

Advanced Human Geography Challenges

Human Geography · Practice Test · 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.