**Unit 6 Test Review Packet- Human Geography**

**Matching Terms**

1. \_\_\_\_ Development
2. \_\_\_\_ Human Development Index
3. \_\_\_\_ Gross National Product (GNP)
4. \_\_\_\_ Purchasing Power Parity (PPP)
5. \_\_\_\_ Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
6. \_\_\_\_ GNI Per capita PPP
7. \_\_\_\_ Primary Sector
8. \_\_\_\_ Secondary Sector
9. \_\_\_\_ Tertiary Sector
10. \_\_\_\_ Quaternary Sector
11. \_\_\_\_ Quinary Sector
12. \_\_\_\_ Life Expectancy
13. \_\_\_\_ Literacy Rate
14. \_\_\_\_ Infant Mortality Rate
15. \_\_\_\_ Natural Increase Rate
16. \_\_\_\_ Core-periphery Model/World Systems Theory
17. \_\_\_\_ GINI Coefficient
18. \_\_\_\_ Gender-Inequality Index (GII)
19. \_\_\_\_ Rostow’s Economic Development Model
20. \_\_\_\_ World Trade Organization (WTO)
21. \_\_\_\_ Foreign Direct Investment (FDI)
22. \_\_\_\_ World Bank
23. \_\_\_\_ International Monetary Fund
24. \_\_\_\_ Structural Adjustment Program
25. \_\_\_\_ Fair Trade
26. \_\_\_\_ Fossil Fuel
27. \_\_\_\_ OPEC
28. \_\_\_\_ Renewable Resource
29. \_\_\_\_ Dependency Theory
30. \_\_\_\_ Commodity Dependence
31. \_\_\_\_ Complementarity
32. \_\_\_\_ Comparative Advantage
33. value of the total output of goods and services produced country, normally during a year
34. activities or services that focus on the creation, re-arrangement, and interpretation of new and existing ideas.“Gold-collar” professions
35. Annual number of deaths of infants under one year of age, compared with total live births.
36. measures a country's loss of achievement due to gender inequality. Uses reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation
37. economic policies that create conditions encouraging international trade
38. Adjustment made to GNI that accounts for what money actually buys within different countries
39. process of improving the material conditions of people through diffusion of knowledge and technology. Two groups: More Developed Country (MDC) and Less Developed Country (LDC)
40. created by UN, recognized that a country's level of development is a function of economic, social, and demographic factors. Includes things like: GDP per capita, Literacy Rate, Amount of Education, Life expectancy
41. energy source formed from the residue of plants and animals buried millions of years ago.Ex. Coal, Natural Gas, Oil
42. percentage by which a population grows in a year. Subtract CBR from CDR after converting the numbers to percentages
43. average number of years a newborn infant can expect to live
44. measure of income inequality within a country
45. specialized tertiary activities in the knowledge sector. Anything in business, services, education, government etc. that have to do with generating or exchanging knowledge.
46. Economic sector where manufacturers process, transform, and assemble raw materials into useful products
47. provides loans to countries experiencing balance of payment problems that threaten expansion of international trade
48. division of world's countries into global economic core, semi periphery, and periphery. Core includes MDCs. Semi-periphery would be newly industrialized countries such as Brazil, India, China and periphery would be the LDCs.
49. dollar value of a country’s final income in a year divided by its population, adjusted to US currency, measures average wealth
50. percentage of country's people who can read and write
51. Value of the output of goods and services produced in a country in a year, including including net income from foreign investments
52. They reduce barriers to trade by negotiating reduction/elimination of international trade restrictions and they reduce/eliminate restrictions on international movement of $ by banks, corps and individuals. Made in 1195
53. Economic sector that directly extracts materials from Earth through agriculture- mining, fishing, forestry, agriculture
54. helps provide loans to LDCs to help build infrastructure
55. 5-stage model of development: 1. Traditional Society 2. Preconditions for Takeoff 3. Takeoff 4. Drive to maturity 5. Age of mass consumption. Optimistic model that assumes all countries are capable of developing and will pass through the 5 stages at some point
56. investment made by a foreign company in the economy of another country
57. products are made and traded according to standards that protect workers and small businesses in LDCs
58. Originally made to enable oil-rich countries to gain more control over their resource since developed countries were exploiting them. Created in 1960
59. Resource that is naturally replenished as quickly as it is being used. Such as solar or wind power.
60. Economic sector that involves the provision of goods and services to people in exchange for payment
61. the ability of one country to make a certain product more efficiently than another product.
62. the notion that resources flow from a "periphery" of poor and [underdeveloped states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developing_country) to a "core" of [wealthy states](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Developed_country)
63. two places are said to exhibit a degree of this if each offers something to the other that it needs or wants.
64. when commodities are the majority of its exports. The combination of a high concentration of exports and the large share of commodities in those exports is often linked to underdevelopment.

**LDCs vs. MDCs**

**Directions:** Rank the following regions from least developed (1) to most developed (10). Think of HDI

1.\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Latin America

2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ North America

3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Sub-Saharan Africa

4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ MENA (Middle East and North Africa)

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ East Asia

6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Western Europe

7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Southeast Asia

8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ South Asia

9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Oceania

10. \_\_\_\_\_\_ Eastern Europe and Central Asia

**Energy Types**

**Directions:** Write whether each of the following types of energy are renewable or nonrenewable

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Coal
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Hydroelectric
3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Solar
4. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Natural Gas
5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_Geothermal
6. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nuclear Fission
7. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Nuclear Fusion
8. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Wind
9. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Petroleum
10. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Biomass

**Rostow vs. Wallerstein Theories**

**Directions:** Name the stages/parts of each model, describe it, give an example and compare it to the demographic transition model.

**Rostow’s Economic Development Model**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Stage Name?** | **General Description of stage** | **Country Example** | **What stage of Demographic Transition Model does this line up with?** |
| 1. |  |  |  |
| 2. |  |  |  |
| 3. |  |  |  |
| 4. |  |  |  |
| 5. |  |  |  |

**Wallerstein’s- World Systems Theory/Core-periphery Model**

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Part name?** | **General Description of part of theory** | **Country Example** | **What stage of Demographic Transition Model does this line up with?** |
| **1.** |  |  |  |
| **2.** |  |  |  |
| **3.** |  |  |  |

**Industry (Ch 11) Matching**

1. \_\_\_\_\_ Industry
2. \_\_\_\_\_ Industrial Revolution
3. \_\_\_\_\_ Cottage Industry
4. \_\_\_\_\_ Fordism
5. \_\_\_\_\_ Post-Fordist
6. \_\_\_\_\_ Situation Factors
7. \_\_\_\_\_ Site Factors
8. \_\_\_\_\_ Bulk-reducing/Weight-losing industry
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Bulk-gaining/Weight-gaining industry
10. \_\_\_\_\_ Break-of-bulk point
11. \_\_\_\_\_ Labor-intensive industry
12. \_\_\_\_\_ Capital
13. \_\_\_\_\_ Right-to-work laws
14. \_\_\_\_\_ New international division of labor
15. \_\_\_\_\_ Outsourcing
16. \_\_\_\_\_ Export-processing zones (EPZ)
17. \_\_\_\_\_ Maquiladoras
18. \_\_\_\_\_ Just-in-time delivery
19. \_\_\_\_\_ Least-cost Theory
20. \_\_\_\_\_ Agglomeration
21. \_\_\_\_\_ Deglomeration
22. \_\_\_\_\_ Footloose Firms
23. \_\_\_\_\_ Brownfields
24. \_\_\_\_\_ Backwash Effect
25. \_\_\_\_\_ Special Economic Zone (SEZ)
26. \_\_\_\_\_ Technopoles
27. \_\_\_\_\_ Sustainable Development
28. \_\_\_\_\_ Ecotourism
29. \_\_\_\_\_ Free Trade Zone (FTZ)
30. Factories built by U.S. companies in Mexico near the U.S. border to take advantage of much lower labor costs in Mexico in export processing zones
31. series of improvements in industrial technology that transformed the process of manufacturing goods very quickly
32. Industries that have no real inclination to be located close to either raw materials or primary markets, since their products are so lightweight and valuable. Ex. computer chips, diamonds.
33. Ability to borrow money
34. Location where transfer among transportation modes is possible. Ex. Philly, Baltimore
35. The manufacturing of goods in a factory (secondary sector)
36. one in which wages and other compensation paid to employees constitute a high percentage of expenses ex. Textiles
37. Hub for information-based industry and high-tech manufacturing Ex. Silicon Valley or MIT/Harvard
38. When firms leave an agglomerated region to start up in a distant, new place.
39. Requires a factory to maintain an open-shop, as in employees are not required to join a union
40. Home-based manufacturing was known as this before the industrial revolution
41. Previously developed land that is not currently in use, land was usually used for industrial or commercial purposes, known or suspected pollution in the area.
42. An industry in which the inputs weigh more than the final products. To minimize transport costs, a bulk-reducing industry needs to locate near its source of inputs. Ex Copper
43. factories assign each worker on specific task to perform for mass production
44. Area of a country where business and trade laws a different from the rest of the country. They have goals to get business to invest in that area due to lower taxes, less regulations etc.
45. Industrial factors involving the unique characteristics of a location- land, labor, and capital.
46. selective transfer of some jobs to LDCs, the core-periphery model explains how labor is split up in the world
47. Contracting part of work out to non-company employees or other companies (often in another country)
48. Officially designed for manufacturing but it is a zone in a country that has more accessible distribution facilities, lax environmental laws, and attractive tax exemptions in order to attract foreign corporations (usually in developing countries, set up by the govt to promote industry)
49. Many companies from the same industry cluster together in a small area to draw from the same set of collective resources.
50. Industrial factors involving transport of materials to and from factory.
51. Industry that makes something that gains volume or weight during production. To minimize transport costs, a bulk-gaining industry need to locate near where the product is sold. ex. beverage production
52. Skilled workers have a wide variety of assignments and workers work in teams and problem solve.
53. Shipment of parts and materials arrive at a factory moments before they are needed
54. Forms locate their production facilities in places that minimize transportation costs, agglomeration costs, and labor costs. Made by Alfred Weber
55. new injections of money/capital into the economy lead to more spending, which leads to more injection
56. Attempt to remedy problems stemming from natural- resource depletion, mass consumption, the effects of pollution, and the impact of climate change.
57. tourism based in natural environments—often environments that are threatened by looming industrialization or development—that frequently helps to protect the environment in question while also providing jobs for the local population.
58. Type of SEZ, zone of a country where it is [duty-free](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Duty-free), offering warehousing, storage, and distribution facilities for trade, [transshipment](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Transshipment), and [re-export](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Re-export) operations

**Site or Situation**

**Directions:** Decide whether each of the following is part of a place’s site or situation.

* Dark, fertile soil Site? Situation?
* Across river from town Site? Situation?
* Level land for building Site? Situation?
* Good well water Site? Situation?
* Upwind from swamp Site? Situation?
* No local building materials Site? Situation?
* Downstream from rapids Site? Situation?
* Close to supply routes Site? Situation?

**Weber’s Least-cost Theory of Location**

**Directions:** For each example of a business listed below, indicate with a check whether Labor, Transportation or Agglomeration is the most important factor in deciding on the best location.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Labor | Transportation | Agglomeration |
| Back office call center in India |  |  |  |
| Clothing manufacturing in China |  |  |  |
| Computer chips in Taiwan |  |  |  |
| Doctor’s offices close to hospital |  |  |  |

**Location of Industry**

**Directions:** Name three regions and a more specific city within that region where industry was located historically and still exists somewhat. Explain why it was located there.

* Region: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Why: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Region: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Why: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Region: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Why: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Directions:** Name three regions and a more specific city within that regions where industry is shifting to more now. Explain why it is shifting to there.

* Region: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Why: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Region: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Why: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
* Region: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ City: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
  + Why: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Multiple Choice**

1. In the core-periphery model of global economic patterns, all of Africa is included in the periphery EXCEPT
   1. Zimbabwe
   2. Morocco
   3. South Africa
   4. Liberia
   5. Egypt
2. The gross domestic product per capita is a measure of the total goods and services produced by a country divided by that country’s
   1. Unemployment rate
   2. Gross national product
   3. Total population
   4. Number of corporations
   5. Total number of exports
3. Fishing, farming and forestry are considered as part of what economic sector?
   1. Primary
   2. Secondary
   3. Tertiary
   4. Quaternary
   5. Quinary
4. Based upon Wallerstein’s World Systems Theory, which of the following countries best fits the description of a peripheral country?
   1. Brazil
   2. Mali
   3. Japan
   4. Germany
   5. China
5. Which question would most likely be studied using the Gini index?
   1. Whether a country is moving closer to gender equality
   2. Whether religious traditions influence educational achievement
   3. Whether climate influences the infant mortality rate
   4. Whether push or pull factors are more influential on migration
   5. Whether the income distribution influences economic growth
6. All are stages of Rostow’s Stages of Economic Growth model except
   1. Pre-condition for take-off
   2. Drive to maturity
   3. High mass consumption
   4. Late expanding
   5. Traditional society
7. Which is the least developed region among the following?
   1. North America
   2. Eastern Europe
   3. Southwest Asia
   4. Western and Central Europe
   5. East Asia
8. The secondary sector of the economy includes which of the following?
   1. data processing
   2. mining
   3. government
   4. construction
   5. banking
9. Per capita GDP is a poor indicator of which of the following?
   1. the approximate level of material well being in a country
   2. the number of countries below the poverty level
   3. the distribution of wealth within a country
   4. the spatial distribution of global wealth
   5. potential for providing all citizens with a comfortable life
10. In terms of the GII, most African countries have
    1. rates far below the United States and Western Europe.
    2. rates that exceed the United States and Western Europe owing to African investment in centers of higher learning.
    3. rates that are greater than the United States but less than Europe.
    4. core-periphery models.
    5. weak national economies.
11. The large percentage of population involved in agriculture in China indicates that
    1. the country imports most of its food.
    2. few people are unemployed.
    3. most people consume an inadequate amount of calories.
    4. most people must produce food for their own survival.
    5. factory production cannot expand.
12. The shift of manufacturing within the United States to the South can be explained by all of the following traits of the South EXCEPT
    1. Lower wages
    2. Increased population
    3. More government regulations
    4. More land available for development
    5. Greater accessibility to numerous highways
13. Silicon Valley in Northern California is famous as the home to many businesses that produce high-tech products or serve high-tech companies. This demonstrates the principle of
    1. Outsourcing
    2. post-Fordism
    3. Market dependence
    4. Back office processing
    5. Agglomeration economies
14. The EPZs found in Mexico are known as
    1. Free zones
    2. Special economic zones
    3. Urban enterprise zones
    4. Maquiladoras
    5. Backwash regions
15. Which is most responsible for deindustrialization in highly developed countries?
    1. Easy capital financing available in developing countries
    2. Low wages in developing countries
    3. Labor shortages in developed countries
    4. The lack of strong unions in developed countries
    5. The shortage of raw materials in developed countries
16. The main benefit for countries that host Export Processing Zones is that these zones
    1. Create thousands of relatively high-paying jobs for their citizens
    2. Increase availability of manufactured products for their citizens
    3. Attract thousands of foreign workers, which results in millions of extra dollars in tax revenue
    4. Increase opportunities for the citizens to work for American companies and to learn English
    5. Provide an efficient way to increase imports from the United States
17. An example of a product made by a bulk-reducing industry is
    1. Gasoline
    2. Milk
    3. Automobiles
    4. Homes
    5. Textiles
18. The purpose of the locational triangle in Weber’s model was to show where
    1. Different kinds of neighborhoods would be located in a city
    2. Various types of agriculture would be located
    3. Industries would decide to locate a factory
    4. Cities of various sizes would be located in a state or country
    5. Culture hearths were most likely to be located
19. Which often happens to an industrial site after the factory on it closes?
    1. In old industrial areas, it often becomes a brownfield site.
    2. In EPZs, it is almost always reclaimed as a recreational site.
    3. In the Great Lakes region, it usually attracts new industry.
    4. In the South and West of the United States, it usually remains vacant.
    5. In most poor countries, it often becomes an office park.