

Development and Industrial Geography Practice Test (Sample)

Study Guide



Everything you need from our exam experts!

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 - 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Which term describes a firm that operates research, manufacturing, and sales activities across multiple countries?**
 - A. Multinational Corporation**
 - B. Global Firm**
 - C. Transnational Corporation**
 - D. International Enterprise**

- 2. What is central place theory and why is it relevant to industrial geography?**
 - A. It explains currency exchange rate movements.**
 - B. It models the hierarchical settlement system and distribution of goods and services; relevant for understanding market areas, distribution networks, and location of service industries.**
 - C. It describes climate zones and agriculture.**
 - D. It claims urban growth is random.**

- 3. How does globalization interact with peripheral regions under core-periphery patterns?**
 - A. Peripheral regions always achieve faster growth than core regions.**
 - B. Globalization and core investments can connect peripheral regions to value chains, but disparities may persist.**
 - C. Peripheries are never integrated into global markets.**
 - D. Core regions stop investing in peripheries.**

- 4. Which statement best describes the role of Free Trade Zones in development policy?**
 - A. They are incentives to attract investment and boost exports.**
 - B. They impose high tariffs on imports.**
 - C. They require exports of only agricultural goods.**
 - D. They ban foreign ownership.**

- 5. Which energy type is a finite supply and can be exhausted, such as coal?**
 - A. Nonrenewable Energy**
 - B. Renewable Energy**
 - C. Primary Sector**
 - D. Secondary Sector**

- 6. Which metric is defined as the value of the total output of goods and services produced within a country in a given year?**
- A. Gross National Income (GNI)**
 - B. Net Domestic Product (NDP)**
 - C. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**
 - D. Personal Income**
- 7. Name two policy instruments used to promote regional development and briefly explain their effects.**
- A. Infrastructure investment and tax incentives or subsidies; effects include reduced production costs, attract investment, and support clusters.**
 - B. Trade sanctions and high tariffs; effects include diversification of industries.**
 - C. Nationalizing all industries; effects include instant regional equality.**
 - D. Disincentivizing investment through regulatory hurdles.**
- 8. A location where transfer from one mode of transportation to another is possible is called a**
- A. Break-of-Bulk Point**
 - B. Port of Entry**
 - C. Logistics Hub**
 - D. Interchange Corridor**
- 9. What is a key environmental concern associated with the Green Revolution?**
- A. The program increased yields but raised concerns about inequality and environmental impacts.**
 - B. It eliminated the need for irrigation.**
 - C. It avoided use of fertilizers.**
 - D. It had no environmental impact.**

10. What does the Gini coefficient measure and what does a higher value indicate?

- A. The Gini coefficient measures income inequality on a 0 to 1 scale; higher values indicate greater inequality.**
- B. The Gini coefficient measures average GDP growth rate.**
- C. The Gini coefficient measures unemployment rate.**
- D. The Gini coefficient measures inflation rate.**

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Answers

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1. C
2. B
3. B
4. A
5. A
6. C
7. A
8. D
9. A
10. A

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Explanations

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1. Which term describes a firm that operates research, manufacturing, and sales activities across multiple countries?
 - A. Multinational Corporation
 - B. Global Firm
 - C. Transnational Corporation**
 - D. International Enterprise

The main idea is how firms organize research, production, and sales across borders to tap global opportunities. A firm that coordinates R&D, manufacturing, and marketing in several countries creates a globally distributed network that treats the world as a single, interconnected marketplace. Decisions about where to research, where to build plants, and where to sell are integrated across borders rather than centered in one home country. This cross-border integration, optimization of the whole value chain, and reliance on dispersed capabilities define a transnational corporation. A multinational corporation shares many features, but it's often seen as being more home-country-centered with subsidiaries abroad, rather than truly integrated across the globe. A global firm emphasizes standardized products and processes on a worldwide scale, sometimes at the expense of local adaptation. An international enterprise is typically more limited in its cross-border integration, often exporting or licensing rather than operating a fully interconnected, worldwide network. So the description most accurately matches a transnational corporation.

2. What is central place theory and why is it relevant to industrial geography?
 - A. It explains currency exchange rate movements.
 - B. It models the hierarchical settlement system and distribution of goods and services; relevant for understanding market areas, distribution networks, and location of service industries.**
 - C. It describes climate zones and agriculture.
 - D. It claims urban growth is random.

Central place theory looks at how settlements organize to provide goods and services to the surrounding population. It argues that settlements come in a nested hierarchy and serve surrounding areas called hinterlands, with market areas arranged in a way that efficiently covers space (often pictured as a hexagonal pattern). Two key ideas are threshold—the minimum number of customers needed to sustain a service—and range—the maximum distance people will travel for a good or service. In industrial geography, these ideas help explain where markets are located and how distribution networks form. Larger towns or cities become hubs offering higher-order goods with wider ranges, while smaller towns supply everyday items with shorter ranges. This framework clarifies why warehouses, retail centers, and service industries cluster where they do, how goods flow between places, and how transportation costs and market access shape location decisions. Of course, real-world patterns are influenced by infrastructure, economics, and technology, but central place theory provides a useful way to reason about spatial organization and networks.

3. How does globalization interact with peripheral regions under core-periphery patterns?

A. Peripheral regions always achieve faster growth than core regions.

B. Globalization and core investments can connect peripheral regions to value chains, but disparities may persist.

C. Peripheries are never integrated into global markets.

D. Core regions stop investing in peripheries.

Globalization pulls peripheral regions into global production networks by bringing in investment, trade, and access to international markets. This can open opportunities for growth and upgrading, as peripheral areas connect to global value chains, learn new technologies, and diversify their activities. However, the advantages tend to accrue to core regions that already have higher productivity, advanced institutions, and stronger bargaining power, so disparities persist. Peripheries may gain access and improve some tasks, but they often remain locked into lower-value-added roles or depend on external demand and investment, meaning development is not automatically equal to core regions.

4. Which statement best describes the role of Free Trade Zones in development policy?

A. They are incentives to attract investment and boost exports.

B. They impose high tariffs on imports.

C. They require exports of only agricultural goods.

D. They ban foreign ownership.

Free Trade Zones are policy tools designed to connect a country to global production networks by making it easier and cheaper for firms to operate there. They typically offer incentives such as tax breaks, reduced or eliminated tariffs on inputs, streamlined customs procedures, and reliable infrastructure. These features lower the cost of doing business and reduce regulatory friction, which attracts both foreign and domestic investment to set up manufacturing, assembling, or logistics activities. The aim is to boost exports, create jobs, and facilitate technology transfer and linkages to the broader economy. Because of that, the statement that best describes their role is that they are incentives to attract investment and boost exports. They do not involve imposing high tariffs, restricting exports to agricultural goods, or banning foreign ownership; in fact, they usually welcome foreign investment and ease rules to encourage economic activity within the zone.

5. Which energy type is a finite supply and can be exhausted, such as coal?

- A. Nonrenewable Energy**
- B. Renewable Energy**
- C. Primary Sector**
- D. Secondary Sector**

Nonrenewable energy is defined by a finite supply that can be exhausted. These resources form over geological timescales and, once extracted and used, aren't replenished on human timescales. Coal is a classic example: large amounts exist, but as we burn it for energy, the usable stock decreases and cannot be quickly replaced. In contrast, renewable energy sources like sunlight or wind are effectively inexhaustible for human timescales, continually replenishing themselves. The other two options describe sectors of the economy rather than types of energy, so they don't address the idea of finite, exhaustible resources.

6. Which metric is defined as the value of the total output of goods and services produced within a country in a given year?

- A. Gross National Income (GNI)**
- B. Net Domestic Product (NDP)**
- C. Gross Domestic Product (GDP)**
- D. Personal Income**

Measuring a country's annual economic output within its borders is about capturing the value added by all production that happens inside the country in a given year. The term that fits this idea is Gross Domestic Product. It represents the market value of all final goods and services produced domestically in that period, avoiding double counting by excluding intermediate goods. GDP can be calculated through different but consistent lenses—production (value-added), expenditure on final goods and services, or total income earned from production. The key is the geographic focus: it counts output produced inside the country, regardless of who owns the resources. This is why GDP is the standard measure of a country's economic size and growth. Other metrics differ: GNI tracks income earned by residents (including abroad) rather than production inside borders; Net Domestic Product subtracts depreciation from GDP to reflect net rather than gross production; Personal Income tallies individuals' income, not the total value of produced goods and services.

7. Name two policy instruments used to promote regional development and briefly explain their effects.

A. Infrastructure investment and tax incentives or subsidies; effects include reduced production costs, attract investment, and support clusters.

B. Trade sanctions and high tariffs; effects include diversification of industries.

C. Nationalizing all industries; effects include instant regional equality.

D. Disincentivizing investment through regulatory hurdles.

The idea being tested is how policy tools can directly improve the attractiveness and productivity of a region so it can grow more quickly and reduce disparities with richer areas. Infrastructure investment lowers the costs of moving goods, people, and information—better roads, ports, broadband, and utilities shrink transport and transaction costs and expand access to labor and markets. This makes a region more efficient and able to support larger firms or attract new ones. Tax incentives or subsidies reduce the upfront and ongoing costs of building or expanding operations, which helps draw investment, create jobs, and foster the kind of dense supplier and knowledge networks that characterise successful regional clusters. When these instruments are well-targeted, they not only spur investment but also support the development of interconnected firms that benefit from shared resources and expertise. Other options don't fit as well because they're not aimed at boosting regional development in a targeted, growth-promoting way. Broad trade sanctions and high tariffs are national trade tools that alter prices and flows rather than directly enabling a specific region. Nationalizing all industries is an extreme, general reform that doesn't provide the targeted incentives regions need. Discouraging investment through regulatory hurdles would suppress growth rather than promote it.

8. A location where transfer from one mode of transportation to another is possible is called a

A. Break-of-Bulk Point

B. Port of Entry

C. Logistics Hub

D. Interchange Corridor

The main idea tested is the location where cargo can move from one transportation mode to another. The best term for this is break-of-bulk point, which describes a place where goods are unpacked from one mode and reassembled or re-routed onto another — for example, shipping containers moved from ships to trains or trucks. This concept highlights the service the location provides in enabling intermodal movement and redistribution of cargo so it can continue toward its destination. Port of entry is about legal and formal entry into a country, not the mechanical transfer between modes. A logistics hub refers to a central node where goods are stored, sorted, or redistributed within a network, but it doesn't inherently specify the transfer between modes. An interchange corridor isn't a standard term for describing intermodal transfer in geography or logistics. The break-of-bulk point terminology precisely captures the moment and place where mode changes occur.

9. What is a key environmental concern associated with the Green Revolution?

- A. The program increased yields but raised concerns about inequality and environmental impacts.**
- B. It eliminated the need for irrigation.**
- C. It avoided use of fertilizers.**
- D. It had no environmental impact.**

The main idea here is that rapid increases in agricultural production can come with serious environmental and social costs. The Green Revolution boosted yields by using high-yield crop varieties together with heavy inputs—chemical fertilizers, pesticides, irrigation, and mechanization. While this led to much greater food output, it also brought environmental consequences: extensive irrigation drained and polluted water supplies, groundwater levels dropped in many regions, soil health and biodiversity declined due to monoculture and heavy chemical use, and pest resistance tended to rise, creating a cycle of more inputs. Socially, the benefits often went to wealthier farmers with access to credit and irrigation, widening inequalities between regions and among farmers. Because of these intertwined environmental and equity issues, the statement that captures the key concern is that yields rose but environmental impacts and inequality increased. The other options aren't accurate since irrigation often expanded rather than disappeared, fertilizers were widely used, and there were clear environmental effects.

10. What does the Gini coefficient measure and what does a higher value indicate?

- A. The Gini coefficient measures income inequality on a 0 to 1 scale; higher values indicate greater inequality.**
- B. The Gini coefficient measures average GDP growth rate.**
- C. The Gini coefficient measures unemployment rate.**
- D. The Gini coefficient measures inflation rate.**

The Gini coefficient measures how evenly income or wealth is distributed across a population. It uses a 0 to 1 scale: 0 means perfect equality (everyone has the same income), and higher values indicate greater inequality. A value close to 1 would mean a very unequal distribution, where a large portion of income is held by a small share of people. The idea comes from the Lorenz curve, where the further the curve is from the line of perfect equality, the larger the area that reflects inequality, and the Gini coefficient is the normalized measure of that area. Sometimes it's expressed as a percentage (0 to 100). The other options describe different economic indicators—GDP growth, unemployment, and inflation—not the distribution of income, so they don't capture what the Gini coefficient measures.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://devindustrialgeography.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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