



1. The application of population ecology principles to the study of statistical change in human populations is the focus of \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) cartography
  - b) genealogy
  - c) biology
  - d) demography
  - e) statistics
2. Total Fertility Rates drops have been most noticeable in countries where women have gained access to \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) contraceptives
  - b) education
  - c) power
  - d) family planning
  - e) all of the above
3. The term *exponential growth* refers to population growth that can also be called *geometric*. True or False?
4. Family planning is common and even coercive in China. But the blend of modern technology and cultural norms has changed gender ratios so that these are \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a) evenly distributed between males and females
  - b) skewed toward more males
  - c) skewed toward more females
  - d) skewed toward the upper class
  - e) not determined due to political control over the population
5. Future scenarios for human population growth included a growth scenario out of control. The latter can be avoided if India reaches a TFR of:
  - a) 1.5
  - b) 2.0
  - c) 2.5
  - d) 3.0
  - e) 4.0
6. “Cultural lag” refers to traditions and norms that can contribute to the growth of a population despite changing economic conditions favoring smaller families when ... (which one best?)
  - a. cultural norms are pro-natal.
  - b. religious institutions effectively influence natalism.
  - c. primogeniture is still practiced in agricultural land inheritance.
  - d. female offspring are considered less advantageous.
  - e. (any of the above influence fertility decision making.)
7. A “demographic lag” can allow a human population to double within 40 years even when fertility rates have reached “replacement”. Which of the following conditions must be in place for this to happen?
  - a) Availability of contraceptives
  - b) Desire of young people to have two children
  - c) Successful family planning
  - d) A “bottom heavy” age pyramid where >50% of the population is under the age of 15.
  - e) All of the above
8. The goal of population growth control policy is to advance the consequential decline in birth rates that follows the decline in death rates in the industrialization period of economic development.  
**True or False?**
9. What is a demographic transition?
  - a) a theoretical model of cultural and religious change to explain the declining death rates and birth rates that occurred in Western nations as those nations experienced industrialization
  - b) a theoretical model of economic and cultural change to explain the declining death rates and birth rates that occurred in developing nations as those nations experienced poverty
  - c) a theoretical model of economic and cultural change to explain the declining death rates and birth rates that occurred in Western nations as those nations experienced industrialization.
  - d) a theoretical model of economic and cultural change to explain the declining death rates and birth rates that occurred in nations as those nations approached their carrying capacity
  - e) none of the above



- 10 What are the four stages of the demographic transition?  
a) stable preindustrial stage, industrial stage, transitional stage, stable postindustrial stage  
b) stable preindustrial stage, transitional stage, industrial stage, stable postindustrial  
c) transitional stage, industrial stage, postmodernization  
d) unstable preindustrial stage, transitional stage, industrial stage, stable postindustrial stage  
e) Stages cannot be identified because it is an idealistic model.
- 11 Average family size in the world is declining so fast that it represents a problem for some countries with aging populations like Japan. The United States “solves” this problem with a relatively liberal policy regarding immigration. **True or False?**
- 12 Why have neo-Malthusian followers not yet seen their direst predictions come true? Because...  
a) carrying capacity does not exist for human populations  
b) humans will always develop technology to relieve strain on resources  
c) Malthus was incorrect in assuming exponential growth of human populations  
d) their predictions were based on calculations that included large numbers of animal populations that humans have reduced in natural ecosystems  
e) with notable exceptions, fertility rates are falling all over the world.
- 13 The population of the greater Los Angeles area “conurbation” (includes contiguous urbanized parts of Orange, Ventura, Riverside and San Bernardino counties) is  
a 3 million  
b 6 million  
c 9 million  
d >13 million  
e >36 million
- 14 In Japan, it is not unusual to see younger women delay marriage and motherhood because in Japan...  
a) marriages have a very high divorce rate  
b) young people must take care of their parents  
c) women are seeking alternatives to expected roles  
d) young women are parasitical and selfish  
e) women do not want to be “Christmas cakes” at 25.
- 15 The “average” family in the United States produces ten times more CO<sub>2</sub> into the atmosphere than an average family in India. **True or False?**
- 16 The highest human fertility rates in the world are found in  
a) Europe and the advanced industrial countries.  
b) Africa south of the Sahara  
c) Oceania and Pacific Islands  
d) East Asia  
e) the Americas
- 17 By 2050, 9 billion out of 10 billion people on earth will be residents of developing countries. **True or False?**
- 18 In 2010 a historic shift happened. For the first time in the history of the species, most human beings lived in cities. **True or False?**
- 19 Despite the attraction of cities, rural areas are better places to live by most social indicators. **True or False?**
- 20 All but one of the following are examples of how urbanization requires the development of technological infrastructure (second nature) to replace natural ecosystem services (first nature). Which one is not a problem that appears in the second nature?  
a) wastewater (sewage)  
b) unclean food  
c) bad telecommunications  
d) dirty air  
e) solid and hazardous waste.