

The World Economy: Geography, Business, Development, 6e (Stutz/Warf)

Chapter 1 Economic Geography: An Introduction

1.1 Multiple Choice

1) Which of the following is the least important to geographers and geographical study?

- A) the inner city
- B) the core of the earth
- C) the human body
- D) locations on the surface of the earth
- E) rapidly changing industrializing countries

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Geographic Perspectives

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

2) All of the following are examples of globalization of consumption, EXCEPT

- A) playing U.S.-style football.
- B) wearing blue jeans.
- C) eating McDonald's hamburgers.
- D) watching anime from Japan.
- E) driving a Volkswagen.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Synthesis

3) According to the authors of your textbook, what has become LESS important because of globalization?

- A) international finance
- B) national and state borders
- C) transnational corporations
- D) foreign direct investment
- E) international tourism

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Knowledge

4) In which of the following cities would a transnational corporation be LEAST likely to have its headquarters?

- A) Toronto, Canada
- B) Berlin, Germany
- C) Beijing, China
- D) Tokyo, Japan
- E) London, England

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Synthesis

5) Economic geography is concerned with

- A) production.
- B) transportation.
- C) communication.
- D) consumption.
- E) All of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Economic Geography

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

6) In what places is the highest rate of growth in tourism expected?

- A) tropical regions
- B) mid-latitude areas
- C) mountains, especially those that feature extreme mountain-climbing experience
- D) major world cities
- E) China and India

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 4: The physical and human characteristics of places.

Bloom's: Knowledge

7) Which of the following is NOT a critique of logical positivism (spatial analysis)?

- A) It ignores historical context.
- B) It tends to ignore the motives of individuals.
- C) It pays too little attention to statistical analysis.
- D) It portrays geographies as unchanging.
- E) It tends to represent people as points on a map.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Modes of Theorizing in Economic Geography

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

8) The discipline of Geography primarily examines

- A) place names and capitals.
- B) political institutions.
- C) population.
- D) environmental issues.
- E) why things are located where they are.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

9) Geography is best described as a discipline

- A) concerned with memorizing the locations of places, especially the largest/longest phenomena.
- B) in which space, how the earth's surface is used, and how human activities differ from place to place is studied.
- C) that uses maps, performs cartographic analysis, and publishes atlases.
- D) that is a branch of Geology.
- E) that incorporates the latest technologies available.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Geographic Perspectives

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Comprehension

10) To view the world geographically is to see space as

- A) a monetary value.
- B) a challenge.
- C) unchangeable.
- D) socially produced.
- E) a product of government decisions.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Geographic Perspectives

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Comprehension

11) What is a main focus of poststructuralists in geography?

- A) the nature of capitalism
- B) pollution
- C) human agencies causing change
- D) the influence of historical forces on present day phenomena
- E) urban design

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Geographic Perspectives

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Comprehension

12) What is a core belief of poststructuralists in geography?

- A) Countries must develop by passing through stages.
- B) Technological progress is inevitable.
- C) Poverty can be ended with governmental action.
- D) There is no single objective view of the world.
- E) Decision makers are always rational in their behavior.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Geographic Perspectives

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Comprehension

- 13) Where and when did capitalism originate?
- A) Indian Subcontinent (South Asia) in the late nineteenth century
 - B) Middle East in the eighth and ninth centuries
 - C) North Africa in the early seventeenth century
 - D) North America and South America in the thirteenth century
 - E) Western Europe in the late fifteen and sixteenth centuries

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Capitalism

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

- 14) The guiding imperative in capitalist economies is

- A) the means of production.
- B) means of transportation.
- C) profit.
- D) resource allocation.
- E) service efficiency.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Comprehension

- 15) Gross national product is a measure of

- A) economic development.
- B) educational achievement.
- C) overall health.
- D) environmental damage.
- E) democratization.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

16) The U.S. has the largest economy in the world, and Japan has the third largest. Which country has the second-largest economy in the world?

- A) Great Britain
- B) Brazil
- C) China
- D) Russia
- E) India

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Capitalism

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Synthesis

17) What system involves free markets with minimal government intervention?

- A) bordeaux
- B) coup d'etat
- C) laissez faire
- D) placido
- E) torreon

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

18) What percentage of the world's population is in the United States, and what is its share of world economic output?

- A) 3% of population; 12% of output
- B) 5% of population; 25% of output
- C) 9% of population; 20% of output
- D) 15% of population; 40% of output
- E) 20% of population; 50% of output

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

19) What are the principal instruments of globalization in the last 30 years?

- A) GDPs
- B) GNPs
- C) NGOs
- D) TNCs
- E) UGRs

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

20) What was the Second World?

- A) countries dependent on exports of raw materials
- B) information-based sectors of the world economy
- C) rapidly developing countries
- D) the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe
- E) the lesser-developed areas of wealthy countries

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

21) What is the Fourth World?

- A) countries that are often targeted for investment from the First World
- B) economically vital countries that have only one major export
- C) small countries, such as those in the Pacific Ocean
- D) the poorest countries of the Third World
- E) women and children

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

22) When did the United States displace Britain as the world's leading superpower?

- A) 1780s; immediately after the American Revolution
- B) 1830s; during an economic recession in Europe
- C) 1870s; with industrial growth following the Civil War
- D) 1940s; after World War II
- E) 1970s; after the global oil shocks

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

23) What is a hegemonic power?

- A) the most powerful country in the world
- B) a country that controls key energy resources
- C) any country with a strong military
- D) a collection of allies that pursue common interests
- E) a continent that has internal unity

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

24) When did the relative power of the United States begin to decline with intense competition from Japan and Germany?

- A) 1820s
- B) 1850s
- C) 1870s
- D) 1950s
- E) 1970s

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

25) In what decade did the Soviet bloc collapse and disappear?

- A) 1950s
- B) 1960s
- C) 1970s
- D) 1990s
- E) 2000s

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Knowledge

26) Globalization

- A) is inherently negative.
- B) is mostly negative.
- C) is a mixture of both negative and beneficial effects.
- D) is mostly beneficial.
- E) is always beneficial.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 6: How Culture and Experience Influence People's Perceptions of Places and Regions.

Bloom's: Evaluation

27) Which of the following is NOT TRUE regarding globalization and telecommunications?

- A) Virtually all of the people on Earth have access to the Internet.
- B) Uneven distribution of wealth means some people lack access to telecommunications.
- C) The global digital communications network greatly enhances the globalization of culture.
- D) Some people resent globalization as they see it as American cultural imperialism.
- E) Some societies have enthusiastically adopted Western culture.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

28) What are TNCs? (These are sometimes referred to as MNEs.)

- A) fiber-optic cable networks that link developed countries
- B) transfers of payments from developed countries to lesser developed countries
- C) stock markets around the world, especially in the wealthier countries
- D) multi-national companies, they are often headquartered in the developed world
- E) media networks that spread cultural ideals from one place to another

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

29) Which is NOT TRUE regarding TNCs?

- A) Most maintain their headquarters in North America, Western Europe, and Japan.
- B) Their total number has decreased since 1970 with mergers and consolidations.
- C) TNCs have the advantages of economies of scale.
- D) TNCs are the primary agents of international trade.
- E) They account for a large portion of the goods produced in the world.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

30) What is FDI?

- A) the work force of a TNC in the developing world
- B) shipments of goods between countries at reduced costs
- C) investment by foreigners in factories that are operated by the foreign owners of a TNC
- D) balance of trade deficits that often result in profits being leaked back to the developed world
- E) investments in technology that speed up communications in the world economy, like satellites and fiber optics

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

31) What is one aspect of "neoliberalism"?

- A) countries modifying their laws and regulations to encourage transnational operations
- B) using government resources to increase social benefits, like welfare and workers compensation
- C) encouraging the export of finished products instead of raw materials
- D) investing in education in order to build a high-quality work force
- E) encouraging migration

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Analysis

32) Which is TRUE?

- A) FDI causes poverty in the developed and developing world.
- B) Western Europe is no longer in the core of the world economy.
- C) Import substitution leads to faster economic growth than an export-led approach.
- D) The proportion of FDI that core countries are allocating to periphery countries is declining.
- E) TNCs are often headquartered in the developing world.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Globalization/Globalization of Investment

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

33) What were the original factors of production in global development?

- A) water and ports
- B) government and economy
- C) banks and services
- D) housing and welfare
- E) population and resources

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Globalization/Locational Specialization

Standard: 17: How to apply geography to interpret the past.

Bloom's: Comprehension

34) What generates one-third of the foreign revenues (earnings) of the United States?

- A) agricultural exports
- B) auto exports
- C) heavy equipment
- D) services
- E) tourism

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Globalization/Globalization of Services

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

35) What is a "real-time information system"?

- A) one that is cost effective
- B) one that makes information available as it happens
- C) a system linked to major world cities
- D) a system that divides the world into haves and have-nots
- E) a system that is rapidly outdated

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Globalization/Information Technology and Globalization

Standard: 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Bloom's: Knowledge

36) Which is NOT TRUE regarding globalization?

- A) It completely destroys unique local diversity.
- B) Rapid communication fosters this phenomena.
- C) Some people are unable to fully participate in globalization.
- D) Much of the world has not benefitted from globalization.
- E) The growth of tourism worldwide is a part of it.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Globalization vs. Local Diversity

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

37) What is an obstacle that threatens the possibility of future economic growth in the world?

- A) diminishing energy supplies
- B) resource limitations
- C) environmental degradation
- D) all of the above are obstacles
- E) none of the above are obstacles

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Problems in World Development/Environmental Constraints

Standard: 18: How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future.

Bloom's: Analysis

38) What was the purpose of IMF conditionality, which was often imposed in the developing world since 1980?

- A) create aid packages for impoverished countries, particularly former colonies
- B) eliminate regional variations of standards of living in the developing world
- C) restore growth, reduce central government involvement in the economy, and expand exports
- D) reduce the disparity of wealth between the developed and developing world
- E) reduce starvation in the developing world through agricultural technology

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Problems in World Development/Environmental Constraints

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

39) Which approach to the study of economic geography identifies the complex ways that people acquire and interpret spatial information?

- A) Logical Positivism
- B) Structural
- C) Poststructural
- D) Behavioral
- E) Neo-conservative

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Modes of Theorizing in Economic Geography

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

40) Which approach to the study of economic geography focuses on how human socialization and social reproduction influence how people create geographic space?

- A) Humanistic
- B) Structural
- C) Poststructural
- D) Logical Positivism
- E) Neo-conservative

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Modes of Theorizing in Economic Geography

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

41) Which approach to economic geography suggests that economic landscapes are produced by social relationships of power and wealth that organize space in historical distinctive forms?

- A) Behavioral
- B) Structural
- C) Logical Positivism
- D) Humanistic
- E) Neo-conservative

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Modes of Theorizing in Economic Geography

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

42) What important modern development in economic geography is fostered by cultural, technological, political, and cultural change?

- A) Communism
- B) Globalization
- C) Capitalism
- D) the Demographic Transition
- E) Socialism

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 12: The processes, patterns, and functions of human settlement.

Bloom's: Knowledge

43) What is the basic premise of the Core-Periphery relationship?

- A) As the world economy expanded, it developed a core of less developed countries and a periphery of dominant, more developed countries.
- B) As the world economy expanded, a cycle developed wherein countries (such as Great Britain) spent about a century as the dominant power in the world economy, then lost its power and joined the periphery of less dominant economic powers.
- C) As the world economy expanded, a cycle developed wherein countries (such as the United States) spent about a century as a peripheral player in the world economy, then gained power and became a dominant economic power at the core of the world economy.
- D) As the world economy expanded, it developed a core of dominant, developed countries and a periphery of dominated less developed countries.
- E) As the world economy expanded, it developed a core of capitalist countries and a periphery of communist countries.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Comprehension

44) What is the state of Economic Geography with respect to its overall approach?

- A) Economic geography recognizes structural theories as dominant.
- B) Humanistic geography is the pre-eminent theory in economic geography today.
- C) Poststructuralists have become the leaders in economic geography theory.
- D) Logical positivism is the overwhelming approach in economic geography.
- E) Economic geography recognizes several different schools of thought.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Modes of Theorizing in Economic Geography

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Evaluation

45) Which of the following are characteristics of the "world economy"?

- A) It is a multistate economic system.
- B) It was created in the late 15th and early 16th centuries.
- C) It includes a core of dominant countries.
- D) It is based on capitalism.
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

1.2 True-False

1) The original factors of production in global development—population and resources—are declining in importance and being replaced by specialization.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Locational Specialization

Standard: 16: The changes that occur in the meaning, use, distribution, and importance of resources.

Bloom's: Comprehension

2) The United States took over from the German Empire as the world's economic and political superpower.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

3) Nations and states are the primary agents of international trade today

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

4) According to the authors of your textbook, national and state borders have become less important because of globalization.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Comprehension

5) The petroleum crises of 1973 and 1979 played a key role in changing the world order created by the U.S. after World War II.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

6) The major criticism of logical positivism is that it represents people as merely points on a map.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Theory

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

7) Social convention and kinship are key factors in economic production in traditional economies.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: The Rise of the Modern City

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Synthesis

8) Massive over-consumption be most likely to occur in the United States.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Consumption

Standard: 10: The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.

Bloom's: Knowledge

9) Shortage of clean water is one of the most easily fixed problems in LDCs (less developed countries).

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Environment

Standard: 14: How human actions modify the physical environment.

Bloom's: Synthesis

10) No MNCs are larger than some national economies of the countries of the world.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Comprehension

11) The primary flow of goods associated with globalization of consumption is from more developed countries to less developed countries.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization/Globalization of Culture and Consumption

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

12) Some people resent globalization as they see it as American cultural imperialism

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

13) According to the Core-Periphery relationship, as the world economy expanded, it developed a core of dominant, developed countries and a periphery of dominated less developed countries.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

14) According to your text, today's world economy began in the 1900s, along with the rise of the automobile industry.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

15) The total number Of TNCs has increased since 1970 with mergers and consolidations.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Globalization

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

16) Annual world economic growth rates average between 3% and 5% annually.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

17) Japan has the second largest economy in the world.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Capitalism

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

18) Social relations, including an examination of uneven distributions of power are an important starting point for studying economic geography.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Five Analytical Themes

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Analysis

19) Globalization of the economy has necessitated the conceptualization of the world as a system rather than simply a set of regions.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Topic/Section: Five Analytical Themes

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

20) A fundamental element of economic geography is culture.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Topic/Section: Five Analytical Themes

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Comprehension

1.3 Short Answer

1) _____ is focused on the interactions between political agents; their institutional frameworks; the structure of class, power, and inequality; and social and economic constraints to individual behavior.

Answer: Political economy

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Modes of Theorizing in Economic Geography

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

2) _____ attempts to explain and predict geographic decisions that result from aggregates of individual decisions, such as those that underlie the locations of companies and households.

Answer: Location theory

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Modes of Theorizing in Economic Geography

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Analysis

3) The study of space is inseparable from the study of _____.

Answer: time

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Five Analytical Themes

Standard: 3: How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

4) The Third World, because of the geographical location of most of its countries, is also known as the _____.

Answer: global South

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Synthesis

5) _____ is the difference between revenues a firm receives and its production costs.

Answer: Profit

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Capitalism

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

6) The networks, processes, and institutions that shape the planetary system of resource distribution, create wealth and poverty in different parts of the globe is the _____.

Answer: world economy

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 11: The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge

7) The international economic system is synonymous with the _____.

Answer: world economy

Diff: 2

Topic/Section: Economic Geography of the World Economy

Standard: 13: How the forces of cooperation and conflict among people influence the division and control of Earth's surface.

Bloom's: Knowledge