

Unit 5: Agriculture & Rural Land-Use Patterns & Processes
Multiple Choice Answer Key and Explanations

1. Why is plantation agriculture located in LDCs?	
A. There are laws in MDCs that prevent the creation of plantation agriculture	This answer is incorrect. Plantation agriculture can legally be located in MDCs, however, it is not as profitable.
B. People in MDCs are not interested in the crops that are grown in plantation farms	This answer is incorrect. Most of the products produced through plantation farming are sold to MDCs, this is because the demand for these products is high.
C. Labor and land costs are cheaper in LDCs which makes it more profitable	This answer is correct. LDCs have cheaper labor and land which lowers the production costs of the products. This allows companies to produce in LDCs but sell in MDCs, which maximizes their profits.
D. The market in MDCs has already been saturated and the large amount of competition is making the industry less profitable	This answer is incorrect. There is not a large amount of plantation agriculture located in MDCs due to the high labor and production costs. Not because of the amount of competition.

2. Which of the following historical events would best correspond with the second agricultural revolution?	
A. The discovery and advancements of GMOs	This answer is incorrect. These advancements would fit more in the green revolution.
B. Industrial Revolution	This answer is correct. The second agricultural revolution started during the Industrial Revolution.
C. Neolithic Revolution	This answer is incorrect. The Neolithic Revolution would connect more with the first agricultural revolution.
D. The transition into stage 3 of the demographic transition model	This answer is incorrect. Stage 3 of the DTM is defined by urbanization, more rights for women, and economic growth/development.

3. Which of the following statements would best describe how Von Thunen's model is set up?	
A. The amount of arable land increases as you move away from metropolitan areas	This answer is incorrect. The model does not factor in land that is arable or land that is not arable.
B. Due to advancements in transportation cities are experiencing sprawl which has reduced the amount of farmland	This answer is incorrect. The model does not take into account modern advances in transportation or the creation of suburbs.
C. Each region within a city's limits has different environmental factors that allow for certain crops to be produced	This answer is incorrect. The model does not factor in different environmental factors, it treats all land as uniform.
D. Farmers are focused on profit and strive to find a location that can maximize their profit by reducing their transportation costs	This answer is correct. The model puts more intensive farming practices closer to the market and more extensive farming practices further away. This is to maximize profits.

4. Which of the following is not considered an option for increasing the world's food supply?	
A. Expanding fishing and aquaculture	This answer is incorrect. This would help expand the world's food supply.
B. Continue to promote global trade between countries	This answer is incorrect. By promoting trade it allows countries to specialize more and produce more products, this would include food.
C. Focus on preserving arable land and using sustainable agricultural practices	This answer is incorrect. The more arable land that can be preserved the more food that can be grown.
D. Promote the use of shifting cultivation to allow for more natural agricultural practices	This answer is correct. Shifting cultivation does not produce enough food for a large population, this type of agriculture is typically used in smaller societies. If people switched to shifting cultivation over other agricultural practices we would not see a significant rise in the global food supply.

5. Which of the following would be an example of intensive farming?	
A. Ranching	This answer is incorrect. This is an example of extensive agriculture since it uses more land, requires less capital and labor.
B. Shifting cultivation	This answer is incorrect. This is an example of extensive agriculture since it uses more land, requires less capital and labor.
C. Market gardening	This answer is correct. This type of agriculture uses less land and requires more capital and labor.
D. Nomadic herding	This answer is incorrect. This is an example of extensive agriculture since it uses more land, requires less capital and labor.

6. Which of the following best describes the impact that technology has had on the production of food?	
A. Allowed for more industrial large scale farms that can produce a higher volume of food	This answer is correct. Advancements in technology have increased agricultural outputs and upfront costs for farms.
B. Made the developed world more dependent on the developing world due to costs of production	This answer is incorrect. Advancements in technology have increased upfront costs for the production of food, however, they lower overall costs due to savings in labor.
C. Created more opportunities for local family farms to support local communities by reducing costs of farming	This answer is incorrect. Advancements in technology have increased upfront costs for farms. This has made it more difficult for family farms to keep up with large scale companies that are buying smaller family farms.
D. Reduced the amount of foodborne illness and food recalls which allowed for a more stable food production	This answer is incorrect. There has been an increase in foodborne illnesses and recalls due to the mass production of food which uses more chemicals, CAFOS, and machinery to produce food.

7. Which of the following is not a consequence of the green revolution?	
A. Possible animal rights issues	This answer is incorrect. Feedlots, CAFOs, the use of antibiotics, and more have all led to concerns over how livestock are raised.
B. Reliance on fertilizers and pesticides that damage local ecosystems	This answer is incorrect. Since the green revolution more and more farmers have utilized chemical fertilizers and pesticides to grow their crops. This has led to soil, air, and water pollution.
C. Reduction in the amount of food that can be produced due to a shift back to family farms	This answer is correct. The green revolution allowed for us to experience a boost in our food production. Since the green revolution we saw a shift away from family farms as agribusiness started to take off.
D. Higher yielding crops due to selective plant breeding and new agricultural techniques be utilized	This answer is incorrect. Thanks to hybrid plants and gmos we have continued to see higher yielding crops, this is originated with the green revolution.

8. Which of the following statements best explains why Africa has not embraced GMOs?	
A. They do not understand the technology and do not believe it will work	This answer is incorrect. This is not a true statement.
B. Europe, Africa's number one trading partner, is against GMOs and would not purchase GMO products	This answer is correct. Economically most African countries do not benefit from switching to GMOs, due to their trading partners' food preferences.
C. GMO seeds have not been introduced to African markets preventing them from benefiting from the technology	This answer is incorrect. GMOs have been introduced around the world, some countries have adopted them while others have resisted.
D. Due to copyright law African states are not allowed to use GMOs unless they can guarantee the protection of companies intellectual property	This answer is incorrect. While this may be the case for some countries around the world, this would not be an accurate statement for the entire content of Africa.

9. Which of the following foods/animals did not originate from the Fertile Crescent?	
A. Pigs	This answer is incorrect. This did originate in the Fertile Crescent.
B. Cattle	This answer is incorrect. This did originate in the Fertile Crescent.
C. Wheat	This answer is incorrect. This did originate in the Fertile Crescent.
D. Potatoes	This answer is correct. This originated in Peru and was brought over to Europe by the Spanish Conquistadors.



10. The image above shows which of the following concepts?

A. Metes & bounds	This answer is incorrect. Metes are often straight lines that connect different points of a geographic area, where the bounds are key features of a place.
B. Township & Range	This answer is correct. This survey method uses longitude and latitude to create a grid system. Townships go north to south, while range goes west to east.
C. Long lot	This answer is incorrect. Here land is divided up into narrow parcels and each parcel of land has access to either a river or road.
D. Bid-rent Theory	This answer is incorrect. This deals with the value of land and its relation to the location of an urban area.