**Crop Hearth Questions**

10) The map of crop hearths indicates that

**A) maize, potatoes, squash, and peppers were first domesticated in the Americas.**

B) specific crops can be grown only in and near their crop hearths.

C) potatoes, peppers, and sorghum were first domesticated in Europe.

D) coconuts, pigeonpeas, maize, and tomatoes were first domesticated in Southeast Asia.

E) soybeans, rice, squash, coconuts, and sorghum were first domesticated in East Asia.

11) The map of crop hearths indicates that

**A) coconuts, pigeonpeas, mango, and taro were first domesticated in Southeast Asia.**

B) specific crops can be grown only in and near their crop hearths.

C) potatoes, peppers, and sorghum were first domesticated in Europe.

D) potatoes, peppers, squash, soybeans, and rice were first domesticated in the Americas.

E) soybeans, rice, squash, coconuts, and sorghum were first domesticated in East Asia.

12) The map of crop hearths indicates that

**A) yams, sorghum, coffee, and cowpeas were first domesticated in Sub-Saharan Africa.**

B) maize, potatoes, squash, and taro were first domesticated in Sub-Saharan Africa.

C) potatoes, tomatoes, peppers, and sorghum were first domesticated in Sub-Saharan Africa.

D) coconuts, pigeonpeas, cowpeas, and coffee were first domesticated in Sub-Saharan Africa.

E) soybeans, rice, squash, coconuts, and sorghum were first domesticated in Sub-Saharan Africa.

13) The map of crop hearths indicates that

**A) rice, soybeans, and walnuts were first domesticated in East Asia.**

B) maize, potatoes, squash, and peppers were first domesticated in East Asia.

C) yams, sorghum, and cowpeas were first domesticated in East Asia.

D) coconuts, pigeonpeas, cowpeas, and coffee were first domesticated in East Asia.

E) mango, taro, and coconuts were first domesticated in East Asia.

14) The map of crop hearths indicates that

**A) rye, lentils, olives, and oats were first domesticated in Southwest Asia.**

B) maize, potatoes, squash, and Lima beans were first domesticated in Southwest Asia.

C) yams, sorghum, and cowpeas were first domesticated in Southwest Asia.

D) coconuts, pigeonpeas, cowpeas, and coffee were first domesticated in Southwest Asia.

E) mango, taro, and coconuts were first domesticated in Southwest Asia.

**Animal Hearth Questions**

15) The map of animal hearths indicates that

**A) llamas, alpacas, and turkeys were domesticated in the Americas.**

B) animals can be raised only in and near specific hearths, owing to the limited number of climates in the world.

C) pigs, goats, and sheep were domesticated in the Americas.

D) chickens were domesticated in the Americas.

E) horses were domesticated in the Americas.

16) The map of animal hearths indicates that

A) llamas, alpacas, and turkeys were domesticated in the Southwest Asia.

B) cattle were domesticated in the Americas.

**C) pigs, goats, and sheep were domesticated in the Southwest Asia.**

D) chickens were domesticated in Southwest Asia.

E) horses were domesticated in the Americas.

17) The map of animal hearths indicates that

A) llamas, alpacas, and turkeys were domesticated in Europe.

B) cattle were domesticated in China.

C) pigs, goats, and sheep were domesticated in the Americas.

D) chickens were domesticated in Europe.

**E) horses were domesticated in Asia.**

**Agriculture Regions Questions**

20) As indicated by the map of agricultural regions, the largest proportion of farmers in Asia practice

A) hunting and gathering.

**B) intensive subsistence.**

C) pastoral nomadism.

D) shifting cultivation.

E) plantation agriculture.

46) Judging from the map of agricultural regions, which type of agriculture occupies the largest percentage of Iran?

A) mixed crop and livestock

**B) pastoral nomadism**

C) shifting cultivation

D) intensive subsistence

E) plantation

47) Judging from the map of agricultural regions, which type of agriculture occupies the largest percentage of central Africa?

A) mixed crop and livestock

**B) shifting cultivation**

C) pastoral nomadism

D) intensive subsistence

E) plantation

48) Judging from the map of agricultural regions, which type of agriculture occupies the largest percentage of eastern Peru?

A) mixed crop and livestock

**B) shifting cultivation**

C) pastoral nomadism

D) intensive subsistence

E) plantation

49) Judging from the map of agricultural regions, which type of agriculture occupies the largest percentage of Somalia?

A) mixed crop and livestock

**B) pastoral nomadism**

C) shifting cultivation

D) intensive subsistence

E) plantation

50) Judging from the map of agricultural regions, which type of agriculture occupies the largest percentage of southeastern China?

A) mixed crop and livestock

**B) intensive subsistence**

C) shifting cultivation

D) pastoral nomadism

E) plantation

51) Judging from the map of agricultural regions, which type of agriculture occupies the largest percentage of eastern India?

A) mixed crop and livestock

**B) intensive subsistence**

C) shifting cultivation

D) pastoral nomadism

E) plantation

94) As indicated on the map of world agricultural regions, Mediterranean farming is so named because it is practiced only on land bordering the Mediterranean Sea.

True or **False**

95) As indicated on the map of world agricultural regions, mixed crop and livestock production dominates most of the western United States and Central Asia. True or **False**

**Percent Income spent on Food**

28) According to the map of income spent on food, less than 20 percent of average income is spent on food in

**A) Sweden, Finland, the United States, Canada, Australia, and Germany.**

B) Sweden, Finland, Canada, Afghanistan, the United States, and Mexico.

C) Germany, Finland, Canada, Australia, Mongolia, and Saudi Arabia.

D) Canada, Australia, the United States, and Mexico.

E) the United States, Argentina, Peru, Ecuador, and Brazil.

29) According to the map of income spent on food, more than 40 percent of average income is spent on food in

**A) Algeria, Syria, Madagascar, and Laos.**

B) Syria, Iraq, Laos, Mexico, and Canada.

C) Syria, Malawi, Kenya, Australia, and Madagascar.

D) Madagascar, Mexico, Brazil, Guatemala, Syria, and Laos.

E) Laos, Cuba, Brazil, and Madagascar.

32) A choropleth map such as the map of "Income Spent on Food" might conceal details such as which of the following?

**A) Even in developed countries where the average person spends less than 20 percent of their income on food, inequalities of income may be great enough for many people to remain undernourished.**

B) In developed countries where the average person spends less than 20 percent of their income on food, the average upper-class person may spend more than 40 percent of their income on food.

C) Even in developed countries where the average person spends less than 20 percent of their income on food, less food is available than in developing countries.

D) Even in developing countries where the average person spends more than 40 percent of their income on food, wealthy people must also spend more than 40 percent of their income on food.

E) In developed countries where the average person spends more than 40 percent of their income on food, other prices are so low that undernourishment is hardly ever a problem.

30) According to the "Change in Undernourishment" chart, there has been a recent decrease in undernourishment in

**A) Southeast Asia.**

B) South Asia.

C) East Asia.

D) Sub-Saharan Africa.

E) North Africa.

**Rice Production**

44) According to the map of world rice production, between 10 and 99 million metric tons of rice are produced annually in

**A) Brazil, Thailand, and the United States.**

B) China and India.

C) Iran, Iraq, and Afghanistan.

D) Brazil, Thailand, India, Japan, and China.

E) the United States, China, and India.

**Coffee production**

45) According to the map of coffee bean production, more than 100,000 metric tons of coffee beans are harvested annually in which countries?

**A) Brazil, Mexico, Peru, Indonesia, and Ethiopia.**

B) China, Ethiopia, Colombia, and India.

C) Iran, Iraq, Colombia, Brazil, and Indonesia.

D) Colombia, Brazil, Thailand, India, Japan, and China.

E) Colombia, the United States, Indonesia, and Ethiopia.

**Milk Production**

64) According to the map of world milk production, more than 100 million metric tons of milk are produced annually in

**A) India.**

B) Iraq.

C) Iran.

D) Bolivia.

E) Mexico.

65) According to the map of world milk production, less than 1 million metric tons of milk are produced annually in

**A) Iraq.**

B) India.

C) Iran.

D) Peru.

E) Mexico.

66) According to the map of world milk production, between 1 and 9 million metric tons of milk are produced annually in

**A) Iran.**

B) Iraq.

C) Mexico.

D) Libya.

E) Bolivia.

Fishing Questions

83) According to the map of major world fishing regions, the northwestern Pacific Ocean annually contributes

**A) more than 20 million tons of aquatic catch.**

B) 10 to 20 million tons of aquatic catch.

C) 5 to 10 million tons of aquatic catch.

D) 1 to 5 million tons of aquatic catch.

E) less than 1 million tons of aquatic catch.

84) According to the map of major world fishing regions, the Antarctic section of the Pacific Ocean annually contributes

**A) less than 1 million tons of aquatic catch.**

B) 10 to 20 million tons of aquatic catch.

C) 5 to 10 million tons of aquatic catch.

D) 1 to 5 million tons of aquatic catch.

E) more than 20 million tons of aquatic catch.

85) According to map of major world fishing regions, between 10 and 20 million tons of aquatic catch are taken annually from the

**A) northeastern part of the Atlantic Ocean.**

B) northwestern part of the Atlantic Ocean.

C) southeastern part of the Atlantic Ocean.

D) Antarctic section of the Atlantic Ocean.

E) eastern central part of the Pacific Ocean.

89) What is the purpose of crop rotation?

A) maintaining fresh products for market

B) maintaining price supports

**C) maintaining the fertility of fields**

D) responding to shifting consumer preference

E) reducing transportation costs

5) Lima beans were domesticated in

A) Southeast Asia.

B) Southwest Asia.

C) Ethiopia.

D) northern China.

**E) the Americas.**

21) The direction and frequency of hunter-gatherer migration depended on

**A) the movement of game and the seasonal growth of plants.**

B) the shifting of climate patterns.

C) the arrival of imperial armies and other invading forces.

D) each group's size and the ability to run over long distances.

E) mathematical processes.

34) Shifting cultivation is most commonly found in which climate region?

**A) humid low-latitude**

B) dry

C) warm mid-latitude

D) cold mid-latitude

E) highlands

37) Which of the following is a typical practice in growing rice in Asia?

A) preparing fields with a plow drawn by oxen

B) flooding the plowed field with water

C) growing seedlings in a nursery

D) transplanting seedlings into the flooded field

**E) All of these answers are correct.**

39) Pastoral nomadism is most commonly found in which climate region?

A) humid low-latitude

**B) dry**

C) warm mid-latitude

D) cold mid-latitude

E) polar

56) Which of the following is the most common form of commercial agriculture in Europe?

**A) mixed crop and livestock farming**

B) dairy farming

C) grain farming

D) livestock ranching

E) Mediterranean agriculture

62) Which of the following is least likely to be produced in Mediterranean agriculture?

**A) butter**

B) fruits

C) grapes

D) olives

E) cereals

74) *Truck farming* is a term that derives from the Middle-English word *truck,* meaning

A) "cart."

B) "mobility" or "movement."

C) "subsiding" as in "subsistence agriculture."

**D) "bartering" or "exchange of commodities."**

E) "horse" or "horse-drawn."

76) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ model is used by geographers to explain the importance of proximity to the market in the choice of crops to the commercial farm.

**A) von Thünen's**

B) Whittlesey's

C) Iqbel's

D) McKinley's

E) von Helsing's

78) Von Thünen's model can best be used to explain the location of which of the following types of agriculture?

**A) dairying in the Northeast United States**

B) ranching in the dry lands of North Africa

C) shifting cultivation in the tropics of South America

D) intensive subsistence in South China

E) mediterranean agriculture in central Chile

91) A major practice of sustainable agriculture is

A) agribusiness.

B) an increased "green revolution" use of chemicals.

C) the lack of integration of crops and livestock.

D) use of pesticide resistant seed.

**E) limited use of chemicals**