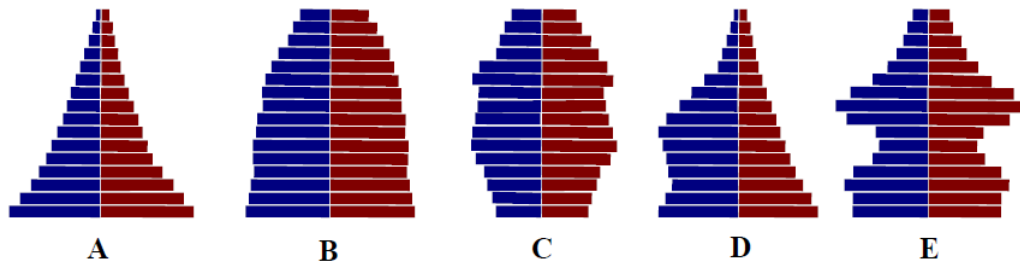


Use the population pyramids below to answer the questions 1-4. The male population is represented by the lines on the left side of each pyramid. The female population is represented by the lines on the right side of each pyramid.



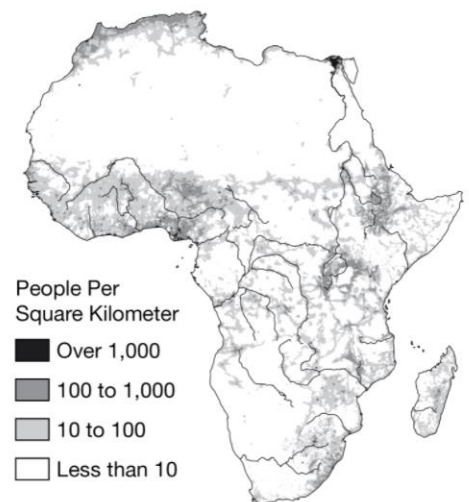
- 1) Which population pyramid shows a population that is slowly growing?
 - A) Pyramid "A".
 - B) Pyramid "B".**
 - C) Pyramid "C".
 - D) Pyramid "D".
 - E.) Pyramid "E".

- 2) Which population pyramid shows a population whose birth rate is declining?
 - A) Pyramid "A".
 - B) Pyramid "B".
 - C) Pyramid "C".**
 - D) Pyramid "D".
 - E) Pyramid "E".

- 3) Which population pyramid best reflects the population structure of a LDC country?
 - A) Pyramid "A".**
 - B) Pyramid "B".
 - C) Pyramid "C".
 - D) Pyramid "D".
 - E) Pyramid "E".

- 4) The bulge on the left side of Population Pyramid "D" is most likely caused by
 - A) an abnormally high out-migration of females.
 - B) an influx of illegal aliens.
 - C) a migrant guest-worker program.**
 - D) a cultural preference for male children.
 - E) war or famine.

- 5) Which of the following types of population information is shown on the map? (use map to the right)
 - a) Transnational migration
 - b) Internal migration
 - c) Agricultural density
 - d) Arithmetic density**
 - e) Physiological density



- 6) If the physiological density is much larger than the arithmetic density, then a country has
 - A) inefficient farmers.
 - B) a large number of farmers.
 - C) a small percentage of land suitable for agriculture.**
 - D) too many people for the available resources.
 - E) too few farmers for the large area of land suitable for agriculture.

7) The highest CDR is found in which stage of the demographic transition?

- A) Stage 1
- B) Stage 2
- C) Stage 3
- D) Stage 4
- E) Stage 5

8) Based on the demographic transition model, which region is best described as exhibiting overall negative rates of growth?

- a) South Asia
- b) Eastern Europe**
- c) North America
- d) East Asia
- e) North Africa

Birth Rates and Death Rates for Selected Regions

Region	Birth Rate in 2017 (per 1,000 population)	Death Rate in 2017 (per 1,000 population)
South Asia	22	6
Eastern Europe	11	13
North America	14	7
East Asia	12	7
North Africa	28	6

Source: Population Reference Bureau

9) One important feature of the world's population that has the largest impact on our future is

- A) the natural increase rate is larger every year.
- B) there are fewer people in the world now than at the peak in the middle of the twentieth century.
- C) the most rapid growth is occurring in the less developed countries.**
- D) people are uniformly distributed across Earth.
- E) the less developed countries have the highest combined crude death rate

10) Many countries in sub-Saharan Africa have total fertility rates that exceed 5.0. Which of the following population characteristics is associated with this phenomenon?

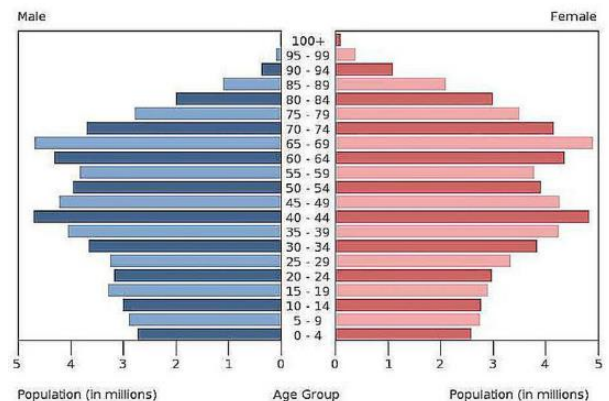
- a) High youth dependency ratio**
- b) Long life expectancy
- c) Low birth rates
- d) High elder dependency ratio
- e) Zero population growth

11) What was the first effect of the Industrial Revolution on population?

- A) It increased the birth rate.
- B) Children went to work in factories.
- C) It decreased the death rate.**
- D) It increased the death rate.
- E) People migrated to rural areas.

12) Which is most likely a bigger concern for the country represented in the pyramid than for countries in other DTM stages? (use the population pyramid to the right)

- A. A greater demand for government spending on pensions and healthcare for the elderly**
- B. A greater demand for government spending on education and daycare for children
- C. A higher rate of unemployment among people of working age
- D. A higher rate of emigration by people in search of jobs
- E. A faster overall population growth than in previous decades



13) The number of people who are too young or too old to work in a society compared to the number of working age people is the

- A) **dependency ratio.**
- B) life expectancy.
- C) population pyramid.
- D) sex ratio.
- E) demographic ratio.

14) In comparing Malthus's theory to actual world food production and population growth during the past half-century, the principal difference is that

- A) **actual food production has been much higher than Malthus predicted.**
- B) Malthus's theory predicted much higher food production than has actually occurred.
- C) actual population growth has been much higher more efficient than Malthus predicted.
- D) Malthus's theory predicted much higher population growth than has actually occurred.
- E) population increased geometrically while food production increased arithmetically

15) Most people live in urban clusters in which of these regions?

- A) East Asia
- B) South Asia
- C) Southeast Asia
- D) **Europe**
- E) Sub-Saharan Africa

16) The population pyramid of Naples, Florida, is "upside down," because the city has a large percentage of

- A) young people.
- B) **elderly people.**
- C) immigrants.
- D) females.
- E) infants.

17) 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

18) An anti-natalist population policy

- A) is meant to lower the infant mortality rate.
- B) is meant to raise the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the population.
- C) **is meant to lower the Total Fertility Rate (TFR) of the population.**
- D) encourages population growth.
- E) discourages the use of birth control.

19) Stages 1 and 4 of the Demographic Transition are similar in that

- A) **both have low growth rates.**
- B) both have high dependency ratios.
- C) both have low life expectancies.
- D) both are developed societies
- E) neither are presently observed.

20) South Korea, as of 2018, has the lowest total fertility rate in the world at 1.1. Which of the following best explains a population policy South Korea could enact to promote higher birth rates?

- a) Decreasing the age of retirement so that older Koreans can work in childcare centers
- b) Decreasing the cost of childcare so that families can afford to have more children**
- c) Increasing social-security benefits so that retirees can financially support their grandchildren
- d) Decreasing health insurance so that parents pay more for the cost of childbirth
- e) Increasing educational costs for universities so that the government can spend more on preschool

21) When the world's population reached 6 billion in 1995, it was forecast that at a steady rate of growth the population would reach 12 billion in approximately 45 years. That period of 45 years is known as

- A) double demographic transition.
- B) doubling life expectancy.
- C) double increase rate.
- D) double overpopulation.
- E) doubling time**

22) 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.

23) The stages of the epidemiologic transition are based on

- A) causes of death at varying stages of the demographic transition.**
- B) the means through which disease is transmitted spatially.
- C) non-contagious diseases such as heart disease, obesity, or diabetes.
- D) new food sources which produced population explosions.
- E) pandemics like the bubonic plague, influenza, AIDS

24) Deaths in Country A often occur due to outbreaks of epidemic disease, while in Country B most people are dying from chronic disorders such as heart disease. Which of the following best describes where these countries fall in the demographic transition model and in which region they are likely located?

- A) Country A : Stage 3, Latin America; Country B : Stage 2, West Africa
- B) Country A : Stage 2, Latin America; Country B : Stage 3, West Africa
- C) Country A : Stage 2, West Africa; Country B : Stage 4, western Europe**
- D) Country A : Stage 4, western Europe; Country B : Stage 2, West Africa
- E) Country A : Stage 4, western Europe ; Country B : Stage 2, Latin America

25) All other factors being equal, assess which of the following families would most likely contribute to slowing its country's birth rates.

- A) The sons are encouraged to complete as many years of formal education as possible before marrying and/or beginning to raise children themselves.
- B) The sons and daughters are encouraged to become active consumers.
- C) The daughters are encouraged to complete as many years of formal education as possible before marrying and/or beginning to bear children themselves.**
- D) The daughters are provided with "abstinence only" sex-education classes in school.
- E) The sons and daughters of a family are given classes on birth-control techniques, but they are also expected to get married during their teen years

26) In 1980 China implemented an anti-natalist one-child policy. Which of the following explains an unintended consequence of the policy?

- a) There are more women than men because of a cultural preference for female children.
- b) There are more men than women because of a cultural preference for male children.**
- c) China's total fertility rate dropped below the replacement rate due to strict enforcement of the law.
- d) China's age structure shifted toward a high youth dependency due to limiting births.
- e) China discontinued the policy to accommodate an unexpected increase in infant mortality rates.

27) A country with a large amount of arable land and a small number of farmers will have a

- A) high physiological density.
- B) low physiological density.
- C) high agricultural density.
- D) low agricultural density.**
- E) low arithmetic density.

28) The world's annual _____ is currently approximately 1.2 percent, at which rate the world's population is projected to double in about 54 years.

- A) natural increase rate (NIR)**
- B) life expectancy rate (LER)
- C) crude birth rate (CBR)
- D) life increase rate (LIR)
- E) natural expectancy rate (NER)

29) Life expectancy is lowest on average in

- A) Africa.**
- B) East Asia.
- C) North America.
- D) Europe.
- E) Southeast Asia.

30) Country X has a crude birth rate of 45 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

31) Population policies which favor the promotion of birth control among certain groups in the population (ethnic, religious, or socio-economic groups) are referred to as

- A) population planning.
- B) eugenics.**
- C) expansive.
- D) restrictive.
- E) natalism

32) During the twentieth and twenty-first centuries, which of the following types of internal migration was the most prominent worldwide?

- A) Rural to Urban**
- B) Urban to Suburban
- C) Inland to Coastal
- D) Highland to Lowland
- E) Urban to Rural

33) Based on the data shown, which of the following describes the most likely population context for the countries listed?

Country	Female Life Expectancy	Male Life Expectancy	Percent Over Age 65
Germany	83	78	21%
Italy	85	81	22%
Japan	87	81	28%

Source: Population Reference Bureau

- A) High youth dependency ratio and a lack of economic resources to provide for large families
- B) Rapid population growth in cities as people migrate from rural to urban areas for industrial jobs
- C) Shortage of arable land on which to raise crops and other food products to support the population
- D) Unstable food supply due to a rapidly growing population
- E) Stage five of the demographic transition model due to very low birth rates**

34) Which of the following profiles characterizes the population group that is the most likely to migrate?

- A) Married, twenty-five years old
- B) Single, twenty-five years old**
- C) Married, fifty years old
- D) Single, fifty years old
- E) Married, sixty-five years old

35) Which of the following describes the relationship between fertility and education in the United States and Canada in recent decades?

- a) The decrease in the percent of women who are more highly educated results in a larger number of children entering school.
- b) The decrease in the percent of women who are more highly educated correlates with the decline in fertility.
- c) The increase in the percent of women who are more highly educated correlates with the increase in fertility.
- d) The increase in the percent of women who are more highly educated correlates with the decline in fertility.**
- e) The increase in the percent of women who are more highly educated results in a larger number of children entering school.

TOTAL FERTILITY RATES

Country	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Canada	3.81	2.26	1.74	1.83	1.49	1.63
United States	3.65	2.48	1.84	2.08	2.06	1.93

Source: World Bank

WOMEN'S EDUCATION ATTAINMENT: PERCENT WITH HIGH SCHOOL DIPLOMA OR HIGHER

Country	1960	1970	1980	1990	2000	2010
Canada	34.0%	58.5%	64.9%	73.9%	85.1%	91.1%
United States	42.5%	52.8%	65.8%	74.8%	80.7%	87.6%

Sources: Statistics Canada, United States Census Bureau

36) Which of the following events would be considered a migration pull factor?

- A) revolutionary takeover of a government
- B) failed harvest
- C) flooding of a river
- D) opening of a new factory**
- E) civil war

37) Which factor most often causes a voluntary migration?

- A) **economic**
- B) natural
- C) international
- D) cultural
- E) Regional Conflicts

38) All of the following would be considered pull factors except

- A) religious tolerance in a migrant’s chosen destination.
- B) a stable government in a migrant’s chosen destination.
- C) acceptance towards immigrants in a migrant’s chosen destination.
- D) religious persecution in a migrant’s chosen destination.**
- E) plentiful jobs in a migrant’s chosen destination.

39) In the United States during the late twentieth century, internal migration streams were moving people from

- a) west to east and south to north.
- b) west to east and north to south.
- c) east to west and south to north.
- d) east to west and north to south.**
- e) east to south and north to west.

40) Immigration of asylum applicants from Africa to the European Union, Norway, and Switzerland increased from approximately 50,000 in 2010 to approximately 200,000 in 2016. In 2017, there were approximately 175,000 asylum applicants. Which of the following best explains the trend in asylum seekers from African countries to Europe since 2010?

- A) Improvement in the level of economic development in African countries led to an increase in the number of asylum seekers.
- B) A decrease in the number of armed conflicts in African countries meant a higher number of asylum seekers traveling to Europe.
- C) Political instability and conflict along with high fertility levels over the long term has led to an increase in asylum seekers.**
- D) Low fertility rates and more stable political systems led to an overall decrease in asylum seekers as they found more economic opportunities at home.
- E) An influx of asylum seekers from the Middle East led to a decrease in the number of accepted asylum applications from Africa.

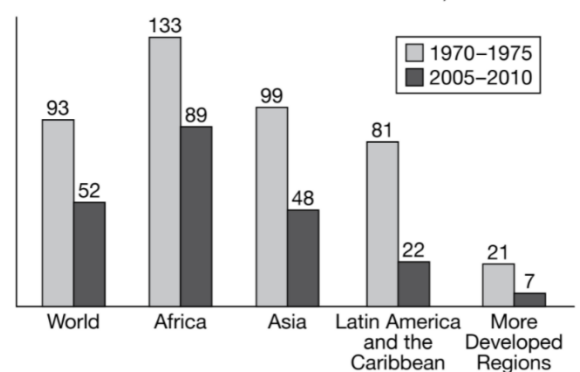
41) According to Ravenstein, migrants who move longer distances tend to choose

- a) warmer destinations.
- b) open “frontier” areas.
- c) big-city destinations.**
- d) to migrate as a family unit.
- e) rural areas.

42) Which of the following statements best explains the trend about infant mortality shown in the bar chart?

- a) The trend can be explained by improvements in political participation and voting in all regions.
- b) The trend can be explained by rural to urban migration and the growth of cities in all regions.
- c) The trend can be explained by industrialization and improved job opportunities.
- d) The trend can be explained by improved health care and nutrition in all regions.**
- e) The trend can be explained by improvements in communications and Internet access.

TRENDS IN INFANT MORTALITY, BY REGION — ANNUAL NUMBER OF DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER AGE 1 PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS



43) Which of the following is the best describes an example of transhumance?

- a) Ranchers in Canada who allow their cattle to graze over a wide area of flat land
- b) Herders in Kenya who take their goats to a river basin each day for water
- c) Shepherds in France who move their sheep to mountain pastures each summer**
- d) Farmers in Brazil who raise their llamas on land that used to be tropical rain forest
- e) Traders in Mongolia who maintain a herd of camels and a herd of yaks

44) A principal pull factor in California in the 1840s was

- A) a gold rush.**
- B) a war with Mexico.
- C) a "nitrate rush."
- D) a "dust bowl."
- E) the Great Plains.

45) Which of the following people would you predict to be most likely to engage in voluntary migration in the near future?

- A) A teenaged girl whose family's home has just been destroyed by a volcanic eruption, which has also rendered the entire valley uninhabitable.
- B) A youth whose village has been identified by the central government as harboring and providing material support to an armed rebel group in the midst of a civil war.
- C) The dictator of a Southwest Asian country who has just 'won' another fraudulent election.
- D) A youth whose parents have just been murdered because they helped form a labor union in a traditionally exploited province of a developing country.
- E) A teenaged girl in China whose rural family has enough food to eat but lacks the money to expand the size of their house, and would like to plan to send a younger sibling to college in the future.**

46) A boy migrated from Honduras through Guatemala and Mexico, then entered the United States without immigration documents, because members of his ethnic group were being targeted for torture or assassination in his home country. Although the U.S. government does not grant the boy refugee status, his case is an example of international and _____ migration.

- A) forced**
- B) human rights
- C) voluntary
- D) economic
- E) transitional

47) Over a period of years, a person moves from his farm to a small town, from his small town to a small city, and finally from the small city to a large city. This is an example of

- A) chain migration.
- B) step migration.**
- C) forced migration.
- D) voluntary migration.
- E) channelized migration

48) According to the gravity model of migration, in which state and city of the United States would Mexican migrants be most likely to live?

- A) Florida and Miami
- B) Texas and Los Angeles**
- C) North Carolina and Chicago
- D) Georgia and Memphis
- E) Alabama and Washington D.C.