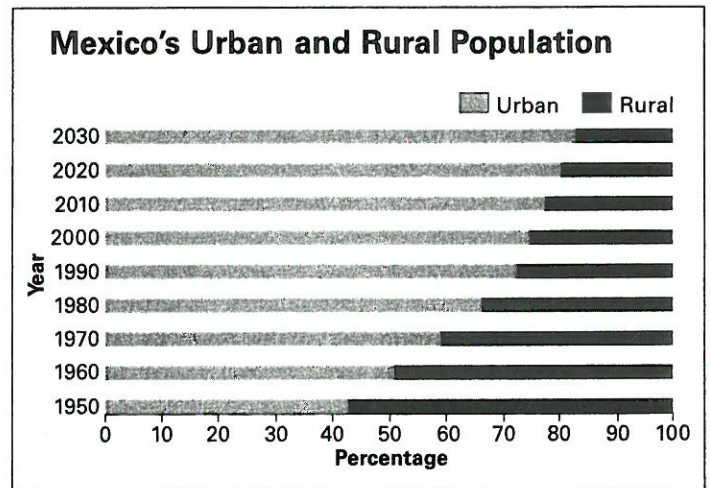## Mastering the Content

Key

Shade in the oval by the letter of the best answer for each question.

1. The movement of large numbers of people to cities is known as
   ○ A. emission.
   ○ B. distortion.
   ○ C. immigration.
   ◉ D. urbanization.

2. What do geographers call the unequal distribution of wealth and resources in a specific geographic area?
   ○ A. economic activity
   ○ B. population density
   ○ C. relative location
   ◉ D. spatial inequality

3. Which of these is a **major** cause of rural decline in Mexico?
   ○ A. crowding and pollution
   ○ B. loss of communal lands
   ○ C. rising standards of living
   ◉ D. poverty and unemployment

4. Which of these is a **major** effect of rural decline in Mexico?
   ○ A. falling crime rates
   ○ B. rising living standards
   ◉ C. increased urbanization
   ○ D. decreased spatial inequality

5. Which of these is the **most** important "pull factor" that draws farm families to Mexico City?
   ○ A. apartment living
   ○ B. communal land
   ◉ C. economic opportunity
   ○ D. spatial inequality

6. Which group in Mexico City enjoys the **highest** standard of living?
   ◉ A. the "haves"
   ○ B. the "have nots"
   ○ C. the middle class
   ○ D. the working poor

7. As Mexico City has grown, it has seen increases in all of the following **except**
   ○ A. crime rates.
   ○ B. air pollution.
   ◉ C. average family size.
   ○ D. poor slum neighborhoods.

8. Which of these conclusions is **best** supported by the information on the graph below?

Mexico's Urban and Rural Population

◉ A. Mexico was more rural than urban until the 1960s.
○ B. Since 1950, Mexico has become more rural than urban.
○ C. Mexico will not become an urban country until the 2020s.
○ D. In 2000, about half of all Mexicans lived in rural areas.

Mastering the Content   *Key*

Fill in the circle by the best answer to each question.

1. Hurricanes, tornadoes, and blizzards are all examples of
   - ○ A. heat transfer.
   - ○ B. climate zones.
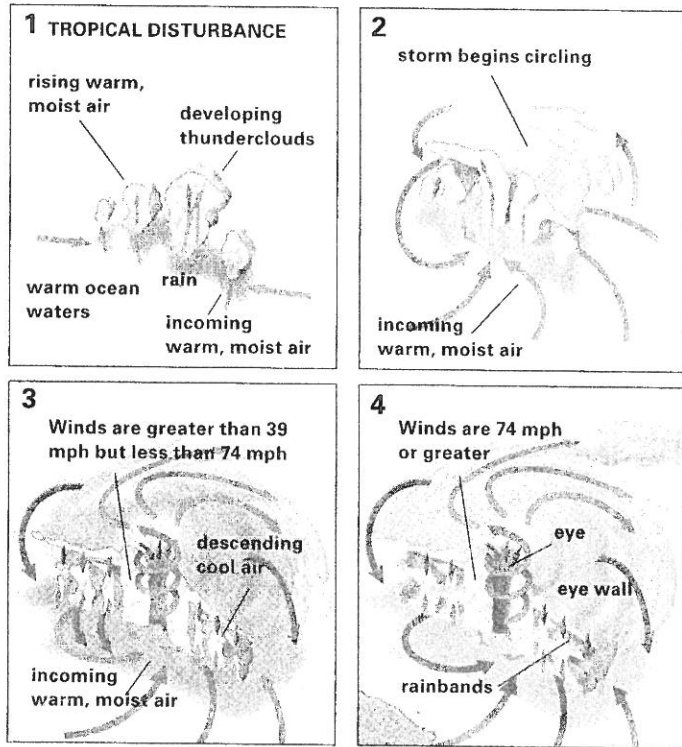   - ○ C. tropical storms.
   - ● D. extreme weather.

2. What is the scientific study of climate and weather called?
   - ○ A. geology
   - ● B. meteorology
   - ○ C. human geography
   - ○ D. physical geography

3. Which of these is **most likely** to cause a natural disaster?
   - ● A. a tropical cyclone
   - ○ B. an El Niño event
   - ○ C. a prevailing wind
   - ○ D. the Coriolis effect

4. Which of these is the **best** definition of an El Niño?
   - ○ A. a natural disaster
   - ○ B. a tropical cyclone
   - ● C. a warm ocean current
   - ○ D. a strong prevailing wind

5. What causes the Coriolis effect?
   - ● A. the rotation of Earth
   - ○ B. warm ocean temperatures
   - ○ C. the tilt of Earth on its axis
   - ○ D. extreme weather conditions

6. What is the **best** title for Part 4 of this diagram?
   - ● A. Tropical Cyclone
   - ○ B. Tropical Downpour
   - ○ C. Tropical Depression
   - ○ D. Tropical Thunderstorm

1 TROPICAL DISTURBANCE
rising warm, moist air
developing thunderclouds
warm ocean waters
rain
incoming warm, moist air

2
storm begins circling
incoming warm, moist air

3
Winds are greater than 39 mph but less than 74 mph
descending cool air
incoming warm, moist air

4
Winds are 74 mph or greater
eye
eye wall
rainbands

7. Which aspect of a hurricane creates the **most** damage once the storm reaches land?
   - ○ A. high winds
   - ● B. storm surge
   - ○ C. heavy rainfall
   - ○ D. lightning strikes

8. What happens when a hurricane moves over a large landmass?
   - ○ A. It stops raining.
   - ○ B. It grows in size.
   - ● C. It loses strength.
   - ○ D. It picks up speed.

Mastering the Content *Key*

Fill in the circle by the best answer to each question.

1. In which region of South America is the Amazon rainforest located?

   South America

   ● A
   ○ B
   ○ C
   ○ D

2. Rainforests are called the "lungs of the Earth" because of their role in
   ○ A. the food web.
   ○ B. the Coriolis effect.
   ○ C. the El Niño current.
   ● D. the carbon-oxygen cycle.

3. What is the **main** cause of land use conflict in the Amazon rainforest?
   ○ A. opposition by the government to the movement of farmers to the rainforest
   ● B. differences among many different groups over how best to use the rainforest
   ○ C. conflicts between ranchers and farmers over how much land to clear in the rainforest
   ○ D. arguments among environmental groups over how to preserve biodiversity in the rainforest

4. Which of the following would groups who want sustainable development in the Amazon rainforest **most likely** support?
   ○ A. the building of more roads into the rainforest
   ○ B. the harvesting of rainforest trees to create more jobs
   ○ C. the clearing of rainforest to create farms and ranches
   ● D. the use of rainforest resources without destroying them

5. Which of these groups is **most responsible** for deforestation of the rainforest?
   ○ A. rubber tappers
   ○ B. native peoples
   ● C. logging companies
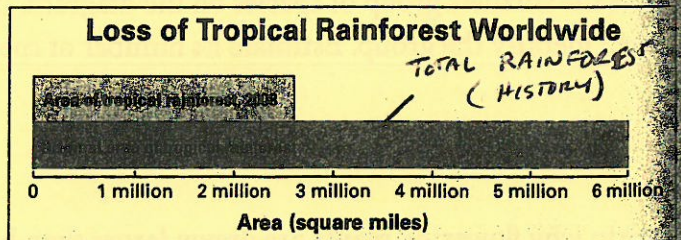   ○ D. environmental groups

6. Which of these do environmental groups in the Amazon rainforest **most** want to protect?
   ● A. biodiversity   ○ B. ecotourism
   ○ C. deforestation   ○ D. wetlands

7. What can settlers in the Amazon basin do to promote sustainable development of the rainforest?
   ○ A. clear more land to make larger farms
   ○ B. use cleared land to raise cattle instead of crops
   ● C. plant crops that grow under the rainforest canopy
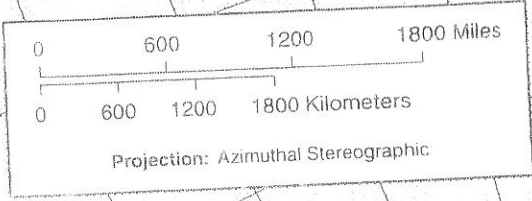   ○ D. encourage more poor farmers to migrate to the rainforest

8. Which statement is **best** supported by the graph?

   Loss of Tropical Rainforest Worldwide

   TOTAL RAINFOREST (HISTORY)

   Area of tropical rainforest 2008

   | 0 | 1 million | 2 million | 3 million | 4 million | 5 million | 6 million |

   Area (square miles)

   ○ A. Rainforest loss has increased in the past 10 years.
   ● B. More than half of the world's rainforests have been lost.
   ○ C. Rainforest once covered about 3 million square miles.
   ○ D. Two thirds of the world's rainforests have disappeared.

Latin America

△ = MOUNTAINS OR HIGHLANDS

▢ = BODIES OF WATER

⋮ = PLAINS

Equator

| 0 | 600 | 1200 | 1800 Miles |

| 0 | 600 | 1200 | 1800 Kilometers |

Projection: Azimuthal Stereographic

130°W 120°W 110°W 100°W 90°W 80°W 70°W 60°W 50°W 40°W 30°W 20°W

°N

°S
0°S
30°S
40°S

ARIZONA
GEOGRAPHIC ALLIANCE

1. West Indies
2. Hispanola
3. Sierra Madre Mts.
4. Yucatan Peninsula
5. Carribean Sea
6. Gulf of Mexico
7. Andes Mountains
8. Guinia Highlands
9. Brazilian Highlands
10. Pacific Ocean
11. Atlantic Ocean
12. Pampas
13. Llanos
14. Amazon River
15. Patagonia
16. Lake Nicarauga
17. Lake Titicaca
18. Free point!
19. Rio Grande
20. Atacama Desert

$$\frac{20}{20}$$