

7. Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes

Starter Quiz ·

AP Human Geography

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. A port or rail hub where cargo changes from one transport mode to another is a...

- ☐ food desert
- ☐ greenbelt
- ☐ primate city
- ☐ break-of-bulk point

2. A software researcher works mainly in the _____ sector.

- ☐ secondary
- ☐ primary
- ☐ tertiary
- ☐ quaternary

3. Which measure combines income, education, and health into one score?

- ☐ break-of-bulk
- ☐ GDP per capita
- ☐ Gini coefficient
- ☐ HDI

4. Small loans, often given to women to start businesses, are called...

- ☐ outsourcing
- ☐ microfinance
- ☐ remittances
- ☐ GDP

5. Which theory divides the world into core, periphery, and semi-periphery?

- ☐ bid-rent theory
- ☐ Wallerstein's world-systems theory
- ☐ Rostow's stages
- ☐ central place theory

6. Free trade grows total output but does not necessarily share it evenly.

- ☐ True
- ☐ False

7. Moving production abroad can both create jobs in the destination and cost jobs in the origin.
- ☐ True ☐ False
8. Ecotourism can develop an economy while protecting nature.
- ☐ True ☐ False
9. The Industrial Revolution spread wealth evenly across all world regions.
- ☐ True ☐ False
10. A less-developed economy usually has most workers in the primary sector.
- ☐ True ☐ False

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Answers ·

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1. **break-of-bulk point**

A **break-of-bulk point** is a key industrial location.

2. **quaternary**

Information and research jobs are **quaternary**.

3. **HDI**

The **HDI** combines income, education, and health (0-1).

4. **microfinance**

Microfinance provides small loans to fight poverty.

5. **Wallerstein's world-systems theory**

Wallerstein's world-systems theory uses core/periphery/semi-periphery.

6. **True**

Trade creates winners and losers even as it grows the total pie.

7. **True**

It is a **double-edged** change with winners and losers on both ends.

8. **True**

Ecotourism funds local jobs and gives a reason to protect the environment.

9. **False**

It spread wealth **unevenly** – early industrialisers pulled far ahead.

10. **True**

Poorer economies lean on farming and extraction (primary).