Chapter 2
Population and Health

1) The United States census is politically important because
C) some legislative seats, including those of the U.S. House of Representatives, are apportioned
according to population.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

2) Analyzing a world map and the population maps in this chapter, you can deduce that the most
populous country south of the Philippines is
B) Indonesia.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

3) Geographers might characterize as overpopulated a country where
B) the population numbers less than one million, but there is concern that the country's natural
resources are adequate for only half that number.
Learning Outcome: 2.3.3: Summarize Malthus's argument about the relationship between
population and resources

4) A homeless person living in a small town would be ________ to be counted in the U.S.
Census than a homeless person living in a large city.
C) more likely
Learning Outcome: 2.1.0: Spatial Analysis and the Census

5) Analyzing a world map and the population maps in this chapter, you can deduce that the most
populous country within 2,000 miles of Australia is
B) Indonesia.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

6) The Earth area of permanent human settlement is called the
D) ecumene.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

7) The most populous country in the Southeast Asia region is
D) Indonesia.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

8) The countries depicted as smaller, or more limited in size, on the population cartogram have
C) lower populations.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

9) Analyzing the map(s) of ecumene in this chapter, along with a world map, we can deduce that
Turkey was intensively settled by
D) AD 1.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse
10) Analyzing the map(s) of ecumene in this chapter, along with a world map, we can deduce that the eastern coast of Australia was intensively settled by D) AD 1900.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

11) Analyzing the map(s) of ecumene in this chapter, along with a world map, we can deduce that Peru was intensively settled before D) AD 1.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

12) Relatively few people live at ________, but there are significant exceptions, especially in Latin America.
C) high elevations
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

13) Comparing the charts, maps, and other data on the world population growth in this chapter, one can deduce that after the Ice Age, approximately 10,000 years ago Earth's human population D) began to increase at a heretofore unprecedented rate, following millennia of near stagnation.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Understand how to measure population growth through the natural increase rate

14) Among the following world regions, the least densely populated is C) Sub-Saharan Africa.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

15) Physiological density is the number of D) people per area suitable for agriculture.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

16) Land suited for agriculture is called E) arable land.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

17) We can calculate that a country would raise, or increase, its physiological density by D) increasing the size of its population.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

18) We can calculate that a country would raise, or increase, its agricultural density if it A) decreased the amount of agricultural land.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

19) We can calculate that a country would lower its arithmetic density by D) limiting the size of its population.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography
20) India and the United Kingdom have approximately the same arithmetic density although their landscapes and sizes are quite different. From this we can conclude that the two countries have roughly the same number of people per area of land.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

21) Given the data in this chapter about urban and rural population concentrations, we might expect to find a lower proportion of farmers living in which of these areas?

D) Southeastern Europe

**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

22) A country with a large amount of arable land and a small number of farmers will have a low agricultural density.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

23) If the physiological density in a given country is very high and its arithmetic density is very low, then a country has a small percentage of land suitable for agriculture, even if there seems to be plenty of space available to live in.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

24) The average number of births women bear in their lifetimes is the total fertility rate.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

25) The fertility rate based on the number of live births per 1,000 residents is the crude birth rate.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

26) When the world's population reached 6 billion in 1995, it was forecast that at a steady rate of growth the population would reach 12 billion in approximately 45 years. That period of 45 years is known as doubling time.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.1: Understand how to measure population growth through the natural increase rate

27) The world's annual natural increase rate (NIR) is currently approximately 1.2 percent, at which rate the world's population is projected to double in about 54 years.

A) natural increase rate (NIR)

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.1: Understand how to measure population growth through the natural increase rate

28) A decline in a country's crude birth rate would result in an increase in that country's doubling time.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR
29) Life expectancy is lowest on average in
A) Africa.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

30) The total number of live births per year per 1,000 people in a society is the
A) crude birth rate.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

31) The Phatak family in India decides to have five children, although India's official approach to demographic growth includes a public relations campaign encouraging smaller families. This illustrates
D) an example of conflict between individual and government fertility goals.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

32) Analyzing the maps of fertility and mortality in this chapter, we see more countries with high birth rates and high rates of infant mortality in
C) Africa south of the Sahara.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

33) Analyzing various maps in this chapter along with a world map, we see that Laos has the highest rates of fertility and infant mortality among its neighbors in
C) Southeast Asia.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

34) Analyzing the maps of crude birth rates and total fertility rates in this chapter, we can surmise that Afghanistan has a higher TFR and CBR than its neighbors in
C) Southwest Asia and South Asia.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

35) Analyzing the map(s) in this chapter dealing with infant mortality rates, as well as a world map, we can deduce that
C) Brazil has a lower IMR than Bolivia.
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

36) Approximately 500 babies were born in Country D in 2011, but 35 of them died before reaching their first birthday. These data can be used to report Country D's
B) infant mortality rate.
Learning Outcome: 2.2.3: Understand how to read a population pyramid

37) It may sound strange to hear that the ________ is generally lower for less developed countries than for more developed countries, but the difference is correlated to the average age of each population.
B) crude death rate
Learning Outcome: 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR
38) We can hypothesize with some confidence that Costa Rica has a lower crude death rate than the United States because Costa Rica E) has a lower percentage of elderly people.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

39) Country A has a crude birth rate of 60 and a crude death rate of 15, while Country B has a CBR of 27 and a CDR of 9. Which country has a higher natural increase rate?
A) Country A

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.1: Understand how to measure population growth through the natural increase rate

40) Among the world's countries, the spread between the highest and lowest crude death rates is _______ than the spread between the highest and lowest crude birth rates.
B) less

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

41) Japan is dealing with economic concerns about an aging population by B) encouraging women and older people to work.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

42) Country A has approximately 100,000 children between the ages of 0 and 14, although it has a high infant mortality rate. It also has 202,000 elderly people who have retired from work, although most continue to live in multi-generational households with their children and grandchildren. Country A also has 310,000 people who can participate in the workforce. We can use these data to calculate that the A) dependency ratio is about 50 percent.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.3: Understand how to read a population pyramid

43) The shape of a country's population pyramid A) is determined primarily by its crude birth rate.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.3: Understand how to read a population pyramid

44) A European country's population pyramid would drastically change shape if it began to resemble C) the population pyramid of Nigeria.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.3: Understand how to read a population pyramid

45) The population pyramid of a city in southern Florida, Arizona, or even northern Japan may appear _______ because the city's population is dominated by elderly people.
A) "upside down"

**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.3: Understand how to read a population pyramid

46) One demographic feature with the most significant future implications is that C) the most rapid growth is occurring in the less developed countries.

**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse
47) The highest natural increase rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?
B) Stage 2

Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

48) The lowest crude birth rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?
D) Stage 4

Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

49) The highest crude death rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?
A) Stage 1

Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

50) Rapidly declining crude death rates are found in which stage of the demographic transition?
B) Stage 2

Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

51) A crude birth rate of approximately 10 per 1,000 is typical of a country in which stage of the demographic transition?
D) Stage 4

Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

52) Leading approaches to reducing birth rates emphasize the long-term benefits of
D) improving local economic conditions in conjunction with improving women's educational attainment.

Learning Outcome: 2.3.2: Summarize two approaches to reducing birth rates

53) The government of Bangladesh has helped reduce birth rates mainly by providing
D) access to and information about various methods of contraception.

Learning Outcome: 2.3.2: Summarize two approaches to reducing birth rates

54) The low rate of contraceptive use in Africa reflects the region's
B) low status of women.

Learning Outcome: 2.4.4: Understand reasons for variations in health care between developed and developing countries

55) An analysis of the charts and/or demographic history in this chapter indicates that during the Industrial Revolution two hundred years ago, the global population
C) continued to increase despite fluctuations in individual countries.

Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

56) Country X has a crude birth rate of 40 and a crude death rate of 15. In what stage of the demographic transition is this country?
B) Stage 2

Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition
57) Stages 1 and 4 of the Demographic Transition are similar in that
A) both have low growth rates.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

58) More of the "why" questions of demographics can be addressed with data focusing on
B) health.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.4.4: Understand reasons for variations in health care between developed
and developing countries

59) Judging by the demographic patterns of recent years, we can surmise that the principal
reason for declining natural increase rates in less developed countries today is
B) declining crude birth rates.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and
CDR

60) Evaluating the charts on world population growth in this chapter, we can deduce that
C) the natural increase rate has been correlated to the growth in global population, and both have
increased greatly in the last century.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

61) All other factors being equal, assess which of the following families would most likely
contribute to slowing its country's birth rates.
C) The daughters are encouraged to complete as many years of formal education as possible
before marrying and/or beginning to bear children themselves.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.3.2: Summarize two approaches to reducing birth rates

62) Thomas Malthus concluded that
B) the world's rate of population increase was higher than the development of food supplies.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.3.3: Summarize Malthus’s argument about the relationship between
population and resources

63) In comparing Malthus's theory to actual world food production and population growth during
the past half-century, the principal difference is that
A) actual food production has been much higher than Malthus predicted.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.3.3: Summarize Malthus’s argument about the relationship between
population and resources

64) The two most populous countries in the world are
A) China and India.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

65) A possible stage five epidemiological transition is the stage of
E) reemergence of infectious and parasitic diseases.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.4.2: Summarize the reasons for a stage 4 and possible stage 5 of the
epidemiologic transition
66) Dr. John Snow found that cholera cases in London were
A) spatially associated with certain public wells.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.4.4: Understand reasons for variations in health care between developed and developing countries

67) The stages of the epidemiologic transition are based on
A) causes of death at varying stages of the demographic transition.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.4.2: Summarize the reasons for a stage 4 and possible stage 5 of the epidemiologic transition

68) The ________ that reached Europe from Central Asia in the 1300s was spread by fleas infecting rats, which were carried from port to port on most ships.
D) Black Plague, or bubonic plague,
**Learning Outcome:** 2.4.4: Understand reasons for variations in health care between developed and developing countries

69) The term ________ refers to the control of diseases.
D) epidemiology
**Learning Outcome:** 2.4.1: Summarize the four stages of the epidemiologic transition

70) The most lethal epidemic in recent years has been
B) AIDS.
**Learning Outcome:** 2.4.4: Understand reasons for variations in health care between developed and developing countries

71) Most population growth is presently concentrated in more developed countries.
Answer: FALSE
**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

72) More than half of the people in the world live in Asia.
Answer: TRUE
**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

73) More people are alive now than at any time in the past.
Answer: TRUE
**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.1: Understand how to measure population growth through the natural increase rate

74) City X contains 2,000,000 people living on 1,000 square kilometers of land. The population density of City X is 200 persons per square kilometer.
Answer: FALSE
**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

75) City Y, which is a thriving port and a center of government, contains 4,000,000 people living on 2,000 square kilometers of land. The population density of City Y is 2,000 persons per square kilometer.
Answer: TRUE
**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography
76) Country A, which lies partly in a fertile valley and partly in a vast desert, contains 10,000,000 people living on 10,000 square kilometers of land. The population density of Country A is 1,000 persons per square kilometer.  
Answer: TRUE  
**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

77) The physiological density of Egypt is approximately 2,600 persons per square kilometer, while the arithmetic density is approximately 80. This means that most of the country's land is unsuitable for intensive agriculture.  
Answer: TRUE  
**Learning Outcome:** 2.1.2: Define three types of density used in population geography

78) The highest crude birth rates are found in the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.  
Answer: TRUE  
**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

79) The highest crude death rates are found in the less developed countries of Africa, Asia, and Latin America.  
Answer: FALSE  
**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

80) A country of 30,000,000 people has a crude birth rate of 10. This means that in one year 30 babies were born.  
Answer: FALSE  
**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

81) Since the end of World War II, world population has been growing more slowly than in the past.  
Answer: FALSE  
**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

82) A country in Stage 2 of the demographic transition is likely to have higher crude birth and crude death rates than a country in Stage 4.  
Answer: TRUE  
**Learning Outcome:** 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

83) A country in Stage 4 of the demographic transition is likely to have a population pyramid with a narrower base than a country in Stage 2.  
Answer: TRUE  
**Learning Outcome:** 2.2.3: Understand how to read a population pyramid
84) Societies move from Stage 2 to Stage 3 of the demographic transition because of technical change, but from Stage 3 to Stage 4 because of social change.
Answer: FALSE
Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

85) Increasing the education of women is generally associated with declining birth rates.
Answer: TRUE
Learning Outcome: 2.3.2: Summarize two approaches to reducing birth rates

86) Concerns about overpopulation were proven wrong by Malthus's theory, as well as by recent theories.
Answer: FALSE
Learning Outcome: 2.3.3: Summarize Malthus’s argument about the relationship between population and resources

87) According to Malthus, population increases rapidly, while food supply increases more slowly.
Answer: TRUE
Learning Outcome: 2.3.3: Summarize Malthus’s argument about the relationship between population and resources

88) China has the highest rate of population growth in the world.
Answer: FALSE
Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Understand how to measure population growth through the natural increase rate

89) As the GDP per capita increases, the crude birth rate generally ________.
Answer: decreases
Learning Outcome: 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR

90) As the GDP per capita increases, the natural increase rate generally ________.
Answer: decreases
Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Understand how to measure population growth through the natural increase rate

91) Explain why today's less developed societies moved from Stage 1 to Stage 2 of the demographic transition.
Answer: diffusion of medical technology from more developed countries
Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

92) Explain the controversy about spatial analysis and the census, in your own words.
Answer: Varies
Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse
93) Hypothesize that within 100 years, global climate change will alter the ecumene in your state or region. Of the areas that you sometimes visit or are more familiar with, which would most likely be affected by global climate change? Would other areas of the world be more affected? Which? How and why? Support your ideas by imagining some specific changes or examples. 
Answer: Varies

Learning Outcome: 2.1.1: Identify regions where population is clustered and where it is sparse

94) Summarize the main stages of the demographic transition and the reasons why a society moves from one stage to another. 
Answer: Varies 

Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

95) Imagine and contrast two different scenarios: That one of today's less developed countries will move from Stage 3 to Stage 4 of the demographic transition, while at the same time another less developed country (perhaps even a neighbor to the first country) shifts from Stage 3 back to Stage 2 again. What might account for these very different transitions? Imagine some specific examples or situations to explain your ideas. Can you imagine this situation occurring in any actual countries? Why or why not? 
Answer: Varies

Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

96) Contrast regional and national conditions: How is it possible that in some of today's more developed countries that have moved from Stage 3 to Stage 4 of the demographic transition, certain areas or regions within those countries remain effectively within Stage 3? What kinds of changes would need to occur in order to see nearly the entire population of the country transition to Stage 4? 
Answer: Varies, and may include discussions of women entering the labor force; lifestyle; diffusion of birth control techniques; education; etc. 

Learning Outcome: 2.3.1: Describe the four stages of the demographic transition

97) If your community or home town were an independent country and you were its leader, what programs might you institute to change (increase or decrease) its rate of natural increase, and why? What specific changes would you imagine occurring among people that you know, as a result of your programs? Use data, terminology, and examples from the textbook to support your ideas. 
Answer: Varies

Learning Outcome: 2.2.1: Understand how to measure population growth through the natural increase rate

98) If you were given 100 million dollars for the project, what would you do to help reduce the CBR of a less developed country? Which country would you choose, and how would you assign the money? Feel free to use your imagination but give reasons for your proposed actions. 
Answer: Varies

Learning Outcome: 2.2.2: Understand how to measure births and deaths through the CBR and CDR
99) If you were the leader of a populous country with very limited resources, and the citizens were concerned about the growth of the population, would you institute birth control policies more similar to those of India or China? Why? Contrast some details of each country's policies while preparing your answer.
Answer: Varies

Learning Outcome: 2.3.2: Summarize two approaches to reducing birth rates

100) Imagine that your neighborhood or community were suddenly and permanently cut off from receiving food and water supplies from other areas. Discuss how the concept of overpopulation may, or may not, have been applicable to your community before and after this isolation. What are your predictions for the near future and the long term? Give at least four specific examples or scenarios to illustrate the difference, and attempt to predict the future size of the population.
Answer: Varies.

Learning Outcome: 2.3.3: Summarize Malthus’s argument about the relationship between population and resources

101) Identify and compare three or four alternate solutions to the world population growth problem, including your own solution (if you care to suggest one that seems feasible).
Answer: Varies

Learning Outcome: 2.3.2: Summarize two approaches to reducing birth rates

102) Imagine that a deadly pandemic will afflict the Americas (North America and Latin America) in the distant future, and that it will spread by ingestion (eating) or by contact with the surfaces of infected red meat. Given the large herds of cattle in several countries, as well as current consumption habits, what immediate changes would you predict for food consumption and international trade? If red meat were no longer trusted, what products would replace it? What would the environmental and demographic impacts be in the short term, and the long term?
Answer: Varies

Learning Outcome: 2.4.2: Summarize the reasons for a stage 4 and possible stage 5 of the epidemiologic transition