

18 Multiple choice questions

1. the movement of people, commerce or industry out of a city's centre
 - a. debtor nations
 - b. decentralisation
 - c. diversification
 - d. donor nations
2. a company which controls the growth, transport and marketing of agricultural produce
 - a. local scale
 - b. agribusiness
 - c. areal context
 - d. donor nations
3. those countries that have the economic and social indicators to be classified as industrially and technologically developed
 - a. developing nations
 - b. developed nations
 - c. donor nations
 - d. debtor nations
4. the detailed study of something in the nearby or local area
 - a. local scale
 - b. areal context
 - c. economies of scale
 - d. donor nations
5. those countries that have borrowed money or aid and are now in debt
 - a. donor nations
 - b. developing nations
 - c. developed nations
 - d. debtor nations
6. using, conserving and enhancing the resources of the community so the ecological processes are maintained and quality of life can be increased
 - a. ecological sustainable development
 - b. local scale
 - c. economic indicators
 - d. economic activity

7. the production of a wider variety of a particular object e.g. changing from growing one crop to growing several
 - a. diversification
 - b. developed nations
 - c. developing nations
 - d. decentralisation
8. the deliberate over production of a large agricultural surplus to be sold for profit e.g. coffee production in Brazil
 - a. biophysical factors
 - b. economic indicators
 - c. local scale
 - d. commercial agriculture
9. an activity carried on by humans for the purpose of financial return
 - a. donor nations
 - b. economic indicators
 - c. economic activity
 - d. economies of scale
10. data concerning an activity involving the calculation and use of facts and statistics to indicate the trends, past, present and future of the activity
 - a. donor nations
 - b. economies of scale
 - c. economic activity
 - d. economic indicators
11. to study something in its real world context
 - a. local scale
 - b. donor nations
 - c. agribusiness
 - d. areal context
12. those countries that are not yet classified as industrially and technologically developed, as reflected in their lower standard of living
 - a. developing nations
 - b. donor nations
 - c. developed nations
 - d. debtor nations

13. the use of machinery at a scale suitable to the level of technology available in a nation
 - a. economic activity
 - b. areal context
 - c. local scale
 - d. appropriate technology
14. those countries offering and giving financial and other aid to nations in need
 - a. donor nations
 - b. developed nations
 - c. debtor nations
 - d. developing nations
15. that part of a nation's economy involved with the growing of agricultural crops and livestock
 - a. agribusiness
 - b. agricultural sector
 - c. local scale
 - d. decentralisation
16. the loss of efficiency, time or money in a human production unit due to increasing problems because of the growth of the unit
 - a. diseconomies of scale
 - b. economic activity
 - c. economies of scale
 - d. economic indicators
17. the natural world and its parts which interact to cause a certain environment at a particular location e.g. rainforest or desert
 - a. local scale
 - b. agricultural sector
 - c. economic indicators
 - d. biophysical factors
18. the savings in time, efficiency and money created by a large scale operation in terms of human endeavours such as cities or mass production in a factory
 - a. economic indicators
 - b. economic activity
 - c. economies of scale
 - d. diseconomies of scale