**Human Geography, 11th edition**

**Practice Questions**

**Chapter 03**

1. Commuting and nomadism are examples of which type of movement?

1. migration.
2. periodic
3. activity spaces.
4. cyclic
5. immigration.

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective: Define the geographical concept of migration.

2. Internal migration within the United States

1. stopped as a result of the 1986 Immigration and Reform and Control Act.
2. depends on the country’s economy.
3. follows the same pattern as in Peru.
4. increased after the downturn in the economy between 2007 and 2008.
5. is driven by agriculture.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Define the geographical concept of migration.

3. involves the imposition of authority, producing movement that cannot by based on theories of choice, while occurs after a migrant makes a series of choices that result in movement.

1. Forced migration, voluntary migration
2. Immigration, emigration
3. Slavery, forced migration
4. A push factor, a pull factor
5. Interdiction, the gravity model

Answer: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand motivations for migration.

4. The gravity model

1. states that every migration flow generates a return flow.
2. states that families are less likely to make international moves than young adults.
3. rural residents are less likely to migrate than urban residents.
4. predicts interaction between places on the basis of their population size and distance between them.
5. predicts the strength of push and pull factors.

Answer: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand motivations for migration.

5. Major global migration flows since 1500 include all of the following except

1. from Europe to North America.
2. from Southern Europe to South and Central America.
3. from Africa to the Americas during the period of slavery.
4. from Britain and Ireland to Africa and Australia.
5. from South America to East Asia.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective: Identify the routes of major migration flows over the past 500 years.

6. Port cities such as Dakar, Lagos, and Cape Town are examples of

1. colonial hotspots.
2. the changing centers of population.
3. guest worker source cities.
4. islands of development.
5. asylums for internally displaced peoples.

Answer: D

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Identify the routes of major migration flows over the past 500 years.

7. Which statement is true?

1. Internally displaced persons always seek asylum.
2. Essentially, internally displaced persons are refugees in their own country.
3. Eventually, all refugees are repatriated by the United Nations High Commissioner on Refugees.
4. There are more refugees in Europe than in Africa.
5. In the Western Hemisphere, there are no refugees.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective: Identify the routes of major migration flows over the past 500 years.

8. China’s Great Wall, the Oriental Exclusion Act, and the White Australia Policy are examples of

1. isolationism.
2. how governments affect migration.
3. selective immigration.
4. complex global cultural patterns.
5. migration quotas.

Answer: B

Difficulty: Medium

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective: Understand how governments impact migration flows.

9. The U.S. policy called “Operation Liberty Shield”

1. was designed to protect Americans from terrorist attacks.
2. marked 33 countries as places where terrorist groups operate and gave the government the authority to automatically detain anyone from these countries who entered the country seeking asylum.
3. was criticized by Human Rights Watch.
4. was quietly terminated by the Department of Homeland Security in 2003.
5. All of these choices are correct.

Answer: E

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: knowledge

Learning Objective: Understand how governments impact migration flows.