduced rate of global daily cooling.
d. Levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are increasing and trapping the sun's heat.

ANSWER: d

79. The loss of trees and forest organisms to deforestation accounts for as much as _____ percent of the world's CO_2.

a. 10
b. 30
c. 50
d. 75

ANSWER: b

80. Which activity does NOT contribute to increased levels of greenhouse gas emissions?

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a. coal-fired electricity generation
b. photosynthetic processes
c. widespread deforestation
d. diesel-powered vehicles

ANSWER: b

81. A likely result of polar ice caps melting is:
a. increased wildlife at the North and South Poles.
b. increased lake and stream size on the continents.
c. increased marine life closer to the equator.
d. a higher sea level.

ANSWER: d

82. Possible results of global warming do NOT include:
a. multinational corporations abruptly pulling out of developing nations.
b. the disappearance of animal and plant species.
c. more chaotic and severe weather.
d. human populations displaced from coastal areas and low-lying islands.

ANSWER: a

83. Which factor does NOT impact a place's vulnerability to climate change?
a. size
b. resilience
c. sensitivity
d. exposure

ANSWER: a

84. Water scarcity is NOT the result of:
a. population growth.
b. increased per capita demand for water due to modernization.
c. inequitable allocation of water.
d. sustainable farming initiatives.

ANSWER: d

85. How much water does the average human require daily to meet basic domestic needs?
a. 10–15 liters
b. 20–50 liters
c. 50–75 liters
d. 75–100 liters

ANSWER: b

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86. Which factor is NOT a direct or indirect component of the calculation of virtual water?
    a. evaporation in growing fields
    b. agricultural and industrial technology
    c. water pollution that occurs in the production process
    d. water used in cooking and other domestic activities

ANSWER: d

87. In which of the countries listed below is the amount highest of virtual water required to produce one ton of corn?
    a. United States
    b. India
    c. Mexico
    d. the Netherlands

ANSWER: b

88. Water is now the third most valuable commodity in the world, after:
    a. oil and electricity.
    b. diamonds and gold.
    c. corn and wheat.
    d. exchange rates and crop yields.

ANSWER: a

89. What fraction of the world's population does NOT have access to clean water?
    a. 1/8
    b. 1/6
    c. 1/4
    d. 1/3

ANSWER: b

90. The MOST common way for shantytown dwellers across the globe to get water is through:
    a. a household faucet.
    b. streams running on the outskirts of the city.
    c. a communal spigot.
    d. purified water sent in by global relief agencies.

ANSWER: c

91. The development of food production has undergone a series of changes, starting with hunting and gathering; moving through labor-intensive, small-scale agriculture; and moving on to _____ and organic farming in the present day.
    a. large-scale commercial agriculture
    b. family farms

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c. a stronger emphasis on meat and animal husbandry
d. crop rotation

ANSWER: a

92. The 2007 spike in world corn prices was brought about by:
a. a switch from corn production to wheat production.
b. the increase in global prices of oil.
c. speculation in alternative energy sources.
d. decreased demand for corn as a food staple.

ANSWER: c

93. Food security would NOT be diminished by:
a. the price of other resources, such as oil.
b. improved methods of sustainable agriculture.
c. economic disruptions.
d. overproduction in rich countries.

ANSWER: b

94. Which factor is NOT a characteristic of the green revolution?
a. genetically engineered seeds
b. large, sophisticated farming machinery
c. an emphasis on organic farming
d. large tracts of land

ANSWER: c

95. Reasons for concern regarding the use of GMO crops do NOT include that:
a. GMO crops could cause catastrophic crop failure.
b. GMO seeds are much more expensive than traditional seed.
c. GMO crops could cause unintended environmental degradation.
d. GMO seeds are widely used in Europe.

ANSWER: d

96. The current geologic epoch in which humans have significantly altered the biosphere is called the _____.

ANSWER: Anthropocene

97. The shifting of climate patterns due to the warming or cooling of Earth's atmosphere is known as _____.

ANSWER: climate change

98. The current trend of increasing levels of carbon dioxide and other gases in the atmosphere that are gradually trapping more heat from the sun is called _____.

ANSWER: global warming

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99. Name two widespread human practices cited in the textbook that are major contributors to the rising levels of so-called greenhouse gases in the atmosphere.
ANSWER: industrial practices, electricity generation, heating of homes and businesses, fossil fuel-powered vehicles, widespread deforestation

100. Those most responsible for climate change are the least _____ to the impacts of climate change.
ANSWER: vulnerable

101. The largest producers of greenhouse gases tend to be _____ countries.
ANSWER: wealthy, industrialized

102. The 2016 _____ aims to limit the global increase in temperature to 2 degrees Celsius (3.6 degrees Fahrenheit) above preindustrial average temperatures by the year 2030.
ANSWER: Paris Agreement

103. The total amount of water that a person uses in a year, directly or indirectly, is called the _____.
ANSWER: water footprint

104. The _____ refers to the rise of modern agriculture based on large tracts of land, irrigation, chemical fertilizers, pesticides, and genetically engineered seeds.
ANSWER: green revolution

105. Farming that meets human needs without harming the environment or depleting water and soil resources is called _____.
ANSWER: sustainable agriculture

106. The number of people a given place can support sustainably is its _____.
ANSWER: carrying capacity

107. The splicing together of genes from particular organisms to create new varieties of plants and animals with higher agricultural productivity or that are easier to grow is called _____.

ANSWER: genetic modified organisms, or GMOs

108. The trend of global warming suggests that levels of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere are decreasing and preventing the release of reflected solar heat.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

109. Data indicate that the twentieth century was the warmest century in 600 years.
a. True
b. False

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ANSWER: True

110. In general, the developing nations are more vulnerable to the effects of global warming than the developed nations.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

111. Highly resilient cities, such as New York, are not vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

112. The volume of water that a person directly uses in a year is called virtual water.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

113. The more water a person uses in a year, the lower his or her water footprint.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

114. Privatization of water is happening primarily in developed countries.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

115. Water-quality and access problems account for over 250,000 deaths of children under the age of 5 that die every year from waterborne diseases.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

116. For most urban shantytown dwellers, coping with limited access to water and sanitation is a persistent challenge.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

117. It is estimated that the current global food production system, producing at current rates, is adequate to support population projections for 2050.
a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

118. Discuss the trend of global warming, one of its possible impacts on human societies, and the principal agents of the process.

ANSWER: The trend of global warming is the observation that the Earth is becoming warmer due mainly to increasing levels of *greenhouse gases* in the atmosphere that trap solar heat. The large-scale impacts of this process are many. Melting polar ice caps could lead to rising sea levels and coastal flooding. Shifting climate zones could displace millions of people whose livelihoods and living preferences are tied to a certain climate, and possibly cause the extinction of certain species of plants and animals. Weather may become more violent and unpredictable. Changing ocean currents could result in changes in climate and weather patterns.

119. Agriculture made possible the amassing of surplus stores of food for lean times. It also had several negative consequences. Briefly discuss these negative consequences.

ANSWER: As groups turned to raising animals and plants for their own use or for trade, more labor was needed. Populations expanded to meet this need, and as more resources were used to produce food, natural habitats were destroyed, and hunting and gathering were gradually abandoned. Through the study of human remains, archaeologists have learned of a previously unrecognized consequence of the development of agriculture. At some times and in some places, the nutritional quality of human diets may actually have declined as people stopped eating diverse wild plants and animals and began to eat primarily one or two species of domesticated plants and, perhaps, less meat. Another consequence was that the storage of food surpluses made it possible not only to trade food, as we have mentioned, but also for people to live together in larger concentrations, which then facilitated the spread of disease. Moreover, land clearing increased erosion and vulnerability to drought and other natural disasters that could wipe out an entire harvest. Thus, as ever-larger populations depended solely on cultivated food crops, episodic famine actually became more common.

120. Explain how the food security crises in 2007–2008 and 2011–2013 increased food prices across the globe. What were the effects of these events on developing countries?

ANSWER: A crisis in food security occurred in 2007–2008 and again in 2011–2013 when there was a spike in world corn prices brought about by speculators in alternative energy. Thinking that corn would be an ideal raw material to make ethanol, they invested heavily in corn. As a result, global corn prices rose beyond the reach of those who depended on corn as a dietary staple. Some household economies were so ruined that parents sold important assets to feed their children or went without food themselves. These episodes all called into question food security and the sustainability of current food production systems. In some developing countries, undernourishment remains an ongoing problem and periodic food insecurity is especially intense.

121. Which factor is NOT an example of a human resource?

a. a body of knowledge

b. brainpower and analytical thinking

c. skills such as building and design

d. steel

ANSWER: d

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122. Developing nations are usually characterized by _____ economies, while developed nations are based on _____ economies.
a. extractive; human resource
b. industrial; service-oriented
c. human resource; extractive
d. industrial; extractive
ANSWER: a

123. What is the key goal of multinational corporations?
a. the development of world trade
b. environmental protection
c. increased employment in host countries
d. profit
ANSWER: d

124. Which statement is TRUE concerning multinational corporations?
a. They replace free trade blocs as the key institution in the development of the global economy.
b. They design systems that utilize highly skilled, highly paid labor resources.
c. They possess the ability to influence the political affairs in countries where they operate.
d. They expand trade among cities within country borders while blocking international trade across borders.
ANSWER: c

125. What mechanisms have national governments used to protect their economies and industries from foreign competition?
a. tariffs and import quotas
b. free trade blocs and export subsidies
c. investment restrictions and increasing the value of their currency
d. antitrust laws and import quotas
ANSWER: a

126. The key goal of an import quota is to:
a. protect domestic industries from foreign competition.
b. stimulate free trade.
c. encourage the development of favelas.
d. tax imported goods.
ANSWER: a

127. Which statement would a free trade advocate make?
a. Strict import quotas decrease the variety of choices for consumers.
b. Higher tariffs encourage more efficient production processes.

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c. Higher tariffs encourage the production of higher-quality goods.
d. Import quotas lower the prices consumers must pay for goods.

ANSWER: a

128. Which organization is a regional trade bloc?
a. United Nations (UN)
b. North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
c. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
d. Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)

ANSWER: d

129. The mission of the World Trade Organization is to:
a. establish ground rules for international trade and lower trade barriers.
b. work with the United Nations to bring trade to developing nations.
c. increase import quotas while lowering tariffs.
d. develop a trading bloc to rival the European Union.

ANSWER: a

130. Arguments against free trade do NOT include that free trade:
a. leads to job loss in more developed countries.
b. causes greater migration from wealthy countries to developing countries.
c. leads to an increase in global wealth disparity.
d. causes companies to manufacture products in countries without environmental regulations in order to lower costs.

ANSWER: b

131. Which factor is NOT a result of fair trade policies?
a. elimination of profits for intermediaries/middlemen
b. improved working conditions for laborers
c. increased investor profits
d. living wages for workers

ANSWER: c

132. A disadvantage of using GDP per capita as a measure of economic development is the fact that GDP per capita:
a. reflects the wages of men only.
b. does not take into account the number of children in a country.
c. may hide intense disparities in income.
d. is not commonly reported for about half the world's nations.

ANSWER: c

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133. Which example illustrates a transaction taking place in the informal economy?
a. a company paying a payroll tax for each employee
b. a government agency offering a contract to the lowest bidder
c. a housekeeper who is paid in cash and does not report her income
d. a small U.S. company outsourcing tech support work to a company in India
ANSWER: c

134. Which factor is NOT part of the United Nations' calculation of the Human Development Index (HDI)?
a. income adjusted to purchasing power parity
b. life expectancy at birth
c. percentage of GDP per capita spent on health care
d. educational attainment of the population
ANSWER: c

135. Which question is MOST commonly asked by political ecologists?
a. What is the best form of government for this particular country?
b. How can the voting systems of this particular nation be improved?
c. Who benefits most from economic development projects?
d. How can a nation increase its GDP per capita through educational initiatives?
ANSWER: c

136. In which sector of the economy is agriculture?

_____
ANSWER: extraction

137. The process by which a society moves from extraction (mining and agriculture) through industrial production and services (including knowledge production) is known as _____.
ANSWER: development

138. What is the name for companies that operate across international boundaries and are influential in the political and economic affairs of the countries in which they operate?

_____
ANSWER: multinational corporations

139. The term _____ refers to the unrestricted international exchange of goods, services, and capital.
ANSWER: free trade

140. Name two mechanisms cited in the textbook that nations use to protect their economies against foreign competition.
ANSWER: tariffs, export subsidies, import quotas, and investment restrictions

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141. Taxes imposed on imported goods are called _____.
ANSWER: tariffs

142. _____ set limits on the amount of a given good that may be imported over a set period of time.
ANSWER: Import quotas

143. What term is used to describe an association of neighboring countries based on a free trade agreement, such as ASEAN in Southeast Asia?

_____
ANSWER: regional trade bloc

144. What is the term for wages that support a minimum healthy life?

_____
ANSWER: living wages

145. In response to the criticisms of SAPs, the World Bank and the IMF have replaced SAPs with _____.
ANSWER: poverty reduction strategy papers, or PRSPs

146. An alternative to free trade, _____ seeks to provide a fair price to producers and to uphold environmental and safety standards in the workplace.
ANSWER: fair trade

147. What popular measure of well-being accounts for the value of all goods and services produced in a country in a given year?

ANSWER: Gross domestic product, or GDP

148. The amount that a local currency equivalent of U.S.$1 will purchase in a given country is a measure of _____.
ANSWER: purchasing power parity

149. All the activities that are officially recorded as part of a country's production is known as the _____.
ANSWER: formal economy

150. Production of goods and services that is not officially recognized and is, therefore, not subject to taxation is said to occur in the _____ economy.
ANSWER: informal

151. The United Nations defines _____ as the effort to improve present living standards in ways that will not jeopardize those of future generations.
ANSWER: sustainable development

152. The geographers who study the interactions among development, politics, human well-being, and the

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environment are known as _____.
ANSWER: political ecologists

153. As a society shifts from extractive activities to industrial and service activities, material standards of living tend to rise.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

154. Extractive resources include brainpower and skills.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

155. The global economy is a relatively new phenomenon.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

156. The European Union is an example of a regional free trade bloc.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

157. Prices of fair trade goods are usually lower than the prices of free trade goods.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

158. A nation's GDP per capita reveals how quickly it is consuming its natural resources.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

159. Suppose a fast food chain burger costs $4.79 in the United States. If we estimate the cost of the same burger in India as equivalent to $1.83, we have used the concept of purchasing power parity to make the comparison.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

160. HDI statistics take the informal economy and unpaid labor into account.
a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

161. Recent pandemics, such as the SARS-CoV-2 (COVID-19) pandemic, have little effect global supply chains.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

162. Middle income countries (MICs) have improved social services, such as health care and education, but may still rely on industry.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

163. Production that occurs in the informal sector does not contribute to the tax revenues of governments.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

164. The informal economy is insignificant in comparison to the formal economy and may be safely ignored.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

165. The United Nations Human Development Index (HDI) considers education and life expectancy in addition to income in determining the social well-being of a particular population.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

166. Sustainable development is defined as the idea that improvements in present standards of living must not be made at the expense of future populations.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

167. While free trade and globalization of economies are expanding to include more countries throughout the world, explain at least two key points that opponents to this type of trade have raised.

ANSWER: It can lead to a less regulated global economy that may be chaotic, resulting in rapid cycles of growth and decline that increase the disparity between rich and poor worldwide. The rules of trade have been made by the more powerful countries. Corporations often relocate factories and services to poorer countries where wages are lower; jobs are lost in richer countries, creating poverty there.

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In the poorer countries, MNCs often work with governments to prevent workers from organizing labor unions that could bargain for living wages. Environmentalists have found that in newly industrializing countries, MNCs tend to use highly polluting and unsafe production methods to lower costs. Many fear that a *race to the bottom* in wages, working conditions, government services, and environmental quality is underway.

168. Discuss the four problems with gross domestic product (GDP) or gross national income (GNI) with purchasing power parity (PPP) as a measure of well-being. Explain how using HDI can overcome some of these problems.

ANSWER: (1) It can hide the distribution of wealth among the people in a given country; (2) it does not account for differences in purchasing power across the globe; (3) it measures activity that occurs only in the formal economy; and (4) it ignores other noneconomic aspects of development, such as environmental sustainability, human well-being, or human rights.
Using HDI can provide a broader definition of development. HDI calculates a country's level of well-being considering income adjusted to PPP, and incorporates data on life expectancy at birth (an indicator of overall health care) and data on educational attainment.

169. As countries become more democratic, individuals gain more rights. These rights typically do NOT include the right to:

a. protest government policies.
b. take action against injustice.
c. marshal public support for particular programs.
d. engage in free and unrestricted trade.

ANSWER: d

170. Which statement is TRUE regarding political freedoms post Arab Spring?

a. Massive public demonstrations did little in regard to turning over power in the region.
b. Responses to the Arab Spring included both political reforms and extreme repression.
c. Demonstrations in Egypt resulted in the peaceful democratic election of a reform party, and it has been peaceful ever since.
d. Demonstrations in Syria resulted in the peaceful democratic election of a reform party, and it has been peaceful ever since.

ANSWER: b

171. Experts agree that certain factors must be present for democratization to flourish. These factors do NOT include:

a. political dynasties and inherited wealth.
b. broad-based prosperity.
c. an educated population.
d. the presence of social institutions that encourage a sense of unity and purpose.

ANSWER: a

172. The opposite of capitalism is:

a. socialism.

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b. communism.
c. democracy.
d. monarchy.

ANSWER: b

173. Which statement is TRUE regarding the Cold War and its effects?
a. During the Cold War, the United States and the USSR both promoted capitalism.
b. The Cold War had little effect on the internal and external policies of countries other than the United States and the USSR.
c. The Cold War became a race to attract the loyalties of unallied countries and to arm them.
d. Post-Cold War geopolitics allowed many southeastern European countries to resolve their political conflicts peacefully, embracing the diversity in their countries.

ANSWER: c

174. The United Nations is composed of:
a. five free-trade blocs.
b. seven continents.
c. 193 member countries.
d. all the nations of North America, South America, and Europe.

ANSWER: c

175. Which statement about the United Nations is TRUE?
a. It focuses on the development of socialist-type economies.
b. It possesses its own standing army that is larger than any other except China's.
c. Its rulings pertaining to nation-states are enforced mainly through economic sanctions.
d. It consists of all developed countries except those from the former Soviet bloc.

ANSWER: c

176. The transition toward political systems guided by competitive elections is called _____.
ANSWER: democratization

177. The opposite of democracy is _____.
ANSWER: authoritarianism

178. The institutions of _____ inform and involve the citizenry, creating a sense of common purpose for the general good.
ANSWER: civil society

179. The strategies that countries use to ensure that their own interests are served in relations with other countries are collectively known as _____.
ANSWER: geopolitics

180. The term _____ is commonly used to describe the period from 1946 until the early 1990s when the

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United States and its Western European allies faced off against the USSR and its allies.
ANSWER: Cold War

181. The term used to describe a nation's right to conduct its internal affairs as it sees fit, without interference from the outside, is _____.
ANSWER: sovereignty

182. Geographers do not necessarily advocate for democracy as the *best* system of government.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

183. Better-educated people tend to want a stronger voice in how they are governed.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

184. A capitalist system is one based on the private ownership of capital and is driven by the profit motive in a competitive marketplace.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

185. The so-called Cold War involving the United States and the Soviet Union provides an example of geopolitics.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

186. The United Nations possesses the world's largest standing army.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

187. The United Nations has limited legal authority and often can enforce its rulings only through persuasion.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

188. Briefly discuss the four factors most widely agreed upon as necessary for democratization to flourish.
ANSWER: 1. Peace: Peace is essential for people to vote, speak, gather freely, and use media to voice their concerns.
2. Broad prosperity: As people gain access to more than the bare essentials of life, there is often a

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shift toward greater political freedom.
3. Education: Better-educated people tend to want a stronger voice in how they are governed.
4. Civil society: Social groups and institutions that foster a sense of unity and informed common purpose among the general population are seen as supportive of political freedoms.

189. The push/pull phenomenon of urbanization pushes people out of _____ and pulls them into _____.
a. rural areas; cities
b. farms; manufacturing
c. singlehood; parenthood
d. one country; a different country
ANSWER: a

190. Which statement is NOT true of cities?
a. They are centers of innovation, culture, and jobs.
b. Growth of jobs in cities cannot keep up with the in-migration of rural residents.
c. Many slum areas are plagued by poor housing, out-of-date infrastructure, and inadequate access to food, water, and education.
d. Good urban planning worldwide has resulted in little unplanned growth in cities.
ANSWER: d

191. The BEST term to describe life in a favela would be:
a. crowded.
b. affluent.
c. peaceful.
d. convenient.
ANSWER: a

192. A city that is NOT home to the *new* middle class of educated urban residents is:
a. Cape Town, South Africa.
b. Mumbai, India.
c. Shanghai, China.
d. Mexico City, Mexico.
ANSWER: d

193. Two synonyms for "shantytown" are _____ and _____.
ANSWER: slum, barrio, favela, ghetto, tent village

194. In 1700, fewer than 10 percent of the population lived in cities; today, more than 50 percent live in cities.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

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195. Poor migrants to some cities usually find themselves living in a favela or tent village.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

196. Over a billion people worldwide live in urban slums.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

197. Discuss how shantytowns arise and how they are different from the city core. Briefly describe how people in shantytowns live.
ANSWER: Because of the large numbers and poverty of the migrants in cities, these urban centers have not been able to provide the necessary housing and services for healthy living. The result is a particular settlement pattern indicative of both the rapid growth and disparity of wealth among urban dwellers. Typically, a city sprawls out from a small affluent core, often the oldest part, where there are upscale businesses, fine old buildings, banks, shopping centers, and upper-class residences. Surrounding these elite landscapes are millions of poor living in extremely dense slums (also called barrios, favelas, shantytowns, ghettos, or tent villages). There are no building codes, no toilets with sewer connections, little access to clean water, illegal and dangerous electricity supplies, far too few schools, and only informal nonscheduled transport services. In these circumstances, millions struggle through everyday life to provide for themselves and their families. Gangs may assert control in some settlements through violence and looting.

198. Between 1945 and 2022, Earth's population:
a. roughly doubled.
b. roughly tripled.
c. remained mostly constant.
d. decreased dramatically.
ANSWER: b

199. Suppose that a country has a birth rate of 31 per 1000, and a death rate of 4 per 1000. This country's rate of natural increase is:
a. 12 percent.
b. 27 percent.
c. 7.75 percent.
d. 2.7 percent.
ANSWER: d

200. Suppose that Country A has a TFR of 4.5 and Country B has a TFR of 1.3. Which statement BEST summarizes the population trend in these countries?
a. There is a higher birth rate in Country B than in Country A.
b. More people are migrating from Country A than from Country B.

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c. The rate of natural increase in Country A is higher than in Country B.
d. More babies are being born in Country A than in Country B.

ANSWER: d

201. Which statement is reflected in a population pyramid that narrows toward the top?
a. Most people in that population are very young.
b. Most people in that population die before they reach old age.
c. Most people in that population are middle-aged.
d. Most infants in that population die before they reach adulthood.

ANSWER: b

202. Suppose that a country's population pyramid is truly pyramid shaped, with a wide band at the bottom and a much narrower band at the top. What is the BEST description of the population of this country?
a. There are many more women than men in the country.
b. There are many more very young people than very old people in the country.
c. The country's total fertility rate is probably about 1.5.
d. The country is experiencing a low rate of migration.

ANSWER: b

203. Which occurrence is typical of a shift from a subsistence to a more developed economy?
a. Education becomes less important to one's income-earning potential.
b. Birth rates increase because parents can support more children.
c. Young children become an economic drain on the family.
d. Children are increasingly depended on to provide care for the elderly.

ANSWER: c

204. _____ refers to the biological category of male or female, while _____ refers to the differences between the sexes as defined by a particular social group.
a. Gender; sex
b. Sex; gender
c. Sex; discrimination
d. Gender; sex roles

ANSWER: b

205. In nearly all societies, families prefer boys over girls. A reason for which this phenomenon is true includes that boys:
a. are easier to raise and considered more easy-going.
b. will have greater earning capacity as adults.
c. perform more domestic tasks.
d. will have less social power as adults.

ANSWER: b

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206. An unintended effect of a society's preference for boys over girls can be:
a. fewer artists in the society.
b. a loss of family traditions.
c. a weakened educational system.
d. a shortage of marriageable women.
ANSWER: d

207. The leading cause of death among girls between the ages of 15 and 19 worldwide is:
a. food poisoning.
b. lack of drinking water.
c. pregnancy.
d. heart disease.
ANSWER: c

208. In a country with traditional gender roles, men are more likely to serve as _____, while women serve as _____.
a. government leaders; farmers
b. executives; homemakers
c. farmers; hunters
d. caregivers; farmers
ANSWER: b

209. Which statement BEST describes the grandmother hypothesis?
a. Women who give birth at a young age make better grandmothers than women who give birth later in life.
b. Women who have grandmothers in the home are more successful at childrearing.
c. Children raised by their grandmother are more likely to receive higher levels of education.
d. Midlife menopause provides an evolutionary advantage by giving women no longer able to bear children the time and energy to help succeeding generations thrive.
ANSWER: d

210. Which statement is NOT a positive *ripple effect* of developing countries investing more resources in the education of females?
a. Educated women are more likely to migrate to another country.
b. The children of educated women are more likely to finish secondary school.
c. The children of educated women are healthier.
d. Educated women have fewer children, which helps the family financially.
ANSWER: a

211. What was the approximate human population on Earth in 2022?
ANSWER: 8 billion

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212. The relationship between the birth rate and the death rate, without regard to the effects of migration, is known as the _____.
ANSWER: rate of natural increase (RNI)

213. The term used to describe the average number of children a woman in a particular country is likely to have during her reproductive years is _____.
ANSWER: total fertility rate (TFR)

214. A graph that depicts a country's age and sex structures is called a _____.
ANSWER: population pyramid

215. Demographers use population pyramids to analyze what two structures of a given population?
ANSWER: the age and sex structures

216. What is one possible explanation for imbalances in gender worldwide?
ANSWER: the preference for male children; women live about 5 years longer than men; baby boys are somewhat more fragile than girls

217. The shift from high reproductive rates to low reproductive rates in a country's population is known as its _____.
ANSWER: demographic transition

218. How does the rate of reproduction change in a population that goes through demographic transition?
ANSWER: It declines.

219. In most societies across the globe, what gender group is usually expected to fulfill public roles from governmental officials to animal herders?
ANSWER: males

220. The notion that menopause in midlife gives women the time, energy, and freedom to help succeeding generations thrive is known as the _____.
ANSWER: grandmother hypothesis

221. As education rates for women increase, total fertility rates tend to decrease.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

222. Currently, the rate of population growth is slowing globally.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

223. Nearly 90 percent of Earth's population lives north of the equator.

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a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

224. In general, people tend to live where resources such as food and water are available.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

225. A country has a growth rate of zero when its birth rate and death rate are equal.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

226. The rate of natural increase measures the growth of a population including in-migration and out-migration figures.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

227. The population pyramid for a population that is getting younger would be wider at the bottom than at the top.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

228. The normal ratio worldwide is about 95 females born for every 100 males.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

229. Regions with slow population growth tend to be more affluent.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

230. Subsistence-based economies can be rich in nonmonetary terms, such as nourished relationships and the variety of skills that people learn from young ages.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

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231. Gender-based violence is widespread and often reported to authorities.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

232. Sex refers to the biological category of male or female, while gender indicates how a particular social group defines the differences between the sexes.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

233. Gender roles that designate females as having an inferior status are rare in societies outside of North America.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

234. In most societies for most of history, men have been expected to play public roles and women have been expected to play private roles.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

235. Human trafficking is more common in the formal economy.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

236. Explain why couples living in subsistence agriculture-based societies, despite being cash poor, often choose to have several children.

ANSWER: In such societies where most work is done by hand, the births of additional children mean more potential labor. Children also contribute to the well-being of the family by supporting and providing care for their aging parents and other elderly relatives, in other words, a type of social security that is otherwise not available to the elderly.

237. Discuss how the gender roles that persist in societies across the globe have affected women's access to education and wealth (income).

ANSWER: Although there are differences in degree, in societies throughout the world, women are seen as inferior to, and servants of, men. This has translated into a general expectation that men will fulfill public roles, such as corporate executives, lawyers, politicians, or civil servants, and that women will fulfill private roles, such as household management, child and elderly care, meal preparation, and some local errands. Restricted to such private roles, females have little access to education and paid employment, or wealth.

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238. Culture is NOT represented and communicated by:
a. wind patterns.
b. social arrangements.
c. ideas.
d. materials.
ANSWER: a

239. Large Kurdish populations are found in Syria, Iraq, Iran, Turkey, and:
a. St. Louis, Missouri, USA.
b. Toronto, Canada.
c. London, England.
d. Auckland, New Zealand.
ANSWER: c

240. Which statement is NOT true about urban Kurds living abroad?
a. They do not follow the traditional Kurdish way of life.
b. Urban Kurds living abroad still view themselves as ethnic Kurds.
c. Kurds living abroad can be viewed as in a transcultural position.
d. The larger society does not view urban Kurds living abroad as Kurdish.
ANSWER: d

241. The reasons for differences in behavior between cultures are complex but usually related to:
a. race.
b. values.
c. intelligence.
d. ancestry.
ANSWER: b

242. A problem with the concept of *culture* is that:
a. it is not a term commonly used by geographers.
b. the United Nations has questioned its validity.
c. it is applied to large groups that share only the most general of characteristics.
d. it is considered racially divisive and old-fashioned in an era of increased tolerance.
ANSWER: c

243. Which phrase does NOT describe religion?
a. usually rooted in deep history
b. a formal or an informal institution
c. usually rejects the idea of a higher power
d. embodies a value system
ANSWER: c

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244. Approximately how many languages are spoken on Earth today?
a. 2000
b. 4000
c. 7000
d. 10,000
ANSWER: c

245. Which statement describes one impact of colonization on the global pattern of languages?
a. The diversity of languages spoken in the Americas increased.
b. European languages replaced many local languages.
c. Bilingual and multilingual speakers in Africa decreased.
d. Asian languages replaced indigenous languages in parts of Europe.
ANSWER: b

246. According to the textbook, which statement is TRUE about racial differences among humans?
a. Race has been used as a justification for exploitation in many different regions of the world.
b. Racial markings are significant in explaining the internal biological differences among humans.
c. Racism originated in present-day England, and the ideas spread through colonization.
d. Race determines the many different subspecies of the human race.
ANSWER: a

247. Darker skin is an evolutionary adaptation found in regions located close to:
a. the North Pole.
b. higher altitudes.
c. the coast.
d. the equator.
ANSWER: d

248. Which factor BEST describes racism?
a. the scientific study of skin color and its effect on abilities
b. a proselytizing religious tradition from South America
c. the idea that all humans are the same despite visual variations in skin tone and face shape
d. the idea that visually apparent genetic factors such as skin color are a primary determinant of cultural traits and abilities
ANSWER: d

249. Everything people use to live on Earth that is not part of biological inheritance is referred to as _____.
ANSWER: culture

250. Another common term for *culture group* is _____.
ANSWER: ethnic group

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251. What term describes moving from one culture to another?

_____
ANSWER: transcultural

252. What term describes when several different culture groups live in close association?

_____
ANSWER: multicultural society

253. An informal religion is also known as a _____.
ANSWER: belief system

254. What term describes the act of seeking religious converts, a practice that includes the religions of Islam, Christianity, and Buddhism?

_____
ANSWER: proselytizing

255. Unlike Christianity, _____ is NOT a proselytizing religion.
ANSWER: Judaism, Hinduism

256. What religion spread to Africa and the North American continent as a result of European colonization?

_____
ANSWER: Roman Catholicism

257. Humans have likely been so successful as a species because of their tendency toward _____.
ANSWER: altruism

258. Which language is the most spoken language in the world?
ANSWER: English

259. A social or political construct based solely on superficial characteristics such as skin color or face shape is called _____.
ANSWER: race

260. What is the name of the species to which all humans belong?

_____
ANSWER: Homo sapiens

261. Despite gene flows through migration, most modern ethnic groups possess a discrete set of biological characteristics.

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a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

262. The textbook draws fundamental distinctions between a cultural group and an ethnic group.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

263. It is easy to agree on all of the features of a culture, such as American culture.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

264. Regardless of their location, Kurds share a specific way of life.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

265. Although cultures may share some core beliefs, they may also disagree on a number of other values.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

266. A proselytizing religion is one that rarely accepts converts.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

267. Informal religions are characterized by a central doctrine and a firm policy on who may practice the religion.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

268. The spread of a particular religion can often be seen along historical trade routes.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

269. European colonization prevented the spread of Roman Catholicism.
a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

270. Religion has been used to wield power.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

271. Language can be a cause political divisions.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

272. During colonization, Europeans endeavored to preserve the Indigenous languages they encountered.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

273. Recently, the English language has emerged as the most important language of international trade.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

274. Despite lacking biological justification, race has acquired enormous social and political significance over time.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

275. Race is a biologically meaningless concept.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

276. Scientific evidence points to the fact that certain races have particularly high mathematical ability.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

277. Racism has often been used to justify enslavement of groups or the theft of land and resources.

a. True

b. False

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ANSWER: True

278. One reason why inhumane behavior is so stressing is that it is an anomaly in human behavior.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

279. Define the term *ethnic group*, and explain why it is such an imprecise concept.

ANSWER: An ethnic group, also sometimes called a culture group, is a group of people who share a location, a set of beliefs, a way of life, and/or a technology. Often times, ethnic groups share a common ancestry and sense of common history. Both of the concepts of culture and ethnicity are imprecise, especially as they are popularly used. For instance, with globalization, people often migrate well beyond their customary cultural or ethnic boundaries. They may relocate to cities or even distant countries not commonly populated by their ancestors. In these new places, they take on many new ways of life and beliefs, their culture actually changes, yet they still may identify with their cultural or ethnic origins.

280. Discuss religion as an important marker of culture, and explain the difference between proselytizing and nonproselytizing religions, with examples of each.

ANSWER: Religion embodies value systems and can be a formal or informal institution. Most religions have deep historical roots and many include a spiritual belief in a higher power as the underpinning for their value systems. Some formal religious institutions—such as Islam, Buddhism, and Christianity—actively seek converts or proselytize. Others, such as Judaism and Hinduism, do not seek converts and, in fact, reluctantly accept them. Informal religions, often called belief systems, have no formal central doctrine and no firm policy on who may or may not be a practitioner.

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