MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) Geographer Derwent Whittlesey divided the world into ________ agricultural regions (not including his area of nonexistent agriculture). ____ were classified as found in MDCs and ________ as found in LDCs.
   A) 6; 5; 1
   B) 11; 5; 6
   C) 12; 6; 6
   D) 11; 6; 5
   E) none of the above

2) Defenders of shifting cultivation say it is the best approach for the tropics because
   A) shifting cultivation is part of the cultural diversity of folk customs in the tropics.
   B) permanently clearing fields and using fertilizers will destroy tropical soils.
   C) shifting cultivation destroys less tropical rain forest than permanently clearing the land.
   D) it requires a lot of land to feed a small number of people.
   E) A, B, and C

3) Which is not a characteristic of shifting cultivation?
   A) A new site is designated every few years.
   B) Land is cleared by slashing the vegetation.
   C) Debris is burned to provide the soil with nutrients.
   D) Swiddens not under cultivation are used for fruit trees.
   E) All of the above are characteristics.

4) Which of the following is a typical practice in growing rice in Asia?
   A) transplanting seedlings into the flooded field
   B) flooding the plowed field with water
   C) growing seedlings in a nursery
   D) preparing fields with a plow drawn by oxen
   E) all of the above

5) Which type of agriculture is practiced by the largest percentage of the world's people?
   A) pastoral nomadism
   B) hunting and gathering
   C) shifting cultivation
   D) plantation
   E) intensive subsistence

6) Farmers in LDCs choose to grow drug crops for export
   A) depending on whether or not they can grow corn.
   B) based on their market value in MDCs.
   C) depending on whether there are any users in their own country.
   D) based on their proximity to market.

7) Which type of agriculture occupies the largest percentage of the world's land area?
   A) dairying
   B) intensive subsistence
   C) shifting cultivation
   D) pastoral nomadism
8) Shifting cultivation is most commonly found in which climate region?  
   A) dry  
   B) undifferentiated Highlands.  
   C) humid low-latitude  
   D) cold mid-latitude  
   E) warm mid-latitude  

9) Which of the following has aided 20th century commercial farmers in MDCs?  
   A) transportation improvements  
   B) electronics  
   C) scientific advances  
   D) all of the above  
   E) none of the above  

10) What is the purpose of crop rotation?  
    A) maintaining price supports  
    B) maintaining fresh products for market  
    C) maintaining the fertility of fields  
    D) reducing transportation costs  
    E) responding to shifting consumer preference  

11) Farming varies around the world because of ______ across space.  
    A) farmer personal preference and environmental factors  
    B) weather and climate  
    C) religious and economic factors  
    D) cultural and environmental factors  

12) A common difference(s) between farms in an LDC (like Pakistan) vs. farms in an MDC (like the United States) that grow the same crop is  
    A) the amount of crop produced in a year  
    B) the importance of the crop to the farmer  
    C) the income derived from crops  
    D) A and B  
    E) A and C  

13) An important agricultural hearth is  
    A) South America.  
    B) northern China.  
    C) Southeast Asia.  
    D) Ethiopia.  
    E) all of the above  

14) Ranching is practiced in a climate region most similar to that of which other type of agriculture?  
    A) shifting cultivation  
    B) Mediterranean agriculture  
    C) grain  
    D) dairying  
    E) pastoral nomadism  

15) Shifting cultivation is primarily practiced in climate region A, which is characterized by
A) moderate temperatures and abundant rainfall.
B) low temperatures and low rainfall.
C) high temperatures and abundant rainfall.
D) high temperatures and moderate rainfall.
E) low temperatures and abundant rainfall.

16) Which statement correctly describes hunting and gathering?
   A) It is a form of nomadism.
   B) This form of subsistence is still practiced.
   C) All humans obtained their food this way before the invention of agriculture.
   D) Hunter gatherers live in small groups.
   E) all of the above

17) Mixing crops and livestock allows farmers to
   A) generate 3/4ths of their income from the sale of livestock.
   B) create a system where crops provide food for livestock and the livestock provide manure for crop fertilization.
   C) distribute the workload of the crops and livestock evenly throughout the year.
   D) all of the above.
   E) none of the above.

18) In the winter wheat area, the crop is planted in
   A) spring and harvested in summer.
   B) winter and harvested in autumn.
   C) winter and harvested in spring.
   D) autumn and harvested in summer.
   E) spring and harvested in autumn.

19) Von Thünen's model can best be used to explain the location of which of the following types of agriculture?
   A) ranching in the dry lands of North Africa
   B) dairying in the Northeast United States
   C) mediterranean agriculture in central Chile
   D) shifting cultivation in the tropics of South America
   E) intensive subsistence in South China

20) Which of the following is least likely to be produced in Mediterranean agriculture?
   A) olives  B) fruits  C) butter  D) cereals  E) grapes

21) The decline in the amount of farmland can best be described as a consequence of
   A) urban sprawl.  B) climate change.
   C) push/pull economic factors.  D) demographic transition.

22) Which of the following is the most common form of commercial agriculture in Europe?
   A) livestock ranching
   B) dairy farming
   C) grain farming
   D) mediterranean agriculture
   E) mixed crop and livestock farming

23) Pastoral nomadism is most commonly found in which climate region?
   A) polar
B) humid low-latitude
C) warm mid-latitude
D) dry
E) cold mid-latitude

24) Compared to shifting cultivation, intensive subsistence agriculture is characterized by which of the following?
   A) smaller farms
   B) more diversified cropping
   C) greater use of animal power
   D) higher agricultural density
   E) all of the above

25) Unique agricultural practices arise in particular regions because of
   A) physical characteristics of the land.
   B) cultural preferences.
   C) limited knowledge of alternatives.
   D) climate.
   E) all of the above

26) Which of the following is not a strategy for increasing food supply?
   A) expanding arable land area
   B) identifying new food sources
   C) increasing land productivity
   D) increasing tariffs on grain exports
   E) increasing exports of surplus production

27) Genetically modified crops have
   A) higher yields.
   B) greater resistance to climate change.
   C) more resistance to pests.
   D) all of the above
   E) A and C

28) Seed agriculture probably reached Europe from
   A) western India.
   B) Southeast Asia.
   C) northern China.
   D) Southwest Asia.
   E) Ethiopia.

29) Less developed countries generate funds to promote development through
   A) adopting shifting cultivation.
   B) bartering with urban residents.
   C) selling export crops.
   D) feeding the rapidly growing population.
   E) encouraging traditional subsistence agriculture.

30) Commercial agriculture is distinguished from subsistence agriculture by all but which of the following?
   A) output consumed on the farm
   B) heavy use of machinery
31) The largest proportion of farmers in Asia practice
   A) intensive subsistence.
   B) plantation agriculture.
   C) hunting and gathering.
   D) shifting cultivation.
   E) pastoral nomadism.

32) The earliest known domesticated wheat, barley, and rice crops are thought to have originated in Asia
   A) 1.1 million years ago.
   B) 100,000 years ago.
   C) 1,000 years ago.
   D) 10,000 years ago.
   E) 10 million years ago.

33) The cultivation of plants by cutting stems and dividing roots is
   A) subsistence agriculture.
   B) seed agriculture.
   C) plant hybridization.
   D) vegetative planting.
   E) sawah.

34) Which type of agriculture is found primarily in less developed countries?
   A) Mediterranean
   B) truck farming
   C) commercial gardening
   D) plantation
   E) none of the above, these are all commercial agriculture.

35) Farmland preservationists traditionally define prime farmland based only on
   A) proximity to market.
   B) soil quality.
   C) dry harvest climate.
   D) habitat for endangered species.

36) The _______ and _______ of hunter and gatherer migration depended on the movement of game and the seasonal growth of plant
   A) speed and frequency
   B) speed and distance
   C) time and speed
   D) direction and frequency
   E) direction and distance

37) After corn, the most important crop in the U.S. mixed crop and livestock region is
   A) soybeans.
   B) sugar beets.
   C) fruits and vegetables.
   D) barley.
   E) wheat.
38) Vegetative planting probably originated in
A) northern China.
B) Southwest Asia.
C) Ethiopia.
D) Southeast Asia.
E) all of the above

39) Intensive wet rice farming is the dominant type of agriculture in
A) Southeast China.
B) most of Southeast Asia.
C) East India.
D) A and B
E) all of the above.

40) Hunting and gathering societies
A) are found in isolated places in the world.
B) include about 15 percent of the world’s people.
C) are characterized by large concentrations of people.
D) are responsible for most of the environmental degradation of the planet.
E) occur nearly everywhere but are especially common in Europe.

41) Which is not a form of subsistence agriculture?
A) Mediterranean
B) intensive
C) shifting cultivation
D) pastoral nomadism
E) All of the above are forms of subsistence agriculture.

42) Unlike other forms of commercial agriculture, plantations are
A) found primarily in less developed countries.
B) situated in densely populated locations.
C) part of agribusiness.
D) owned by people in less developed countries.
E) all of the above

43) In the Eastern Hemisphere, seed agriculture probably originated in which of the following?
A) Ethiopia
B) western India
C) northern China
D) Southwest Asia
E) A, B, and C

44) According to the von Thünen model, timber production was located in the second ring from the city because of what factor?
A) labor intense harvesting methods
B) product weight
C) need for a vast area
D) perishability
E) delivery time

45) To increase crop yields, farmers in South China commonly practice
A) shifting cultivation.
B) double cropping.
C) transhumance.
D) pastoral nomadism.
E) threshing.

46) Farmers in more developed and less developed countries share which of the following problems?
   A) surplus production
   B) lack of equipment
   C) inadequate income
   D) declining market demand
   E) access to fertilizers

47) The seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures is
   A) livestock ranching.
   B) pastoral nomadism.
   C) transhumance.
   D) shifting cultivation.
   E) practiced mostly in the tropics.

48) The different areas of the world where Mediterranean agriculture predominates have similar
   A) social customs.
   B) broad expanses of flat land along sea coasts.
   C) climate.
   D) cultural beliefs.
   E) levels of livestock production with the mixed crop and livestock regions.

49) Only about 15 million people are nomads, but they sparsely occupy
   A) 50 percent of the undifferentiated highlands.
   B) 20 percent of the earth's land area.
   C) 10 percent of the earth's land area.
   D) most of the tropical regions of the earth.
   E) most of the islands of the south Pacific.

50) A principal practice of sustainable agriculture is
   A) limited use of chemicals.
   B) sensitive land management.
   C) better integration of crops and livestock.
   D) use of pesticide resistant seed.
   E) A, B, and C
1) D
2) E
3) E
4) E
5) E
6) B
7) C
8) C
9) D
10) C
11) D
12) E
13) E
14) E
15) C
16) E
17) D
18) D
19) B
20) C
21) A
22) E
23) D
24) C
25) E
26) D
27) E
28) D
29) C
30) A
31) A
32) D
33) D
34) D
35) B
36) D
37) A
38) D
39) E
40) A
41) A
42) A
43) E
44) B
45) B
46) C
47) C
48) C
49) B
50) E