

DEVELOPMENT GEOGRAPHY PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



**SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE
WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS**

**VISIT US ONLINE FOR
THE FULL VERSION STUDY GUIDE**

<https://developmentgeography.examzify.com>



Copyright © 2026 by Examzify - A Kaluba Technologies Inc. product.

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.

No part of this book may be reproduced or transferred in any form or by any means, graphic, electronic, or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, web distribution, taping, or by any information storage retrieval system, without the written permission of the author.

Notice: Examzify makes every reasonable effort to obtain accurate, complete, and timely information about this product from reliable sources.

SAMPLE

Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	16

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

- 1. How does climate change affect development, focusing on vulnerability and adaptation?**
 - A. Halting all urban growth
 - B. Investment in infrastructure and governance improvements
 - C. Reducing education access
 - D. Expanding fossil fuel use
- 2. Which term describes the farming that focuses on producing enough food to feed oneself and family, typically found in LEDCs?**
 - A. Subsistence agriculture
 - B. Sustainability
 - C. Savanna
 - D. Quaternary industry
- 3. What is a limitation of the ecological footprint?**
 - A. It ignores technology advances.
 - B. It does not capture social equity.
 - C. It overestimates biodiversity.
 - D. It focuses only on carbon emissions.
- 4. Which statement best contrasts import substitution industrialization and export-oriented industrialization?**
 - A. ISI promotes domestic industries via tariffs; EOI focuses on exporting goods to international markets
 - B. ISI emphasizes export-led growth; EOI uses tariffs to protect domestic industries
 - C. Both prioritize import substitution equally
 - D. ISI eliminates international trade
- 5. What is a potential outcome of land reform?**
 - A. Redistribution or reallocation of land to improve equity and productivity; can stimulate investment but may provoke conflict if not managed well.
 - B. Privatize all rural land with no safeguards.
 - C. Ban all agricultural land transfers.
 - D. Centralize ownership in urban elites.

- 6. Which term best describes a grassy plain with scattered trees common in Africa and parts of Asia?**
- A. Tariff
 - B. Savanna
 - C. Shanty towns
 - D. Sustainability
- 7. Which term refers to a service or other asset used to produce goods and services that meet human needs and wants?**
- A. Resources
 - B. Tariff
 - C. Tertiary Industry
 - D. Sahel
- 8. How does the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) differ from income-based measures like GDP or GNI?**
- A. MPI assesses deprivations across health, education, and living standards and identifies overlapping deprivations at the household level, not just income.
 - B. MPI is simply another name for GDP per capita.
 - C. MPI focuses exclusively on environmental indicators.
 - D. MPI is only a measure of macroeconomic growth.
- 9. What is population aging and what consequences does it have for development?**
- A. A shrinking share of elderly.
 - B. Increases youth dependency.
 - C. Reduces healthcare costs.
 - D. Growing share of elderly; increases pension and health costs, pressures on labor markets, potential shrinking workforce.
- 10. Which industry is concerned with the manufacturing of commodities and products for the consumer from the raw materials provided by the primary industry?**
- A. Secondary Industry
 - B. Tertiary Industry
 - C. Quaternary industry
 - D. Resources

Answers

SAMPLE

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

SAMPLE

Explanations

SAMPLE

1. How does climate change affect development, focusing on vulnerability and adaptation?

- A. Halting all urban growth
- B. Investment in infrastructure and governance improvements
- C. Reducing education access
- D. Expanding fossil fuel use

Understanding how climate change shapes development centers on vulnerability and the ability to adapt. Vulnerability comes from how exposed a community is to hazards, how sensitive its livelihoods are to those hazards, and how much capacity exists to cope and recover. The best way to reduce that vulnerability is to strengthen adaptive capacity through both physical and institutional means. Investing in infrastructure that can withstand climate impacts—such as flood defenses, resilient housing, reliable water and energy systems, and climate-smart transportation—directly lowers exposure and helps people keep работая during extreme events. Pairing that with robust governance—clear policies, risk assessments, planning processes, financing, and coordination across sectors—enables timely risk reduction, efficient responses, and sustained service delivery even as conditions change. Education, early warning, social protection, and data systems all feed into this by giving people the knowledge and resources they need to adapt. Why the other options don't fit as well: halting urban growth isn't a targeted adaptation strategy and would limit development benefits without directly reducing risk. Reducing education access weakens the very knowledge base and skills communities rely on to adapt, increasing vulnerability. Expanding fossil fuel use worsens climate change and the hazards communities face, making adaptation harder rather than easier.

2. Which term describes the farming that focuses on producing enough food to feed oneself and family, typically found in LEDCs?

- A. Subsistence agriculture
- B. Sustainability
- C. Savanna
- D. Quaternary industry

Subsistence agriculture describes farming that aims to produce enough food to feed the farmer and their family, with little or no surplus for sale. This approach is typical in LEDCs (less economically developed countries) where small plots are often worked by a family using traditional, labor-intensive methods and limited access to capital, markets, or modern inputs. The harvest mainly supports household needs rather than generating significant cash income, which contrasts with commercial farming that seeks to produce surplus for sale. Other terms don't fit this context: sustainability is a broad idea about long-term resource use, savanna is a biome, and quaternary industry refers to knowledge-based services, not a farming system.

3. What is a limitation of the ecological footprint?

- A. It ignores technology advances.
- B. It does not capture social equity.**
- C. It overestimates biodiversity.
- D. It focuses only on carbon emissions.

The ecological footprint gauges how much biocapacity is needed to support a population's consumption, focusing on environmental demand rather than who benefits or bears the costs. Its main limitation is that it does not capture social equity—inequality in access to resources and in environmental impacts is not shown by the footprint, even if the overall footprint values are similar. In other words, two populations could have the same footprint but very different levels of fairness in resource use. The other ideas aren't as accurate here: technology influences efficiency and can affect footprints, biodiversity isn't directly measured by the footprint, and carbon is just one component, not the sole focus.

4. Which statement best contrasts import substitution industrialization and export-oriented industrialization?

- A. ISI promotes domestic industries via tariffs; EOI focuses on exporting goods to international markets**
- B. ISI emphasizes export-led growth; EOI uses tariffs to protect domestic industries
- C. Both prioritize import substitution equally
- D. ISI eliminates international trade

The contrast in how countries use trade policy sits at the heart of this item: import substitution industrialization relies on protecting domestic industries to substitute imports with locally produced goods, while export-oriented industrialization pushes production for foreign markets and champions exporting goods to international buyers. ISI uses tools like tariffs and other barriers to shield new domestic firms from competition, encouraging them to grow without competing with established imports. In contrast, export-oriented strategies focus on becoming efficient and competitive enough to sell abroad, often relying on openness to international markets and policies that support exporters. So the statement that ISI promotes domestic industries via tariffs and EOI concentrates on exporting goods to international markets captures these distinct approaches. The other choices mix up which strategy emphasizes protection versus exports, or wrongly claim both focus on import substitution or that ISI eliminates international trade.

5. What is a potential outcome of land reform?

- A. Redistribution or reallocation of land to improve equity and productivity; can stimulate investment but may provoke conflict if not managed well.
- B. Privatize all rural land with no safeguards.
- C. Ban all agricultural land transfers.
- D. Centralize ownership in urban elites.

Land reform aims to spread land access more fairly and improve how land is used. When people who work the land gain secure rights and, if needed, new or redistributed land, they're more likely to invest in improvements, adopt better farming practices, and raise productivity. At the same time, this redistribution can reduce inequality and enhance livelihoods in rural areas. But the success of such reforms depends on careful design and governance—secure tenure, fair processes, and measures to prevent or manage conflicts among different groups. That combination is why the described outcome—redistribution or reallocation to improve equity and productivity, with potential to stimulate investment—fits best. Options that push for blanket privatization without safeguards, ban all transfers, or concentrate ownership in urban elites would undermine these goals and lead to instability or inefficiency.

6. Which term best describes a grassy plain with scattered trees common in Africa and parts of Asia?

- A. Tariff
- B. Savanna
- C. Shanty towns
- D. Sustainability

Biomes and landscape types explain how climate shapes vegetation, and the term that fits a grassy plain with scattered trees is savanna. A savanna is open grassland with widely spaced trees, a warm climate most of the year, and a clear wet season followed by a dry season. Fire and grazing pressure keep trees from forming a dense forest, so you get a wide grassy surface with a few trees dotting the landscape. This pattern is common in Africa and extends into parts of Asia, which is why savanna is the best fit for the described scene. The other options don't describe a landscape type: a tariff is an economic policy, shanty towns are informal settlements, and sustainability is a broader concept about using resources responsibly.

7. Which term refers to a service or other asset used to produce goods and services that meet human needs and wants?

- A. Resources
- B. Tariff
- C. Tertiary Industry
- D. Sahel

Resources are the inputs used to produce goods and services that satisfy human needs and wants. In development geography, these inputs include natural resources like land and water, human resources such as labor and skills, and capital resources like tools, machines, and buildings. A service or asset that enables production—whether it's machinery, skilled workers, or fertile land—fits this idea because it helps create outputs that people use and value. The other options aren't about inputs to production in the same way: a tariff is a policy that affects trade costs, not a production input; a tertiary industry refers to service-providing activities rather than the means of making goods; and the Sahel is a geographic region, not a production input.

8. How does the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) differ from income-based measures like GDP or GNI?

- A. MPI assesses deprivations across health, education, and living standards and identifies overlapping deprivations at the household level, not just income.**
- B. MPI is simply another name for GDP per capita.
- C. MPI focuses exclusively on environmental indicators.
- D. MPI is only a measure of macroeconomic growth.

Poverty is measured here as a blend of missing essentials across multiple areas, not just low money. The Multidimensional Poverty Index looks at deprivations in health, education, and living standards, and it checks how these deprivations overlap within each household. So a household can be considered poor even if its income isn't extremely low, if it experiences several deprivations at the same time—like poor health outcomes, limited schooling, and poor living conditions. This approach also tells you how widespread the deprivations are among the poor (the intensity), not just how many people are poor (the headcount). In contrast, GDP or GNI per capita focuses on economic output or income per person. They measure how rich an economy is on average, but they don't reveal whether people are deprived in health, education, or living conditions, nor do they show how those deprivations cluster within households. They miss who is actually facing multiple hardships and how severe those hardships are, which is why the multidimensional measure provides a more complete picture of poverty.

9. What is population aging and what consequences does it have for development?

- A. A shrinking share of elderly.
- B. Increases youth dependency.
- C. Reduces healthcare costs.
- D. Growing share of elderly; increases pension and health costs, pressures on labor markets, potential shrinking workforce.**

Population aging means a larger portion of the population becomes elderly because fertility has fallen and life expectancy has risen. This shifts the age structure so there are more older people relative to younger people, raising the old-age dependency ratio—the number of dependents who are elderly compared with the working-age population. This has clear development implications: as more people retire, pension and health-care costs tend to rise, putting strain on public finances and social insurance systems. With fewer people in the workforce or a shrinking growth of workers, there can be pressures on labor markets and potential slower economic growth unless policies adapt—such as raising retirement ages, boosting productivity, encouraging older workers to stay employed, or promoting immigration. In contrast, options that suggest a shrinking elderly share or rising youth dependency misstate the pattern, and claiming that healthcare costs decrease runs against the trend seen with aging populations. The described combination—growing elderly share along with higher pension and health costs and stress on labor markets—best captures how population aging affects development.

10. Which industry is concerned with the manufacturing of commodities and products for the consumer from the raw materials provided by the primary industry?

A. Secondary Industry

B. Tertiary Industry

C. Quaternary industry

D. Resources

Transforming raw materials into finished goods is the key activity of the secondary industry. This sector takes inputs provided by the primary sector—such as iron ore, timber, or crude oil—and processes them through manufacturing and construction to produce commodities and consumer products like steel, cars, furniture, and clothing. That processing and manufacturing focus is what sets it apart from other sectors. The tertiary and quaternary sectors, by contrast, are about services and knowledge-based activities, not producing physical goods. "Resources" isn't an industry itself but a broad term for inputs used by various sectors. So, the industry that best fits the description of turning raw materials into consumer products is the secondary industry.

SAMPLE

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://developmentgeography.examzify.com>

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

SAMPLE