

## **[CHAPTER 4—POPULATION]**

### **Multiple-Choice Review Questions**

1. Approximately 81 percent of the earth's population lives in poorer, less-developed countries in which three regions?
  - (A) Africa, Australia and Asia
  - (B) Latin America, Africa, and Asia
  - (C) North American, Asia, South America
  - (D) Europe, Africa, Pacific Rim
  - (E) North America, Europe, Africa
  
2. Which country is in the region with the highest concentration of people?
  - (A) Brazil
  - (B) Nigeria
  - (C) United States
  - (D) Czech Republic
  - (E) South Korea
  
3. Which of the following countries most likely has the highest agricultural density?
  - (A) Germany
  - (B) United States
  - (C) Brazil
  - (D) England
  - (E) Egypt
  
4. The number of people a region can reasonably support, given its landscape, resources, and trading ability, is known as
  - (A) infrastructure.
  - (B) overpopulation.
  - (C) physiological density.
  - (D) carrying capacity.
  - (E) age-sex pyramid
  
5. Population pyramids are used to show
  - (A) the age of a country's population.
  - (B) the sex ratio of a country's population.
  - (C) the average income of a country's population.
  - (D) disease rates.
  - (E) both A and B.
  
6. Italy's demographic data differ from Algeria's in that Italy has
  - (A) a much higher percentage of women.
  - (B) a larger percentage of people considered dependents.

- (C) a lower average life expectancy.
  - (D) more people who are rural dwellers.
  - (E) a population growing at a faster rate.
7. Karl Marx would most likely have agreed with which of the following statements?
- (A) Overpopulation results from exponential population growth and arithmetic growth of food supply.
  - (B) The unequal distribution of resources creates surplus population.
  - (C) Overpopulation is a direct result of not having enough subsistence farmers in an economy.
  - (D) Surplus population is impossible.
  - (E) Death rates must exceed birth rates.
8. In which of the following countries is life expectancy projected to drop the most due to pandemic disease?
- (A) Luxembourg
  - (B) Namibia
  - (C) Russia
  - (D) Japan
  - (E) Mongolia
9. Why does the rate of natural increase (RNI) not accurately demonstrate population change for subglobal regions?
- (A) RNI data do not include immigration and emigration.
  - (B) RNI data are not specific enough to focus on fecund women.
  - (C) The RNI does not change in a region without a cultural decision to change the birth rate.
  - (D) HIV/AIDS has dramatically altered RNI data.
  - (E) Mortality is increasing because of decreased fertility rates in more-developed regions.
10. Which of the following is most clearly a pronatalist policy?
- (A) Awarding tax breaks to families with three or more children
  - (B) Giving families cash rewards for not having more than three children
  - (C) Forced sterilization programs
  - (D) A law similar to China's one-child policy
  - (E) Hospitals offering parenting classes to new parents
11. Which factor was identified at the 2004 United Nations population conference as key to controlling population growth?

- (A) health care
  - (B) political ideology
  - (C) farming methods
  - (D) HIV/AIDS
  - (E) the status of women
12. By 2050, which country is projected to have the highest population in the world?
- (A) China
  - (B) Japan
  - (C) Russia
  - (D) India
  - (E) United States
13. In which stage of the demographic transition model does the medical revolution take place?
- (A) Stage 1
  - (B) Stage 2
  - (C) Stage 3
  - (D) Stage 4
  - (E) Stage 5
14. Which of the following regions produced the largest migration stream into Germany in the period 1999–2005?
- (A) Latin America
  - (B) China
  - (C) North Africa
  - (D) United States
  - (E) Australia
15. Which of the following trends matches the urban migration pattern of the 1880s noted by Ernst Ravenstein?
- (A) The majority of migrants move long distances.
  - (B) Most migrants are young children following their young parents.
  - (C) Countercurrents of migration tend to be larger than their original streams.
  - (D) Migrants who move long distances tend to move to large cities.
  - (E) Rural dwellers tend to be less migratory than urban dwellers.