

Advanced Human Geography Challenges

Human Geography · Answer Key · 12 Questions

1. Which of the following population pyramids, characterized by a broad base and a rapidly tapering top, most accurately depicts the demographic structure of a country experiencing rapid population growth and high birth rates?

- A) A stationary pyramid with roughly equal numbers of people in most age groups.
- B) A constrictive pyramid with a narrower base than older age groups, indicating declining birth rates.
- C) An expansive pyramid with a very wide base and a narrow top, signifying a high proportion of young dependents.**
- D) A regressive pyramid showing a significant decline in younger age cohorts compared to older ones.

2. The concept of 'neocolonialism' in human geography primarily refers to:

- A) The direct political control and administration of a territory by a foreign power.
- B) The establishment of formal trade agreements and alliances between developed and developing nations.
- C) The economic and political influence exerted by former colonial powers on their ex-colonies through indirect means, such as economic aid or debt.**
- D) The voluntary migration of people from less developed to more developed countries for economic opportunities.

3. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of a 'primate city' within a country's urban hierarchy?

- A) It has a population size that is roughly equal to the sum of the next two largest cities.
- B) It serves as a regional administrative center with moderate economic influence.
- C) It is disproportionately larger than any other city in the country, dominating its economic, political, and cultural life.**
- D) It is a newly established capital city designed for administrative purposes.

4. The 'Kaya Industries' of Bangladesh are a significant example of a type of informal economy activity that involves:

- A) Large-scale manufacturing of textiles for export.
- B) Small-scale, often unregistered, businesses and services operated by the urban poor.**
- C) Government-subsidized agricultural cooperatives.
- D) High-tech research and development centers.

5. In the context of human geography and migration, the 'brain drain' phenomenon refers to:

- A) The emigration of highly skilled and educated individuals from their home country to another.**
- B) The influx of unskilled laborers seeking employment in developed nations.
- C) The temporary migration of individuals for seasonal work.
- D) The return migration of expatriates to their home countries.

6. Which of the following is a key principle of the 'Von Thünen's Model of Agricultural Land Use'?

- A) Agricultural land use is determined by population density alone.
- B) The cost of transporting goods to market is a major factor influencing land use patterns, with more intensive uses closer to the market.**
- C) Climate and soil fertility are the sole determinants of crop types.
- D) Government subsidies dictate which crops are grown in specific regions.

7. The concept of 'cultural diffusion' is best illustrated by which of the following examples?

- A) The establishment of a new national park to preserve biodiversity.
- B) The spread of pizza from Italy to become a globally popular food.**
- C) The construction of a new highway to improve transportation within a country.
- D) The development of a unique regional dialect within a larger language group.

8. Which of the following best describes the geographic concept of 'remittances'?

- A) The official development assistance provided by wealthy nations to poorer countries.
- B) The money sent by migrants to their families in their home countries.**
- C) The profits earned by multinational corporations from foreign investments.
- D) The value of goods and services exchanged within a local community.

9. The term 'gentrification' in urban geography refers to:

- A) The process of developing new residential areas on the outskirts of a city.
- B) The displacement of lower-income residents by wealthier newcomers as a neighborhood is revitalized and property values increase.**
- C) The construction of large shopping malls and commercial centers.
- D) The decentralization of businesses from city centers to suburban locations.

10. Which of these is a defining characteristic of a 'suburban' area?

- A) High population density with a mix of residential, commercial, and industrial land uses.
- B) Predominantly agricultural land use with dispersed settlements.
- C) Lower population density compared to the central city, often with a focus on single-family housing and residential areas.**
- D) A distinct central business district with skyscrapers and major financial institutions.

11. The 'demographic transition model' posits that as a country develops, it typically moves through stages characterized by:

A) Initially high birth and death rates, followed by declining birth rates and then stable, low birth and death rates.

B) Consistently high birth rates and declining death rates throughout all stages.

C) A sharp increase in birth rates and a gradual decrease in death rates.

D) Fluctuating birth and death rates with no predictable pattern.

12. The geographic concept of 'carrying capacity' refers to:

A) The maximum amount of pollution an environment can sustain.

B) The maximum population size of a species that an environment can sustain indefinitely, given the available resources.

C) The number of tourists a destination can accommodate each year.

D) The total agricultural output of a region.