

1. Mendota, a town in California's Central Valley, is known for which of the following industries?
 - A) mining
 - B) technology
 - C) agriculture
 - D) service

2. Drug abuse, family violence, and malnutrition are often the result of:
 - A) migration.
 - B) education.
 - C) an uptick in the stock market.
 - D) unemployment.

3. All of the following are root causes of high unemployment in California's Central Valley EXCEPT for:
 - A) anti-immigrant legislation.
 - B) a long drought.
 - C) the "eat local" movement.
 - D) a naturally arid environment.

4. Unemployment in Mendota was at _____ percent in 2009.
 - A) 41
 - B) 10
 - C) 85
 - D) 7

5. A shift toward purchasing locally grown produce was a response to:
 - A) drought.
 - B) global climate change.
 - C) limited availability of California grown crops.
 - D) the global economic recession.

6. Farmers have been forced to remove approximately _____ acres from production.
 - A) 80,000
 - B) 1 million
 - C) 4.7 million
 - D) 2.2 billion

7. What population has been most devastated by the troubles in California's Central Valley?
- A) affluent Californians who have lost money on property investments
 - B) U.S. residents who depend on Central Valley produce
 - C) low-wage Latino male agricultural workers
 - D) service industry workers
8. Which term does the text use to refer to all Spanish-speaking people from Middle and South America?
- A) Latino
 - B) Hispanic
 - C) South American
 - D) Hispaniola
9. The people of Canada are content to be called:
- A) Canadian.
 - B) Quebecois.
 - C) Mounties.
 - D) Canucks.
10. According to the textbook, members of which of the following groups can be properly referred to as North Americans?
- A) Canadians
 - B) Japanese
 - C) Irish
 - D) South Africans
11. "American" is the term used to describe residents of which country?
- A) the United States
 - B) Canada
 - C) Mexico
 - D) Peru
12. Which mountain range dominates western North America?
- A) White Mountains
 - B) Rocky Mountains
 - C) Central Andes
 - D) Appalachian Mountains

13. The Rocky Mountains were created by the collision of the North American Plate with the:
- A) Pacific Plate.
 - B) Oceanic Plate.
 - C) Rocky Plate.
 - D) Atlantic Plate.
14. The rubbing of the North American Plate against the Pacific Plate causes _____ along the Pacific Coast of North America.
- A) volcano eruptions
 - B) global warming
 - C) earthquakes
 - D) mudslides
15. The Appalachian Mountains were created when the North American Plate collided with:
- A) Europe.
 - B) Asia.
 - C) Africa.
 - D) South America.
16. What name is given to the entire mountainous mass in western North America?
- A) Canadian Shield
 - B) Tehuantepec zone
 - C) the Great Glacial Highlands
 - D) Rocky Mountain zone
17. Which geographic phenomenon is most responsible for the constant threat of earthquakes along the Pacific coast?
- A) Magma underneath Earth's surface is pressing up on the crust with increasing pressure.
 - B) The Pacific Plate and the North American Plate are presently rubbing up against each other.
 - C) Pressure from increased ocean mass caused by global warming is creating structural instability underneath the continent.
 - D) Great quantities of industrial chemicals have leached into Earth's crust, causing a breakdown in its composition.

18. What process resulted in the formation of the North American central lowland that lies in between the two major mountain ranges of the continent?
- A) A colossal volcanic eruption split North America in half, and the central lowland, once an intercontinental sea, was filled in by glacial activity.
 - B) Earthquakes opened and flattened what was once a mountainous area.
 - C) Material that erodes from the Rocky Mountains has been deposited by wind, rain, and rivers.
 - D) Early European settlers cleared and flattened a hilly landscape so that they could more easily farm the area.
19. The Great Lakes were formed by:
- A) plate tectonics.
 - B) melting glaciers.
 - C) global warming.
 - D) the Appalachian mountains.
20. Much of the lowland in Louisiana and Mississippi is filled in by:
- A) the Mississippi River delta.
 - B) the Grand Canyon.
 - C) the Appalachian mountain range.
 - D) overflow from Canada.
21. The Mississippi and Ohio rivers meet in:
- A) Canton, Ohio.
 - B) Biloxi, Mississippi.
 - C) Chicago, Illinois.
 - D) Cairo, Illinois.
22. Which of the following features on the North American physical landscape is the work of glaciers that once covered large parts of the continent as recently as 10,000 years ago?
- A) Great Lakes
 - B) Rocky Mountains
 - C) Florida Everglades
 - D) Cascade volcanoes

23. Which of the following mountain chains is the oldest, and hence the most eroded?
- A) American Rockies
 - B) Canadian Rockies
 - C) Appalachians
 - D) Sierra Madres
24. A climate that is dry and warm in summer, cool and moist in winter is:
- A) Mediterranean.
 - B) Tyrrhenian.
 - C) American.
 - D) Pacific.
25. The main source of moisture east of the Rockies is:
- A) the jet stream.
 - B) Canadian precipitation.
 - C) evaporation from the Great Lakes.
 - D) the Gulf of Mexico.
26. Central North America is _____ in the eastern and southern parts, and _____ in the northern and western parts.
- A) wettest; driest
 - B) oldest; newest
 - C) temperate; intemperate
 - D) overpopulated; underpopulated
27. The warm ocean current that flows up the eastern seaboard of North America from the tropics is known as:
- A) El Niño.
 - B) La Niña.
 - C) the Gulf Stream.
 - D) the jet stream.
28. Temperatures in the continental interior of North America are hotter in the summer and colder in the winter than in North American coastal areas because:
- A) in coastal areas, temperatures are moderated by the oceans.
 - B) there is less vegetation in the continental interior.
 - C) the coasts are less heavily populated than the interior.
 - D) the coastal interior is closer to the equator.

29. What is the main source of moisture east of the Rocky Mountains?
- A) the Pacific Ocean
 - B) the Gulf of Mexico
 - C) the Atlantic Ocean
 - D) the Great Lakes
30. Which of the following impact the climate variability found in North America?
- A) population growth in South America
 - B) outsourcing of production operations
 - C) tectonic plate activity
 - D) landforms on the continent that influence the movement of air masses
31. Which of the following is NOT an environmental challenge facing North America?
- A) climate stabilization
 - B) depletion and pollution of water resources
 - C) habitat loss
 - D) hazardous waste
32. North America is home to _____ percent of the world's population.
- A) 5
 - B) 25
 - C) 33
 - D) 50
33. Of all the greenhouse emissions produced worldwide, North America accounts for approximately _____.
- A) one-tenth
 - B) one-quarter
 - C) one-third
 - D) one-half
34. _____ is a combination of industrial emissions, car exhaust, and water vapor that frequently hovers as a yellow-brown haze over many North American cities.
- A) Fracking
 - B) Acid rain
 - C) Smog
 - D) Mineralization

35. The result of pollutants dissolving in falling precipitation, _____ can kill trees, fish, and wildlife.
- A) thermal inversions
 - B) smog
 - C) acid rain
 - D) the introduction of a nonnative species into an area
36. The 5 percent of the world's population that lives in North America produces what share of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere?
- A) 26 percent
 - B) 2 percent
 - C) 53 percent
 - D) 75 percent
37. By reversing the flow of the Chicago River, the city of Chicago is now sending its wastewater to which water body?
- A) the Hudson River
 - B) the Atlantic Ocean
 - C) Lake Michigan
 - D) the Gulf of Mexico
38. Southern California's water needs are so intense because:
- A) Mexico has illegally diverted California's water supply.
 - B) nearby Nevada has accessed California's aquifers.
 - C) the natural state of Southern California is desert.
 - D) California residents drink more water per capita than residents of any other state.
39. In addition to irrigation, farmers on the Great Plains have turned to using fossil water from the Ogallala, the largest of what type of feature in the region?
- A) aquifer
 - B) river
 - C) crater lake
 - D) qanat

40. Which of the following is NOT an effect of massive, interstate, water engineering projects in the Southwest?
- A) Water is expensively pumped over mountain ranges.
 - B) Mexico is deprived of water for irrigation and other purposes.
 - C) The Colorado River now carries more water than ever.
 - D) California is able to provide much of the fruit and vegetables consumed in the United States.
41. Which of the following environmental disasters occurred in the Gulf of Mexico in 2010?
- A) the Deepwater Horizon spill
 - B) Hurricane Katrina
 - C) the Love Canal
 - D) the Exxon Valdez
42. A dead zone is:
- A) an area near the mouth of a major river system in which there is little to no life.
 - B) an area that a farmer has allowed to be unproductive in order to raise crop prices.
 - C) an area in which there is no Internet access.
 - D) an area in which a species has been permanently lost.
43. The chief source of river pollution in North America is:
- A) nuclear waste.
 - B) storm-water runoff.
 - C) mudslides.
 - D) limestone and quartz.
44. European colonization of North America began around the year:
- A) 1400.
 - B) 1500.
 - C) 1600.
 - D) 1800.
45. What percentage of riparian areas in North America have been lost or degraded?
- A) 10 percent
 - B) 25 percent
 - C) 56 percent
 - D) 90 percent

46. Which of the following describes the state of drinking water in North America?
- A) It is extremely dangerous to drink water from the tap and should be avoided.
 - B) Municipalities sell their water to bottling companies to prevent subsidence.
 - C) Access to tap water is comparatively at a low cost.
 - D) Bottling companies take extensive precautions to prevent freshwater depletion and pollution.
47. All of the following are threats to habitat for people and animals in North America EXCEPT for:
- A) logging.
 - B) urban sprawl.
 - C) mining.
 - D) urban renewal.
48. The logging method by which all trees on a given plot of land are cut down, regardless of age, health, or species, is:
- A) defoliation.
 - B) clear-cutting.
 - C) paper harvesting.
 - D) logging rotation.
49. All of the following are results of clear-cutting EXCEPT:
- A) the destruction of animal habitats.
 - B) a reduction in species diversity.
 - C) the addition of carbon dioxide to the atmosphere.
 - D) unemployment in the logging industry.
50. Huge heaps of mining waste are called:
- A) scrap metal.
 - B) pilings.
 - C) tailings.
 - D) oxide dregs.
51. A particularly strong threat to the North American environment comes from the mining of _____ in the remote interior.
- A) natural gas
 - B) coal
 - C) lumber
 - D) paper

52. The snakehead fish was brought to America from _____.
- A) Europe
 - B) Australia
 - C) Northern Africa
 - D) Asia
53. Experts estimate that at least _____ nonnative plants and animals have invaded North America.
- A) 200
 - B) 1000
 - C) 4000
 - D) 10,000
54. All of the following are negative impacts associated with logging EXCEPT:
- A) loss of habitat and species diversity.
 - B) forest depletion.
 - C) erosion.
 - D) high unemployment rates.
55. Which of the following statements about Native Americans is INCORRECT?
- A) Native Americans on the Great Plains had horses before the Europeans arrived.
 - B) Lack of immunity to European diseases killed 90 percent of Native Americans within 100 years after contact.
 - C) Native Americans likely came originally from Asia, over the Bering Strait land bridge.
 - D) By 1907, only 2 percent of the original Native American population was left.
56. The introduction of which of the following allowed Native Americans to begin building cities by freeing up community members to engage in activities other than agriculture, hunting, and gathering?
- A) horses
 - B) guns
 - C) cattle
 - D) corn, squash, and beans

57. The earliest European explorers to come to North America came from all of the following countries EXCEPT:
- A) Spain.
 - B) Greece.
 - C) Italy.
 - D) Portugal.
58. Approximately _____ percent of Native Americans were killed by infectious diseases within 100 years of first European contact.
- A) 25
 - B) 50
 - C) 75
 - D) 90
59. The DeSoto expeditions began in the area now known as:
- A) Florida.
 - B) Louisiana.
 - C) Virginia.
 - D) Massachusetts.
60. Which of the following statements best summarizes the story of how humans first came into North America?
- A) Viking explorers came across the North Atlantic Ocean in small sailing vessels.
 - B) Peoples from the ancient Mayan and Incan civilizations traveled on horse from what is now Mexico.
 - C) Small bands of hunters came from eastern Siberia by crossing the Bering land bridge.
 - D) Many of Columbus's first crew remained and established permanent settlements.
61. Which of these crops is NOT thought to be closely linked to early settled life and population growth in North America?
- A) corn
 - B) beans
 - C) squash
 - D) coffee

62. The occupation of North America by Europeans began in what century?
- A) fifteenth (1400s)
 - B) seventeenth (1600s)
 - C) sixteenth (1500s)
 - D) eighteenth (1700s)
63. By 1907, what percentage of the Native American population discovered in 1492 was still existent?
- A) 2 percent
 - B) 10 percent
 - C) 22 percent
 - D) 55 percent
64. The colonial economies in what region of North America depended on cash crops such as cotton and tobacco?
- A) Mid-Atlantic
 - B) New England
 - C) Great Lakes
 - D) Southern
65. In 1492, roughly _____ Native Americans lived in North America. By 1907, about _____ remained.
- A) 10 million; 4 million
 - B) 20 million; 10 million
 - C) 25 million; 1 million
 - D) 18 million; 400,000
66. European settlement of eastern Northern America began with colonies in areas today known as:
- A) Philadelphia and New York.
 - B) Maryland and Philadelphia.
 - C) Virginia and Florida.
 - D) North Carolina and South Carolina.
67. European settlers began bringing slave labor into North America around:
- A) 1500
 - B) 1573
 - C) 1619
 - D) 1735

68. During what century did Euro-American expansion initially reach throughout the entire continental United States such that they occupied most Native American lands?
- A) eighteenth (1700s)
 - B) nineteenth (1800s)
 - C) seventeenth (1600s)
 - D) twentieth (1900s)
69. Which of the following reasons explains how the plantation system was detrimental to the economic development of the South?
- A) Plantations generated a large number of spin-off enterprises that failed due to increased competition and few customers.
 - B) Elite plantation owners invested more of their money in Europe and the northern colonies than they did in their own local economy.
 - C) The merging of plantations into huge multi-owner projects put many of the less successful plantations out of business, which led to increased poverty and unemployment.
 - D) The British government took most of the profits from plantation owners, leaving little for local investment and development.
70. Which statement best summarizes the relationship between the earliest North American settlements in the north and south?
- A) Southern settlements were the first to create strong export industries.
 - B) Southern settlements were primarily rural, while Northern settlements were primarily urban.
 - C) Northern settlements created strong export industries before Southern settlements did.
 - D) People in Southern settlements were more community-minded, while people in Northern settlements aimed to be self-sufficient.
71. By 1822 the center of manufacturing in North America had become:
- A) Montreal.
 - B) Boston.
 - C) New York City.
 - D) Atlanta.
72. The Mid-Atlantic region of North America offered all of the following benefits, EXCEPT:
- A) more fertile soil than New England.
 - B) more deep water harbors than New England.
 - C) a slightly warmer climate than New England.
 - D) higher rainfall than New England.

73. The economic core of North America is located in:
- A) New England.
 - B) the mid-Atlantic states.
 - C) the Great Plains.
 - D) the Southwest.
74. Which of the following is NOT a port city?
- A) New York
 - B) Philadelphia
 - C) Baltimore
 - D) Atlanta
75. By the mid-nineteenth century, North America's economy was based on which industry?
- A) coal
 - B) steel
 - C) railroad
 - D) fishing
76. The great drought that affected the Great Plains of North America in the 1930s is known as the:
- A) Arid Era.
 - B) Great Depression.
 - C) Dust Bowl.
 - D) Plains Drought.
77. The heavy migration to California in 1849 was stimulated by news of the discovery of:
- A) silver.
 - B) tobacco.
 - C) gold.
 - D) buffalo and other meat-producing animals.
78. Which of the following does NOT explain why the mid-Atlantic colonies (New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania) surpassed the colonies of New England and southeastern Canada, economically and in population?
- A) They had a slightly warmer climate.
 - B) They possessed multiple deepwater harbors.
 - C) They received subsidies from the British crown.
 - D) They had better connections to inland resources.

79. Which of the following is an accurate description of the area of North America in the late nineteenth century known as the economic core?
- A) Most other areas of North America depended on its factories for a wide array of manufactured goods.
 - B) In recent decades, due to strong protective tariffs against foreign imports, the area has continued to prosper as a leading manufacturing region.
 - C) This area struggled behind the other regions of North America economically and politically during the late nineteenth century and well into the twentieth century.
 - D) This area produced much of the food for other regions of North America and received manufactured goods from the southern colonies in return.
80. What led to the ecological disaster of the 1930s in the Great Plains region?
- A) a flood that eroded away all the topsoil in the region
 - B) a lack of available farm labor caused by the growth of employment on the East Coast during that decade
 - C) a drought, combined with dust storms that blew away the topsoil
 - D) Mormon belief systems, which advocate the clear-cutting of all land
81. The expansion of railroads across North America in the nineteenth century facilitated the transfer of _____ from the West and _____ from the East.
- A) manufactured products; lumber
 - B) raw materials; manufactured goods
 - C) animals; agricultural goods
 - D) water; fertilizers
82. The vibrant agricultural economy of central and southern California was made possible mostly by government-funded:
- A) immigration.
 - B) irrigation.
 - C) oil pipelines.
 - D) farm subsidies.
83. Reservations now cover _____ percent of Canada.
- A) 10
 - B) 20
 - C) 50
 - D) 75

84. All of the following Native American tribes were relocated during the Trail of Tears EXCEPT for the:
- A) Cheyenne.
 - B) Seminole.
 - C) Choctaw.
 - D) Cherokee.
85. Today, Native American reservations cover about _____ percent of land in the United States and _____ percent of land in Canada.
- A) 5; 10
 - B) 2; 20
 - C) 10; 40
 - D) 25; 10
86. The total population of Native Americans in North America was about _____ in 2010.
- A) 500,000
 - B) 1 million
 - C) 2 million
 - D) 6 million
87. The U.S. cities that have become centers of innovation in computer technology tend to be found:
- A) on the West Coast.
 - B) in the South.
 - C) in the Middle West.
 - D) in the Great Lakes region.
88. The legislation passed in 1994 to reduce or eliminate trade restrictions among Canada, the United States, and Mexico was:
- A) WTO.
 - B) G7.
 - C) UNESCO.
 - D) NAFTA.
89. Which of the following is one of the top two employers in the United States?
- A) A&P
 - B) Walmart
 - C) Alcoa
 - D) 3M

90. People who work in research and development, finance, journalism, and higher education are said to work in the:
- A) knowledge economy.
 - B) intelligence economy.
 - C) underground economy.
 - D) black market.
91. Roughly _____ percent of U.S. residents use the Internet regularly.
- A) 25
 - B) 50
 - C) 78
 - D) 90
92. Which of the following is true regarding the high-tech industry today?
- A) It generally depends on a pool of low-skilled labor.
 - B) It has led to the increased economic development of previously rural areas.
 - C) It is considered part of the manufacturing/industrial economic sector.
 - D) Businesses are often located near major universities or research institutions.
93. What term refers to spatial inequity in the availability of information technology, such as the Internet?
- A) digital divide
 - B) uneven wiring
 - C) online/offline divide
 - D) unfair routing
94. Which of the following is the United States' largest private employer?
- A) Sears and Roebuck
 - B) Target
 - C) Walmart
 - D) Macy's
95. In what year was the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) passed?
- A) 1979
 - B) 1999
 - C) 1994
 - D) 1962

96. The passage of the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) has had which of the following effects?
- A) considerable decline in trade between the United States and Canada
 - B) reduction and removal of tariffs between Mexico, the United States, and Canada
 - C) rising corruption in Canada due to United States and Mexican firms who have relocated there
 - D) sharp decline in the flow of Mexican migrants into North America
97. Which country has the largest number of Walmart stores?
- A) Canada
 - B) Sweden
 - C) Mexico
 - D) the United States
98. A country runs a _____ when it imports more than it exports.
- A) trade surplus
 - B) trade deficit
 - C) supply economy
 - D) free-trade agreement
99. The estimated job impact of NAFTA on the United States has been a net:
- A) gain of 1 million jobs.
 - B) gain of 5 million jobs.
 - C) loss of 1 million jobs.
 - D) loss of 5 million jobs.
100. Thousands of IT jobs are outsourced from the United States to English-speaking international employees making _____ percent of their American counterparts' pay.
- A) 5–10
 - B) 10–20
 - C) 20–40
 - D) 60–80
101. In both the United States and Canada, the agriculture industry employs no more than _____ percent of the population today.
- A) 1
 - B) 10
 - C) 25
 - D) 50

102. Agriculture now accounts for around _____ percent of the United States' GDP.
- A) 1.2
 - B) 5.6
 - C) 10
 - D) 17.5
103. Approximately what percent of the North American population is employed in agriculture?
- A) less than 1
 - B) less than 10
 - C) less than 40
 - D) less than 55
104. On average, U.S. women earn _____ for every dollar earned by men.
- A) 50 cents
 - B) 80 cents
 - C) 78 cents
 - D) 86 cents
105. Which of the following is true regarding the U.S. and Canadian economies?
- A) The United States is more dependent on Canada than vice versa.
 - B) Canada is more dependent on the United States than vice versa.
 - C) Both trade more with Japan than each other.
 - D) Both trade more with Europe than each other.
106. Which of the following is true regarding the situation of women in North America?
- A) Women now comprise more than half the labor force.
 - B) On average, women earn 45 percent of what men earn for out-of-home work.
 - C) The percentage of women in national legislatures is the world's highest.
 - D) Women own a majority of businesses.
107. Corporate agriculture has brought to farm communities a social structure of:
- A) farm families with approximately equal socioeconomic status.
 - B) frontier farmers, mostly unmarried men.
 - C) wealthy farm managers contrasted with low-income, often migrant, workers.
 - D) a very mixed population.

108. The United States _____ has made possible the dispersal of industry and related services into suburban and rural locales across the country.
- A) railroad system
 - B) air traffic control system
 - C) Interstate Highway System
 - D) series of canals and locks
109. Most flying in North America is done for:
- A) vacation.
 - B) family visits.
 - C) migration.
 - D) business.
110. Which organization claimed responsibility for the 9/11 attacks on the United States?
- A) Sandinistas
 - B) Hezbollah
 - C) Contras
 - D) Al Qaeda
111. In contrast to the United States' approach to foreign policy, Canada seeks to promote democracy by:
- A) providing foreign aid that advances civil society.
 - B) providing extensive military and defense aid.
 - C) opening its borders to all foreign immigrants.
 - D) promoting socialist governments only.
112. What organization was behind the September 11, 2001, attacks on the United States?
- A) Al Qaeda
 - B) Hezbollah
 - C) Osama bin Laden
 - D) the Muslim Brotherhood
113. All of the following have been main bases for U.S. interest and spending EXCEPT:
- A) North Africa and Southwest Asia.
 - B) Europe.
 - C) sub-Saharan Africa.
 - D) Southeast Asia.

114. Roughly _____ percent of the oil used in the United States comes from Canada.
- A) 5
 - B) 12
 - C) 28
 - D) 50
115. The U.S. population is about _____ times Canada's population.
- A) two
 - B) three
 - C) five
 - D) ten
116. The relationship between Canada and the United States is characterized by all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) similarities.
 - B) interdependencies.
 - C) asymmetries.
 - D) cultural homogeneity.
117. According to the text, which of the following represents an asymmetry between the United States and Canada?
- A) ethnic diversity
 - B) size of economy
 - C) size of territory
 - D) political traditions
118. Which of the following represents a similarity between the United States and Canada?
- A) size of population
 - B) foreign policy priorities
 - C) size of economy
 - D) political traditions
119. Canada's form of government is a:
- A) monarchy.
 - B) republic.
 - C) democracy.
 - D) plutarchy.

120. The U.S.-Canadian border is approximately _____ miles long.
- A) 1500
 - B) 3200
 - C) 4200
 - D) 5500
121. A(n) _____ in Canada is the equivalent of a “state” in the United States.
- A) province
 - B) parish
 - C) usufruct
 - D) maritime
122. How many people in the United States were without health care coverage prior to the Affordable Care Act?
- A) 200 million
 - B) 47 million
 - C) 125 million
 - D) 3 million
123. The Canadian health care system covers:
- A) native-born Canadians only.
 - B) the entire population.
 - C) residents of only the provinces that border the United States.
 - D) those employed and those unemployed for no more than 12 months.
124. Services such as unemployment benefits and welfare that governments offer to citizens to help them deal with downturns in the economy are known as:
- A) Medicare.
 - B) Social Security.
 - C) the social safety net.
 - D) progressive taxes.
125. Which of the following is NOT a factor used to measure the livability of a city?
- A) good public transportation
 - B) well-maintained parks
 - C) quality schools
 - D) restaurants per capita

126. After World War II, suburban growth accelerated greatly in North America as a result of:
- A) affordable automobiles.
 - B) subsidized public transportation.
 - C) the movement of business from the cities to the suburbs.
 - D) foreign competition.
127. The term coined to describe the urban band from Boston to Washington, DC, is:
- A) economic core.
 - B) suburban outgrowth.
 - C) megalopolis.
 - D) metropolitan area.
128. Smart growth policies aim to increase all of the following EXCEPT:
- A) affordable housing.
 - B) public transportation.
 - C) parks and open spaces.
 - D) parking spaces.
129. You are standing on the edges of an old city marked by rundown buildings and lots that once held factories or railroad stops. Geographers would say you are standing in a:
- A) suburb.
 - B) megalopolis.
 - C) core region.
 - D) brownfield.
130. To which of the following does the term *brownfields* refer?
- A) wheat farms
 - B) coal mines
 - C) old industrial sites
 - D) iron mines
131. Which of the following best describes the meaning of the term *gentrification*?
- A) the process by which dense nodes form
 - B) the process by which affluent people invest in rundown urban areas, displacing the poor from the neighborhood
 - C) the process by which several cities sprawl into each other
 - D) the process by which farmland is converted into housing developments

132. The process by which the wealthy displace the poor in marginal or inner-city areas is known as:
- A) urbanism.
 - B) gentrification.
 - C) urban renewal.
 - D) mollification.
133. Assume you were born in 1955. Geographers would classify you as:
- A) generation X.
 - B) generation Y.
 - C) baby boomer.
 - D) greatest generation.
134. During what years did the North American “baby boom” occur?
- A) 1964–1973
 - B) 1973–1991
 - C) 1926–1933
 - D) 1947–1964
135. Approximately how many people live in North America?
- A) 155 million
 - B) 280 million
 - C) 352 million
 - D) 480 million
136. The largest concentration of Canadians is located in what part of Canada?
- A) Atlantic provinces
 - B) Pacific Coast
 - C) U.S. border of southeastern Canada
 - D) Canadian plains
137. Each year, almost _____ percent of the U.S. population relocates.
- A) 5
 - B) 10
 - C) 20
 - D) 40

138. San Diego, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, and Vancouver are all:
- A) cities made possible only by irrigation because of their arid environments.
 - B) losing population due to the decline of manufacturing.
 - C) losing population due to the decline of agriculture.
 - D) port cities engaged in trade around the Pacific Rim.
139. The circumstances that cause migrants to leave their homes are called:
- A) pull factors.
 - B) gentrification.
 - C) push factors.
 - D) brownfields.
140. Which of the following cities was the most ethnically diverse in 2010?
- A) New Orleans, LA
 - B) New York, NY
 - C) San Francisco, CA
 - D) Houston, TX
141. According to the text, what is a characteristic of most new immigrants to the United States?
- A) They commit crimes out of desperation.
 - B) They tend to pay taxes.
 - C) They use more public services than they pay for (through taxes).
 - D) They are usually unemployed several months to years after arrival.
142. Immigrants in North America are most likely to compete for jobs with:
- A) uneducated native citizens.
 - B) union members.
 - C) those who provide services.
 - D) teenagers.
143. All of the following are true statements about immigration in North America EXCEPT:
- A) undocumented immigrants are less likely to participate in criminal behavior than the general population.
 - B) legal and illegal migration to North America was down in 2012 to less than half of previous years.
 - C) less than one-quarter of immigrants to North America are within the middle class.
 - D) undocumented immigrants tend to leave their home countries because of a severe lack of economic opportunity there.

144. All of the following groups suffer from disproportionately lower economic status and education EXCEPT:
- A) Anglos.
 - B) African Americans.
 - C) Latinos.
 - D) Native Americans.
145. Which of the following characterizes the experience of African Americans as a group?
- A) lower death rates
 - B) lower infant mortality
 - C) lower life expectancies
 - D) lower levels of unemployment
146. Which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to the culture of poverty?
- A) single-parent families
 - B) the flight of the middle class from cities to suburbs
 - C) support systems of the extended family
 - D) economic and spatial segregation
147. The predominant religion of North America is:
- A) Judaism.
 - B) Christianity.
 - C) Hinduism.
 - D) Islam.
148. In North America, Lutheranism is dominant where _____ people settled.
- A) English
 - B) French
 - C) Scandinavian
 - D) Irish
149. The term used to describe a married mother and father and their children is:
- A) extended family.
 - B) nuclear family.
 - C) North American family.
 - D) Christian family.

150. The followers of what version of Christianity predominate in the so-called “Bible Belt” of the United States?
- A) Lutheran
 - B) Mormon
 - C) Baptist
 - D) Catholic
151. Roman Catholicism dominates in which of the following areas of North America?
- A) Utah
 - B) Southeast through the Bible Belt
 - C) the Southwest
 - D) Minnesota
152. In 2010, approximately what proportion of American households was nuclear (married husband and wife with children)?
- A) 3 percent
 - B) 75 percent
 - C) 49.3 percent
 - D) 95.8 percent
153. Which of the following statements about single-parent households in North America is NOT true?
- A) In 2006, 29 percent of American children lived in single-parent households.
 - B) The large majority of single parents are women.
 - C) There is no connection between household structure and child poverty.
 - D) The responsibilities of single parenthood can be overwhelming, even for the most dedicated parent.
154. Approximately what percent of American children in 2010 lived in poverty?
- A) 1 percent
 - B) 22 percent
 - C) 45 percent
 - D) 55 percent
155. The term “North America” is synonymous with the United States.
- A) True
 - B) False

156. The term “American” as used in the textbook refers to the people of the United States.
A) True
B) False
157. Latino people may have ancestors of African, Asian, or Native American descent.
A) True
B) False
158. The Appalachian Mountains are much older than the Rocky Mountains.
A) True
B) False
159. The Rocky Mountains are much older than the Appalachian Mountains.
A) True
B) False
160. The Appalachian Mountains stretch from New Brunswick and New Jersey to Georgia.
A) True
B) False
161. The Rocky Mountain and Appalachian Mountain ranges are found only within the United States.
A) True
B) False
162. The Appalachian Mountain range stretches from Maine to the southern United States.
A) True
B) False
163. The Appalachian mountain range resulted from the collision of tectonic plates.
A) True
B) False
164. Levees and other flood-control measures in Louisiana are causing the Mississippi delta to sink into the Gulf of Mexico.
A) True
B) False

165. The Great Lakes are depressions left by glacial scouring.
A) True
B) False
166. A Mediterranean climate is generally dry and warm in the summer, and cool and moist in winter.
A) True
B) False
167. A Mediterranean climate is generally dry and warm in the winter, and cool and moist in summer.
A) True
B) False
168. The interior of North America is hotter in the summer and colder in the winter than the coastal areas.
A) True
B) False
169. The interior of North America is cooler in the summer and warmer in the winter than the coastal areas.
A) True
B) False
170. The North American population produces less than one-tenth of the greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere.
A) True
B) False
171. Residents of Alaska receive yearly rebates from oil revenues in that state.
A) True
B) False
172. The Colorado River seems to be an almost limitless source of water for the Southwest and will enable Los Angeles to grow much larger.
A) True
B) False

173. Dead zones tend to occur in isolated lakes in the continental interior of North America.
A) True
B) False
174. Given the high value of water, it is safe to conclude that most Americans greatly underpay for their current water supply.
A) True
B) False
175. The dispersants used by British Petroleum to remediate the 2010 Gulf oil spill are so toxic that they have been banned in Europe.
A) True
B) False
176. The domestic cat is one of the few native species still thriving in North America.
A) True
B) False
177. It is estimated that at least 4000 nonnative species have been introduced to North America.
A) True
B) False
178. Restrictions on logging due to environmental impacts have caused widespread unemployment in the Pacific Northwest.
A) True
B) False
179. Most emigrants to North America today come from Asia, Middle America, and South America.
A) True
B) False
180. It is accurate to say that the earliest migrants to North America entered the region on the west coast, not the east coast.
A) True
B) False

181. Agriculture and the presence of surplus food gave rise to city-like settlements in North America.
A) True
B) False
182. Agriculture and the presence of surplus food gave rise to cities in North America.
A) True
B) False
183. Native American peoples had a natural immunity to European diseases such as smallpox.
A) True
B) False
184. The first humans to North America were most likely Viking explorers who came across the north Atlantic Ocean in sailing vessels.
A) True
B) False
185. The beginning of the European occupation of the North American continent occurred during the seventeenth century (1600s).
A) True
B) False
186. The near-extinction of Native Americans was the result not only of technological advantages in military equipment, but also of infectious diseases brought from Europe.
A) True
B) False
187. Today, the largest concentrations of African Americans in North America are found in the southeastern United States.
A) True
B) False

188. The large populations of African Americans in the southeastern United States can be traced directly to the history of slavery in the region.
A) True
B) False
189. The textbook states that slavery was the strongest cause of the U.S. Civil War.
A) True
B) False
190. What is today's southwestern United States was originally colonized by the Spanish colony of Mexico.
A) True
B) False
191. The American Southwest was originally part of Mexico before it was taken over by the United States.
A) True
B) False
192. The Nunavut and Dogrib territories are located in southern Canada.
A) True
B) False
193. Most Native American reservations in the United States are self-sufficient and have abundant resources.
A) True
B) False
194. The majority of Native Americans now live in the United States.
A) True
B) False
195. The majority of Native Americans now live in Canada.
A) True
B) False

196. Today, the west coast of North America trades more with Asia than with Europe.
A) True
B) False
197. The largest part of Canada's economy is service-based.
A) True
B) False
198. In both the United States and Canada, approximately 90 percent of workers are employed in service industries.
A) True
B) False
199. In both the United States and Canada, approximately 80 percent of workers are employed in service industries.
A) True
B) False
200. IT industries tend to locate in rural areas with low populations.
A) True
B) False
201. Prior to its rise to prosperity and global dominance, the United States made use of trade barriers such as tariffs to protect its new and developing industries.
A) True
B) False
202. NAFTA's exports to the world economy, by value, have increased by 600 percent for Mexico.
A) True
B) False
203. It is clear that the impacts of NAFTA include a net gain in thousands of jobs for the United States.
A) True
B) False

204. The ratification of NAFTA in 1994 reduced import quotas and raised tariffs between the Mexican, Canadian, and U.S. economies.
A) True
B) False
205. After seeing the success of NAFTA for the Mexican economy, many countries in South and Middle America are eager to join in a free-trade agreement.
A) True
B) False
206. Japanese-owned Toyota manufactures cars in the United States but not in Canada, due to higher labor costs in Canada.
A) True
B) False
207. Canada and the United States are each other's largest trading partner.
A) True
B) False
208. The United States depends on Canada for more than 50 percent of its imported goods.
A) True
B) False
209. In the category of people over age 25 in North America, a higher percentage of women have college degrees than men.
A) True
B) False
210. The productivity of North America's agricultural sector allows it to employ one out of every four people in the region's workforce.
A) True
B) False
211. Less than 1 percent of the North American workforce is employed in agriculture.
A) True
B) False

212. In North America, many small family-owned and family-operated farms have been replaced by corporate agriculture.
- A) True
 - B) False
213. Women currently represent more than half of the North American labor force.
- A) True
 - B) False
214. In the 1990s, according to the textbook, the earnings of North American women in the labor force were, on average, equivalent to men holding the same positions.
- A) True
 - B) False
215. There is concern that genetically modified organisms are harmful to humans and the environment.
- A) True
 - B) False
216. Most North American airports are located near highways.
- A) True
 - B) False
217. The Interstate Highway System has largely replaced the national railway network for the long-distance transportation of cargo.
- A) True
 - B) False
218. North Americans have a long track record of having high voter participation.
- A) True
 - B) False
219. Canada has become an important source of military aid and funding for countries abroad.
- A) True
 - B) False

220. Despite international support of U.S. forces, the war in Afghanistan proved difficult to resolve.
- A) True
 - B) False
221. It is believed that following the United States' projected withdrawal from Iraq in 2014, all ties will be cut to the region to prevent further unrest.
- A) True
 - B) False
222. Canada and the United States cover about the same amount of physical space.
- A) True
 - B) False
223. Canada's top priority in foreign policy is managing its relations with the countries of the European Union, especially France.
- A) True
 - B) False
224. Canada and the United States have comparable democratic political traditions.
- A) True
 - B) False
225. Prior to 2009, the U.S.-Mexico border had about 10 times more border guards than the U.S.-Canada border.
- A) True
 - B) False
226. While they differ in size of population, the sizes of the Canadian and the U.S. economies are roughly similar.
- A) True
 - B) False
227. The United States and Canada share very similar foreign policy agendas.
- A) True
 - B) False

228. The United States and Canada have governments that are representative democracies.
A) True
B) False
229. Canada and the United States are federations of states or provinces.
A) True
B) False
230. Brownfields have been attractive to developers because they are easy to convert to high-density housing.
A) True
B) False
231. It is accurate to say that the population of North America is aging.
A) True
B) False
232. The North American “baby boom” occurred just before World War II.
A) True
B) False
233. Canada's population is about evenly spread throughout the country.
A) True
B) False
234. Over the long run, immigrants to the United States contribute more to the economy than they cost.
A) True
B) False
235. Over the long run, immigrants to the United States cost the economy more than they contribute.
A) True
B) False

236. New immigrants to the United States typically do not pay any taxes for up to 5 years after their arrival.
A) True
B) False
237. Most new immigrants to North America actually consume fewer public services than they pay for through taxes.
A) True
B) False
238. It has been proven that the presence of immigrants in North America drives down wages for uneducated, low-skilled Americans.
A) True
B) False
239. Immigrants and their children accounted for less than half of North American population growth in the 1990s.
A) True
B) False
240. Legal immigrants to North America are screened for criminal background.
A) True
B) False
241. Statistically speaking, illegal immigrants in North America are more likely to participate in criminal behavior than the general population.
A) True
B) False
242. The average life expectancy of the African American population is lower than the North American population at large.
A) True
B) False
243. Most North Americans have similar experiences, regardless of their perceived racial and ethnic characteristics.
A) True
B) False

244. Today, there are more Latinos than African Americans in North America.
A) True
B) False
245. In the culture of poverty, impoverished individuals must find coping strategies that may be counterproductive to social advancement, thereby reinforcing poverty.
A) True
B) False
246. Research indicates that a majority of North Americans favor separation of church and state.
A) True
B) False
247. Married couples in which both spouses have a college education are more likely to divorce.
A) True
B) False
248. Married couples in which both spouses have a college education are less likely to divorce.
A) True
B) False
249. Today, nuclear families comprise about 75 percent of American households.
A) True
B) False
250. Almost half of households in North America are nuclear, with a mother, father, and children.
A) True
B) False
251. According to the textbook, approximately 22 percent of U.S. children live in poverty.
A) True
B) False

252. Drought in the Central Valley region is due to natural dry cycles and:
253. What is the preferred term for Spanish speakers living in the Southwest?
254. What is the name given to the range of mountains that stretch along the eastern edge of North America?
255. The most recent ice age started how many years ago?
256. A low, flat, transition zone between land and sea, characterized by swamps, lagoons, and sandbars, is called a:
257. Underground water basins are called:
258. The warm ocean current that flows up the eastern seaboard of North America from the tropics is called the:
259. The yellow-brown haze of industrial emissions and car exhaust that hovers over many cities is called:
260. Briefly summarize the environmental issues facing North America.
261. Briefly discuss two kinds of air pollution that are a result of greenhouse gases.
262. The largest aquifer in North America is the:
263. An area where water is so polluted that it supports almost no life is called a:
264. The logging method by which all trees on a given plot of land are cut down, regardless of age, health, or species, is known as:

265. Briefly define clear-cutting, the cheapest and most widely practiced method of timber harvesting in North America, and discuss three environmental costs of clear-cutting, including the potential problem with clear-cut land that has been reforested.
266. In prehistoric times, Eurasians came to North America by way of:
267. The landmass that connected Siberia to Alaska in prehistoric times is known as the:
268. Name one of the two cash crops on which the southern colonies depended.
269. The term used to describe the road, rail, and communication systems that help an area prosper is:
270. What event in nineteenth-century U.S. history resulted in the decline of the plantation economy?
271. A country's dominant economic region is known as its:
272. The Great Plains of North America, due to the soil's great fertility in wet years, came to be known as the nation's:
273. Name a Native American group that was forced to march from their homelands in the southeastern United States to the dry, flat plains of Oklahoma.
274. The large relocation of Native Americans in the 1830s, marked by more than 4000 deaths as the Native Americans moved to Oklahoma, was called the:
275. What group of Native Americans in Canada won the right to home rule and the creation of a territory in 1999?
276. Currently, about 80 percent of the workers in the United States come from what sector?

277. The term used to describe the fact that poor minorities usually do not have access to computers and the Internet is the:
278. What agreement between the United States, Canada, and Mexico did the U.S. legislature create in 1994?
279. What term refers to the extent to which the money earned by exports is exceeded by the amount of money spent on imports?
280. The practice of sending U.S. IT jobs overseas, where the costs of labor are much lower, is called:
281. Describe the asymmetries, similarities, and interdependencies of Canada and the United States.
282. Discuss how mechanization and the emergence of large, corporate farms greatly reduced the quantity of jobs and small farms in the North American agricultural economy.
283. Discuss the impact on rural communities of the shift from small, family-owned and family-operated farming to corporate agriculture in North America.
284. The term used to describe large corporate farms that have the resources to make huge investments in land, machinery, pesticides, and fertilizers is:
285. What system was started in the 1950s and has allowed for flexibility, speed, and low-cost delivery of manufactured products across North America?
286. Briefly compare the difference in Canada and the United States' approach to involvement in international issues.
287. What was the first country invaded by the United States as part of the War on Terror?
288. What fraction of the North American population is the Canadian population?

289. A city of 50,000 or more plus its surrounding towns and suburbs is called a:
290. In what type of area do about 80 percent of North Americans live?
291. What term refers to the encroachment of suburbs on agricultural land?
292. What term is used to describe the 500-mile band of urbanization that extends along the northeast United States?
293. The term used to describe a range of policies aimed at decreasing urban sprawl and making existing urban areas more livable is:
294. Old industrial sites that once held factories or rail yards are known as:
295. What term describes an abandoned, degraded industrial site that poses an obstacle to development?
296. The increase in birth rate that took place in the United States after World War II, from 1947 to 1964, is called the:
297. Discuss the issue, which is causing great concern in the United States, created by a combination of two demographic trends: (1) the aging of the population (an increasing percentage of those over the age of 65); and (2) the decline in fertility rates, which leads to smaller families (parents have fewer children; sons and daughters have fewer siblings).
298. Briefly summarize the dilemma faced by a society (such as the United States) with an aging population.
299. Immigration trends in the United States see people moving to which areas?
300. Provide evidence to answer this question: "Do new immigrants cost U.S. taxpayers too much money?"

301. Nearly 65 percent of African-American children in North America are born into what type of family?
302. Conservative Christian groups have attempted to impose political restrictions on marriage for:
303. Which religious group has had trouble gaining acceptance and achieving the same rights as other religious minorities?
304. What religion dominates the religious landscape of the American South?
305. Discuss how changing gender roles within the nuclear family created tensions in relation to the widely accepted idea among North Americans that mobility (changing one's geographic location) is a means to achieving professional success.

Answer Key

1. C
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. D
6. B
7. C
8. A
9. A
10. A
11. A
12. B
13. A
14. C
15. C
16. D
17. B
18. C
19. B
20. A
21. D
22. A
23. C
24. A
25. D
26. A
27. C
28. A
29. B
30. D
31. A
32. A
33. B
34. C
35. C
36. A
37. D
38. C
39. A
40. C
41. A
42. A
43. B
44. B

45. D
46. C
47. D
48. B
49. D
50. C
51. B
52. D
53. C
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86. D
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89. B
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93. A
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106. A
107. C
108. C
109. D
110. D
111. A
112. A
113. C
114. C
115. D
116. D
117. B
118. D
119. C
120. C
121. A
122. B
123. B
124. C
125. D
126. A
127. C
128. D
129. D
130. C
131. B
132. B
133. C
134. D
135. C
136. C

- 137. C
- 138. D
- 139. C
- 140. D
- 141. B
- 142. A
- 143. C
- 144. A
- 145. C
- 146. C
- 147. B
- 148. C
- 149. B
- 150. C
- 151. C
- 152. C
- 153. C
- 154. B
- 155. B
- 156. A
- 157. A
- 158. A
- 159. B
- 160. B
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224. A
225. A
226. B
227. B
228. A

- 229. A
- 230. B
- 231. A
- 232. B
- 233. B
- 234. A
- 235. B
- 236. B
- 237. A
- 238. B
- 239. B
- 240. A
- 241. B
- 242. A
- 243. B
- 244. A
- 245. A
- 246. A
- 247. B
- 248. A
- 249. B
- 250. A
- 251. A
- 252. global climate change.
- 253. Latinos
- 254. the Appalachians
- 255. 25,000
- 256. delta.
- 257. aquifers.
- 258. Gulf Stream.
- 259. smog.
- 260. The answer should include the following information: Environmental issues facing North America include (a) loss of habitat for plants and animals as a result of logging, mining and oil drilling, and urban sprawl; (b) climate change and air pollution from the burning of fossil fuels; (c) water resource depletion, pollution, and marketization; (d) depleted fisheries; and (e) hazardous waste.
- 261. The answer should include the following information: In North American cities, industrial emissions, car exhaust, and water vapor combine to develop smog. Smog frequently hovers as a yellow-brown haze, causing a variety of health problems. Acid rain is also caused by these same emissions. When pollutants dissolve in falling precipitation, they make the rain acidic. Acid rain can kill trees, fish, and wildlife when concentrated in lakes and streams.
- 262. Ogallala aquifer.
- 263. dead zone.
- 264. clear-cutting.
- 265. The answer should include the following information: Clear-cutting involves the

removal of all the trees on a given piece of land, regardless of age, health, or species. The immediate environmental cost of this practice is borne by the animals whose habitats were constitutive of those trees. Clear-cutting also accelerates the process of soil erosion. Finally, the species diversity of the forest that grows back on cleared land tends to be minimal, often with only one or two species represented. Less or no species diversity means that the entire forest, rather than a handful of trees within it, is vulnerable to a single disease or pest.

266. Alaska.
267. Bering land bridge.
268. tobacco or cotton
269. infrastructure.
270. the Civil War (1861–1865)
271. economic core.
272. breadbasket.
273. the Cree, Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Seminole
274. Trail of Tears.
275. the Nunavut
276. service
277. digital divide.
278. the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)
279. trade deficit
280. offshore outsourcing.
281. The answer should include the following information: Asymmetries: Although the United States and Canada occupy about the same amount of space, much of Canada's territory is cold and sparsely inhabited. The U.S. population is about ten times the Canadian population. Canada's economy is one of the largest and most productive in the world, producing U.S.\$1.4 trillion purchasing power parity (PPP) in goods and services in 2011, but it is dwarfed by the U.S. economy, which is more than ten times larger. There is also asymmetry in international affairs. The United States is an economic, military, and political superpower preoccupied with maintaining a world leadership role. Canada is only an afterthought in U.S. foreign policy, in part because the country is so secure an ally. But for Canada, managing its relationship with the United States is the top foreign policy priority.

Similarities: Both Canada and the United States are former British colonies that also experienced settlement and exploration by the French. From their common British experience they developed comparable democratic political traditions. Both are federations (of states or provinces), and both are representative democracies. Their legal systems are also alike. Canada and the United States also share many landscape similarities. Their cities and suburbs look much the same. The billboards that line their highways and freeways advertise the same brand names. Shopping malls and satellite business districts have followed suburbia into the countryside, encouraging similar patterns of mass consumption and urban sprawl. The two countries also share similar patterns of ethnic diversity that developed in nearly identical stages of immigration from abroad.

Interdependencies: Canada and the United States are perhaps most intimately connected by their longstanding economic relationship. The two countries engage in mutual tourism, direct investment, migration, and most of all, trade. Each country is the other's largest trading partner. Canada sells 75 percent of its exports to the United States and buys 50 percent of its imports from the United States. The United States, in turn, sells 19 percent of its exports to Canada and buys 14 percent of its imports from Canada.

282. The answer should include the following information: Mechanization means the replacement of human labor with machines. As North American agriculture mechanized, therefore, its labor requirements diminished. At the same time, by improving labor productivity and efficiency, mechanization allowed the formation of larger farm units. Such farms require rather large investments in sophisticated equipment as well as other inputs, including fertilizers and pesticides. Once these investments have been made, the cultivation and harvesting of crops are relatively low-cost compared to the high yields such farms produce. This allows large farms to sell their agricultural products at low prices. Small farmers have difficulty competing with large, high-tech farms because they cannot easily incur the high cost of sophisticated equipment nor can they sell at the relatively low prices.
283. The answer should include the following information: Rural communities were once made up of families that owned and operated relatively small farms in the area. Such families were similar in terms of income, social standing, and commitment to the locale. Corporate agriculture is characterized by external ownership, factory-style production, and relatively low-wage, low-skill labor. As this type of farming replaced small, locally owned and operated farms, rural communities became socially stratified into two groups, neither with much of a personal attachment to the locale: (1) a few wealthy farmer-managers and (2) a majority of low-income, often migrant, laborers.
284. agribusiness.
285. the Interstate Highway System
286. The answer should include the following information: The United States tends to use an approach that involves bringing a strong military presence. Canada takes a more “live and let live” approach with policies and foreign aid projects that tend to be geared toward enhancing civil society by making grants for social services that strengthen local identity and citizen participation. U.S. policies are often correlated to the global distribution of its military bases. U.S. foreign aid occasionally promotes projects aimed at enhancing human well-being, but it often takes the form of military assistance.
287. Afghanistan
288. one-tenth
289. metropolitan area.
290. metropolitan area
291. urban sprawl
292. megalopolis
293. smart growth.
294. brownfields.
295. brownfields
296. baby boom.
297. The answer should include the following information: The growing number of people

over the age of 65 will increase the demand for Social Security, pension (for retirees), and medical care payments (such as Medicare), nearly all of which are funded by the federal treasury. The latter, however, is financed by taxes and contributions made by working people, of which there will be fewer and fewer as fertility rates decline. The problem, in other words, is that a growing number of people will be supported by a shrinking number of people.

298. The answer should include the following information: On the one hand, it is widely agreed that population growth should be reduced to lessen the environmental impact of human life on earth, especially that of the societies that consume the most. On the other hand, slower population growth means that there will be fewer working-age people to keep the economy going and to provide the financial and physical help the increasing number of elderly people will require.
299. the South, Southwest, and Pacific Northwest
300. The answer should include the following information: Repeated studies have shown that over the long run, immigrants contribute more to the U.S. economy than they cost. Legal immigrants have passed an exhaustive screening process that assures they will not pose any sort of threat to the country and that they will be self-supporting. Most such immigrants start to work and pay taxes within a week or two of their arrival in the country. Immigrants who draw on taxpayer-funded services such as welfare tend to be legal refugees fleeing a major crisis in their homelands and are dependent only in the first few years after they arrive. More than one-third of immigrant families are firmly within the middle class with incomes of \$45,000 or higher. Even illegal immigrants play important roles as payers of payroll taxes, sales taxes, and indirect property taxes through rent. Perhaps most noteworthy is the role of immigrants in support of the elderly. As the U.S. population ages and the base of native-born young workers shrinks, Social Security contributions by young new immigrant workers will provide essential support for the elderly. A 2004 study by the National Institutes of Health (NIH) reports that on average immigrants are healthier and live longer than native U.S. residents. Hence, they represent less drain on the health care and social service systems.
301. a single-parent family
302. gay and lesbian couples.
303. Muslims
304. Baptist
305. The answer should include the following information: In the model nuclear family, the husband supports the family with an income earned for work done outside the home. The wife supports the family through unpaid labor, such as household management, meal preparation, and child care. In the 1970s, out of desire and, in some cases, necessity, many women began to seek careers outside the home. With the husband and wife working, the nuclear family became a less mobile unit, one that couldn't relocate according to the whims of a husband's upwardly mobile career.