Chapter 10  Agriculture

10.1
1) An important agricultural hearth is
   A) Southwest Asia.
   B) Latin America.
   C) Southeast Asia
   D) Sub Saharan Africa.
   E) all of the above

2) Which statement correctly describes hunting and gathering?
   A) All humans obtained their food this way before the invention of agriculture.
   B) It is a form of nomadism.
   C) This form of subsistence is still practiced.
   D) Hunter gatherers live in small groups.
   E) all of the above

3) Hunting and gathering societies
   A) include about 15 percent of the world's people.
   B) are found in the isolated places of the world today.
   C) are characterized by large concentrations of people.
   D) occur nearly everywhere but are especially common in Europe.
   E) are responsible for most of the environmental degradation of the planet.

4) The reproduction of plants by direct cloning from existing plants, such as cutting stems and dividing roots, is known as (see class ppt)
   A) sawah.
   B) seed agriculture.
   C) subsistence agriculture.
   D) vegetative planting.
   E) plant hybridization.

7) The first group to integrate seed agriculture with domestication of herd animals was probably in
   A) Southwest Asia.
   B) Latin America.
   C) Southeast Asia
   D) Sub Saharan Africa.
   E) all of the above

8) Seed agriculture probably reached Europe from
   A) western India.
   B) northern China.
   C) Ethiopia.
   D) Southwest Asia.
E) Southeast Asia.

10.2
9) The basic distinction made in dividing up the world into distinct agricultural regions is
A) whether the crops are produced for commercial or subsistence use.
B) whether crops are grown or animals are raised.
C) the location of the first agriculture.
D) the population density of the crop-producing region.
E) B and D

10.6
10) Which is not a form of subsistence agriculture?
A) Mediterranean
B) shifting cultivation
C) pastoral nomadism
D) intensive
E) All of the above are forms of subsistence agriculture.

11) Which type of agriculture is found primarily in less developed countries?
A) Mediterranean
B) plantation
C) dairying
D) commercial gardening
E) none of the above

12) Shifting cultivation is most commonly found in which climate region?
A) humid low-latitude
B) dry
C) warm mid-latitude
D) cold mid-latitude
E) undifferentiated Highlands.

Skip

15) The French long-lot system was developed primarily for (see ppt.)
A) collective land ownership.
B) common grazing land.
C) inheritance laws.
D) need for access to a river.
E) long distance between farms.

16) Commercial agriculture is distinguished from subsistence agriculture from all of the following except (hint see 10.2)
A) low percentage of farmers in the labor force.
B) farm size.
C) heavy use of machinery.
D) crops consumed on the farm.
E) surplus production.
17) Pastoral nomadism is most commonly found in which climate region?
A) humid low-latitude  
B) dry 
C) warm mid-latitude 
D) cold mid-latitude 
E) polar 

18) Which is not a characteristic of shifting cultivation?
A) Land is cleared by slashing the vegetation. 
B) Debris is burned to provide the soil with nutrients. 
C) A new site is designated every few years. 
D) Old plots of land are left uncropped to be overrun by vegetation. 
E) All of the above are characteristics. 

19) Another term for slash and burn agriculture is (hint: check definitions on the internet if necessary) 
A) sustainable agriculture.  
B) shifting cultivation. 
C) subsistence agriculture. 
D) swidden. 
E) intensive sustainable agriculture. 

20) Subsistence agriculture based upon herding of domesticated animals is called 
A) dairying. 
B) pastoral nomadism. 
C) ranching. 
D) animal husbandry. 
E) swidden. 

21) Which of the following is not an important plantation crop? 
A) rubber  
B) coffee  
C) sugarcane 
D) olives 
E) cotton 

22) Unlike other forms of commercial agriculture, plantations are 
A) part of agribusiness. 
B) owned by people in less developed countries. 
C) found primarily in less developed countries. 
D) situated in densely populated locations. 
E) all of the above 

23) The largest proportion of farmers in Asia practice 
A) hunting and gathering.
B) intensive subsistence.
C) pastoral nomadism.
D) shifting cultivation.
E) plantation agriculture.

24) The intensive subsistence agriculture region in Asia can be divided into what two areas?
A) where farm size is small and where it is large
B) where agricultural density is high and where it is low
C) where wet rice cultivation dominates and where it does not
D) where work is done by animal power and where it is done by machine
E) where the principle crop is the soybean and where it is not

25) Which of the following is a typical practice in growing rice in Asia?
A) terracing hillsides where flat land is unavailable
B) flooding the plowed field with water
C) growing seedlings in a nursery
D) transplanting seedlings into a flooded field
E) all of the above

10.8
26) Dairy farming is the most important agriculture practiced near large urban areas in MDCs because
A) land costs are lower close to urban areas.
B) milk is highly perishable.
C) processing plants are located in cities.
D) the quality of soil is lower near an urban area.
E) rural populations drink less milk per capita than urban dwellers.

27) China and the United States are the two leading producers of (there can be more than one right
answer here) (see ppt)
A) corn (maize).
B) meat.
C) silk.
D) milk products.
E) sugar cane.

28) Which type of agriculture typically involves crop rotation?
A) plantation
B) Mediterranean
C) mixed crop and livestock
D) ranching
E) all of these

29) After corn, the most important crop in the US mixed crop and livestock region is
A) wheat.
B) soybeans.
C) barley.
D) fruits and vegetables.
E) sugar beets.

30) Commercial gardening and fruit farming, named after a middle English word meaning bartering or the exchange of commodities, is known as
A) crop rotation.
B) vegetative planting.
C) shifting cultivation.
D) truck farming.
E) agribusiness.

31) The two most important crops in Mediterranean agriculture are
A) dairy and livestock.
B) corn and wheat.
C) olives and grapes.
D) citrus and nuts.
E) cooking oil and wine.

32) What two countries are the leading producers of milk products? (see ppt)
A) US and India
B) Brazil and China
C) India and Brazil
D) India and China
E) US and China

33) China, Brazil and the United States are the three leading producers of (see ppt)
A) corn (maize).
B) cotton.
C) meat.
D) milk products.
E) wheat.

34) China, India and the United States are the three leading producers of (see ppt)
A) corn (maize).
B) beef.
C) cotton.
D) milk products.
E) wheat.

35) The different areas of the world where Mediterranean agriculture predominates have similar
A) climate.
B) cultural beliefs.
C) broad expanses of flat land along sea coasts.
D) social customs.
E) levels of livestock production.

**10.9**

36) Rapid diffusion of new agricultural technology, especially new high-yield seeds and fertilizers, is known as
A) genetically modified foods.
B) the Green Revolution.
C) commercial agriculture.
D) sustainable agriculture.
E) agribusiness.

37) Which of the following is not a strategy for increasing food supply?
A) expanding arable land area
B) increasing land productivity
C) identifying new food sources
D) increasing tariffs on grain exports
E) increasing exports of surplus production

38) The threat of famine is particularly severe in which of the following regions? (see 10.4)
A) South Asia
B) Southern Africa
C) North Africa
D) The Sahel and Horn of Africa
E) Southeast Asia

10.10
39) What is a form of commercial agriculture that is integrated into a large food-production industry?
A) agribusiness
B) commercial farming
C) food processing
D) mechanized farming
E) mixed crop and livestock farming

40) The primary factor in von Thünen's model for choosing commercial farm products is
A) land price.
B) market location.
C) climate.
D) soil character.
E) labor cost.

41) Commercial farmers in MDCs suffer from low incomes primarily for what reason(s)?
A) competition from farmers in LDCs
B) they produce more food than consumers demand in MDCs
C) new technologies greatly increase yields per acre of land
D) A and B
E) B and C

42) Which of the following is not a policy the U.S. government employs to address the problem of agricultural surpluses?
A) Low income Americans receive food stamps to stimulate purchase of additional food.
B) Farmers are encouraged to avoid growing crops that are in excess supply.
C) The government pays farmers when prices fall too low.
D) The government destroys excess crops.
E) The government buys surplus food and sells or donates it to foreign governments.

43) Ridge tillage is considered to be sustainable agricultural practice for which reason?
A) It increases water holding capacity of soil.
B) It conserves soil.
C) It increases organic matter in soil over time.
D) It enhances drainage properties of the soil.
E) all of these

10.11
44) A principal practice of sustainable agriculture is
A) sensitive land management.
B) limited use of chemicals.
C) better integration of crops and livestock.
D) use of pesticide resistant seed.
E) A, B, and C

45) Opponents of genetically modified (GM) foods consider which of the following to be problems associated with their use?
A) GM crops could destroy long-standing ecological balances in local agriculture.
B) GM crops are often not welcome in European markets.
C) adoption of GM technology makes LDC farmers more dependent on MDCs
D) GM crops have lower yields and are more susceptible to pests.
E) A, B, and C

46) Match these crops with the world's leading producers: (see ppt)
   ______ rice       a. USA, India
   ______ milk       b. China, India
   ______ meat       c. USA, China
   ______ corn       d. Brazil, China, USA

47) Match these climate regions to the type of agriculture they are best suited for: (see 10.5 map)
   ______ humid low-latitude   a. dairying
   ______ dry                    b. mixed crop and livestock
   ______ warm mid-latitude     c. shifting cultivation
   ______ cold mid-latitude     d. ranching, pastoral nomadism

48) The United States is by far the largest producer of wheat.

49) Subsistence agriculture is designed to generate products for sale off the farm.

50) Most people in Asia, Africa, and Latin America have become commercial farmers.

51) Shifting cultivation can support large population concentrations in East and South Asia.

52) Crops grown in the mixed crop and livestock regions are used primarily to feed animals.
53) What is the distinctive type of agriculture practiced in the concentrations of population in East and South Asia?

54) What is the most important crop grown in East Asia? Why is this crop grown most extensively in the southern part of the region but not in the northern part?

55) In shifting cultivation, how do farmers clear their fields for planting?

56) What is the distinctive type of agriculture practiced in the dry lands of less developed countries?

57) What is the distinctive type of agriculture practiced in the dry lands of the southwestern United States?

58) What is the distinctive type of agriculture practiced in the U.S. Midwest, from Ohio to Iowa? What are the two most important crops in this region?

59) What type of agriculture would you expect to find in the northeastern United States?

60) What sustainable agriculture technique involves the use of tractors to plant crops on raised beds in order to conserve soil and improve its qualities?

61) Prior to the invention of agriculture, how did most people obtain their food?

62) What are the three principle practices that distinguish sustainable agriculture from conventional agriculture?

63) Describe the geographic distribution of agricultural regions across the globe.

64) Explain the complexities of interdependence between crops and livestock that sustainable agriculture principles take into account.

65) Identify the four strategies that have been put forth to increase global food supply and discuss their relative merits and shortcomings.

Additional

Define the word agriculture

What are the three production methods used in agriculture (see ppt)

Critical Thinking: What kind of diffusion caused the introduction of Wheat into the US? What about corn into Nepal?

Douglas North, speculated that one possible hearth area for grain based agriculture, specifically wild barley, was near the site of the ancient city of Jericho. About 8000BC this area had a

_______ type of climate which meant a good growing season for half the year and a transition zone between the _____ to the south and _______ to the north. Since work was divided by
It is highly likely that first discovered agriculture in this region since it was their job to do the gathering.

From the discovery of agriculture there was a _______ _________ in regards to population, much like later experienced as a result of the industrial revolution. In the case of the agricultural revolution this change was a result of humans moving _____ the food chain. By this move it placed humans closer to the ______ of the food chain and as result they had much larger ______ of _______. This resulted in several things such as

1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________

Jericho is located in the geographic region called the ___________ ___________. This region as a whole represents the hearth area for Western ____________. This development resulted from the investment of the agricultural _______.

Exactly how people first discovered the exact techniques of grain based agriculture is not clear, but four different hypotheses have been suggested name two of these.

Geographers and other social scientists also speculate on how this new technology spread, give two possible ways in which it could have spread.

**Great Dust Bowl and the Ogallala Aquifer**
Where was the Great Dust Bowl of the 1930s centered (be able to locate it on a map of the United States)? What naturally occurring pattern triggered it? Since the 1950s this region no longer has suffered such devastating storms, what change in agriculture has contributed to this difference? Be able to identify the Ogallala Aquifer on a map. What long term problem faces this Aquifer? How might that effect agriculture in the region?

Be sure you understand the maps and charts in the chapter and can explain them.