

Understanding World Regional Geography, 1st Edition

Testbank

Chapter 3 Geography of Development

Learning Objectives

3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate.

3.2 How Does Geography Help Us Understand Development?

3.3 Why Is Development Uneven?

3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

Multiple Choice

1. Following World War II, many formerly colonized countries became independent states. Where was the greatest concentration of these countries?
 - a) The Americas
 - b) Africa and Asia
 - c) Europe and Russia
 - d) South America and Australia

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

2. The divide between the Global North (developed countries) and the Global South (developing countries) is a _____ categorization between wealthy and poorer countries.
 - a) latitudinal
 - b) socioeconomic
 - c) political
 - d) both socioeconomic and political

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate

3. A number of social scientists suggest that we should measure more than wealth in our assessment of development. What else should we assess?
- a) literacy
 - b) life expectancy
 - c) infant mortality
 - d) All of these should be assessed.

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

4. What tool assesses life expectancy, literacy, years of schooling, and per capita GDP?
- a) Human Development Index (HDI)
 - b) Lorenz curve
 - c) Gross National Index (GNI)
 - d) none of the above

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

5. One way geographers have thought about scale is by using _____ circles to represent the finest resolution of scale, from the individual at the center out to the global scale.
- a) convex
 - b) concentric (like a bulls-eye)
 - c) colored
 - d) concave

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

6. As a country or area develops, the nature of the economy changes or progresses through a series of stages. Select the correct order of these stages.
- a) industrial, agricultural, service
 - b) service, agricultural, industrial
 - c) agricultural, service, industrial
 - d) agricultural, industrial, service

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

7. Most developed countries are located in the Northern Hemisphere. Which of the following are notable exceptions?
- a) South Africa and Kenya
 - b) Australia and New Zealand
 - c) South Africa and Somalia
 - d) Australia and New Guinea

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Comprehension

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

8. The _____ per capita is the most widely accepted way of measuring wealth by countries in the world today because the statistic tries to account for the flow of wealth in our globalized world.
- a) gross domestic product (GDP)
 - b) gross national income (GNI)
 - c) rate of inflation

d) cost of living

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

9. Which of the following is *not* one of the most common measurements of wealth?

- a) gross domestic product (GDP)
- b) gross national income (GNI)
- c) gross national product (GNP)
- d) purchasing power

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

10. _____ (or per person) basis allows comparisons between countries regardless of population size.

- a) The Americas
- b) Africa and Asia
- c) Per Europe and Russia
- d) Per capita

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

11. The 45-degree line of the ____ curve represents perfect equality, where equal portions of the population control equal amounts of income.

- a) Lowenthal
- b) Lloyd
- c) Lorenz

d) Martin

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

12. Development ideas that emphasize structure, or the global framework under which countries operate, say that the _____ between countries are as or more important than internal policies for determining the future development of a country.

- a) relationships
- b) exchange rate
- c) trade imbalance
- d) migration

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.2 How Does Geography Help Us Understand Development?

13. Which of the following offers a geography for dependency theory by depicting the world in terms of the core, semiperiphery, and periphery?

- a) modernization theory
- b) dependency theory
- c) theory of development
- d) world-systems theory

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.2 How Does Geography Help Us Understand Development?

14. Which of the following is a good example of a country that moved from the periphery to the semiperiphery as it increasingly engaged in manufacturing and became a major global exporter, as exemplified by the heavy freight traffic in Hong Kong Harbor?

- a) North Korea
- b) China

- c) South Africa
- d) Argentina

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.2 How Does Geography Help Us Understand Development?

15. Geographers went through their own period where they used environmental differences to explain everything from intelligence to wealth. What is this set of theories called?

- a) environmental possibilism
- b) environmental management
- c) environmental determinism
- d) environmental control

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.3 Why Is Development Uneven?

16. What is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere?

- a) Honduras
- b) Chile
- c) Argentina
- d) Haiti

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.3 Why Is Development Uneven?

17. Which country has the highest Gross National Income (GNI) in South America?

- a) Brazil
- b) Chile
- c) Argentina
- d) Paraguay

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.3 Why Is Development Uneven?

18. Which of the following is not true about the earthquake that hit Haiti in 2010?

- a) It would have been worse if the country had not enacted tough building codes in 1985.
- b) It exposed Haiti's many problems to the world.
- c) It was not the most powerful earthquake that year, but it was closer to the country's population center.
- d) A series of corrupt dictators contributed to infrastructure development before and after the earthquake.

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.3 Why Is Development Uneven?

19. Which of the following refers to situations in which two areas are in relationship with one another (through trade, for example), and one area is developing at the expense of the other?

- a) pluralism
- b) dualism
- c) mutualism
- d) symbioticism

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.3 Why Is Development Uneven?

20. As a percentage of GNI, which of the following countries contributes the most total dollars in foreign aid?

- a) the United States
- b) Canada
- c) Germany

d) Australia

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

21. The emphasis on participation in participatory development came about in reaction to a history of _____ development projects that left local people with little to no sense of ownership of the projects undertaken by outsiders in their communities.

- a) bottom-up
- b) top-down
- c) grass-roots
- d) community driven

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

22. Besides being problematic in its own right, top-down development often experienced a lack of _____ that inhibited the longer-term sustainability of programs because local people had little interest in maintaining projects they did not initiate or request.

- a) funding
- b) participation
- c) development
- d) grants

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

23. Geographers often describe the nature of economies in terms of primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities. Which of the following is *not* part of primary activities?

- a) mining
- b) forestry
- c) agriculture
- d) automotive manufacturing

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

24. Geographers often describe the nature of economies in terms of primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities. Which of the following is *not* part of secondary activities?

- a) automotive manufacturing
- b) steel working
- c) fishing
- d) assembly line working

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

25. Geographers often describe the nature of economies in terms of primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities. Which of the following is *not* part of tertiary activities?

- a) teaching
- b) banking
- c) information technology
- d) forestry

Ans: D

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

26. A major obstacle that developing countries often face is the problem of being stuck as a producer of raw materials, or stuck in an economy dominated by the _____ sector.

- a) primary
- b) secondary
- c) tertiary
- d) quaternary

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

27. What is the significance of the Brundtland Commission Report of 1987?

- a) It promoted the idea of environmental stewardship.
- b) It set up the Environmental Protection Agency.
- c) It defined and popularized sustainable development.
- d) It defined and promoted resource management.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

28. _____ development meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

- a) Industrial
- b) Sustainable
- c) Economic
- d) Environmental

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

29. Improvements in a country's natural resource base often _____ development.

- a) further
- b) hinder
- c) limit
- d) stop

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

30. While wealthier economies may appear to be cleaner, much of this gain may be the result of _____ dirty industries to other countries (hence, there is no net gain for the global environment).

- a) diminishing
- b) regulations
- c) exporting
- d) delaying

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

31. Which of the following is *not* a criticism of weak sustainable development?

- a) Additional consumption and production uses up resources.
- b) Cleaner environments often come at the expense of exporting dirty industries to other countries.
- c) It requires reconceptualizing development as a process that does not include increasing consumption.
- d) More developed countries are often more wasteful and less careful of the environment.

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

32. What is the leading fair trade product?

- a) coffee
- b) olives
- c) tuna
- d) beef

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

33. Which of the following is *not* one of the leading fair trade products?

- a) tobacco
- b) bananas
- c) cocoa
- d) tea

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

34. Most fair trade goods are produced in Latin America, especially Mexico, but certified fair trade production is expanding rapidly in _____ .

- a) Australia
- b) North America
- c) both Africa and Asia
- d) Europe and Russia

Ans: C

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

True False Questions

35. Economic growth always leads to broad-based improvements in the human condition.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

36. Geographers use scale conceptually to show the differences across geographic areas.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

37. Geographers have tended to describe development as a process of change in the composition of an economy of a particular region and the well-being of its inhabitants, relative to other areas.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

38. Another way to consider development is to measure the variability of human well-being (education, health, gender equality) in space.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

39. The new institutions and development programs after World War I set the tone for how we have thought about development since.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

40. One of the limitations of per capita (or per person) data is that it does not allow comparisons between countries of different population size.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

41. Wealth generated by economic growth is usually spread across a population evenly.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

42. In the developing world, the vast majority of dams were built as development projects in an effort to help launch newly independent countries onto the ladder of development. Today, geographers who study development recognize that this wave of dam development had major negative environmental implications.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.2 How Does Geography Help Us Understand Development?

43. World systems theorists contend that the same good can be produced with either core or peripheral processes.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.2 How Does Geography Help Us Understand Development?

44. According to world system theorists, Rostow's stages of economic growth will occur, thanks to a set of exploitative relationships between more developed and least developed

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.2 How Does Geography Help Us Understand Development?

45. Most new economic geographers continue to believe free trade is the best route to development.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.2 How Does Geography Help Us Understand Development?

46. The vast majority of development aid tends to favor the most powerful members of a community (namely, men, the wealthy, and other dominant groups) who are better at articulating their wants and capturing new resources.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.2 How Does Geography Help Us Understand Development?

47. Today, geographers no longer espouse environmental determinism, seeing it as a vast oversimplification of the world.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.3 Why Is Development Uneven?

48. Social, political, or intellectual context often has no bearing on the theories and ideas that are popular at a certain time.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.3 Why Is Development Uneven?

49. Unequal exchange occurs when laborers in one country produce a good receiving low wages and then the good is processed through a commodity chain incorporating shipping and marketing and is sold at a relatively high value.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.3 Why Is Development Uneven?

50. After hundreds of billions of dollars given in international development aid over the last 20 years, academics, donors, and donor countries are questioning the value of international development assistance.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

51. The vast majority of foreign aid provided by countries tends to go to the countries most in need of assistance.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: B

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

52. T-Shirt Travels demonstrates how a simple act of kindness, donating your old T-shirts to the Salvation Army or Goodwill, has resulted in undermining the textile industry in Zambia and other African countries where imported secondhand clothing is more popular than locally made clothing.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

53. Through examining mental maps, geographers gain a sense of how people understand their locality and how a particular place functions in the larger context.

- a) True
- b) False

Ans: A

Difficulty: Easy

Blooms: Knowledge

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

Discussion Questions

54. Describe the lives of the San people of the Kalahari Desert in Africa and discuss how it fits into our ideas of development.

Ans: The San people are one of the best-known hunter-gatherer groups living on the continent of Africa today. Archaeologists estimate that the ancestors of the San hunted and gathered in this same region over the last 20,000 years (Marshall 2003). The San and other hunter-gatherers around the world know where they can find different resources, including food, shelter, and water, during the course of the year, and they migrate seasonally and purposefully to find resources necessary for survival. Most Westerners see such groups as primitive, backward, or underdeveloped. We may think of hunter-gatherers as “less developed” than city dwellers in New York or London. The government of Botswana has worked over the last few decades to encourage the San people to settle in villages and live sedentary lives. The pros and cons of this policy are hotly debated. We perceive hunter-

gatherers as primitive or underdeveloped, but are hunter-gatherers necessarily worse off than we are? Studies suggest that one group of San spent 12 to 19 hours per week working to obtain food as compared to the 40-some-hour workweek of most people in the so-called developed world. The same study found that the San had more time for leisure, slept more, ate a more balanced diet, and worked less than their “more developed” farming neighbors.

Difficulty: Moderate

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective 3.1 What Is Development and Where Did the Idea of Development Originate?

55. Discuss R.H. Tawney’s tadpole philosophy and how this analogy is applied to development.

Ans: Many draw from R. H. Tawney’s tadpole philosophy (Wright 1987), which considers that a small percentage of tadpoles develop into frogs in a pond. A pond may have a thousand tadpoles, but only small percentage become frogs because all of the tadpoles compete in the same pond for food, sun, and other resources. Likewise, in the world economy, not all countries can become wealthy. For a few countries to become wealthy, they must exploit the other countries and global resources. Many people who study the capitalist world economy argue that capitalist structures make it impossible for all countries in the world to become wealthy, thus making development a futile task in many ways.

Difficulty: Moderate

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective 3.2 How Does Geography Help Us Understand Development?

56. The 2010 earthquake in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, registered a 7.0 on the Richter scale and killed approximately 230,000 people. That same year, another major earthquake in the western hemisphere rocked Chile, registering an 8.8 on the Richter scale, but only around 700 died in Chile as a result. Distinguish reasons why there were vast differences in loss of life from these two earthquakes.

Ans: Haiti is the poorest country in the Western Hemisphere and has several major strikes against it that make development difficult: significant deforestation, a dry climate that deters crop agriculture, an economy exploited by the French during the

colonial era, and a series of corrupt Haitian dictators since independence. Chile, on the other hand, has the highest gross national income per capita in South America, Central America, and the Caribbean. Chile experienced the strongest earthquakes ever recorded in 1960 (9.5 on the Richter scale), and in 1985 the government enacted strict building codes to better handle future earthquakes.

In contrast, Haiti has no building codes to prepare for earthquakes.

The higher amount of destruction caused by the Haiti earthquake was also a result of the physical geography of the earthquake itself. The epicenter of the Haiti earthquake was 10 miles (16 km) from Port-au-Prince (population 3 million), while the epicenter of the Chile earthquake was 70 miles (112 km) from Concepción (population 200,000). The epicenter of the Chile earthquake was also deeper, 22 miles (35 km) below the surface, but the epicenter of the Haiti earthquake was about 11 miles (18 km) below the surface.

Difficulty: Moderate

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 3.3 Why Is Development Uneven?

57. How do T-shirts donated to organizations such as the Salvation Army or Goodwill end up for sale in rural African communities and describe the effects this has upon local economies.

Ans: Stands of used Western-style clothing are a common sight in marketplaces in Sub-Saharan Africa. The Salula, or “dead white people’s clothing,” trade has replaced much of the local textile industry in the region. An Independent Lens documentary traced a T-shirt donated at a Salvation Army store in Fredericksburg, Virginia, and found that it made stops in New Jersey and Mombasa, Kenya, before reaching the marketplace in Mongu, Zambia. T-shirts donated throughout North America and Western Europe are compressed in large bails and placed on container ships in New Jersey. Once in Kenya, Indian businessmen take the large bales and break them into smaller bales (about the size of a hay bale you might find at a fall festival), and then African entrepreneurs travel to city centers to purchase bales and take them home to sell them in marketplaces. The result is that well-established and small-scale textile industries in some Sub-Saharan countries are undercut by the flow of inexpensive secondhand clothing and forced to go out of business.

Difficulty: Moderate

Blooms: Application

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?

58. Explain the concept of mental maps and define their value.

Ans: Mental maps is a term utilized for our human ability to geographically arrange places in our brain. This can include anything from memorizing turn-by-turn street directions to a basic understanding that Africa is south of Europe. A cognitive or mental map is a hand-drawn map of an area produced by an individual or group. Such maps may be contrasted with more formal maps produced by professional mapmakers or cartographers. Geographers have long used cognitive maps with study participants in order to gain insight into a person's understanding of and relationship to an area. These maps are also extremely useful in development project research and planning as a participatory information-gathering tool. Let's say, for example, that you wanted to better understand the relationship between a community and the physical landscape. By asking people to draw cognitive maps of their village and surrounding lands, development workers can begin to understand how different groups depend on the resource base. Typically, people emphasize particular resources of importance to them on their maps.

Difficulty: Moderate

Blooms: Analysis

Learning Objective 3.4 What Role Does Development Assistance Have in the World Economy?