



Practice Midterm Exam

Raven, Berg, Hassenzahl: Environment, 7th Edition
Chapter 09: Addressing Population Issues

1. The basic requirements of life include all of the following except:
 - a) discretionary income
 - b) a balanced diet
 - c) clean water
 - d) adequate clothing
 - e) decent shelter

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Population and Quality of Life; 9.1

2. Choose the correct statement below regarding world hunger.
 - a) World hunger and poverty should be eliminated early in the 21st century.
 - b) The causes of world hunger have been shown to be bad weather, insects, natural disasters and war.
 - c) The people who are undernourished are unable to grow or afford food.
 - d) Population, world hunger, poverty, and environmental problems are four distinct and unrelated issues.
 - e) Modern agriculture currently produces enough food to adequately feed 75% of the global population.

Ans: c

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Population and Chronic Hunger; 9.1.1

3. Which of the following represent the two regions of the world with the greatest food insecurity?
 - a) Sub-Saharan Africa and South America
 - b) Central and South America
 - c) South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa
 - d) South Asia and South America
 - e) Central America and South Asia

Ans: c

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Population and Chronic Hunger; 9.1.1

Biology 112 – Introduction to Ecology



Session: Spring 2011
Section: 51569 3 Units
Class Location: NVC 838
Days / Time: W 6:00 PM – 8:50 PM
Instructor: RIDDELL

Practice Midterm Exam

4. Potentially, world hunger could be eliminated by:
- a) improved food distribution
 - b) promotion of economic development
 - c) increased family planning education
 - d) elimination of poverty
 - e) all of these

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Population and Chronic Hunger; 9.1.1

5. Food insecurity is the condition in which people live in hunger or fear of starvation. Where are the two regions in the world with the greatest food insecurity?
- a) South Asia and sub-Saharan Africa
 - b) Indonesia and Southern Africa
 - c) Eastern Asia and Saharan Africa
 - d) Micronesia and the Kalahari Desert
 - e) Egypt and the area adjacent to the Aral Sea

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Population and Chronic Hunger; 9.1.1

6. If a country is to raise its standard of living, its economic growth must be greater than its:
- a) economic debt
 - b) economic GNP
 - c) cost of living
 - d) population growth
 - e) all of these

Ans: d

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Population and Chronic Hunger; 9.1.1

7. Which of the following factors affects the total fertility rate for human populations today?
- a) availability of family planning services
 - b) cultural and religious traditions
 - c) governmental policies
 - d) marriage age
 - e) all of these

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Reducing the Total Fertility Rate; 9.2



Practice Midterm Exam

8. Which of the following is not a reason for high fertility rates?
- a) economic and societal roles of children
 - b) high infant mortality rate
 - c) educating women
 - d) religious pressures
 - e) desire for more male children

Ans: c

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Culture and Fertility; 9.2.1

9. The single most important factor affecting high total fertility rates may be:
- a) limited access to family planning services
 - b) the low status of women in many societies
 - c) the economic status of large families
 - d) tradition
 - e) religious values

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Culture and Fertility; 9.2.1

10. The country with the current largest population in the world is:
- a) Brazil
 - b) China
 - c) India
 - d) Russia
 - e) United States

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

China's Controversial Family Planning Policy; 9.3.1

11. The social construct that results in women not having the same rights, opportunities or privileges as men is:
- a) gender impartiality
 - b) gender inequality
 - c) masculinity dominance
 - d) feminine discrimination
 - e) bi-sexual equivalence

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Culture and Fertility; 9.2.1



Practice Midterm Exam

12. Each person who scales back unnecessary consumption lessens the effects of population growth. The way of life that involves wanting and spending less is:
- a) intentional complexity
 - b) parsimony
 - c) dedicated spending
 - d) voluntary simplicity
 - e) unrestricted expenditure

Ans: d

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Achieving Population Stabilization; 9.4

13. In addition to providing information on reproductive physiology, family planning services also provide:
- a) contraceptives
 - b) marriage licenses
 - c) long-term childcare
 - d) infertility medical treatment
 - e) religious support groups

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Family Planning Services; 9.2.3

14. "The poor stay poor, not because they're lazy but because they have no access to capital." This statement by economist Milton Friedman provides the philosophical basis for:
- a) self-employment
 - b) food insecurity
 - c) socio-economic class distinctions
 - d) pronatalists
 - e) microcredit

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Chapter Opener; 9.0

15. Famines are attributed to all of the following except:
- a) insect outbreaks
 - b) armed conflict
 - c) droughts
 - d) floods
 - e) all of these

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Population and Chronic Hunger; 9.1.1



Practice Midterm Exam

16. In a typical year, what percentage of the world's hungry people are without food because of famine?
- a) 5-10%
 - b) 20-25%
 - c) 30-35%
 - d) approx. 50%
 - e) 90-95%

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Population and Chronic Hunger; 9.1.1

17. The ideas and customs of a group of people at a given period and passed from generation to generation is defined as:
- a) religion
 - b) carrying capacity
 - c) ethnicity
 - d) culture
 - e) value system

Ans: d

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Culture and Fertility; 9.2.1

18. The country that is predicted to have the greatest population in the next few decades is:
- a) India
 - b) U.S.
 - c) Mexico
 - d) Thailand
 - e) China

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

India's Severe Population Pressures; 9.3.2

19. What is the sub-Saharan region with the world's most rapid population growth?
- a) India
 - b) Kenya
 - c) Nigeria
 - d) Botswana
 - e) Uganda

Ans: c

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

The Population Challenge in Nigeria; 9.3.4



Practice Midterm Exam

20. Which of the following statements about the relationship between economics and population growth is true?
- a) Population growth has no effect on economic development.
 - b) Economic development does not affect population growth.
 - c) If a country's standard of living is to increase, then its population growth must decrease to almost zero.
 - d) Economic growth in developing countries would profit from slower population growth.
 - e) The debt burden in developing countries is not affecting economic development.

Ans: d

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Economic Effects of Continued Population Growth; 9.1.2

21. Which of the following statements about per capita resource use is not true?
- a) In highly developed countries, per capita resource use is high.
 - b) In developing countries, per capita resource use is high.
 - c) Many people in more affluent nations exploit resources in order to meet their desires.
 - d) In highly developed countries, resource demands exceed the requirements for survival.
 - e) The resources that are essential to an individual's survival are small.

Ans: b

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Population and Quality of Life; Population and Chronic Hunger; 9.1.1

22. Which of the following is considered a pronatalist pressure?
- a) legitimate needs for support in old age
 - b) the need for hands to help in farm work
 - c) macho pride in men who have many children
 - d) women's status determined by the number of children she has
 - e) all of these

Ans: e

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Population Concerns in Europe; 9.3.5

23. Which of the following makes it impossible to determine the carrying capacity for humans?
- a) quality of life and quantity of people are intertwined in this issue
 - b) fertility rates differ between highly developed and developing countries
 - c) contraceptives are not used uniformly on a global basis
 - d) the impact of the HIV/AIDS epidemic has yet to be determined
 - e) government policies on population growth vary dramatically between countries

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Population and Quality of Life; 9.1



Practice Midterm Exam

24. High fertility rates are generally encouraged in developing countries because:
- a) children contribute to the family's livelihood
 - b) children must care for aging parents
 - c) Male children are culturally more desirable, so families continue to have children until male children are born
 - d) high fertility rates compensate for high infant mortality rates
 - e) all of these

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Reducing the Total Fertility Rate; 9.2

25. Family planning services:
- a) are generally more available in developing countries than in developed countries
 - b) have resulted in about 70% of married women using contraceptives
 - c) provide information on reproductive physiology and contraceptive methods
 - d) force people to limit family size
 - e) always encourage pregnant, poor women to have an abortion

Ans: c

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Family Planning Services; 9.2.3

26. Which of the following does not apply to family planning measures used now, or in the past, in China?
- a) compulsory sterilization of fathers after males are born
 - b) penalties and fines for a second child
 - c) many newborn girls abandoned or killed
 - d) abortion is common when the woman is pregnant with a second child
 - e) education and publicity problems

Ans: a

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

China's Controversial Family Planning; 9.3.1

27. In India, all of the following family planning measures have been used except:
- a) compulsory sterilization of fathers after males are born
 - b) improved health services to lower infant mortality rates
 - c) government sponsored family planning
 - d) requirement for one-child families
 - e) adult literacy and population programs

Ans: d

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

India's Severe Population Pressures; 9.3.2



Practice Midterm Exam

28. Which of the following does not apply to family planning measures in Mexico?
- a) improved health services to improve infant mortality rates
 - b) measures have not been effective, and total fertility rate has stayed constant over the past 30 years
 - c) multimedia campaigns, including soap operas
 - d) social workers are trained in family planning
 - e) public school curriculum includes population education

Ans: b

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Mexico's Young Age Structure; 9.3.3

29. Which of the following does not apply to population issues in Nigeria?
- a) largest population of any African country
 - b) fewer people under 15 years of age due to the AIDS epidemic in the country
 - c) great reproductive potential because approximately 44 percent of the population is under 15 years of age
 - d) has a low average life expectancy of 52 years
 - e) has a total fertility rate of approximately 6.0 births per woman, one of the highest in the world

Ans: b

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

The Population Challenge in Nigeria; 9.3.4

30. Increasing education results in a decrease in total fertility, primarily by:
- a) accelerating marriage age
 - b) delaying the age at which women have their first child
 - c) decreasing access to contraceptives
 - d) leading to a greater understanding of traditional and religious beliefs
 - e) decreasing the economic standing of childless individuals

Ans: b

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

The Social and Economic Status of Women; 9.2.2

31. Family planning services affect total fertility rate, because where family planning services are available:
- a) men and women are able to limit family size
 - b) safeguards are in place for individual health rights
 - c) the quality of life for children are improved
 - d) total fertility rates decrease
 - e) all of these

Ans: e

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Family Planning Services; 9.2.3



Practice Midterm Exam

32. According to the National Research Council, the relationship between economic development and population growth is:
- a) rapid growth increases in a population supports economic development
 - b) as economic development strengthens, the population growth potential weakens
 - c) economic development would profit from slower population growth
 - d) economic development would suffer from slower population growth
 - e) economic development and population growth are unrelated

Ans: c

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Economic Effects of Continued Population Growth; 9.1.2

33. Even with lower birth rates, Mexico's and Nigeria's positive _____ will cause their populations to increase because of the large number of young women having babies.
- a) pronatalists
 - b) population growth momentum
 - c) welfare system
 - d) access to maternal medical assistance
 - e) TFR (total fertility rate)

Ans: b

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Government Policies and Fertility; 9.3

34. The involvement of governments in childbearing and child rearing is well established. All of the following are government interventions to reduce population growth except:
- a) in the U.S., laws governing the minimum age people may marry
 - b) in the U.S., tax structures which provide allowances based on family size
 - c) in China, enforcement of penalties and fines with the birth of a second child
 - d) in India, compulsory sterilization for men with three or more living children
 - e) in Mexico, monetary "baby bonuses", paid maternity and paternity leaves, and government sponsored child care

Ans: e

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Government Policies and Fertility; 9.3

35. The countries with the greatest food shortages have some of the:
- a) lowest food insecurities
 - b) fastest economic developments
 - c) lowest foreign debt
 - d) highest average levels of education
 - e) highest total fertility rates (TFR's)

Ans: e

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Population and Chronic Hunger; 9.1.1



Practice Midterm Exam

36. In Sri Lanka, the average age at marriage is 25, and the average number of children born per woman is 2.0. In Bangladesh, the average age at marriage is 17, the average number of children born per woman is 3.3. Which of the following conclusions is supported by these data?
- a) the earlier a woman marries, the more children she is likely to have
 - b) the more highly educated the woman, the less children she is likely to have
 - c) the doubling time of the Bangladesh population is 58 years at its current rate of natural increase
 - d) the earlier a woman marries, the less children she is likely to have
 - e) there is no relationship between fertility rate and marriage age

Ans: a

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

The Social and Economic Status of Women; 9.2.2

37. How does microcredit help poor people establish thriving small businesses?
- a) microcredit provides grants from \$50-500 that do not have to be paid back
 - b) microcredit provides low interest loans that come with technical assistance in business and bookkeeping
 - c) microcredit loans target those with assets to secure loans providing a guaranteed investment for lenders
 - d) microcredit provides loans for a narrow band of self-employment projects that FINCA then incorporates into one big business
 - e) microcredit provides small incentives for poor people to begin a savings program at their local banks

Ans: b

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Chapter Opener; 9.0

38. What is the goal of the Millennium Villages Project (MVP)?
- a) to solicit input from villagers on potential development projects
 - b) to reduce migration of villagers to cities
 - c) to transfer management of development projects to rural communities
 - d) to study patterns of village life around the world
 - e) to connect villages to urban centers

Ans: c

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Case in Point: The Millennium Development Goals; 9.3.6



Practice Midterm Exam

39. What is the goal of the Poverty Action Lab?

- a) to conduct scientifically rigorous studies of anti-poverty programs
- b) to bring attention to global poverty
- c) to analyze the chemical composition of a few common global food crops
- d) to study the history of poverty
- e) to connect governments in the developing world with agencies that fund anti-poverty programs

Ans: a

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Case in Point: The Millenium Development Goals; 9.3.6

40. Which of the following conclusions arose from studies conducted by the Poverty Action Lab?

- 1) welfare recipients who receive personnel counseling were better able to find jobs
 - 2) providing children with de-worming medicine increased school attendance
 - 3) elementary school children tutored by local secondary-school graduate girls scored higher on a standardize test that children that participated in an expensive computer-based tutoring program
- a) 1
 - b) 2
 - c) 3
 - d) 2 and 3
 - e) all of these

Ans: d

Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Case in Point: The Millenium Development Goals; 9.3.6

41. What was the primary goal of the 2000 UN Millennium Summit?

- a) to reduce global greenhouse gas emissions
- b) to reduce Total Fertility Rate (TFR)
- c) to meet the needs of the impoverished people of the world
- d) to promote fair trade practices
- e) to promote equal education opportunities for women

Ans: c

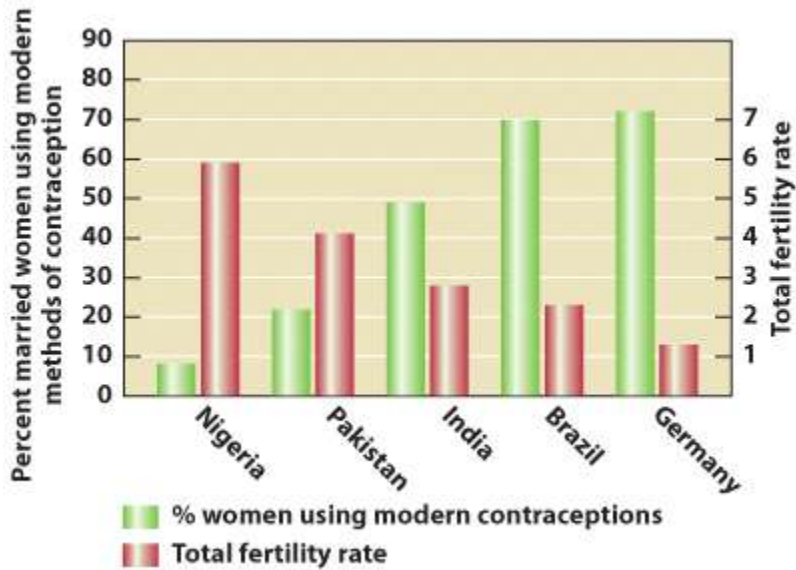
Difficulty: Easy

Response:

Case in Point: The Millennium Development Goals; 9.3.6

Practice Midterm Exam

42. What can one conclude from the figure at right concerning contraceptive use and Total Fertility Rate (TFR)?



- a) contraceptive use is not in agreement with the culture of Nigeria
- b) there is no relationship between contraceptive use and TFR
- c) contraceptive use and TFR are negatively correlated
- d) contraceptive use and TFR are positively correlated
- e) to promote equal education opportunities for women

Ans: c

Difficulty: Medium

Response:

Reducing the Total Fertility Rate; Family Planning Services; 9.2.3