**Human Geography, 11th edition**

**Practice Questions**

**Chapter 10**

1. The concept of development is

1. about being nodes along commodity chains.
2. about transforming peripheral processes into core processes.
3. about redirecting profit generated through core processes to improve the periphery.
4. elusive.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Understand the concept of development.

2. best measures a country’s wealth in the context of the global economy, but masks extremes in the distribution of wealth within a country.

1. Gross National Product (GNP)
2. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
3. Gross National Income (GNI)
4. Gross Global Income (GGI)
5. Gross International Income (GII)

Answer: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand the concept of development.

3. Critics argue that has a Western bias, and treats countries as autonomous units moving through a process at different speeds.

1. the informal economy
2. the dependency ratio
3. de Blij’s Modernization Model
4. Rostow’s Modernization Model
5. Taylor’s Modernization Model

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Understand the concept of development.

4. A holds that difficult-to-change, large-scale economic arrangements shape what can happen in fundamental ways.

1. world theory
2. dependency theory
3. contextural theory
4. structuralist theory
5. dollarization theory

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Recognize how geographical situations affect development.

5. Key goals of the United Nations Millennium Declaration include all of the following except

1. reduce child mortality.
2. ensure environmental sustainability.
3. eradicate extreme poverty and hunger.
4. eliminate terrorism.
5. improve maternal health.

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Understand the concept of development.

6. In order to secure structural adjustment loans countries often have to

1. implement economic or government reforms.
2. privatize government entities.
3. open up to foreign trade.
4. encourage foreign direct investment.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Identify the barriers to and costs of development.

7. Export processing zones in Mexico are best known as \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. forward capitals.
2. Non governmental organizations.
3. OPEC.
4. NAFTA.
5. Maquilladoras.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Identify the barriers to and costs of development.

8. Barriers to development include all of the following except

1. social conditions.
2. biologic diversity.
3. foreign debt.
4. disease.
5. political corruption.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Identify the barriers to and costs of development.

9. Pollution, desertification, and tourism might be considered

1. beneficial byproducts of development.
2. byproducts of maquiladora development.
3. costs of development.
4. unsustainable development.
5. beneficial to GDP.

Answer: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Identify the barriers to and costs of development.

10. One critique of is that they function as a parallel state, financed by foreigners and accountable to no one.

1. universities
2. megacity governments
3. nongovernmental organizations
4. United Nations subcommittees
5. private banks.

Answer: C

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Evaluate the influence that political and economic institutions have on the development within states.

11. A country might move its capital in order to .

1. appease ethnic minorities.
2. stimulate economic development.
3. encourage migration.
4. create islands of development.
5. All of the above.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Evaluate the influence that political and economic institutions have on the development within states.