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

1) Examining the diffusion of Wal-Mart reveals an application of the ________ concept.  
A) distance-decay  
B) discounting  
C) core-periphery  
D) region 

2) The biggest problem faced by less developed countries in financing development is 
   A) confrontation with more developed countries. 
   B) inability to repay loans. 
   C) promoting self-sufficiency. 
   D) currency inflation. 
   E) identifying unique economic assets. 

3) The highest level of development within Latin America is found in 
   A) southern South America. 
   B) interior South America. 
   C) Caribbean islands. 
   D) countries on the Caribbean coast of northern South America. 
   E) Central America. 

4) Considering the different economic, social, and demographic indicators of development shows that 
   A) less developed countries are declining on most measures. 
   B) different indicators of development are associated with each other. 
   C) economic, social, and demographic characteristics do not in reality coincide with each other. 
   D) a more developed country is likely to rank among the top ten in all major development indicators. 
   E) a less developed country can see which indicators need improvement. 

5) ________ is an example of a secondary sector activity. 
   A) Manufacturing  
   B) Banking  
   C) Farming  
   D) Secondary education 

6) The North American region is the world’s leading provider of all but which of the following? 
   A) sports 
   B) petroleum 
   C) food 
   D) financial and management services 
   E) entertainment 

7) The biggest problem in promoting development through the international trade alternative is 
   A) increased demand for many goods. 
   B) regional cooperation. 
   C) unequal distribution of resources. 
   D) consumer demand expanding faster than manufacturing can increase. 
   E) increased price of petroleum. 

8) Which of the following is not an indicator of global gender inequality? 
   A) Female life expectancy is less than males in every country of the world. 
   B) Women on average have two-thirds of the income of men in MDCs.
C) Female literacy is much lower than males in Sub-Saharan Africa and Southwest Asia & North Africa.
D) Women have much lower incomes than men in LDCs.
E) Women hold less than one-fourth of managerial jobs in LDCs where data are available.

9) The large percentage of population involved in agriculture in China indicates that
   A) the country imports most of its food.
   B) most people must produce food for their own survival.
   C) most people consume an inadequate amount of calories.
   D) few people are unemployed.
   E) factory production cannot expand.

10) In contrast to the international trade approach, the self-sufficiency approach to development
   A) begins when an elite group initiates innovative activities.
   B) identifies appropriate developmental stages.
   C) spreads investment through all sectors of the economy.
   D) results in uneven resource development.
   E) suffers from market stagnation.

11) Comparing the proportion of private spending on health care in the United States to that spent
    in LDCs reveals
    A) individuals in the United States pay a higher percentage.
    B) health care is free in LDCs so no comparison is possible.
    C) they are about the same.
    D) individuals in the United States pay a lower percentage.

12) Compared to less developed countries, more developed countries have higher rates of all but
    which of these educational characteristics?
    A) number of teachers per pupil
    B) percentage of GDP spent on education
    C) literacy rate
    D) spending per student
    E) number of years attending school

13) The principal benefit of the self-sufficiency approach is to promote
    A) balanced growth of all economic sectors.
    B) more efficient industries.
    C) unequal distribution of resources.
    D) global competitiveness for local industries.
    E) the maintenance of a large bureaucracy.

14) The value of a product minus the costs of raw materials and energy is
    A) value added.
    B) productivity.
    C) tertiary sector analysis.
    D) market value.
    E) gross domestic product.

15) According to the international trade approach to development, a country should identify all but
    which of its following assets?
    A) abundant agricultural products
    B) abundant mineral resources
C) imports to be limited
D) international consumer preferences
E) high quality manufactured goods

16) Japan's principal asset for promoting development was
   A) a favorable ratio of population to resources.
   B) extensive supplies of critical raw materials.
   C) an abundant supply of labor.
   D) high physiological density.
   E) easy access to established Asian markets.

17) People are more productive in more developed countries because they
   A) have access to more technology.
   B) are better educated.
   C) have a higher value added per person.
   D) understand their jobs better than workers in less developed countries.
   E) work harder.

18) All of the following are considered more developed regions except
   A) Oceania  B) Europe
   C) North America  D) Southwest Asia & North Africa.

19) Which of the following is not a reason that gender inequality is a challenge to development?
   A) it leads to smaller family sizes
   B) it excludes women from the formal economy, wasting a major economic asset.
   C) it severely limits the economic and social mobility of women.
   D) it is associated with lower literacy rates and higher infant mortality rates.

20) All but which of the following statements are correct?
   A) The higher the GDP of a country, the more equal its income distribution.
   B) Workers in MDCs are more productive than those in LDCs.
   C) The primary sector accounts for a larger share of GDP for LDCs than MDCs.
   D) The HDI is a function of economics, social, and demographic indicators.

21) According to Rostow's development model, the process of development begins when
   A) an elite group initiates innovative activities.
   B) take-off industries achieve technical advances.
   C) banking institutions are sufficiently mature.
   D) workers become more skilled and specialized.
   E) a high percentage of national wealth is allocated to nonproductive activities.

22) The value of total output of goods and services in a year in a country is its
   A) gross domestic product.
   B) value added.
   C) level of development.
   D) productivity index.
   E) primary economic sector.

23) On a north polar projection, less developed countries appear to be located
   A) clustered in an inner ring.
   B) in peripheral locations.
   C) spread evenly across the land masses.
D) in a core region.
E) in the southern hemisphere.

24) Even though a higher percentage of GDP is spent on education in less developed countries, 24) _____
A) LDCs spend less per pupil than MDCs.
B) LDCs have smaller average class sizes than MDCs.
C) literacy rates are higher in urban areas of LDCs than many MDCs.
D) more women than men have access to education in LDCs.

25) Development refers to 25) _____
A) value of the output of goods and services.
B) improvement in material conditions.
C) value of a product compared to the needed labor.
D) division of jobs into different sectors.
E) changes in political institutions.

26) Agricultural output in South Asia each year depends primarily on the 26) _____
A) ratio between population and resources.
B) price of jute.
C) price of coconut oil.
D) arrival of the monsoon.
E) diffusion of miracle seeds.

27) The GEM 27) _____
A) is composed of the same measures as the HDI but is applied only to women instead of the entire population.
B) combines economic and political indicators of empowerment.
C) compares the levels of indicators for females to those of males within a country.
D) compares the level of development of women in a country to the average development level of women in the world.

28) Gross domestic product (GDP) is the 28) _____
A) total value of human capital development in a country during a year.
B) total value of exports of goods and services produced in a country during a year.
C) total value of outputs of goods and services produced in a country during a year.
D) total value of the outputs minus inputs of goods and services produced in a country during a year.

29) In recent years, countries such as India have 29) _____
A) required licenses for importers.
B) embraced the self-sufficiency approach.
C) raised taxes on imports.
D) returned to traditional agricultural methods.
E) embraced the international trade model.

30) The tertiary sector of the economy includes all but which of the following? 30) _____
A) construction
B) government
C) banking
D) producer services
E) transportation
31) In 2008, the per capita GDP in Sudan was about $1,500; this indicates that it is a
A) less developed country.
B) more developed country.
C) petroleum exporting state.
D) country with a high gross domestic product.
E) has evenly distributed wealth.

32) In less developed countries, consumer goods such as telephones, televisions, and motor vehicles are
A) available for sharing by a large number of people.
B) familiar to many but owned by relatively few.
C) available only through local manufacture.
D) unknown and unfamiliar to most people.
E) essential to rural life.

33) The difference in per capita GDP between the more developed and less developed regions is
A) decreasing.
B) cycling up and down.
C) zero.
D) remaining constant.
E) widening.

34) The major economic asset of the Russian region is
A) agricultural productivity.
B) development of basic industries.
C) diversified industrial manufacturing.
D) oil reserves.
E) production of consumer goods.

35) In more developed countries, employment is increasing in
A) the primary sector.
B) the secondary sector.
C) the tertiary sector.
D) all three sectors.
E) A and B

36) The less developed region with the highest percentage of people living in urban areas is
A) South Asia.
B) Southwest Asia & North Africa.
C) Latin America.
D) East Asia.
E) Southeast Asia.

37) Saudi Arabia has successfully employed the international trade alternative primarily because of
A) petroleum reserves.
B) traditional social customs.
C) regional cooperation.
D) its strategic distribution location.
E) consumer spending.

38) Traditional barriers to international investment have included
A) low taxes on imports.
B) elimination of quotas on imports.
C) requiring licenses for importers.
D) weak domestic demand.
E) making domestic goods more expensive.

39) Petroleum reserves in Southwest Asia & North Africa are
A) clustered in fields along the western shore of the Red Sea.
B) concentrated primarily along the Mediterranean Sea.
C) dispersed throughout the region.
D) clustered primarily in the Persian (Arabian) Gulf states.
E) primarily in Saudi Arabia.

40) The GDI
A) is composed of the same measures as the HDI but is applied only to women instead of the entire population.
B) compares the level of development of women in a country to the average development level of women in the world.
C) combines economic and political indicators of empowerment.
D) compares the levels of indicators for females to those of males within a country.

41) Compared to more developed countries, less developed countries have a higher percentage of workers in which sector of the economy?
A) primary
B) secondary
C) tertiary
D) all three sectors
E) B and C

42) Southwest Asia & North Africa shows promise of becoming more developed primarily because of what characteristic?
A) Islamic religious principles
B) desert climate
C) abundant petroleum reserves
D) democratic reforms
E) all of the above

43) An example of a primary sector activity is
A) education.
B) manufacturing.
C) mining.
D) retailing.
E) banking.

44) Examining the sub-national variation in development for many countries, such as Brazil, China, or Mexico, reveals
A) substantial variations in wealth at the regional scale.
B) wealth is concentrated in the cooler, mountainous regions.
C) cities are relatively underdeveloped compared to the agricultural lands.
D) development can be attributed to outside forces.

45) Which of the following is not an indicator of a country's level of development?
A) crude death rate
B) natural increase rate  
C) infant mortality rate  
D) age structure  
E) literacy rate

46) Development prospects are limited in Sub-Saharan Africa because of all but which of the following?  
A) poor leadership  
B) lack of monsoon rains  
C) overworked agricultural land and declining output  
D) capacity of land to produce food  
E) colonial legacy

47) Population was traditionally low in Southeast Asia because of  
A) its low fertility rates.  
B) its inhospitable environment.  
C) Dutch colonial activity.  
D) its dry climate.  
E) its high arithmetic density.

48) Processing of computer information is an example of which sector of the economy?  
A) primary  
B) secondary  
C) tertiary  
D) none of the above  
E) B and C

49) Per capita GDP is a good indicator of all but which of the following?  
A) the distribution of wealth within a country  
B) the spatial distribution of global wealth  
C) the approximate level of material well being in a country  
D) the number of countries below the poverty level  
E) potential for providing all citizens with a comfortable life

50) The more developed regions include all but which of the following?  
A) North America  
B) Western Europe  
C) Middle East  
D) Eastern Europe  
E) South Pacific