Package Title: Testbank
Course Title: TWT 7e
Chapter Number: 02

Question Type: MultipleChoice

1) Which country is located in the Greater Antilles?

a) Cuba
b) Nicaragua
c) The Bahamas
d) Honduras
e) Mexico

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Identify Middle America's geographical contents, its boundaries, and the rationale underlying its regional subdivisions.
Section Reference: Defining Middle America and The Realm's Northern Boundary

2) As a group, the islands of Cuba, Hispaniola, Jamaica, and Puerto Rico constitute _____.:

a) Middle America
b) the Rimland
c) the Hispanic Caribbean
d) the West Indies archipelago
e) the Greater Antilles

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify Middle America's geographical contents, its boundaries, and the rationale underlying its regional subdivisions.
Section Reference: Defining Middle America and The Realm's Northern Boundary

3) Figure 2-3 shows that Ciudad Juárez lies directly across the border from this U.S. city:

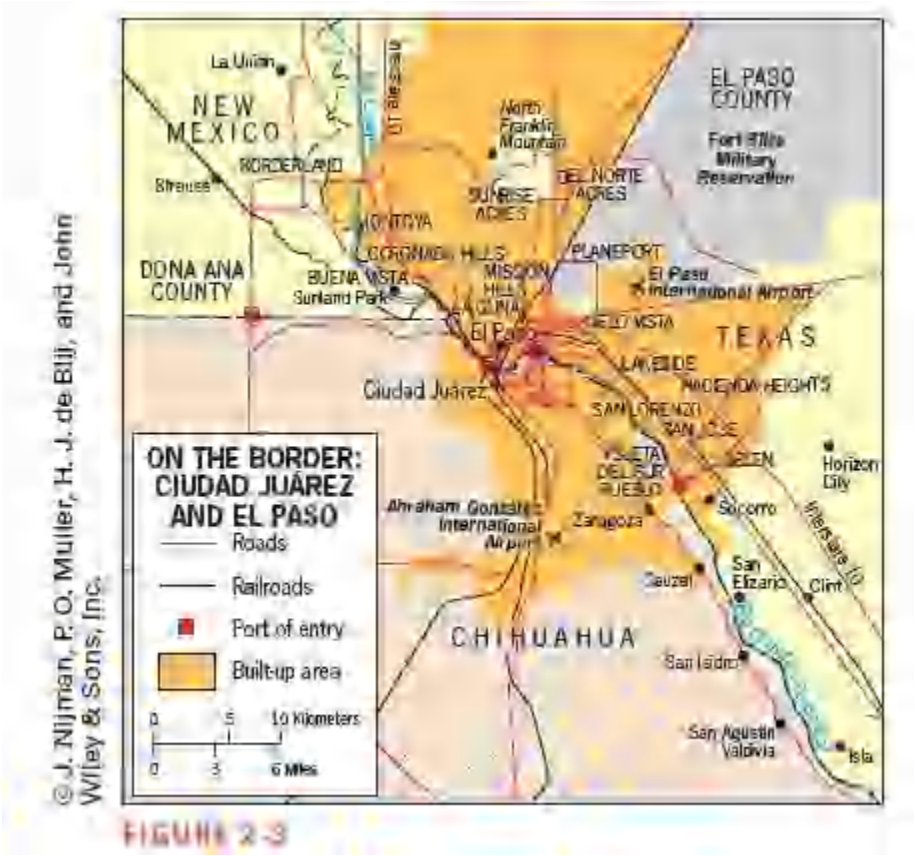


FIGURE 2-3

a) Matamoros
b) Laredo
c) El Paso
d) San Diego
e) McAllen

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Identify Middle America's geographical contents, its boundaries, and the rationale underlying its regional subdivisions.
Section Reference:Defining Middle America and The Realm's Northern Boundary

4) As a landform, theland bridgebetween Mexico and South America would be best characterized as a(n):

a) peninsula
b) highway
c) isthmus
d) tunnel
e) island

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify Middle America's geographical contents, its boundaries, and the rationale underlying its regional subdivisions.
Section Reference: Defining Middle America and The Realm's Northern Boundary

5) A narrow strip of land connecting two larger land bodies is known as a(n) _____.:

a) spine
b) isthmus
c) archipelago
d) bridgeland
e) peninsula

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Describe Middle America's major environmental features and dangers and the vertical organization of climates in highland zones.
Section Reference: Physical Geography of Middle America.

6) In which altitudinal zone is coffee grown?

a) *tierra caliente*
b) *tierra templada*
c) *tierra helada*
d)*tierra fría*
e) *tierra nevada*

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe Middle America's major environmental features and dangers and the vertical organization of climates in highland zones.
Section Reference: Physical Geography of Middle America

7) According to Figure 2-4, which of the following would you most likely find at an elevation of 13,000 feet?

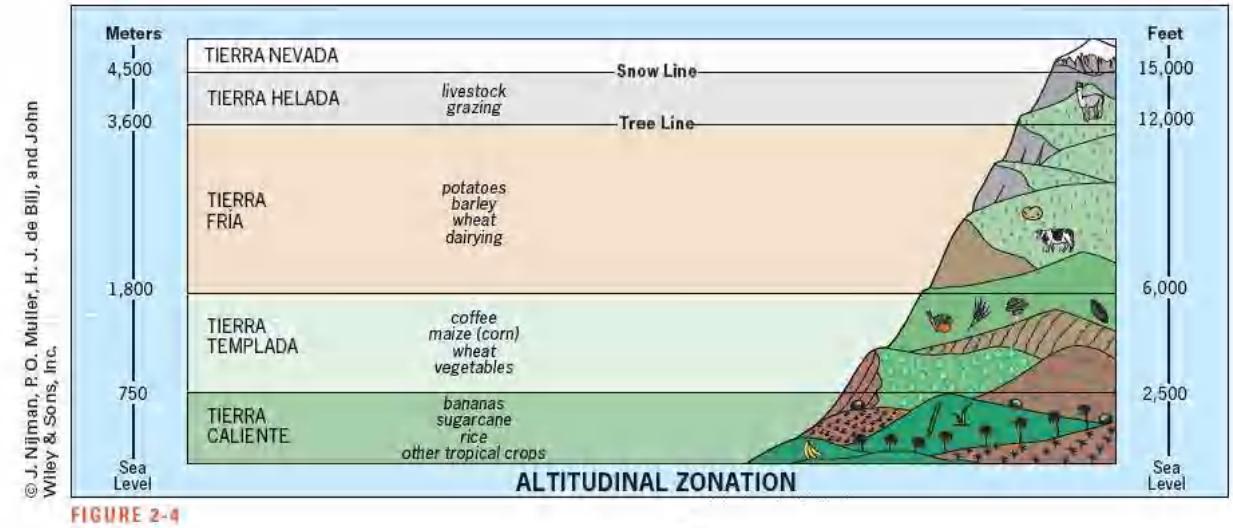


FIGURE 2-4

a) coffee plantations
b) potato fields
c) dairy farms
d) sheep or llamas
e) sugarcane harvesting

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Describe Middle America's major environmental features and dangers and the vertical organization of climates in highland zones.
Section Reference: Physical Geography of Middle America

8) Which of the following countries is located within the culture hearth known as Mesoamerica?

a) Puerto Rico
b) Costa Rica

c) Guatemala
d) Peru
e) Panama

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of MiddleAmerica's indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

9) Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?

a) The Mayan civilization arose in the highland areas of Mexico.
b) The Aztec civilization was founded after the Maya Civilization.
c) The ceremonial center of the Aztec civilization, named Tenochtitlan, was located in the Valley of Mexico.
d) Maya languages are still used today in parts of Mexico.
e) The Aztecs were conquered by the Spanish.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America's indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

10) Which of the following is INCORRECT about the idealized Spanish town in Mesoamerica?

a) It was focused on a central plaza.
b) It displayed a gridiron layout.
c) It was located near good agricultural land.
d) It had several rings of suburbs.
e) It had a centrally located church.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America's indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

11) Which of the following colonial associations is INCORRECT?

a) Jamaica—British
b) Aruba, Bonaire, Curaçao—Dutch
c) Martinique—French
d) Trinidad and Tobago—United States
e) Cuba—Spanish

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America's indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

12) Which of the following Caribbean republics was influenced by French culture?

a) Haiti
b) Jamaica
c) French Antilles
d) the Bahamas
e) Cuba

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America's indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

13) According to Figure 2-5, the majority of islands in the Lesser Antilles were colonized by the _____.

FIGURE 2-5

a) British
b) French
c) Spanish
d) Dutch
e) Americans

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America's indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

14) The Caribbean Coast of Middle America is _____:

a) part of the Rimland
b) part of the Heartland

c) an area settled by the Dutch
d) an area settled by the French
e) dominated by haciendas

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain Middle America's political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

15) Mestizos are persons who are of mixed _____ heritage.

a) European and African
b) European and indigenous
c) Portuguese and Mexican
d) Indigenous and African
e) Aztec and Maya

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain Middle America's political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

16) Which of the following does NOT lie in the Euro-Amerindian Mainland?

a) Central America from Guatemala to Panama (except the Caribbean coastal zone)
b) Mexico
c) Costa Rica
d) Dominican Republic
e) El Salvador

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain Middle America's political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

17) An industry whose success is a mixed blessing for the Caribbean region because it often debases local culture is _____.

a) offshore banking
b) oil production
c) online gambling
d) tourism
e) illicit drugs

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain Middle America's political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

18) A Caribbean island that is home to a large community of South Asians is _____.

a) Hispaniola
b) Cuba
c) Trinidad
d) West India
e) Guyana

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain Middle America's political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

19) According to Figure 2-6, the poorest Mainland countries in 2010 were _____.

FIGURE 2-6 **Location, Connectivity, and Economic Development in Mainland Middle America, 2013**

a) Mexico and Panama
b) Guatemala and El Salvador
c) Honduras and Nicaragua
d) Costa Rica and Belize
e) Haiti and the Dominican Republic

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain Midde America’s political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

20) Middle America's largest country today in terms of both area and population is _____.

a) Mexico

b) Dominican Republic
c) Cuba
d) Nicaragua
e) Trinidad

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference: Regions: Mexico

21) The current population of Mexico is about _____ million.

a) 30
b) 45
c) 60
d) 90
e) 117

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

22) Transculturation is most closely associated with the shaping of cultural traits in _____.

a) Cuba
b) Mexico
c) Panama
d) Puerto Rico
e) Haiti

Answer: b

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

23) The poorest States of Mexico are located in _____.

a) the southern part of the country
b) the northern part of the country
c) the Yucatán Peninsula
d) Baja California
e) the Gulf Coast region

Answer: a

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

24) A maquiladora isa(n)_____:

a) owner of an *ejido*
b) foreign-owned factory in Mexico that assembles duty-free goods
c) person of mixed European-Amerindian ancestry
d) Mayan plantation
e) degree from a Mexican technological university

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference: Regions: Mexico

25) Middle America's largest city is _____.

a) Havana
b) Caracas

c) Santo Domingo
d) Panama City
e) Mexico City

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

26) According to Figure 2-8, most of Mexico's oil deposits are located_____.

a) in the mountainous areas
b) along the Gulf of California
c) along the Gulf of Mexico
d) along the Pacific coast
e) near the U.S. border

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference: Regions: Mexico

27) This is the only Mexican State that does NOT share a border with another country:

a) Sonora
b) Campeche
c) Chiapas
d) Chihuahua
e) Oaxaca

Answer: e

Difficulty: Difficult
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

28) What is the predominant natural resource of Mexico's Gulf Coast Region?

a) Oil
b) Coal
c) Gas
d) Zinc
e) Iron

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference: Regions: Mexico

29) Central America, as defined by geographers, is _____:

a) a region within Middle America located between Mexico and Colombia
b) a region that incorporates all the lands and islands between the United States and South America
c) the regional term for the Greater Antilles
d) the heartland of Middle America known as Mestizoamerica
e) the region covered by Mexico, Guatemala, and Belize

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective:Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

30) Which of the following countries does not have a common border with Guatemala?

a) El Salvador
b) Honduras
c) Belize
d) Nicaragua
e) Mexico

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective:Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

31) Guatemala's mestizo population calls itself the _____.

a) *tierra calientes*
b) *ladinos*
c) *contras*
d) *Mesoamericanos*
e) *Yucatanese*

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective:Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference: Regions: The Central American Republics

32) The Central American country that was a British colony until 1981, but where Spanish is becoming the predominant language, is _____.

a) Jamaica
b) Guatemala
c) Nicaragua
d) Trinidad
e) Belize

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective:Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

33) Which of the following countries was formerly known as British Honduras?

a) Honduras
b) Jamaica
c) Belize
d) Haiti
e) Nicaragua

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective:Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

34) Which of the following is the largest Central American country in terms of population?

a) Honduras
b) Jamaica
c) Guatemala
d) El Salvador
e) Costa Rica

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective:Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

35) Which Central American country does not have a Caribbean coastline?

a) Cuba
b) Guatemala
c) Mexico
d) El Salvador
e) Panama

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective:Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

36) This country fought a civil war from 1980 to 1992 in which 75,000 persons died. The United States supported the government, while Nicaragua supported the Marxist rebels:

a) Cuba
b) Guatemala
c) Nicaragua
d) El Salvador
e) Grenada

Answer: d

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective:Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

37) Central America's poorest country is _____.

a) Cuba
b) Honduras
c) Belize
d) Costa Rica
e) Nicaragua

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

38) The capital of Nicaragua, located on the mountainous Pacific side of the country, is:

a) Tegucigalpa
b) Granada
c) Nicaragua City
d) Managua
e) San José

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

39) Central America's oldest democratic republic, which has had no standing army since 1948, is _____.

a) Panama
b) Mexico
c) Belize
d) Honduras
e) Costa Rica

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

40) A well-known global biodiversity hotspot is located in _____.

a) Nicaragua and Panama
b) Costa Rica and Panama
c) Jamaica and Puerto Rico
d) El Salvador and Honduras
e) Belize and Guatemala

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

41) As one travels north leaving South America, the first country encountered on the Central American land bridge is _____.

a) Costa Rica
b) Panama
c) El Salvador
d) Nicaragua
e) Trinidad and Tobago

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

42) The Panama Canal was opened in _____.

a) 1531
b) 1825
c) 1914
d) 1925
e) 2000

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

43) A person of mixed European-African ancestry is known as a _____.

a) mulatto
b) mestizo
c) Eurafroindian
d) *contra*
e) maquiladora

Answer: a

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

44) Of the following, which country does not have coastlines on BOTH the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean?

a) Guatemala
b) Costa Rica
c) Nicaragua
d) El Salvador
e) Honduras

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective:Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference: Regions: The Central American Republics

45) Which Caribbean island contains more than one state?

a) Puerto Rico
b) Jamaica
c) Barbados
d) Trinidad
e) Hispaniola

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference: Regions: The Caribbean Basin; The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

46) The most important crop raised in Cuba before the fall of the Soviet Union was _____.

a) maize
b) coffee
c) sugarcane
d) cocaine
e) bananas

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference: Regions: The Caribbean Basin; The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

47) Which of the following is not an independent country?

a) Jamaica
b) Haiti
c) Trinidad and Tobago
d) Puerto Rico
e) Dominican Republic

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference:Regions: The Caribbean Basin, The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

48) Which of the following Caribbean countries possesses major natural gas deposits?

a) the Dominican Republic
b) Cuba
c) Trinidad and Tobago
d) Martinique
e) Barbados

Answer: c

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference:Regions: The Caribbean Basin; The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

49) More than one million Puerto Ricans have migrated to _____.

a) Miami
b) Mexico City
c) California
d) Caracas
e) New York

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference:Regions: The Caribbean Basin; The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

50) The archipelago to the northeaST of Cuba that was formerly a British dependency is called the _____.

a) Florida Keys
b) Bahamas
c) North Indies
d) Bermuda Triangle
e) Greater Antilles

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference: Regions: The Caribbean Basin; The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

51) Guadeloupe is a dependency of _____.

a) Guatemala
b) France
c) the United Kingdom
d) the Netherlands
e) the United States

Answer: b

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference: Regions: The Caribbean Basin; The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

52) Which island is NOT one of the Greater Antilles?

a) Hispaniola
b) Trinidad
c) Cuba
d) Puerto Rico
e) Jamaica

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective:Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference: Regions: The Caribbean Basin: The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

53) Which country is currently a large financial supporter of Cuba?

a) Mexico
b) Costa Rica
c) Panama
d) Venezuela
e) Brazil

Answer: d

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference:Regions: The Caribbean Basin; The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

Question Type: True-False

54) “Latin” America is a term that refers only to the geographic area constituted by the island and mainland portions of Middle America.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify Middle America’s geographical contents, its boundaries, and the rationale underlying its regional subdivisions.
Section Reference:Defining Middle America and The Realm’s Northern Boundary

55) The large island of Trinidad is located in the Greater Antilles.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify the Middle America’s geographical contents, its boundaries, and the rationale underlying its regional subdivisions.
Section Reference:Defining Middle America and The Realm’s Northern Boundary

56) NAFTA is a trade agreement that includes Nicaragua.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Identify Middle America’s geographic contents, its boundaries, and the rationale underlying its regional subdivisions.
Section Reference:Defining Middle America and The Realm’s Northern Boundary

57) Mexico, Nicaragua, and Panama are all located on the land bridge portion of the Middle American realm.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe Middle America's major environmental features and dangers and the vertical organization of climates in highland zones.
Section Reference: Physical Geography of Middle America

58) A narrow strip of land connecting two larger landmasses is called an isthmus.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe Middle America's major environmental features and dangers and the vertical organization of climates in highland zones.
Section Reference: Physical Geography of Middle America

59) Mainland Middle America's tropical location and climates are ameliorated by elevation and its resulting vertical zonation of natural environments.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe Middle America’s major environmental features and dangers and the vertical organization of climates in highland zones.
Section Reference: Physical Geography of Middle America

60) The *tierratemplada* environmental zone is situated at a higher elevation than the *tierra fría* zone.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe Middle America's major environmental features and dangers and the vertical organization of climates in highland zones.
Section Reference: Physical Geography of Middle America

61) The Maya and Aztec civilizations both evolved within the Mesoamerican culture hearth.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America's indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

62) The Maya civilization developed in a lowland tropical environment.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America's indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

63) The Aztec civilization developed in a lowland environment.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America's indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

64) The Maya civilization is the only one on the world culture map that arose in a tropical lowland.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America’s indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

65) The Spanish, and their need for wood, deforested large areas of Middle America.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America’s indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

66) During their period of colonial domination, the Spanish forced much of Mexico's Amerindian population to relocate to urban settlements.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America’s indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

67) Cuba has a Spanish heritage, Jamaica is British-influenced, and Haiti's strongest European imprint came from the French.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America’s indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

68) Except for the French Antilles, there is no remaining European dependency in the Caribbean.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America’s indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

69) Middle America contains both a Euro-Amerindian Mainland and a Euro-African Rimland.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain Middle America’s political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

70) The hacienda form of land tenure was dominant in Middle America's Rimland.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain Middle America’s political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

71) The hacienda of the Mainland is quite similar to the plantation of the Rimland.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain Middle America’s political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

72) The Pacific coast of Nicaragua is part of Middle America’s Rimland.

Answer: False

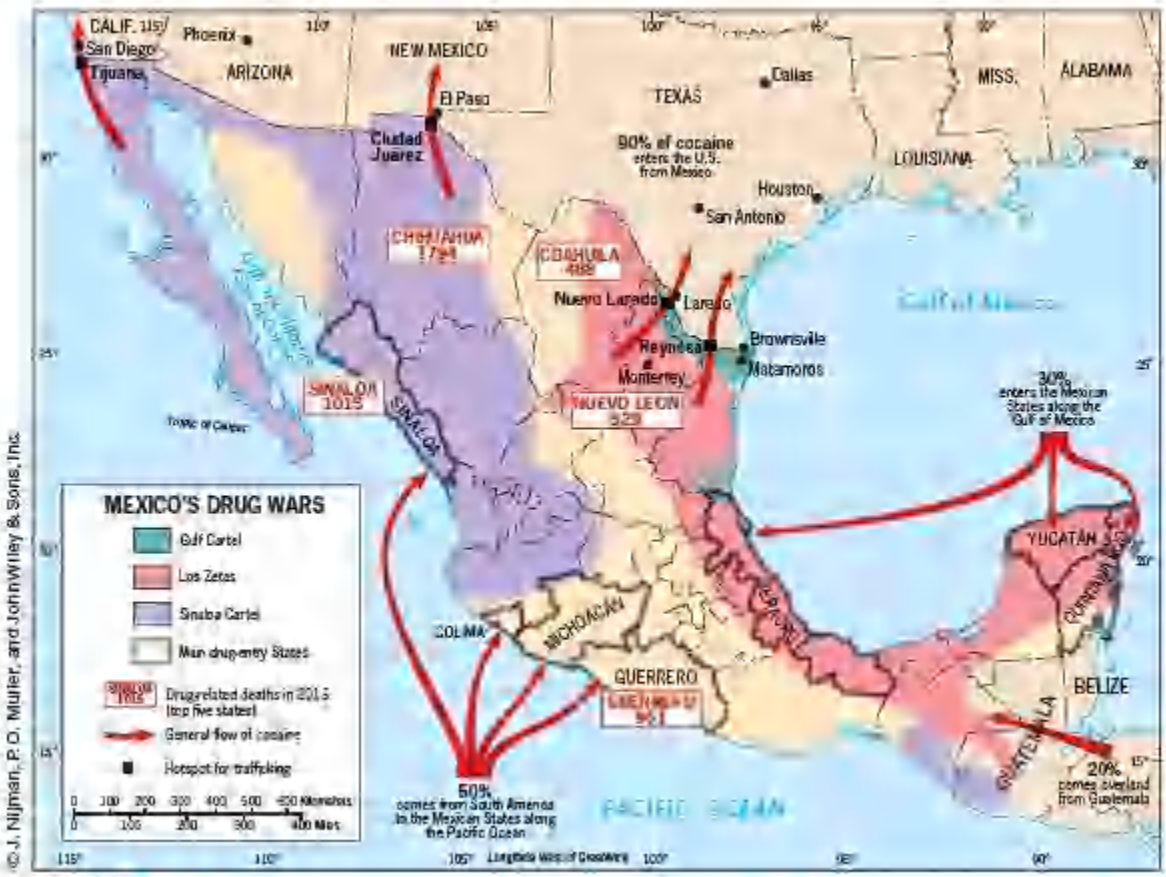
Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Explain Middle America’s political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

73) Tourism can be considered an irritant industry by many in the Caribbean Basin.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Explain Middle America's political, cultural, and economic development.
Section Reference: Political and Economic Fragmentation

74) According to Figure 2-12, the Chihuahua cartel has the greatest effect on people living near the Mexico-New Mexico border:



Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.

Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

75) Communally-owned farms in Mexico are called *ejidos*.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

76) Mexico contains over 70 percent of the land area of Middle America (including the islands) and over half of the realm's population.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference: Regions: Mexico

77) The Yucatán Peninsula protrudes into the Pacific Ocean.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

78) Mexico's leading oil-producing zone is located along its southern Pacific coast.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.

Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

79) Maquiladoras are large communal farms in northern Mexico near the U.S. border.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

80) Overall, Central America's population exhibits higher densities in its Pacific coastlands than along its Caribbean shore.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

81) Costa Rica's population is overwhelmingly located in the *tierra caliente* zone.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

82) El Salvador's population is quite homogeneous, with about 90 percent being mestizo.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.

Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

83) Costa Rica is Middle America's oldest democracy.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

84) In the 1980s, Costa Rica was the scene of Central America's most hotly contested civil war.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference: Regions: The Central American Republics

85) The longitude of the Panama Canal's Caribbean (Atlantic) outlet is farther west than the longitude of the waterway's Pacific Ocean outlet.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Hard
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

86) Following from the agreement reached between the United States and Panama in 1977, there is no longer any official U.S. presence in the former Canal Zone.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

87) Over 80 percent of Costa Rica's forests have been destroyed.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference: Regions: The Central American Republics

88) The Caribbean islands today constitute the most densely populated portion of the Americas.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

89) A mulatto is a person of mixed African and Amerindian ancestry.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

90) The island of Hispaniola contains both Haiti and Dominica.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Medium

Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference:Regions: The Caribbean Basin: The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

91) The tourism-dominated island-nations of Middle America have become so advanced that poverty is just about unknown.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference:Regions: The Caribbean Basin; The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

92) According to Figure 2-15, the U.S. naval base on Cuba is located due south of the Florida Keys, near the city of Havana.

FIGURE 2-15

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the CaribbeanBasin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference:Regions: The Caribbean Basin; The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles

Question Type: Fill-in-the-blank

93) The lowest-lying attitudinal zone of agricultural activity, extending from sea level to an elevation of 750 meters (2500 ft), is the *tierra* ___.

Answer:*caliente*

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Describe Middle America's major environmental features and dangers and the vertical organization of climates in highland zones.
Section Reference: Physical Geography of Middle America

94) The former Aztec city of Tenochtitlan is now known as _____

Answer: Mexico City

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America’s indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

95) Mexico's Yucatán Peninsula was part of the Mesoamerican culture hearth that gave rise to the ___ civilization, which reached its height between the fourthandtenth centuries AD.

Answer: Maya

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America’s indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

96) Besides Europe, the foreign continent that most contributed to the shaping of Caribbean cultures is ___

Answer: Africa

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the rise of Middle America’s indigenous civilizations, their legacies, and their fateful collision with European conquerors.
Section Reference: Cultural Geography

97) Middle America's largest country today, in both area and population size, is ___.

Answer: Mexico

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference:Regions: Mexico

98) Except for its extreme southeast, the Yucatán Peninsula is part of the country of ___.

Answer: Mexico

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the basic human and physical geography of Mexico and the effect of the drug wars on regional development.
Section Reference: Regions: Mexico

99) ___ is the term applied to people of mixed European and African ancestry.

Answer: Mulatto

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective: Discuss the key characteristics and features of the seven republics of the Central American region.
Section Reference:Regions: The Central American Republics

100) The Dominican Republic and Haiti together occupy the island of ___.

Answer: Hispaniola

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective: Describe the major geographic, political, and societal issues facing the Caribbean Basin, the Greater Antilles, and the Lesser Antilles.
Section Reference:Regions: The Caribbean Basin; The Greater Antilles; The Lesser Antilles