

The Cultural Landscape: An Introduction to Human Geography, 10e (Rubenstein)
Chapter 10 Agriculture

- 1) 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

- 2) The most important distinction for dividing the world into agricultural regions is
 - A) whether the product is consumed on or off the farm.
 - B) whether crops are grown or animals are raised.
 - C) the location of the first agriculture.
 - D) the population density of the crop-producing region.
 - E) B and D

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

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

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

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

7) An important agricultural hearth is

- A) Southeast Asia.
- B) South America.
- C) Ethiopia.
- D) northern China.
- E) all of the above

8) The earliest known domesticated wheat, barley, and rice crops are thought to have originated in Asia

- A) 10,000 years ago.
- B) 100,000 years ago.
- C) 1.1 million years ago.
- D) 1,000 years ago.
- E) 10 million years ago.

9) The cultivation of plants by cutting stems and dividing roots is

- A) sawah.
- B) seed agriculture.
- C) subsistence agriculture.
- D) vegetative planting.
- E) plant hybridization.

10) Vegetative planting probably originated in

- A) Southeast Asia.
- B) Southwest Asia.
- C) Ethiopia.
- D) northern China.
- E) all of the above

11) In the Eastern Hemisphere, seed agriculture probably originated in which of the following?

- A) western India
- B) northern China
- C) Ethiopia
- D) Southwest Asia
- E) A, B, and C

12) The first group to integrate seed agriculture with domestication of herd animals was probably in

- A) western India.
- B) northern China.
- C) Ethiopia.
- D) Southwest Asia.
- E) South America.

13) Seed agriculture probably reached Europe from

- A) western India.
- B) northern China.
- C) Ethiopia.
- D) Southwest Asia.
- E) Southeast Asia.

14) Unique agricultural practices arise in particular regions because of

- A) physical characteristics of the land.
- B) limited knowledge of alternatives.
- C) cultural preferences.
- D) climate.
- E) all of the above

15) 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) 11; 6; 5
- B) 12; 6; 6
- C) 11; 5; 6
- D) 6; 5; 1
- E) none of the above

16) Which of the following has aided 20th century commercial farmers in MDCs?

- A) transportation improvements
- B) scientific advances
- C) electronics
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

17) The decline in the number of farmers can best be described as a consequence of

- A) push/pull economic factors.
- B) urban sprawl.
- C) climate change.
- D) demographic transition.

18) The decline in the amount of farmland can best be described as a consequence of

- A) push/pull economic factors.
- B) urban sprawl.
- C) climate change.
- D) demographic transition.

19) Which is not a form of subsistence agriculture?

- A) Mediterranean
- B) shifting cultivation
- C) pastoral nomadism
- D) intensive
- E) All of the above are forms of subsistence agriculture.

20) Which type of agriculture is found primarily in less developed countries?

- A) Mediterranean
- B) plantation
- C) truck farming
- D) commercial gardening
- E) none of the above, these are all commercial agriculture.

21) Which is not a characteristic of shifting cultivation?

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

22) Shifting cultivation is most commonly found in which climate region?

- A) humid low-latitude
- B) dry
- C) warm mid-latitude
- D) cold mid-latitude
- E) undifferentiated Highlands.

23) Shifting cultivation is primarily practiced in climate region A, which is characterized by

- A) high temperatures and abundant rainfall.
- B) low temperatures and low rainfall.
- C) low temperatures and abundant rainfall.
- D) high temperatures and moderate rainfall.
- E) moderate temperatures and abundant rainfall.

24) Which type of agriculture occupies the largest percentage of the world's land area?

- A) dairying
- B) shifting cultivation
- C) pastoral nomadism
- D) intensive subsistence
- E) livestock ranching

25) Farmland preservationists traditionally define prime farmland based only on

- A) soil quality.
- B) proximity to market.
- C) dry harvest climate.
- D) habitat for endangered species.

26) Which type of agriculture is practiced by the largest percentage of the world's people?

- A) hunting and gathering
- B) shifting cultivation
- C) pastoral nomadism
- D) intensive subsistence
- E) plantation

- 27) Defenders of shifting cultivation say it is the best approach for the tropics because
- A) permanently clearing fields and using fertilizers will destroy tropical soils.
 - B) shifting cultivation destroys less tropical rain forest than permanently clearing the land.
 - C) shifting cultivation is part of the cultural diversity of folk customs in the tropics.
 - D) it requires a lot of land to feed a small number of people.
 - E) A, B, and C
- 28) Only about 15 million people are nomads, but they sparsely occupy
- A) 20 percent of the earth's land area.
 - B) 10 percent of the earth's land area.
 - C) most of the tropical regions of the earth.
 - D) most of the islands of the south Pacific.
 - E) 50 percent of the undifferentiated highlands.
- 29) The largest proportion of farmers in Asia practice
- A) hunting and gathering.
 - B) intensive subsistence.
 - C) pastoral nomadism.
 - D) shifting cultivation.
 - E) plantation agriculture.
- 30) Compared to shifting cultivation, intensive subsistence agriculture is characterized by which of the following?
- A) smaller farms
 - B) higher agricultural density
 - C) greater use of animal power
 - D) more diversified cropping
 - E) all of the above
- 31) Asian agriculture is characterized by shortages of all but which of the following?
- A) equipment
 - B) funds
 - C) labor
 - D) land
 - E) C and D
- 32) Intensive wet rice farming is the dominant type of agriculture in
- A) Southeast China.
 - B) East India.
 - C) most of Southeast Asia.
 - D) A and B
 - E) all of the above.

- 33) Which of the following is a typical practice in growing rice in Asia?
- A) preparing fields with a plow drawn by oxen
 - B) flooding the plowed field with water
 - C) growing seedlings in a nursery
 - D) transplanting seedlings into the flooded field
 - E) all of the above
- 34) The most important reason why most farmers in northeast China grow crops other than wet rice is
- A) cultural preference.
 - B) tradition.
 - C) climate.
 - D) soil.
 - E) harvesting wet rice requires expensive machinery.
- 35) Pastoral nomadism is most commonly found in which climate region?
- A) humid low-latitude
 - B) dry
 - C) warm mid-latitude
 - D) cold mid-latitude
 - E) polar
- 36) Pastoral nomads
- A) are expanding their territory in North Africa and the Middle East.
 - B) occupy only their own territory, moving with the seasons to find forage and water.
 - C) occupy different territory each year to find forage and water.
 - D) consume mostly meat, rather than grain.
 - E) prefer sheep to goats because sheep require less water and will forage on virtually any vegetation.
- 37) The seasonal migration of livestock between mountains and lowland pastures is
- A) pastoral nomadism.
 - B) shifting cultivation.
 - C) transhumance.
 - D) practiced mostly in the tropics.
 - E) livestock ranching.
- 38) To increase crop yields, farmers in South China commonly practice
- A) double cropping.
 - B) transhumance.
 - C) threshing.
 - D) pastoral nomadism.
 - E) shifting cultivation.

39) Commercial agriculture is distinguished from subsistence agriculture by all but which of the following?

- A) low percentage of farmers in the labor force
- B) farm size
- C) heavy use of machinery
- D) output consumed on the farm
- E) surplus production

40) Which of the following is the most common form of commercial agriculture in Europe?

- A) mixed crop and livestock farming
- B) dairy farming
- C) grain farming
- D) livestock ranching
- E) mediterranean agriculture

41) Mixing crops and livestock allows farmers to

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

42) After corn, the most important crop in the U.S. mixed crop and livestock region is

- A) wheat.
- B) soybeans.
- C) barley.
- D) fruits and vegetables.
- E) sugar beets.

43) In the winter wheat area, the crop is planted in

- A) autumn and harvested in summer.
- B) winter and harvested in spring.
- C) winter and harvested in autumn.
- D) spring and harvested in summer.
- E) spring and harvested in autumn.

44) In the United States many farms are integrated into a large food production industry. This is known as

- A) agribusiness.
- B) commercial farming.
- C) food processing.
- D) mechanized farming.
- E) mixed crop and livestock farming.

45) Ranching has declined in the southwestern United States primarily because

- A) crops yield more income per area.
- B) the predominant breed of cattle has changed.
- C) long-distance cattle drives are no longer practical.
- D) the region lacks adequate water supplies.
- E) export tariffs on beef.

46) Ranching is practiced in a climate region most similar to that of which other type of agriculture?

- A) dairying
- B) grain
- C) pastoral nomadism
- D) shifting cultivation
- E) Mediterranean agriculture

47) The different areas of the world where Mediterranean agriculture predominates have similar

- A) climate.
- B) cultural beliefs.
- C) broad expanses of flat land along sea coasts.
- D) social customs.
- E) levels of livestock production with the mixed crop and livestock regions.

48) Which of the following is least likely to be produced in Mediterranean agriculture?

- A) butter
- B) fruits
- C) grapes
- D) olives
- E) cereals

49) The predominant form of agriculture in the U.S. Southeast is

- A) mixed crop and livestock.
- B) dairy farming.
- C) Mediterranean agriculture.
- D) commercial gardening.
- E) plantation farming.

50) Unlike other forms of commercial agriculture, plantations are

- A) part of agribusiness.
- B) owned by people in less developed countries.
- C) found primarily in less developed countries.
- D) situated in densely populated locations.
- E) all of the above

51) What is the purpose of crop rotation?

- A) maintaining fresh products for market
- B) maintaining price supports
- C) maintaining the fertility of fields
- D) responding to shifting consumer preference
- E) reducing transportation costs

52) A principal practice of sustainable agriculture is

- A) sensitive land management.
- B) limited use of chemicals.
- C) better integration of crops and livestock.
- D) use of pesticide resistant seed.
- E) A, B, and C

53) _____ model is used by geographers to explain the importance of proximity to the market in the choice of crops to the commercial farm.

- A) von Thünen's
- B) Whittlesey's
- C) Iqbel's
- D) McKinley's

54) The primary factor in von Thünen's model for choosing commercial farm products is

- A) land price.
- B) market location.
- C) climate.
- D) soil character.
- E) labor cost.

55) 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

56) Von Thünen's model can best be used to explain the location of which of the following types of agriculture?

- A) dairying in the Northeast United States
- B) ranching in the dry lands of North Africa
- C) shifting cultivation in the tropics of South America
- D) intensive subsistence in South China
- E) mediterranean agriculture in central Chile

57) 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) perishability
- C) need for a vast area
- D) product weight
- E) delivery time

58) The farther a dairy farm is from a large urban area the lower the percentage of output devoted to fresh milk. This occurs primarily because

- A) land costs are lower farther from the urban area.
- B) processed milk is less perishable.
- C) transport costs are greater farther from the urban area.
- D) the quality of soil is lower near an urban area.
- E) rural populations drink less milk per capita than urban dwellers.

59) Which of the following is not a strategy for increasing food supply?

- A) expanding arable land area
- B) increasing land productivity
- C) identifying new food sources
- D) increasing tariffs on grain exports
- E) increasing exports of surplus production

60) Farmers in more developed and less developed countries share which of the following problems?

- A) access to fertilizers
- B) inadequate income
- C) lack of equipment
- D) surplus production
- E) declining market demand

61) Less developed countries generate funds to promote development through

- A) bartering with urban residents.
- B) encouraging traditional subsistence agriculture.
- C) feeding the rapidly growing population.
- D) selling export crops.
- E) adopting shifting cultivation.

62) Farmers in LDCs choose to grow drug crops for export

- A) based on their market value in MDCs.
- B) based on their proximity to market.
- C) depending on whether or not they can grow corn.
- D) depending on whether there are any users in their own country.

63) About two-thirds of the people in the world are farmers.

64) Most of the wheat grown in the American grain region is consumed by animals.

65) While 40% of the world's population overall are farmers, only 10% of the United States' population are farmers.

- 66) There is consensus among scientists that hunters/gatherers converted to agriculture because of the domestication of animals roughly 12,000 years ago.
- 67) Railroads and highways have had a positive impact on 20th century farming in MDCs.
- 68) Subsistence agriculture is designed mainly to generate products for sale off the farm.
- 69) Mediterranean farming is so named because it is practiced only on land bordering the Mediterranean Sea.
- 70) Pastoral nomads primarily live in an arid climate region that stretches from Central Asia to North Africa.
- 71) The green revolution has allowed agricultural production to increase at a rate equal to population growth.
- 72) Most people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have become commercial farmers.
- 73) Hunting and gathering is still practiced by isolated groups in Africa, Australia, and South America.
- 74) Shifting cultivation can support large population concentrations in East and South Asia.
- 75) The type of agriculture practiced on a commercial farm depends more on access to markets rather than on the suitability of land for particular crops.
- 76) Developing countries are responsible for a small percentage of the world's milk production.
- 77) Ranching is practiced in the dry lands of both more developed and less developed countries.
- 78) Crops grown in the mixed crop and livestock region are used primarily to feed animals.
- 79) Despite its location far from world markets, New Zealand is a major dairy producer.
- 80) Most commercial farms in the United States are owned by large corporations rather than individual families.
- 81) The one type of commercial agriculture found in developing countries rather than more developed countries is mixed crop and livestock.
- 82) Vegetative planting originated in Southeast Asia.