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Name:_____ Class:_____ Date:_____

Chapter 02: North America

1. Mendota, a town in California's Central Valley, is known for which industry?
   a. mining
   b. technology
   c. agriculture
   d. service

ANSWER: c

2. The root causes of high unemployment in California's Central Valley do NOT include:
   a. anti-immigrant legislation.
   b. global economic recession.
   c. climate change.
   d. a naturally arid environment.

ANSWER: a

3. What population has been MOST devastated by the troubles in California's Central Valley?
   a. affluent Californians who have lost money on property investments
   b. U.S. residents who depend on Central Valley produce
   c. low-wage Hispanic male agricultural workers
   d. service industry workers

ANSWER: c

4. According to the textbook, members of which group can be properly referred to as North Americans?
   a. Canadians
   b. Japanese
   c. Irish
   d. Mexicans

ANSWER: a

5. Drought in the Central Valley region is due to natural dry cycles and _____.
ANSWER: global climate change

6. Unemployment in Mendota was at _____ percent in 2016.
ANSWER: 30

7. _____ is the preferred term for Spanish speakers living in the Southwest.
ANSWER: Latino

8. China's economy has outgrown that of the United States in terms of its purchasing power.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

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9. The term *North America* is synonymous with the United States.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: False

10. Hispanic people may have ancestors of African, Asian, or Native American descent.
   a. True
   b. False

ANSWER: True

11. The Rocky Mountains were created by the collision of the North American Plate with the:
   a. Pacific Plate.
   b. Oceanic Plate.
   c. Rocky Plate.
   d. Atlantic Plate.

ANSWER: a

12. Which geographic phenomenon is MOST responsible for the constant threat of earthquakes along the Pacific coast?
   a. Magma underneath Earth's surface is pressing up on the crust with increasing pressure.
   b. The Pacific Plate and the North American Plate are presently rubbing up against each other.
   c. Pressure from increased ocean mass caused by global warming is creating structural instability underneath the continent.
   d. Great quantities of industrial chemicals have leached into Earth's crust, causing a breakdown in its composition.

ANSWER: b

13. Which mountain chain is the oldest in North America, and hence the most eroded?
   a. American Rockies
   b. Canadian Rockies
   c. Appalachians
   d. Sierra Madres

ANSWER: c

14. Much of the lowland in Louisiana and Mississippi is filled in by:
   a. the Mississippi River delta.
   b. the Grand Canyon.
   c. the Appalachian mountain range.
   d. overflow from Canada.

ANSWER: a

15. What process resulted in the formation of the North American central lowland that lies in between the two

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major mountain ranges of the continent?

a. A colossal volcanic eruption split North America in half, and the central lowland, once an intercontinental sea, was filled in by glacial activity.
b. Earthquakes opened and flattened what was once a mountainous area.
c. Material that erodes from the Rocky Mountains has been deposited by wind, rain, and rivers.
d. Early European settlers cleared and flattened a hilly landscape so that they could more easily farm the area.

ANSWER: c

16. Which factor impacts the climate variability found in North America?

a. population growth in South America
b. outsourcing of production operations
c. tectonic plate activity
d. landforms on the continent that influence the movement of air masses

ANSWER: d

17. The main source of moisture east of the Rockies is:

a. the jet stream.
b. Canadian precipitation.
c. evaporation from the Great Lakes.
d. the Gulf of Mexico.

ANSWER: d

18. Central North America is _____ in the eastern and southern parts, and _____ in the northern and western parts.

a. wettest; driest
b. oldest; newest
c. temperate; intemperate
d. overpopulated; underpopulated

ANSWER: a

19. North America's two large mountain ranges are the _____.
ANSWER: Rocky Mountains and the Appalachians

20. The most recent ice age started between _____ and _____ years ago.
ANSWER: 10,000; 25,000

21. A low, flat transition zone between land and sea, characterized by swamps, lagoons, and sandbars, is called a _____.
ANSWER: delta

22. Underground water basins are called _____.

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ANSWER: aquifers

23. The warm ocean current that flows up the eastern seaboard of North America from the tropics is called the _____.
ANSWER: Gulf Stream

24. The Appalachian Mountains are much older than the Rocky Mountains.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

25. The Appalachian mountain range resulted from the collision of tectonic plates.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

26. The Appalachian Mountains stretch from New Brunswick, New Jersey, to Georgia.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

27. The Rocky Mountain and Appalachian mountain ranges are found only within the United States.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

28. Levees and other flood-control measures in Louisiana are causing the Mississippi delta to sink into the Gulf of Mexico.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

29. The Great Lakes are depressions left by glacial scouring.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

30. A Mediterranean climate is generally dry and warm in the summer, and cool and moist in winter.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

31. The interior of North America is cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter than the coastal areas.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

32. In terms of locations and landforms, explain how the last glaciation affected the physical landscape of North America.

ANSWER: The glaciers, sometimes as much as 2 miles thick, moved south from the Arctic, picking up rocks and soil, and scouring depressions in the land surface. When the glaciers melted, these depressions filled with water, forming the Great Lakes, thousands of other smaller lakes, ponds, and wetlands. Melting glaciers also dumped huge quantities of soil throughout the central United States, often many meters deep, providing the basis for large-scale agriculture.

33. Which factor is NOT an environmental challenge facing North America?

a. climate stabilization
b. depletion and pollution of water resources
c. habitat loss
d. hazardous waste

ANSWER: a

34. Which factor is NOT a likely effect of climate change in North America?

a. an increase in intensity of hurricanes on the Atlantic coast and Gulf of Mexico
b. sea level rise and coastal erosion
c. further drying of arid farming zones
d. decreased long-term resilience because of the lack of a diverse economy

ANSWER: d

35. In addition to irrigation, farmers on the Great Plains have turned to using fossil water from the Ogallala, the largest of what type of feature in the region?

a. aquifer
b. river
c. crater lake
d. qanat

ANSWER: a

36. Which statement does NOT describe an effect of massive, interstate water engineering projects in the Southwest?

a. Water is expensively pumped over mountain ranges.
b. Mexico is deprived of water for irrigation and other purposes.
c. The Colorado River now carries more water than ever.
d. California is able to provide much of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the United States.

ANSWER: c

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37. The chief source of river pollution in North America is:
    a. nuclear waste.
    b. storm-water runoff.
    c. mudslides.
    d. limestone and quartz.

ANSWER: b

38. Threats to habitats for people and animals in North America do NOT include:
    a. logging.
    b. urban sprawl.
    c. mining.
    d. urban renewal.

ANSWER: d

39. Which environmental disaster occurred in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010?
    a. the *Deepwater Horizon* spill
    b. Hurricane Katrina
    c. the Love Canal
    d. the Exxon Valdez

ANSWER: a

40. Clear-cutting does NOT cause:
    a. the destruction of animal habitats.
    b. a reduction in species diversity.
    c. leaving forest soils uncovered and susceptible to erosion.
    d. unemployment in the logging industry.

ANSWER: d

41. Which statement is TRUE of coal mining in the United States?
    a. It mainly occurs in coastal areas.
    b. Its tailings can pollute waterways and threaten communities that depend on well water.
    c. Mountaintop removal is the least damaging form of coal extraction.
    d. Coal use is increasing in the United States, while coal exports to Asia are decreasing.

ANSWER: b

42. The yellow-brown haze of industrial emissions and car exhaust that hovers over many cities is called _____.

ANSWER: smog

43. _____ occurs when sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide fall to Earth as precipitation.

ANSWER: Acid rain

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44. The largest aquifer in North America is the _____ aquifer.
ANSWER: Ogallala

45. What percentage of riparian areas in North America have been lost or degraded?

_____
ANSWER: 90

46. An area where water is so polluted that it supports almost no life is called a _____.
ANSWER: dead zone

47. The logging method by which all trees on a given plot of land are cut down, regardless of age, health, or species, is known as _____.
ANSWER: clear-cutting

48. Huge heaps of mining waste are called _____.
ANSWER: tailings

49. Greenhouse gas emissions in North America began to fall in 2008.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

50. The Colorado River seems to be an almost limitless source of water for the Southwest and will enable Los Angeles to grow much larger.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

51. Dead zones tend to occur in isolated lakes in the continental interior of North America.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

52. Southern California's agricultural regions benefit from some of the largest and most expensive water-engineering projects in the world.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

53. It is estimated that at least 4000 nonnative species have been introduced to North America.
a. True
b. False

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ANSWER: True

54. The domestic cat is one of the few native species still thriving in North America.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

55. Studies almost a decade after the 2010 *Deepwater Horizon* oil spill show that negligible ecological impacts persist from the spill.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

56. Residents of Alaska receive yearly rebates from oil revenues in that state.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True

57. Restrictions on logging due to environmental impacts have caused widespread unemployment in the Pacific Northwest.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False

58. Briefly summarize the environmental issues facing North America.
ANSWER: Environmental issues facing North America include (a) climate change and air pollution; (b) water resource depletion, pollution, and marketization; (c) loss of habitat as a result of agriculture and urbanization; (d) oil extraction and spills; (e) logging and deforestation; and (f) coal mining wastes.

59. Briefly discuss two kinds of air pollution that are a result of greenhouse gases.
ANSWER: In North American cities, industrial emissions, car exhaust, and water vapor combine to develop smog. Smog frequently hovers as a yellow-brown haze causing a variety of health problems. Acid rain is also caused by these same emissions. When pollutants dissolve in falling precipitation, they make the rain acidic. Acid rain can kill trees, fish, and wildlife when concentrated in lakes and streams.

60. Briefly define clear-cutting, the cheapest and most widely practiced method of timber harvesting in North America, and discuss the environmental costs of clear-cutting.
ANSWER: Clear-cutting involves the removal of all the trees on a given piece of land, regardless of age, health, or species. The immediate environmental cost of this practice is borne by the animals whose habitats were constitutive of those trees. Clear-cutting also accelerates the process of soil erosion.

61. Which statement BEST summarizes the story of how humans first came into North America?
    a. Viking explorers came across the North Atlantic Ocean in small sailing vessels.

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b. Peoples from the ancient Mayan and Incan civilizations traveled on horse from what is now Mexico.
c. Small bands of hunters came from eastern northeastern Asia by crossing the Bering land bridge.
d. Many of Columbus's first crew remained and established permanent settlements.

ANSWER: c

62. The use of _____ allowed Native Americans to begin building cities by freeing up community members to engage in activities other than agriculture, hunting, and gathering.
a. horses
b. guns
c. cattle
d. corn, squash, and beans

ANSWER: d

63. The earliest European explorers to arrive in North America did NOT come from:
a. Spain.
b. Greece.
c. Italy.
d. Portugal.

ANSWER: b

64. The DeSoto expeditions began in the area now known as:
a. Florida.
b. Louisiana.
c. Virginia.
d. Massachusetts.

ANSWER: a

65. In 1492, roughly _____ Native Americans lived in North America. By 1907, about _____ remained.
a. 10 million; 4 million
b. 20 million; 10 million
c. 25 million; 1 million
d. 18 million; 400,000

ANSWER: d

66. European settlement of eastern Northern America began with colonies in areas today known as:
a. Philadelphia and New York.
b. Maryland and Philadelphia.
c. Virginia and Florida.
d. North Carolina and South Carolina.

ANSWER: c

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67. The colonial economies in what region of North America depended on cash crops such as rice and tobacco?
    a. mid-Atlantic
    b. New England
    c. Great Lakes
    d. Midwest

ANSWER: a

68. Which reason explains how the plantation system was detrimental to the economic development of the South?
    a. Plantations generated a large number of spin-off enterprises that failed due to increased competition and few customers.
    b. Elite plantation owners invested more of their money in Europe and the northern colonies than they did in their own local economy.
    c. The merging of plantations into huge multi-owner projects put many of the less successful plantations out of business, which led to increased poverty and unemployment.
    d. The British government took most of the profits from plantation owners, leaving little for local investment and development.

ANSWER: b

69. Which statement BEST summarizes the relationship between the earliest North American settlements in the North and South?
    a. Southern settlements were the first to create strong export industries.
    b. Southern settlements were primarily rural, while Northern settlements were primarily urban.
    c. Northern settlements created strong export industries before Southern settlements did.
    d. People in Southern settlements were more community-minded, while people in Northern settlements aimed to be self-sufficient.

ANSWER: c

70. A benefit that the mid-Atlantic region of North America does NOT offer is:
    a. more fertile soil than New England.
    b. more deep-water harbors than New England.
    c. a slightly warmer climate than New England.
    d. higher rainfall than New England.

ANSWER: d

71. Which statement is an accurate description of the area of North America in the late nineteenth century known as the Economic Core?
    a. Most other areas of North America depended on its factories for a wide array of manufactured goods.
    b. In recent decades, due to strong protective tariffs against foreign imports, the area has continued to prosper as a leading manufacturing region.
    c. This area struggled behind the other regions of North America economically and politically during the late nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century.

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d. This area produced much of the food for other regions of North America and received manufactured goods from the Southern colonies in return.

ANSWER: a

72. The expansion of railroads across North America in the nineteenth century facilitated the transfer of _____ from the West and _____ from the East.

a. manufactured products; lumber
b. raw materials; manufactured goods
c. animals; agricultural goods
d. water; fertilizers

ANSWER: b

73. The vibrant agricultural economy of Central and Southern California was made possible mostly by government-funded:

a. immigration.
b. irrigation.
c. oil pipelines.
d. farm subsidies.

ANSWER: b

74. Today, Native American reservations cover about _____ percent of land in the United States and _____ percent of land in Canada.

a. 5; 10
b. 2; 20
c. 10; 40
d. 25; 10

ANSWER: b

75. In prehistoric times, Eurasians came to North America by way of _____.

ANSWER: Alaska

76. The landmass that connected Siberia to Alaska in prehistoric times is known as the _____.

ANSWER: Bering land bridge

77. Name one of the three cash crops on which the Southern colonies depended.

ANSWER: tobacco, rice, or cotton

78. The term used to describe the road, rail, and communication networks that help an area prosper is _____.

ANSWER: infrastructure

79. What event in nineteenth-century U.S. history resulted in the decline of the plantation economy?

ANSWER: the Civil War (1861–1865)

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80. With fertile soils and a milder climate than New England, the _____ region was on its way to becoming the economic core of North America by the end of the Revolutionary War.
ANSWER: mid-Atlantic

81. A country's dominant economic region is known as its _____.
ANSWER: economic core

82. The Great Plains of North America came to be known as the nation's _____, due to the soil's great fertility in wet years.
ANSWER: breadbasket

83. The great drought that affected the Great Plains of North America in the 1930s is known as the _____.
ANSWER: Dust Bowl

84. The heavy migration to California in 1849 was stimulated by news of the discovery of _____.
ANSWER: gold

85. The extension of _____ across the North American continent in the nineteenth century facilitated the transportation of manufactured goods to the West and raw materials to the East.
ANSWER: railroads

86. The large relocation of Native Americans in the 1830s, marked by more than 4000 deaths as the Native Americans moved to Oklahoma, was called the _____.
ANSWER: Trail of Tears

87. What group of Native Americans in Canada won the right to home rule and the creation of a territory in 1999?

_____
ANSWER: Nunavut

88. Most emigrants to North America today come from Asia, Middle America, and South America.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

89. The first humans to North America were most likely Viking explorers who came across the north Atlantic Ocean in sailing vessels.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

90. The earliest migrants to North America entered the region on the west coast, not the east coast.
a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

91. Agriculture and the presence of surplus food gave rise to city-like settlements in North America.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

92. The beginning of the European occupation of the North American continent occurred during the seventeenth century (1600s).
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

93. Native American peoples had a natural immunity to European diseases such as smallpox.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

94. The near-extinction of Native Americans was the result of not only technological advantages in military equipment but also infectious diseases brought from Europe.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

95. The large populations of African Americans in the southeastern United States can be traced directly to the history of slavery in the region.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

96. Today's southwestern United States was originally colonized by the Spanish colony of Mexico.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

97. Most Native American reservations in the United States are self-sufficient and have abundant resources.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

98. The majority of Native Americans now live in the United States.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

99. Today, the west coast of North America trades more with Asia than with Europe.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

100. Discuss ways in which the plantation agricultural system may be considered to have been detrimental to economic development in the South.

ANSWER: Enslaved people made up about one-third of the population in the Southern states and were often the majority in the plantation regions; however, they were denied formal education. Also, the plantation system consolidated wealth into the hands of a small class of landowners, who made up just 12 percent of Southerners. These elite members kept taxes low and invested money from their exported crops in Europe or Northern colonies, instead of in infrastructure at home in the South. As a result, the road, rails, communication networks, and other facilities necessary for further economic growth in the South were rarely built.

101. Which factor was NOT a cause of the decline in manufacturing jobs in North America?
a. higher pay and benefits and better working conditions, leading to decreased production costs
b. free trade agreements
c. technology and automation
d. an overall decline in the demand for industrial production

ANSWER: a

102. Close to _____ percent of North American residents use the Internet regularly.
a. 25
b. 50
c. 75
d. 90

ANSWER: d

103. Which statement is TRUE regarding the high-tech industry today?
a. It generally depends on a pool of low-skilled labor.
b. It has led to the increased economic development of previously rural areas.
c. It is considered part of the manufacturing/industrial economic sector.
d. Businesses are often located near major universities or research institutions.

ANSWER: d

104. The passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has had which effect?
a. considerable decline in trade between the United States and Canada

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b. reduction and removal of tariffs between Mexico, the United States, and Canada
c. rising corruption in Canada due to United States and Mexican firms who have relocated there
d. sharp decline in the flow of Mexican migrants into North America

ANSWER: b

105. Which statement is TRUE regarding the situation of women in North America?
a. Women now comprise more than half the labor force.
b. On average, women earn 90 percent of what men earn for out-of-home work.
c. The percentage of women in national legislatures is the world's highest.
d. Women own a majority of businesses.

ANSWER: a

106. Agriculture now accounts for around _____ percent of the United States" GDP.
a. 1.2
b. 5.6
c. 10
d. 17.5

ANSWER: a

107. Most flying in North America is done for:
a. vacation.
b. family visits.
c. migration.
d. business.

ANSWER: d

108. Currently, about 80 percent of the workers in North America come from what sector?

_____

ANSWER: service

109. The _____ economy is the subcategory of the service sector that involves the creation, processing, and communication of information.

ANSWER: knowledge

110. The term used to describe the fact that poor minorities usually do not have access to computers and the Internet is the _____.

ANSWER: digital divide

111. What agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico did the U.S. legislature create in 1994?

ANSWER: the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)

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112. What term refers to the extent to which the money earned by exports is exceeded by the amount of money spent on imports?

_____
ANSWER: trade deficit

113. The practice of sending U.S. IT jobs overseas, where the costs of labor are much lower, is called _____.
ANSWER: outsourcing

114. In 2015, after many years of Canada being the United States' largest trading partner, this country surpassed Canada: _____.
ANSWER: China

115. On average, U.S. women earn _____ for every dollar earned by men.
ANSWER: 80 cents

116. The term used to describe large corporate farms that have the resources to make huge investments in land, machinery, pesticides, and fertilizers is _____.
ANSWER: agribusiness

117. What system was started in the 1950s and has allowed for flexibility, speed, and low-cost delivery of manufactured products across North America?
ANSWER: the Interstate Highway System

118. Prior to its rise to prosperity and global dominance, the United States made use of trade barriers such as tariffs to protect its new and developing industries.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

119. The ratification of NAFTA in 1994 reduced import quotas and raised tariffs between the Mexican, Canadian, and U.S. economies.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

120. It is clear that the impacts of NAFTA include a net gain in thousands of jobs for the United States.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

121. Some Japanese- and Korean-owned businesses manufacture cars in the United States but not in Canada, due to higher labor costs in Canada.

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: True

122. According to the textbook, efforts to deal with the difficulties that caused the recession haven't been very successful.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

123. In 2015, in the United States, the wealthiest 1 percent of households owned 3.5 percent of the country's total wealth.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

124. Canada and the United States are each other's largest trading partner.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

125. Women currently represent more than half of the North American labor force.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

126. Earnings of North American women in the labor force are now, on average, equivalent to men holding the same positions.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

127. In the category of people between the ages of 25 and 34, a higher percentage of women have college degrees than men.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

128. The productivity of North America's agricultural sector allows it to employ one out of every four people in the region's workforce.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

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129. Less than 2 percent of the North American workforce is employed in agriculture.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

130. In North America, many small family-owned and family-operated farms have been replaced by corporate agriculture.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

131. There is concern that genetically modified organisms are harmful to humans and the environment.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

132. The Interstate Highway System has largely replaced the national railway network for the long-distance transportation of cargo.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

133. Most North American airports are located near highways.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

134. Discuss the inconsistencies in the current North American position on tariffs, quotas, and subsidies, as related to free trade.
ANSWER: When the United States first became independent, the government imposed tariffs and quotas on imports and gave subsidies to domestic producers. This protected fledgling domestic industries and commercial agriculture, allowing its economic core region to flourish. Now, however, the United States and Canada see tariffs and quotas as obstacles to North America's economic expansion abroad, and actually advocate for trade barriers to be reduced. Both the United States and Canada still give significant subsidies to their farmers, which make it possible for farmers to sell their crops on the world market at such low prices that farmers elsewhere are hurt or even driven out of business.

135. Discuss how mechanization and the emergence of large, corporate farms greatly reduced the quantity of jobs and small farms in the North American agricultural economy.
ANSWER: Mechanization means the replacement of human labor with machines. As North American agriculture mechanized, therefore, its labor requirements diminished. At the same time, by improving labor productivity and efficiency, mechanization allowed the formation of larger farm units. Such farms require rather large investments in sophisticated equipment as well as other inputs,

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including fertilizers and pesticides. Once these investments have been made, the cultivation and harvesting of crops are relatively low-cost compared to the high yields such farms produce. This allows large farms to sell their agricultural products at low prices. Small farmers have difficulty competing with large, high-tech farms because they can't easily incur the high cost of sophisticated equipment, nor can they sell at relatively low prices.

136. Which statement is NOT true of money and politics in North America?
   a. The United States accrues national debt by issuing treasury securities to cover the expenses it has that exceed its income from taxes and other revenues.
   b. Republicans believe that the debt is dangerous and needs to be reduced by cutting government spending.
   c. Democrats believe that some government spending, especially health care and education, should be reduced.
   d. A major reason for low voter turnout in the United States is the frustration created by the role of money in politics.

ANSWER: c

137. Which statement is TRUE of the BRICS countries?
   a. The most economically important of the countries is Indonesia.
   b. They account for approximately 25 percent of the world's land area and approximately 25 percent of the world's population.
   c. Their influence is declining, and over the next decade, they will together have an economy smaller than that of the United States.
   d. They are the most prominent of several groups of rapidly developing countries that are publicly challenging the current global geopolitical order.

ANSWER: d

138. According to the text, which factor represents an asymmetry between the United States and Canada?
   a. ethnic diversity
   b. size of economy
   c. size of territory
   d. political traditions

ANSWER: b

139. Which factor represents a similarity between the United States and Canada?
   a. size of population
   b. foreign policy priorities
   c. size of economy
   d. political traditions

ANSWER: d

140. The U.S.-Canadian border is approximately _____ miles long.
   a. 1500

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b. 3200
c. 4200
d. 5500

ANSWER: c

141. A(n) _____ in Canada is the equivalent of a state in the United States.
a. province
b. parish
c. usufruct
d. maritime

ANSWER: a

142. Which statement is NOT true regarding social safety nets in North America?
a. The United States has much less support for social safety nets than Canada does.
b. Canadian voters have supported tax hikes to fund several major expansions of social safety nets.
c. In the United States, the Affordable Care Act has had little effect on the percentage of people with health-care coverage.
d. Canada spends less per capita on health care but has better health outcomes.

ANSWER: c

143. Which statement is TRUE of drugs and politics in North America?
a. The United States is the world's largest exporter of illegal drugs.
b. Drug overdoses are the second leading cause of accidental death in the United States.
c. Racial bias in drug-related incarceration has resulted in far longer prison terms for crack cocaine than for powder cocaine.
d. The current prime minister of Canada was elected on a platform that included increased criminalization of marijuana.

ANSWER: c

144. This type of election is held to determine whom a political party will nominate to run as its candidate for a particular office.

_____

ANSWER: primary

145. What was the first country invaded by the United States as part of the War on Terror?

_____

ANSWER: Afghanistan

146. Which organization claimed responsibility for the 9/11 attacks on the United States?

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_____
ANSWER: Al Qaeda

147. The services provided by the government such as welfare, unemployment benefits, and health care that prevent people from falling into extreme poverty are called _____.
ANSWER: social safety nets

148. In 1971, the United States, under the Nixon administration and with the goal of reducing the drug trade, declared a _____.
ANSWER: war on drugs

149. North Americans have a relatively high level of political freedom, with little concern about how money influences the government decision-making process.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

150. North Americans have a long track record of high voter participation.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

151. Canada has become an important source of military aid and funding for countries abroad.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

152. Despite international support of U.S. forces, the war in Afghanistan has proved difficult to resolve.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

153. The United States and Canada share very similar foreign policy agendas.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

154. Canada's top priority in foreign policy is managing its relations with the countries of the European Union, especially France.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

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155. The United States and Canada have governments that are representative democracies.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

156. Canada and the United States are federations of states or provinces.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

157. Prior to 2009, the U.S.–Mexico border had about 10 times more border guards than the U.S.–Canada border.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

158. In the United States, women are better represented in the federal government than in Canada.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

159. The war on drugs has cost over a trillion dollars, yet compared to when it started, the drug trade is now more widespread and drugs are cheaper and more easily obtained.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

160. Briefly compare the difference in Canada and the United States' approach to involvement in international issues.
ANSWER: The United States tends to use an approach that involves a strong military presence. Canada takes a more "live and let live" approach, with policies and foreign aid projects that tend to be geared toward enhancing civil society, for example, by awarding grants for social services that strengthen local identity and citizen participation. U.S. policies are often correlated to the global distribution of its military bases. U.S. foreign aid occasionally promotes projects aimed at enhancing human well-being, but such aid frequently takes the form of military assistance.

161. Describe the asymmetries and similarities of Canada and the United States.
ANSWER: Asymmetries: Although the United States and Canada occupy about the same amount of space, much of Canada's territory is cold and sparsely inhabited. The U.S. population is about 10 times the Canadian population. Canada's economy is one of the largest and most productive in the world, producing U.S.$1.6 trillion purchasing power parity (PPP) in goods and services in 2016, but it is dwarfed by the U.S. economy, which is more than ten times larger.
There is also asymmetry in international affairs. The United States is an economic, military, and political superpower preoccupied with maintaining a world leadership role. Canada is only an

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afterthought in U.S. foreign policy, in part because the country is so secure an ally. But for Canada, managing its relationship with the United States is the top foreign policy priority.
Similarities: Both Canada and the United States are former British colonies that also experienced settlement and exploration by the French. From their common British experience, they developed comparable democratic political traditions. Both are federations (of states or provinces), and both are representative democracies. Their legal systems are also alike.
Canada and the United States share many other landscape-related similarities. Their cities and suburbs look much the same. The billboards that line their highways and freeways advertise the same brand names.

162. Choose a position on whether or not drug use should be decriminalized in North America. Offer at least three arguments that help to make your case.
ANSWER: Varies by student

163. After World War II, suburban growth accelerated greatly in North America as a result of:
a. affordable automobiles.
b. subsidized public transportation.
c. the movement of business from the cities to the suburbs.
d. foreign competition.
ANSWER: a

164. Which factor is NOT used to measure the livability of a city?
a. good public transportation
b. well-maintained parks
c. quality schools
d. restaurants per capita
ANSWER: d

165. Which definition BEST describes the meaning of the term *gentrification*?
a. the process by which dense nodes form
b. the process by which affluent people invest in run-down urban areas, displacing the poor from the neighborhood
c. the process by which several cities sprawl into each other
d. the process by which farmland is converted into housing developments
ANSWER: b

166. In what type of area do about 80 percent of North Americans live?

_____
ANSWER: metropolitan areas

167. What term is used to describe the 500-mile band of urbanization that extends along the northeast United States?

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_____
ANSWER: megalopolis

168. What term refers to the encroachment of suburbs on agricultural land?

_____
ANSWER: urban sprawl

169. The term used to describe a range of policies aimed at decreasing urban sprawl and making existing urban areas more livable is _____.
ANSWER: smart growth

170. Old industrial sites that once held factories or rail yards are known as _____.
ANSWER: brownfields

171. Metropolitan areas are cities made up of at least 500,000 people plus the surrounding towns and suburbs.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

172. Brownfields have been attractive to developers because they are easy to convert to high-density housing.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

173. Briefly discuss at least three problems associated with urban sprawl.
ANSWER: Urban sprawl requires residents to drive to complete most daily activities, which leads to air pollution and emission of greenhouse gases that contribute to climate change. Urban sprawl results in habitat loss when suburban development expands into farmland, forests, grasslands, and desert. It drives farmers from land that is located close to urban areas, because farmland on the urban fringe is very attractive to real estate developers. Because of urban sprawl, farmers sometimes feel forced to sell their land as they can no longer afford the property taxes.

174. Which factor is a cause of the decline in fertility rates that started in the early 1800s?
a. declining economic development
b. declining health care
c. declining urbanization
d. declining infant mortality rate
ANSWER: d

175. San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver are all:
a. cities made possible only by irrigation because of their arid environments.
b. losing population due to the decline of manufacturing.

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c. losing population due to the decline of agriculture.
d. port cities engaged in trade around the Pacific Rim.

ANSWER: d

176. The increased birth rate that occurred in the United States after World War II, from 1947 to 1964, is called the _____.
ANSWER: baby boom

177. Approximately how many people live in North America?

_____
ANSWER: 358 million

178. Which areas of the United States are growing the fastest?
ANSWER: the South, Southwest, and Pacific Northwest

179. The U.S. cities that have become centers of innovation in technology tend to be found _____.
ANSWER: along the Pacific coast

180. Each year, almost _____ percent of the U.S. population relocates.
ANSWER: 20

181. The North American birth rate started declining in the early 1800s, rose again following World War II, then began declining again in the 1960s.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

182. It is accurate to say that the population of North America is aging.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

183. Canada's population is about evenly spread throughout the country.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

184. Discuss the issue, which is causing great concern in the United States, created by a combination of two demographic trends: (1) the aging of the population (an increasing percentage of those over the age of 65), and (2) the decline in fertility rates, which leads to smaller families (parents have fewer children; sons and daughters have fewer siblings).
ANSWER: The growing number of people over the age of 65 will increase the demand for Social Security,

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pension (for retirees), and health-care payments (such as Medicare), nearly all of which are funded by the federal treasury. The latter, however, is financed by taxes and contributions made by working people, of which there will be fewer and fewer as fertility rates decline. The problem, in other words, is that a growing number of people will be supported by a shrinking number of people. This is particularly problematic for families with few children, and as a result, the country will need to develop affordable alternative living arrangements.

185. According to the text, which description of most new immigrants to the United States is accurate?
a. They commit crimes out of desperation.
b. They tend to pay taxes.
c. They use more public services than they pay for (through taxes).
d. They are usually unemployed several months to years after arrival.

ANSWER: b

186. Which statement about immigration in North America is NOT true?
a. Undocumented immigrants are less likely to participate in criminal behavior than the general population.
b. In 2012, legal and illegal migration to North America was down to less than half of previous years.
c. It has been undisputedly proven that immigrants have driven down wages for U.S. natives.
d. Undocumented immigrants tend to leave their home countries because of a severe lack of economic opportunity there.

ANSWER: c

187. Which group does NOT suffer from disproportionately lower economic status and education?
a. whites
b. African Americans
c. Hispanics or Latinos
d. Native Americans

ANSWER: a

188. Which factor does NOT contribute to the culture of poverty?
a. single-parent families
b. the flight of the middle class from cities to suburbs
c. support systems of the extended family
d. economic and spatial segregation

ANSWER: c

189. Which factor was NOT a contributing factor to the nuclear family becoming a shaky norm?
a. People began to leave their large kin groups on the farm after World War II.
b. An increase in suburban sprawl meant onerous commutes to jobs for men.
c. Rising consumption patterns made women's incomes useful to family economies.
d. Women in unhappy marriages could support themselves financially.

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ANSWER: a

190. Immigrants in North America are most likely to compete for jobs with _____.
ANSWER: the least-educated, least-skilled workers

191. According to the textbook, approximately _____ percent of U.S. children live in poverty.
ANSWER: 22

192. Approximately 67 percent of African American children in North America are born into what type of family?
ANSWER: a single-parent family

193. The predominant religion of North America is _____.
ANSWER: Christianity

194. In North America, Lutheranism is dominant where _____ people settled.
ANSWER: Scandinavian

195. What religion dominates the religious landscape of the American South?

_____
ANSWER: Baptist

196. The term used to describe a married mother and father and their children is _____.
ANSWER: nuclear family

197. In 2010, approximately what proportion of American households was nuclear (married husband and wife with children)?
ANSWER: 49.3 percent

198. Over the long run, immigrants to the United States contribute more to the economy than they cost.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

199. New immigrants to the United States typically do not pay any taxes for up to 5 years after their arrival.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

200. Most new immigrants to North America actually consume fewer public services than they pay for through taxes.
a. True
b. False

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ANSWER: True

201. It has been proven that the presence of immigrants in North America drives down wages for uneducated, low-skilled Americans.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

202. Immigrants and their children accounted for less than half of North American population growth in the 1990s.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

203. Legal immigrants to North America are screened for a criminal background.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

204. Statistically speaking, illegal immigrants in North America are more likely to participate in criminal behavior than the general population.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

205. The average life expectancy of the African American population is lower than that for the North American population at large.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

206. Most North Americans have similar experiences, regardless of their perceived racial and ethnic characteristics.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

207. Today, there are more Latinos than African Americans in North America.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

208. In the culture of poverty, impoverished individuals must find coping strategies that may be

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counterproductive to social advancement, thereby reinforcing poverty.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

209. Research indicates that a majority of North Americans favor the separation of church and state.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

210. Married couples in which both spouses have a college education are more likely to divorce.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

211. Today, nuclear families comprise about 75 percent of American households.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False

212. High GNI (PPP) figures and high HDI rankings in North America illustrate why they are not sufficient measures of well-being, as they mask significant inequalities present in Canada and the United States.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

213. Provide evidence to answer this question: Do new immigrants cost U.S. taxpayers too much money?

ANSWER: Repeated studies have shown that over the long run, immigrants contribute more to the U.S. economy than they cost. Legal immigrants have passed an exhaustive screening process that asensures they will not pose any sort of threat to the country and that they will be self-supporting. Most such immigrants start to work and pay taxes within weeks of their arrival in the country. Immigrants who draw on taxpayer-funded services such as welfare tend to be legal refugees fleeing a major crisis in their homelands and are dependent only in the first few years after their arrival. More than one-third of immigrant families are firmly within the middle class, with incomes of $45,000 or more. Even illegal immigrants play important roles as payers of payroll taxes, sales taxes, and indirect property taxes through rent. A study by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) reports that, on average, immigrants are healthier and live longer than native U.S. residents. Hence, they represent less of a drain on the health-care and social service systems.

214. Discuss how changing gender roles within the nuclear family created tensions in relation to the widely accepted idea among North Americans that mobility (changing one's geographic location) is a means to achieving professional success.

ANSWER: In the model nuclear family, the husband supports the family with an income earned for work done outside the home. The wife supports the family through unpaid labor, such as household

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management, meal preparation, and child care. In the 1970s, out of desire and, in some cases, necessity, many women began to seek careers outside the home. With the husband and wife working, the nuclear family became a less mobile unit, one that couldn't relocate according to the whims of a husband's upwardly mobile career.

215. A major attraction that drew the earliest settlers of New England and the Atlantic Provinces was:
a. fertile soil.
b. cultural institutions.
c. fish.
d. climate.

ANSWER: c

216. Which factor is the BEST explanation for Boston's attractiveness to high-technology industries?
a. the city's free trade status that allows companies to avoid tariffs on exports
b. the city's proximity to sources of raw materials
c. the concentration of universities in the city
d. the abundance of low-cost labor created during de-industrialization

ANSWER: c

217. What physical aspect of the New England landscape has made farming relatively unproductive?
ANSWER: lack of topsoil

218. What New England city has become a high-technology center due largely to its highly educated labor force?

_____
ANSWER: Boston

219. Compared with the other subregions of North America, New England and the Atlantic Provinces remain comparatively poor.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

220. The manufacture of computer components has emerged as the leading employer of the workforce in northern New England and the Atlantic Provinces.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

221. The Boston area is one of North America's primary concentrations of high-technology industries that was attractive because of its proximity to sources of raw materials.
a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

222. Which statement BEST describes the long-lot field pattern of early French settlement in Québec?

a. Settlements were long, narrow strips of land extending a considerable distance back from the riverfront.
b. A tenure system existed whereby one living on unclaimed land could claim ownership of it with a guarantee to remain there for at least one generation.
c. It emerged from a technique of farming in which the farmer leaves the land fallow only after its yield declines in successive years.
d. A rectangular parcel of land was provided to a married couple.

ANSWER: a

223. According to the textbook, which statement BEST describes Québec's economic situation after World War II?

a. Québec experienced an economic depression after World War II due to decreased demand for raw materials and natural resources.
b. Ottawa experienced rapid growth in exportation due to its convenient location at the confluence of several rivers.
c. Québec was unable to use the St. Lawrence River for exporting due to heavy contamination levels that devastated its economy.
d. Québec's economy grew steadily due to increased demand for natural resources in the northern part of the province.

ANSWER: d

224. Which description of the so-called Quiet Revolution in Québec is accurate?

a. the maneuverings by Quebecois to pass the 1996 referendum on independence for Québec
b. the gradual acquisition of power by Anglo-Canadians of Québec's leading city of Montreal
c. the exploitation of Québec's natural resources by the Canadian federal government, contrary to provincial policies
d. the challenge between well-educated and trained Quebecois and English speakers for higher-paying jobs and power

ANSWER: d

225. _____ is the most culturally distinct subregion of North America.

ANSWER: Québec

226. A substantial portion of this subregion speaks French.

ANSWER: Québec

227. The Great Lakes are connected to the world ocean by way of _____.

ANSWER: the St. Lawrence River

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228. What is the name of the distinctive settlement pattern along the St. Lawrence River in Québec that can be traced to early French immigrants?

_____
ANSWER: long-lot system

229. This revolution was the beginning of the Quebecois challenging English-speaking residents of Québec for better jobs and more political power.

_____
ANSWER: Quiet Revolution

230. A new movement emerged in 2009 in Quebec seeking Quebecois control over social and foreign policy, largely in response to _____.
ANSWER: Canada's participation in the war in Afghanistan

231. The northern part of Québec is home to which native populations?
ANSWER: Cree and Inuit Aboriginal people

232. In 1996, a referendum gave Québec independence from the rest of Canada.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

233. The 1996 referendum establishing independence for Québec passed narrowly despite doubts about the province's economic survival as an independent state.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

234. Québec's post–World War II economic growth was fueled, in part, by the production of hydroelectric power.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

235. Why have some cities in the Old Economic Core continued to thrive even as others have seen their economies collapse?
a. They have lowered wages so that they can compete with cheap labor in the developing world.
b. They were purposely depopulated so that their labor force is commensurate with the few industrial jobs still remaining.
c. They have strong service economies that allowed them to stay connected to regional and global economies.

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d. They have turned to offshore banking as a mechanism for drawing in capital.

ANSWER: c

236. As the economic core declined over the past decades, industrial jobs generally did NOT increase in the:

a. Northeast.
b. Middle West.
c. Pacific Northwest.
d. South.

ANSWER: a

237. You are standing in the Old Economic Core of North America. Around you, you see boarded-up factories, obsolete industrial plants, and other abandoned buildings. Geographers would say you are in the:

a. New Urban region.
b. greenfields of North America.
c. megalopolis complex.
d. Rust Belt.

ANSWER: d

238. What two industries dominated the Old Economic Core area of North America?

ANSWER: steel, and motor vehicles and parts

239. From what area of North America did many people immigrate in order to work in the industrial cities of the Old Economic Core just after World War II?

_____

ANSWER: South

240. While the subregion has less than 5 percent of the total land area of North America, as recently as 1975, the Old Economic Core's industries produced more than 70 percent of the continent's steel and motor vehicles and parts.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

241. The reddish-brown soils of the Old Economic Core have inspired some to call it the Rust Belt.

a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False

242. The Old Economic Core of North America is characterized solely by industrial landscapes and little or no agriculture.

a. True

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b. False

ANSWER: False

243. The Old Economic Core of North America is also known for some of the best farmland in North America.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True

244. The American South subregion gradually becomes the Southwest subregion somewhere west of:

a. New Orleans, Louisiana.

b. Houston, Texas.

c. Little Rock, Arkansas.

d. Nashville, Tennessee.

ANSWER: b

245. Which factor is NOT a distinguishing general characteristic of the American South subregion of North America?

a. liberal politics

b. Baptist churches

c. gun ownership

d. stock car racing

ANSWER: a

246. Which item is NOT a traditional cash crop of the American South?

a. tobacco

b. rice

c. cotton

d. peaches

ANSWER: d

247. What was the relationship between African American migration and the American South in the 1990s?

a. African Americans moved in search of better opportunities in the Old Economic Core.

b. African Americans moved from Southern cities back to Southern rural areas.

c. African Americans moved to the South in great numbers.

d. There was no change in the African American population.

ANSWER: c

248. What city in the American South is associated with French, Cajun, and Creole culture?

_____

ANSWER: New Orleans

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249. Which region, the American North or American South, has more racially integrated neighborhoods?
ANSWER: the American South

250. The _____ is the name given to the movement of people from the American South to the Old Economic Core to take jobs in factories.
ANSWER: Great Migration

251. What federally funded project helped to draw many industries as well as tourists to the South in recent decades?
ANSWER: the Interstate Highway System

252. The regional boundaries of the American South are strictly drawn.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

253. Housing tends to be less racially integrated in the Old Economic Core than in the American South.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

254. In the American South, the workplace is still officially segregated.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

255. The American South has the highest concentration of people living below the poverty line in the United States.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

256. In the 1990s and first decade of the 2000s, increasing numbers of African Americans, attracted by well-paying jobs, lower costs of living, and friendlier neighborhoods, were migrating to the South.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

257. Workers in the chicken factories of today's American South tend to come from places like Russia, Ukraine, and Honduras.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

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258. Which statement is NOT true of rural areas in the Great Plains?
a. Rural areas are filling up with young people coming for high-paying cattle industry jobs.
b. Soil is depleting 16 times faster than it can form.
c. Family farms are being replaced by corporations.
d. Cattle and livestock are slaughtered and processed for market in small plants by low-wage laborers who are often immigrants.

ANSWER: a

259. The workers in today's meatpacking industry in North America are mostly:
a. the sons of farmers from the region.
b. unionized workers.
c. immigrants from Central America and Asia.
d. Canadian nationals.

ANSWER: c

260. Which city is NOT located in the Great Plains or on the periphery of that subregion?
a. St. Louis
b. Kansas City
c. Minneapolis
d. Chicago

ANSWER: d

261. Which statement is TRUE about beekeeping in the Great Plains and almond groves in California?
a. Great Plains farmers are increasingly putting their land into Federal Conservation Reserves to make more money keeping bees.
b. Beekeepers truck as many as a billion bees per year to the Central Valley of California to pollinate almond flowers.
c. It costs Great Plains farmers approximately 10 percent of their total earnings to place their lands into Federal Conservation Reserve programs.
d. California produces approximately 25 percent of the world's almonds but could produce up to 75 percent if there were more Great Plains beekeepers in their area.

ANSWER: b

262. Approximately when did European settlers begin to stake claims in the Great Plains?
ANSWER: 1860s

263. Each pound of steak produced in a feedlot results in approximately _____ pounds of eroded soil.
ANSWER: 35

264. In recent years, have the Great Plains been losing or gaining population?

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_____
ANSWER: losing

265. Nineteenth-century European settlers were attracted to the Great Plains by its mild and predictable climate.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

266. It takes more than 10 gallons of water to raise enough grain for a slice of bread.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

267. Unlike wheat production in the Great Plains, meat production requires relatively little water resources.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

268. Today, the meatpacking industry is highly organized and unionized.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

269. It is generally accurate to say that the industries of animal herding and agriculture, which traditionally employed the most people in the Great Plains, are not sustainable in the long run.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

270. The cities on the edge of the Great Plains are growing as young people leave the prairies for urban life.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

271. Which description of the Great Basin of the North American continental interior is accurate?
a. vast glaciated territory lying in the north covered by thin soils and numerous lakes and rivers
b. dry, desert-like region of widely spaced mountains covered by mainly desert scrub and some woodlands
c. broad lowland characterized by a cool and humid climate and covered by needle-leaf forests and tundra
d. great flatland with low rolling hills, and densely vegetated valleys carved by large meandering rivers
ANSWER: b

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272. Which plant does NOT grow in tundra conditions?
a. lichen
b. moss
c. dwarf trees
d. bougainvillea
ANSWER: d

273. Which city is NOT located in North America's continental interior?
a. Laramie, Wyoming
b. Fairbanks, Alaska
c. Bismarck, North Dakota
d. Calgary, Alberta
ANSWER: c

274. The vast glaciated territory north of the Great Plains, characterized by thin or nonexistent soils, many lakes, and long meandering rivers, is the _____.
ANSWER: Canadian Shield

275. _____ is the word used to describe a region of winters so long and cold that the ground is permanently frozen several feet below the surface.
ANSWER: Tundra

276. The _____ was formed by a volcanic crater and occupies the area between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific coastal zone of North America.
ANSWER: Great Basin

277. What region in North America has the greatest concentration of Native Americans and Aboriginal peoples?
ANSWER: the continental interior

278. Which Canadian Aboriginal people reclaimed 15,000 square miles of land just south of the Arctic Circle in 2003?
ANSWER: Tlicho (Dogrib)

279. Name two environmental problems associated with the cattle and sheep ranches in the Great Basin (a part of the continental interior).
ANSWER: overgrazing, erosion, unsustainable groundwater extraction, groundwater pollution from fertilizers and feedlot effluent

280. The continental interior is the site of great conflict between environmentalists and resource developers.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

281. More than half the land in North America's continental interior is owned by the federal government.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True

282. The physical geography of the Pacific Northwest subregion of North America does NOT include:
a. fjords.
b. valleys.
c. tundra.
d. islands.

ANSWER: c

283. What region of North America supplies most of the construction lumber and much of the paper used in the United States and Canada?
a. continental interior
b. Southeast
c. New England and the Atlantic Provinces
d. Pacific Northwest

ANSWER: d

284. Which industry is NOT one of the major ones in the Pacific Northwest subregion of North America?
a. logging
b. agriculture
c. fishing
d. service

ANSWER: d

285. The large amount of rainfall found in the Pacific Northwest can be attributed to what process?

_____

ANSWER: orographic effect

286. What is a widely used method of harvesting timber in the Pacific Northwest?

_____

ANSWER: clear-cutting

287. The economy of the Pacific Northwest is shifting from logging, fishing, and farming to what type of industries?

_____

ANSWER: information technology

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288. The fishing industry has greatly benefited from the construction of dams in the Pacific Northwest.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

289. IT firms are a much better alternative to traditional extractive industries because they have no negative environmental impacts.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

290. The landscapes of the U.S. Southwest do NOT include the:
a. ultra-high altitudes of Colorado.
b. hills of Southern California.
c. canyons of Arizona.
d. Pacific coastal zone.
ANSWER: a

291. Which group provides most of the labor in California's Central Valley's plantation-like farms?
a. Mexican immigrants
b. Asian immigrants
c. African Americans
d. Native Californians
ANSWER: a

292. When residents of Southern California say that "water flows uphill," they mean that water:
a. defies gravity in certain parts of the American Southwest.
b. inevitably flows to the users who are the richest or most politically powerful.
c. is an excellent source of salmon farming.
d. is much more plentiful in the northern part of the subregion than in the southern part.
ANSWER: b

293. Southern California and the Southwestern part of the United States are united by their long-standing cultural ties to _____.
ANSWER: Mexico

294. Besides agriculture, name another significant part of the economy of the Southwest.
ANSWER: Information, services, high-tech, software, financial, and entertainment industries; also oil drilling, refining, and associated chemical industries

295. What is the term for a factory set up by foreign companies just across the U.S.–Mexican border to produce goods for sale in the United States and Canada?

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_____
ANSWER: maquiladoras

296. A national border through which goods and people flow easily is described as _____.
ANSWER: permeable

297. The largest port in the United States is Los Angeles.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True

298. Arizona and California have established Spanish as a secondary official language in state government.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False

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