1) The ability to move from one location to another, either temporarily or permanently, is

A) migration.

B) mobility.

C) net migration.

D) voluntary migration.

E) forced migration.

2) A permanent move to a new location is

A) migration.

B) mobility.

C) net migration.

D) net in-migration.

E) net out-migration.

3) A country has net in-migration if immigration \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ emigration.

A) equals

B) exceeds

C) is closer to net migration than

D) is less than

E) varies more than

4) *Refugees* migrate primarily because of which type of push factor?

A) economic

B) environmental

C) cultural

D) circulation

E) All of these answer choices are correct.

5) Wilbur Zelinsky's model of migration predicted

A) women are more likely to migrate than men.

B) long migration distances are more likely than short.

C) migration characteristics vary with the demographic transition.

D) intraregional migration is more important than interregional migration in terms of political and economic resources.

E) migrants move most frequently for economic reasons.

6) The migration transition model predicts that international migration reaches a peak at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the demographic transition.

A) stage 1

B) stage 2

C) stage 3

D) stage 4

E) stage 5

7) Several million Irish migrated in the 1840s primarily because

A) the British military forced them to become refugees.

B) disastrous economic conditions, exacerbated by British government policies, pushed them out of the country.

C) poor environmental conditions, including volcanic eruptions and tsunamis, induced them to migrate.

D) they were attracted by the separation of church and state (freedom of religion) in the United States.

E) Spanish invasions threatened their homes.

8) In the United States, which is likely to cause virtually all population growth in the next few decades?

A) natural increase rate

B) net in-migration

C) crude birth rate

D) declining death rate

E) urban expansions

9) Which is a current intraregional migration trend in the United States?

A) rural to urban

B) urban to suburban

C) metropolitan to nonmetropolitan

D) net emigration from the northeast

E) all of the above

10) The Brazilian government encouraged interregional migration by

A) making Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo more attractive.

B) dictating optimal locations for factories.

C) clearing the rain forest for agricultural activities in the interior.

D) moving the capital to Brasilia.

E) industrial development on the Atlantic coast.

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13) Counterurbanization is

A) moving from an urban core to suburban areas.

B) due to expanding suburbs.

C) migration to rural areas and small towns from central cities or suburbs.

D) the trend of the elderly retiring to communities in southern states such as Arizona or Florida.

E) the decline of the inner-city infrastructure.

14) The most important pull factor for migrants to North America today is

A) economic.

B) environmental.

C) forced.

D) political.

E) geomagnetic.

15) Among the difficulties faced by the Soviet Union's program to attract migrants to its industrial zones was the following:

A) Many heavy industries were located in remote northern areas, which experienced harsh winters.

B) Migrants didn't move often because of high population growth.

C) The program provided no economic incentives.

D) The premier of the Soviet Union was criticized for engaging in fraudulent electoral practices, and the resulting lack of trust in the political system has kept workers from migrating.

E) Russian speakers were willing to migrate, but speakers of other languages were not.