**Human Geography, 11th edition**

**Practice Questions**

**Chapter 02**

1. The arithmetic population density figure for Egypt is subject to criticism because

1. most Egyptian women over the age of fifty are illiterate.
2. most Egyptians live in the valley and delta of the Nile River.
3. Cairo is one of the world’s largest cities.
4. it does not take migration into account.
5. it does not take birth rates into account.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

2. Population data collected by the United States Census Bureau

1. are used to distribute federal funding to state and city governments.
2. have been criticized for undercounting disadvantaged groups.
3. provide useful information about American immigration.
4. can be used to analyze cities and counties.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Understand how demographers categorize and explain population distribution.

3. Demographic change in a territory is best calculated by

1. using natural increase, immigration, and emigration rates.
2. using data from the World Bank.
3. using the formulas developed by Paul Ehrlich and Thomas Malthus.
4. subtracting deaths from births.
5. dividing the total population by the number of immigrants.

Answer: A

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

4. Since the 18th century,

1. Great Britain’s population growth has been stable.
2. the world’s population doubling time has dropped dramatically.
3. the world’s major population clusters have developed in rich agricultural regions.
4. most Asian states have entered stage five of the demographic transition.
5. birth rates have fallen while death rates have risen.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective: Identify why populations rise or fall in particular places.

5. The infant mortality rate in the United States

1. is lower than anywhere else in the world.
2. is the same as the rates in Italy and France.
3. does not vary by state.
4. varies by region, ethnicity, and social class.
5. is higher than an average rate for South America.

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

6. The Mother’s Index

1. demonstrates a link between women’s health and religion.
2. demonstrates a link between violent conflict and newborn survival.
3. helps governments design school buildings.
4. indicates that the United States has a ranking above most other developed countries.
5. indicates that China has a ranking below most other developing countries.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: comprehension

Learning Objective: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

7. Mosquitoes are to malaria as a kiss is to influenza. This analogy illustrates

1. why the average life span is longer in Asia than in Europe.
2. why tuberculosis is common in tropical climates.
3. why HIV/AIDS is a chronic disease.
4. the similarity between endemic and epidemic diseases.
5. the difference between a vectored and nonvectored disease.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

8. Which of the following statements is false?

1. In countries with “population chimneys,” men will take younger and younger brides, thus increasing the rate of AIDS in younger females.
2. AIDS is the leading cause of death in Africa.
3. AIDS diffused worldwide in the 1980s.
4. AIDS is a vectored disease.
5. All of the above are false.

Answer: D

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

9. Life expectancy around the world

1. is highest in tropical climates.
2. is higher in sub-Saharan Africa than in north Africa.
3. is lowest in sub-Saharan Africa.
4. varies little between continents.
5. varies little within regions.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Describe the influence of the geography of health on population dynamics.

## Evaluate the effect of governments on population change.

10. . Governments affect population change through

1. expansive population policies.
2. eugenic population policies.
3. restrictive population policies.
4. financial incentives.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Evaluate the effect of governments on population change.