

genetic codes), and (3) destruction of said food crops because the balance of nature is out of sync, and nature cannot rebound against human manipulations on the genetic level.

(C) The future of biotechnology in relation to food crops is uncertain. While genetic engineering is widely in place already, a backlash has begun to take hold in the consciences of many people. Farmers can benefit from robust crops for a few years, then begin to see production fall off because of ecological changes caused by the manipulations they espoused. Genetically modified plants may be resistant to some blights, only to be struck down by new predators let in by the vacuum created. There is no doubt that humans will continue to manipulate gene coding. However, organic farming is gaining in popularity as a result of increased awareness among consumers of the uncertain effects of genetic modification.

## Chapter 6: Industrialization and Economic Development

349. (E) All of the regions listed except northern Africa were engaged in heavy industry following the Industrial Revolution.

350. (E) Mining is a resource-based economic activity. All of the other answer choices include service-based economic activities.

351. (A) Most, but not all, export-processing zones are located in underdeveloped regions of developing nations. Mexico's system of maquiladoras on the United States-Mexico border is an example of export-processing zones.

352. (B) When companies engaged in heavy industry began to move operations to locations with lower production costs, Great Britain experienced deindustrialization.

353. (A) Rostow's stages of development assume that all countries will eventually pass through each of the five stages of economic development in a linear manner.

354. (C) South Africa is the only country listed that is not included in the periphery.

355. (A) The Rust Belt is an industrial area that runs through the northeastern United States, dipping down into the Mid-Atlantic states and part of the Midwest. Buffalo, Detroit, and Cleveland are located in the Rust Belt.

356. (D) Maquiladoras are towns in Mexico where U.S. companies have factories, taking advantage of lower production costs. These towns are located close to the United States-Mexico border.

357. (A) The demographic transition model represents the transition of a country from high birth and death rates to low birth and death rates as the country moves through stages of economic development. China's one-child policy has greatly slowed the birth rate, so China is far ahead of other newly industrialized countries in terms of demographic transition.

358. (B) Tourism brings cash into a country when individuals from foreign countries come in and spend money on goods and services within the country.

359. (C) Fifth-world countries are characterized by a lack of a formal government. Somalia is an example of a fifth-world country.

360. (A) Offshore financial centers, such as those located in the Bahamas and Switzerland, are designed to promote business interactions and offer lower taxes and tariffs. This is attractive to companies and individuals who deal in large sums of money.

361. (D) Gentrification is the process of wealthy people moving into formerly poor neighborhoods, renovating the areas, and making them more modern.

362. (D) Second-world countries are characterized by a hard-line Communist government. Of the countries listed, Cuba is the only second-world country.

363. (A) In 1997, a banking collapse in South Korea triggered an economic crisis across Asia. This led to deindustrialization in countries like South Korea and Japan.

364. (B) NAFTA stands for North American Free Trade Agreement. This agreement eased restrictions on trade between Canada, the United States, and Mexico.

365. (A) Immanuel Wallerstein theorized that the modern network of countries engaged in trade and competition emerged when European nations began exploring the rest of the world.

366. (C) Goods are classified as durable or nondurable based on the amount of time a product can be used. Durable goods are those that can be used for three years; the use of nondurable goods is limited to under a year.

367. (E) OPEC stands for Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries. It is the only acronym listed that does not signify a trade agreement.

368. (B) Quaternary economic activities are primarily concerned with information sharing and development. Research and development is the only quaternary activity listed.

369. (A) The Human Development Index (HDI) is used by the United Nations to measure human welfare in a country. The HDI is calculated using a formula that takes into account social indicators as well as economic production.

370. (B) Alternative energy sources, such as hydropower and solar energy, are generally more expensive to produce than fossil fuels.

371. (E) Service and high-tech industry jobs do not generally result in a shorter work week. Each of the other benefits listed are enjoyed by many in service and high-tech industries.

372. (C) Deglomeration is the movement of economic activity away from an area of previous concentration. This occurs when the market becomes overloaded with businesses providing the same services or goods.

373. (A) The Gini coefficient is a measure of the inequality of distribution of income or wealth in a country, measuring the gap between the wealthiest and poorest populations.
374. (C) A bulk-reducing industry is one in which the final product has less volume than its inputs. Steel production is the only bulk-reducing industry listed in the answer choices.
375. (A) Italy and Kuwait both have a high GNP and low gender equity. These countries have low gender equity because of social barriers to higher income and wealth for women.
376. (D) China is the only country listed in the answer choices that is not an Old Asian Tiger.
377. (A) Following World War II, the United States and Great Britain invested in the Old Asian Tiger countries, such as Japan and South Korea, to stop the spread of communism in Asia.
378. (B) The Silesia Uplands in Poland are known for the diverse collection of minerals found there.
379. (A) Natural gas is the only nonrenewable energy source listed in the answer choices.
380. (E) Foreign development aid given to developing countries by first-world countries usually comes in the form of cash and is not expected to be paid back by the receiving country.
381. (C) Sierra Leone is a formerly third-world country that has experienced an economic crisis due to civil war and is now classified as a fourth-world country.
382. (D) As industry moves out of first-world countries, industrial countries such as the United States and Great Britain have seen a decline in industry.
383. (D) One of the principles of Fordism was to eliminate the need for skilled labor in manufacturing and increase the unskilled labor force. Ford wanted to pay unskilled laborers higher wages to ensure that they could purchase the automobiles they were producing.
384. (E) Workers cannot be forced to join a union as a condition of employment in a right-to-work state.
385. (B) A cottage industry is one in which the manufacturing of goods takes place in the home.
386. (A) The Mid-Atlantic region of the United States is known as a megalopolis, or a large metropolitan area that extends through a chain of connecting cities.
387. (B) The former Soviet Union lost most of its agricultural activity and coal deposits to Ukraine when the Soviet Union was dissolved.
388. (C) One of the world's largest industrial parks is located in Shanghai, China.
389. (C) In Socialist economies the government controls the prices of basic goods and services, including energy and transportation, to prevent prices from being too high, thereby ensuring that everyone can afford to pay for these essential services.
390. (B) Dependency theory asserts some countries do nothing to address high poverty rates in order to keep an elite ruling class in power, which controls all of the country's economic resources.
391. (A) According to the core-periphery model, areas in a downward transition have high unemployment rates.
392. (B) According to Richard Nolan's stages of growth model, technology begins to spread during the contagion stage.
393. (E) The Sunbelt, located in the U.S. South and parts of the Southwest, is in upward transition according to the core-periphery model.
394. (B) Money left after all necessary bills have been paid is called expendable income.
395. (A) The technology gap refers to the gap in access to and knowledge about technology. Poorer populations have less access to technology, and younger people tend to know more about how to use technology than older people, for example.
396. (C) Under the core-periphery model, the northern part of Alaska that contains crude oil is classified as a resource frontier.
397. (C) Special economic zones (SEZs) offer incentives for foreign businesses. In China, many foreign companies have established headquarters in these SEZs.
398. (A) The idea that an abundance of both fossil fuels and alternative energy is available throughout the world and that these resources can be shared is the fundamental principle of the optimistic viewpoint of economic development.
399. (D) Standard of living is a measure of the wealth and personal enjoyment that a person experiences.
400. (D) In many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, life expectancy reaches only 50 years. This is the lowest of the regions listed.
401. (C) A basic industry is one in which most of the goods or services produced are exported out of the geographical region. Computer equipment manufacturing is the basic industry in the Silicon Valley in California.
402. (E) Boston, located in the Mid-Atlantic region, is the only city listed not found in the Eastern Great Lakes region.

403. (B) The Physical Quality of Life Index is a measurement calculated using literacy rate, life expectancy, and infant mortality.
404. (C) The gross domestic product is a measure of the total goods and services produced by a country. The gross domestic product per capita is this measurement divided by the country's total population.
405. (C) Of the modes of transportation listed, ships are the most energy efficient.
406. (C) Shopping malls are an example of agglomeration, the concentration of firms offering similar goods and services.
407. (A) Brain drain occurs when young people leave their home country to obtain an education superior to the one they could obtain in their home country and do not return.
408. (A) At the end of World War II, Japan signed a treaty stating that it would not build its military. This allowed the Japanese government to invest in industrial development, and Japan soon became a world leader in industry.
409. (D) E-commerce transactions are expected to increase their rapid growth over the next decade as more and more people gain access to high-speed Internet and smartphone technology.
410. (A) A free-trade zone, or export processing zone, is an area where trade laws of a country such as tariffs, bureaucratic requirements, and quotas are eliminated in hopes of stimulating foreign trade and industry.
411. (E) The Industrial Revolution started in Great Britain and spread at varying speeds throughout the rest of the world, mostly in the 19th century.
412. (A) In a bulk-reducing industry, the bulk of the finished product is less than that of the products that went into its manufacture. Gasoline is the only example from this list that fits that description.
413. (C) Of these choices, the only one that speaks to the utility of GDP as a measure of standard of living is its consistency as a worldwide measure of economic activity.
414. (D) One of the most serious criticisms of the HDI is that it does not consider ecological and environmental factors.
415. (E) They are far more likely to live in overcrowded, squalid, and unsanitary conditions. Often the poor in rural areas fare better because there is less overcrowding and competition for resources in rural areas.
416. (A) The countries of Europe used their advantages to dominate the semiperipheral and peripheral countries and lands of the time.

417. (B) Industries with material orientation rely on raw materials for their existence and thus are most advantageously located near those materials. Many of these industries involve the extraction of resources.
418. (E) Least cost theory does not take consumer demand into account.
419. (E) Globalization has affected different countries and areas of the world in different ways and has not spread across the globe at a uniform rate.
420. (D) One of the biggest criticisms of ecotourism is the displacement of indigenous peoples to enhance the ecotourism experience. The Masai in East Africa are a prime example of an indigenous culture displaced for the purposes of ecotourism.
421. (A) The mechanization of agriculture during the Agricultural Revolution helped provide surplus workers for British factories during this period.
422. (B) While all of the other choices are true, not all areas of the globe have equal access to the benefits of technology.
423. (B) Anthropocentrism is the belief that human beings are the most important and dominant presence on Earth.
424. (B) Cottage industries, which were common before the Industrial Revolution, are those in which the home is the center of production.
425. (C) NAFTA does not give maquiladoras tax-exempt status in Mexico.
426. (B) A bulk-gaining industry produces products that are heavier after assembly.
427. (A) Europeans withheld advances in shipping, communications, and technology from nonmember countries so that they could retain domination of those societies.
- (B) Countries like Spain, Greece, and Mexico are experiencing rapid growth in industries that languished before global communication because they can compete globally, not just locally.
- (C) Semiperipheral countries got to be the aggressors and pass on the exploitation practiced on them by core countries, withholding from peripherals even their limited access to the core. This perpetuated a system of degradation and exploitation that continues to this day in much of the world.
428. (A) Cottage industries can compete with multinationals by building up a local patronage based on the idea that buying locally produced items will bring back manufacturing to communities devastated by the export of jobs overseas.
- (B) Home-based businesses benefit their communities by taking commuters off the highways, reducing their carbon footprint by producing less waste than large companies, and

creating a reduction in the need for large office spaces in favor of more green zones, like parks and forests.

(C) When a cottage industry outgrows its original parameters, it can be very difficult to employ conservation techniques. Burt's Bees has managed to do so by keeping its original headquarters and basing its expansion in areas that favor green practices. Another example of such companies are specialty beverage companies, like Texas Sweet Teas, which find that being green and growing their companies are a matter of making careful choices about manufacturing principles, local ingredients, clean factories, water reclamation, low carbon footprints, and local distribution networks. They can be successful in competitive markets without sacrificing their small-company ideals.

### Chapter 7: Cities and Urban Land Use

429. (B) For many decades, and today in certain areas, urban areas excluded women because they provided women with fewer opportunities to work and take control of property.

430. (B) City planners are working to make cities healthier by designing neighborhoods and streets that allow urban residents to get exercise on a regular basis.

431. (D) Cities are often divided into distinct political districts by understanding the city's natural physical boundaries, such as rivers, as borders.

432. (B) Hoyt's sector model theorized that low-income populations are most likely to live next to transportation corridors, such as rail lines. In a futuristic version of his model, low-income populations would be most likely to live next to high-speed rail lines.

433. (A) The gravity model assumes that cities have a greater power to attract people when they are located close to one another.

434. (C) Residents of edge cities and suburban areas have long relied on automobiles and public transportation to get to jobs in large cities.

435. (E) A greenbelt policy is meant to encourage a city to remake its core into a livable space.

436. (E) The political powers of a city council are most often found in the constitution of the state in which the city is located.

437. (D) In the United States, an increase in the amount of money in an urban ghetto typically results in the ghetto becoming more ethnically diverse, less segregated, and less cohesive.

438. (A) The number of senior citizens in cities, most belonging to the baby boom generation, is expected to more than double in the next quarter century.

439. (B) Landless residents usually work to improve their situations by meeting in political demonstrations and later forming grassroots organizations.

440. (D) An urban heat island is a city that is hotter than surrounding suburban or rural areas. In urban heat islands, air quality is comparatively lower and there are greater health risks due to heat waves.

441. (E) The exodus of middle- and high-income residents from urban areas to the suburbs during the 1970s and 1980s was characterized as a racial movement: "white flight."

442. (C) Housing cooperatives offer property for rent or ownership that is often owned by the cooperative and controlled equally by all residents.

443. (A) Opponents of *automobile dependency* believe that drivers of automobiles are always going to demand bigger, more streamlined roads. This reduces a city's ability to plan other types of transportation effectively.

444. (C) Cities must ensure that they contain affordable places to live and work to promote the spread of the arts and creative jobs.

445. (B) Residents of gated communities are understood to have high incomes and privileged lifestyles.

446. (A) The separation of housing and commercial zones created dead spaces in many American cities.

447. (E) The central business district, at the center of the city, was seen as the most undesirable neighborhood for urban residents.

448. (D) A city fit the multiple-nuclei model if it had no central business district and contained a variety of different industries in different areas.

449. (C) Many European nations built public housing in efficient, yet unattractive modern apartment blocks to house returning refugees and those who had lost their homes to bombing and looting.

450. (D) In the past, many cities failed to create easy ways for people to walk and bike throughout the cities.

451. (A) Urban residents cannot be denied any of the opportunities in the answer choices except the opportunity to enter into financial agreements to solidify home ownership.

452. (E) A rise in the number of high-wage jobs in the suburbs often corresponds with a rise in the number of low-wage jobs in the central city.