Review Questions

23) If the physiological density in a given country is very high and its arithmetic density is very low, then a country has

A) inefficient farmers or farmers that are out of work.

B) a large number of farmers, although the number of farmers is not as great as the number of people living in the cities.

**C) a small percentage of land suitable for agriculture, even if there seems to be plenty of space available to live in.**

D) too many people for the available resources, particularly in regards to agricultural land.

E) too few farmers for the large area of land suitable for agriculture.

28) A decline in a country's crude birth rate would result in an increase in that country's

A) total fertility rate.

B) life expectancy rate.

C) crude death rate.

**D) doubling time.**

E) natural increase rate.

31) The Phatak family in India decides to have five children, although India's official approach to demographic growth includes a public relations campaign encouraging smaller families. This illustrates

A) that children represent an economic liability to rural families, despite India's policy.

B) this family fears that high infant mortality rates are associated with smaller family sizes.

C) that the women in this family have little or no power in relation to family planning.

**D) an example of conflict between individual and government fertility goals.**

E) the demographic realization that India's population pyramid is skewed because of preference for male children.

34) Analyzing the maps of crude birth rates and total fertility rates in this chapter, we can surmise that Afghanistan has a higher TFR and CBR than its neighbors in

A) South Asia only.

B) Southwest Asia only.

**C) Southwest Asia and South Asia.**

D) South Asia and Southeast Asia.

E) Southeast Asia only.

38) We can hypothesize with some confidence that Costa Rica has a lower crude death rate than the United States because Costa Rica

A) has a higher sex ratio.

B) has more hospitals per person.

C) has a milder climate.

D) is in Stage 4 of the demographic transition.

**E) has a lower percentage of elderly people.**

42) Country A has approximately 100,000 children between the ages of 0 and 14, although it has a high infant mortality rate. It also has 202,000 elderly people who have retired from work, although most continue to live in multi-generational households with their children and grandchildren. Country A also has 310,000 people who can participate in the workforce. We can use these data to calculate that the

**A) dependency ratio is about 50 percent.**

B) life expectancy ratio is about 50 percent.

C) population ratio is high.

D) dependency ratio is about 67 percent.

E) dependency ratio is about 33 percent.

43) The shape of a country's population pyramid

**A) is determined primarily by its crude birth rate.**

B) has no correlation to its crude death rate.

C) cannot be used to estimate the country's dependency rate.

D) cannot be used to estimate the country's sex ratio.

E) is determined primarily by the combination of its crude birth rate and its crude growth rate.

48) The lowest crude birth rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?

A) Stage 1

B) Stage 2

C) Stage 3

**D) Stage 4**

E) none of these stages

49) The highest crude death rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?

**A) Stage 1**

B) Stage 2

C) Stage 3

D) Stage 4

E) Stage 5

50) Rapidly declining crude death rates are found in which stage of the demographic transition?

A) Stage 1

**B) Stage 2**

C) Stage 3

D) Stage 4

E) Stage 5

51) A crude birth rate of approximately 10 per 1,000 is typical of a country in which stage of the demographic transition?

A) Stage 1

B) Stage 2

C) Stage 3

**D) Stage 4**

E) Stages 2 and 3.

56) Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15. In what stage of the demographic transition is this country?

A) Stage 1

**B) Stage 2**

C) Stage 3

D) Stage 4

E) Stage 5

59) Judging by the demographic patterns of recent years, we can surmise that the principal reason for declining natural increase rates in less developed countries today is

A) increasing crude birth rates.

**B) declining crude birth rates.**

C) increasing crude death rates.

D) declining crude death rates.

E) balanced natural increase rates.

7) Most of the migrants in a country once moved from its eastern provinces to its western provinces, but after economic conditions changed, more people began migrating from rural to urban areas. This can be judged to be an example of a migration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

**A) transition**

B) chain

C) counterurbanization

D) economy

E) force

20) Norwegians were most likely to migrate to the United States

A) prior to 1840.

B) during the 1840s and 1850s.

**C) during the 1880s and 1890s.**

D) during the U.S. Civil War.

E) between 1900 and 1915.

21) Recent immigrants to the United States

A) are nearly evenly distributed among all states.

B) are distributed evenly along the southern U.S. border and the east and west coasts.

C) are concentrated in Texas, California, and Illinois and are seldom in other areas.

D) have not been attracted to rural and agricultural areas.

**E) are spread throughout several states according to economic prospects.**

22) From the discussions of demographic changes within the United States we can deduce that the largest level of interregional migration in the United States was caused by the

A) arrival of Europeans and their wars with Native Americans beginning in the 1600s.

B) unauthorized immigration from Latin America, especially in the 1900s.

C) immigration of Asians beginning in the early twentieth century, despite the Chinese Exclusion Acts.

**D) opening up of the western territories to settlement.**

E) industrial development in the northeast, particularly at the outset of the Industrial Revolution.

38) Many Argentinians who fled the country in the 1970s, when the country was ruled by a military regime, returned to the country after democratic elections were held in 1983. We might categorize this as an example of

A) an economic migration factor changing to an environmental migration factor.

B) net migration changing to gross migration.

C) forced migration changing to voluntary migration.

D) a pull factor changing to a push factor.

**E) a push factor changing to a pull factor.**

41) Most European guest workers come from which parts of Europe?

A) north and central

B) north and west

C) central and west

D) south and west

**E) south and east**

42) Most guest workers head for which parts of Europe?

A) north and east

**B) north and west**

C) central

D) south and west

E) south and east

44) All other factors being equal, what are the chances that a guest worker will head toward southern Italy rather than Germany or Belgium?

A) Very high (very likely).

**B) Very low (not very likely).**

C) About even (neither more or less likely).

D) There is no data that would help us make such a guess.

E) A guest worker would be almost guaranteed to seek work in southern Italy.

46) You might propose a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ program for your country if you wanted to hire a large number of manual laborers from neighboring countries to build a large dam or canal, with the understanding that they would not be granted any other privileges or legal status in your country, after the project is finished.

**A) guest worker**

B) unauthorized worker

C) unauthorized hiring

D) engineering obstacle

E) chain migration

1. Pro-natalism is
   1. A governmental policy that discourages its population to have more children.
   2. **A government policy that encourages its population to have more children**
   3. A government policy that encourages growth through migration.
   4. A government policy that encourages zero population growth.
   5. None of the above.

Use these data to answer the following questions

Country A Country B

CBR is 38 CBR is 18

CDR is 18 CDR is 9

1. The NIR of Country A is
   1. 56 per 1000
   2. **2%**
   3. 20%
   4. half the rate of Country B
   5. about the same rate as Country B
2. From the data, one might conclude that Country B
   1. Is in Stage 1 of the DTM
   2. Has achieved ZPG
   3. Has a negative RNI
   4. Is a less developed country.
   5. **Is a more developed country.**
3. From the data, it is apparent that
   1. **The population of Country A will double in 35 years.**
   2. The population of Country B will double in 15 years.
   3. The carrying capacity of Country A is being strained
   4. Country A has a larger population that Country B.
   5. Country A is overpopulated.