**Unit 5 practice Quiz**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. **The use of seed agriculture, the plow, and draft animals started the**

a. First Agriculture Revolution

b. Second Agricultural Revolution

c. Third Agricultural Revolution

d. Fourth Agricultural Revolution

e. Green Revolution

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. **The practice of shifting cultivation is**

a. Slash and burn agriculture

b. Agribusiness

c. Found primarily in the tundra regions

d. Commercial agriculture

e. Pastoralism

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. **A farmer plants corn in a field one year, cotton in the same field the following year, and**

**then corn again. Th is farmer is practicing**

a.  subsistence agriculture

b.  commercial farming

c.   crop rotation

d.   slash-and-burn agriculture

e.   shifting cultivation

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. **Which of the following is an example of the implementation of the sustainable land model**

1. A logger who cuts down trees for lumber plants more trees.
2. A farmer plants a secondary crop in the space between the primary crops
3. A farmer plants only what is needed to feed his or her family
4. A herder moves from one location to another in order to find food for his or her herd
5. A developer clears a plot of land for a shopping mall and makes a donation to a conservation fund

\_\_\_\_\_ 5. **Which of the following is the most common form of commercial agriculture in Europe?**

a. Mixed crops and livestock farming

b. Dairy farming

c. Grain farming

d. Livestock ranching

e. Mediterranean agriculture

\_\_\_\_\_6. **The two most important crops grown in the Mediterranean region are**

1. dates and lemons
2. almonds and grapes
3. grapes and olives
4. olives and tomatoes
5. wheat and olives

**\_\_\_\_\_7. Why do societies practicing shifting cultivation only farm the same plot of land for one or**

**two years?**

a. Shifting cultivation depletes nutrients from the soil faster than other methods.

1. Tropical soils are nutrient poor.
2. Pressure from the government keeps tribes moving.
3. Since they don’t own the land, tribes must keep shifting location.
4. All of the above

\_\_\_\_\_8. **Growing only enough food to feed your family is an example** of

a. vegetative planting.

b. market gardening.

c. extensive commercial agriculture.

d. subsistence agriculture.

e. none of the above

\_\_\_\_\_9. **The technical definition of horticulture includes the cultivation of**

a. flowers.

b. flowers and fruits.

c. flowers, fruits, and vegetables.

d. flowers and carnations.

e. flowers and nursery plants

\_\_\_\_\_10. **In von Thünen’s theory, the** **key variable in an agricultural location decision is**

* 1. labor cost
  2. value of agglomeration benefits
  3. climate type
  4. cost of irrigation
  5. transportation cost

\_\_\_\_\_11. **The focus of the Green Revolution was**

1. improving crop yields in commercial agribusiness corporations
2. reducing starvation in less-developed countries
3. inventing new forms of food to add variety to the human diet
4. saving undeveloped land from urban sprawl
5. encouraging the use of fertilizers less damaging to the environment

\_\_\_\_\_12. **The second agricultural revolution coincided with**

a. the Enlightenment.

b. the Industrial Revolution.

c. Imperialism.

d. Columbian Exchange

e. the first wave of European migration

\_\_\_\_\_13. **Herders who seasonally move their animals between mountain pastures and lowland valleys**

**practice**

a. transhumance.

b. seasonal variation.

c. swidden agriculture.

d. livestock ranching.

e. extensive subsistence agriculture

\_\_\_\_\_14. **All of the following are types of subsistence agriculture except**

a. pastoral nomadism.

b. livestock ranching

c. shifting cultivation.

d. swidden agriculture.

e. intensive rice farming.

\_\_\_\_\_15.  **All of the following are environmental impacts of commercial farming** **except**

a. over harvesting of ocean fisheries.

b. contribution to the urban heat island effect.

c. deforestation.

d. erosion of top-soil.

e. chemical contamination of drinking water.

\_\_\_\_\_16. **According to the von Thunen model, what type of agricultural practice would locate in the**

**outer most concentric ring**?

a. Dairy.

b. Forestry

c. Grazing

d. Mixed crop and livestock

e. Horticulture

\_\_\_\_\_17. **Crops that are grown without fertilizers and pesticides are referred to as**

1. Transhumance
2. Organic farming
3. Natural farming
4. Subsistence farming
5. Truck farming

\_\_\_\_\_18. . **What advantages do cattle feedlots have over traditional methods of livestock ranching?**

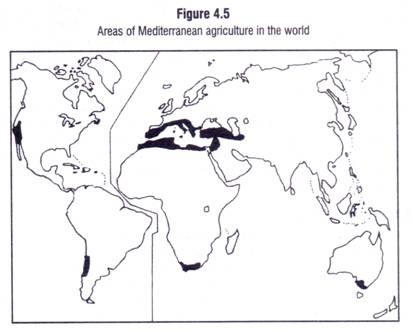
a. Feedlots combine a number of steps in the meat packing industry in one location.

1. Feedlots are more efficient at adding weight to cattle.
2. Feedlots reduce transportation costs of cattle prior to being slaughtered.
3. Feedlots reduce transportation costs of the finished product.
4. All of the above

\_\_\_\_\_19. **Due to over harvesting of fish stocks and increased demand for seafood, what form of**

**agriculture has substantially grown in the last thirty years?**

1. Factory deep sea fishing.
2. Commercial plantation agriculture.
3. Agribusiness.
4. Aquaculture.
5. Monoculture



**\_\_\_\_\_20. This form agriculture takes place in each of the highlighted regions on the map**

1. Intensive subsistence agriculture
2. Mediterranean agriculture
3. Organic grape farming
4. Intensive aquaculture
5. Livestock raising feedlots