

Ch. 2 Review Questions

1. Replacement level, the number of births needed to keep a population at a stable level without immigration, requires a total fertility of _____
 - a) 10.
 - b) 2.1.
 - c) 3.5.
 - d) 5.0.
2. Not all countries with aging populations resort to immigration to offset economic problems. An example is:
 - a) Germany.
 - b) Japan.
 - c) the United States.
 - d) Norway.
3. Almost everywhere on Earth, Total Fertility Rates (TFRs) are _____
 - a) rising.
 - b) falling.
 - c) staying about the same.
 - d) influenced by precipitation levels.
4. The arithmetic density of population for a country is determined by dividing the total _____
 - a) population by the number of farmers.
 - b) area of square miles by 5.
 - c) area of the country by the population.
 - d) population by the total area.
5. The number of people per unit area of agriculturally productive land is the _____
 - a) average density.
 - b) total density.
 - c) physiologic density.
 - d) agricultural density.
6. Switzerland's physiologic density is _____ as/than its arithmetic density.
 - a) the same
 - b) less
 - c) much greater
 - d) much less
7. About _____ percent of the world's population is concentrated in East Asia?
 - a) 5
 - b) 10
 - c) 25
 - d) 50

8. In India the greatest concentration of population is found on the _____
- a) plain of the Ganges River.
 - b) central Deccan Plateau.
 - c) west coast.
 - d) foothills of the Himalayan Mountains.
9. Over large parts of Bangladesh the rural population density is between _____ people per square mile.
- a) 10 and 100
 - b) 200 and 300
 - c) 3000 and 5000
 - d) 50000 and 80000
10. Asian population extensions reflect fertile river valleys, while the European extension reflects _____
- a) the barrier of the Alps.
 - b) the location of warm water ports.
 - c) the orientation of Europe's coal fields.
 - d) the orientation of Europe's pine forests.
11. In comparison to Asia, the percentage of the population living in urban places in Germany and the United Kingdom is _____
- a) less than in Asia.
 - b) about the same as in Asia.
 - c) greater than Asia.
 - d) declining.
12. Food production, contrary to the predictions of Malthus, has grown exponentially because of a number of factors. Which one of the following is **not** one of these factors?
- a) expanded agricultural acreage
 - b) improved strains of seeds
 - c) fertilizer application
 - d) an increase in the number of farmers in Britain
13. Most of the countries with low population growth rates are also among the wealthiest. An exception to this would be _____
- a) France.
 - b) Spain.
 - c) Italy.
 - d) Russia.
14. In the 1970's, the government of India used this method to reduce the population growth rates in certain areas of the country.
- a) tax incentives
 - b) forced sterilization of males
 - c) free housing for small families
 - d) cash awards