

## 16 Multiple choice questions

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1. causes or reasons for change involving new types of tools, machinery and equipment
  - a. service sector
  - b. technological factors
  - c. tropical cash crops
  - d. political factors
  
2. plant species from tropical regions such as coffee, sugar cane and coconuts mass produced for commercial sale
  - a. service sector
  - b. trade barriers
  - c. tropical cash crops
  - d. political factors
  
3. the growth of important manufacturing regions in part of the developing world e.g. Korea
  - a. multinational corporations
  - b. technological factors
  - c. periphery industrial production
  - d. newly industrialised nations
  
4. the large international business organisations which operate at global levels with branches, offices, factories and finance across the entire world
  - a. national scale
  - b. multinational corporations
  - c. plantation agriculture
  - d. political factors
  
5. a production unit in the service industry which supplies recreational facilities as well as accommodation
  - a. The South
  - b. resort hotel
  - c. monoculture
  - d. The North
  
6. within agricultural nations, the practice of producing a single crop or type of livestock on a farm
  - a. monoculture
  - b. The South
  - c. The North
  - d. resort hotel

7. those countries which were formally classified as developing, which have become major industrial producers  
e.g. Taiwan
  - a. periphery industrial production
  - b. political factors
  - c. newly industrialised nations
  - d. multinational corporations
  
8. a regional decision to limit trade to those within the region and exclude traders from other areas e.g. the European Union
  - a. trade barriers
  - b. trade agreement
  - c. The North
  - d. trade triangle
  
9. a treaty or document signed by several nations or groups of producers to agree on common practices of marketing within a prescribed area
  - a. trade triangle
  - b. The North
  - c. trade barriers
  - d. trade agreement
  
10. an alternate term for the developing countries of the world
  - a. The South
  - b. monoculture
  - c. resort hotel
  - d. The North
  
11. that part of the economy involved in the distribution and consumption of goods and services with related administrative and commercial activities
  - a. political factors
  - b. The North
  - c. service sector
  - d. The South
  
12. the causes of either environmental preservation or destruction linked to government decisions such as zoning, access, planning etc.
  - a. technological factors
  - b. political factors
  - c. service sector
  - d. tropical cash crops

13. an alternate term for the developed countries of the world
  - a. The South
  - b. monoculture
  - c. The North
  - d. resort hotel
  
14. a system of large scale agriculture, usually in the tropics, in which one or two crops are grown with foreign capital and expertise using cheap local or imported often slave, labour
  - a. political factors
  - b. monoculture
  - c. national scale
  - d. plantation agriculture
  
15. the study of a resource, ecosystem or other geographical phenomena from the point of view of a single nation
  - a. resort hotel
  - b. The South
  - c. monoculture
  - d. national scale
  
16. a controlled system for the production and marketing of certain products in which there is a division of certain stages of the production process between various nations or areas
  - a. trade agreement
  - b. The South
  - c. trade triangle
  - d. trade barriers