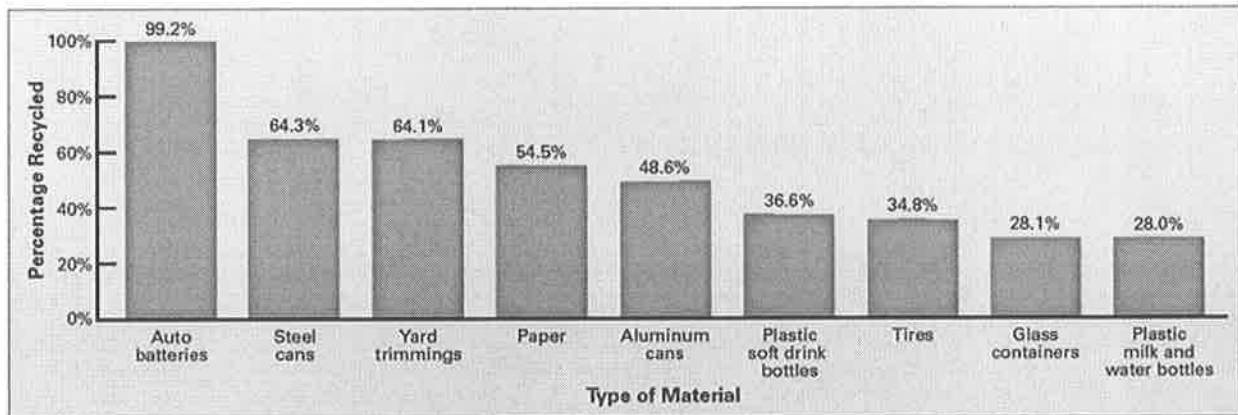


Chapter 7 Practice Test: Consumption Patterns

Be familiar with the bar graph below.



1. What is this graph showing? _____
2. What types of materials are recycled? _____
3. What do the numbers on the graph represent? _____
4. Why do you think some materials are recycled more than others?

5. What is a cartogram? Pg. 107

Write whether each statement is best described by a developed country or a developing country. Write developed or developing on the lines below for #s 6-11.

6. _____ a country with a high per capita GDP
7. _____ most adults live in cities and work in offices or factories
8. _____ most adults live in rural areas and work in agriculture
9. _____ most adults consume more than 3000 calories
10. _____ a poorer country with a less advanced economy
11. _____ a wealthier country with an advanced economy
12. What is the main cause of hunger in the world? Pg. 110 _____
13. Which country currently leads the world in oil consumption? Pg. 111 _____
14. Define per capita _____
15. Define gross domestic product (GDP)

16. The global consumer class is made up of people who earn at least \$ _____ a year. Pg. 114
17. What are some of the benefits of recycling? Pg. 115

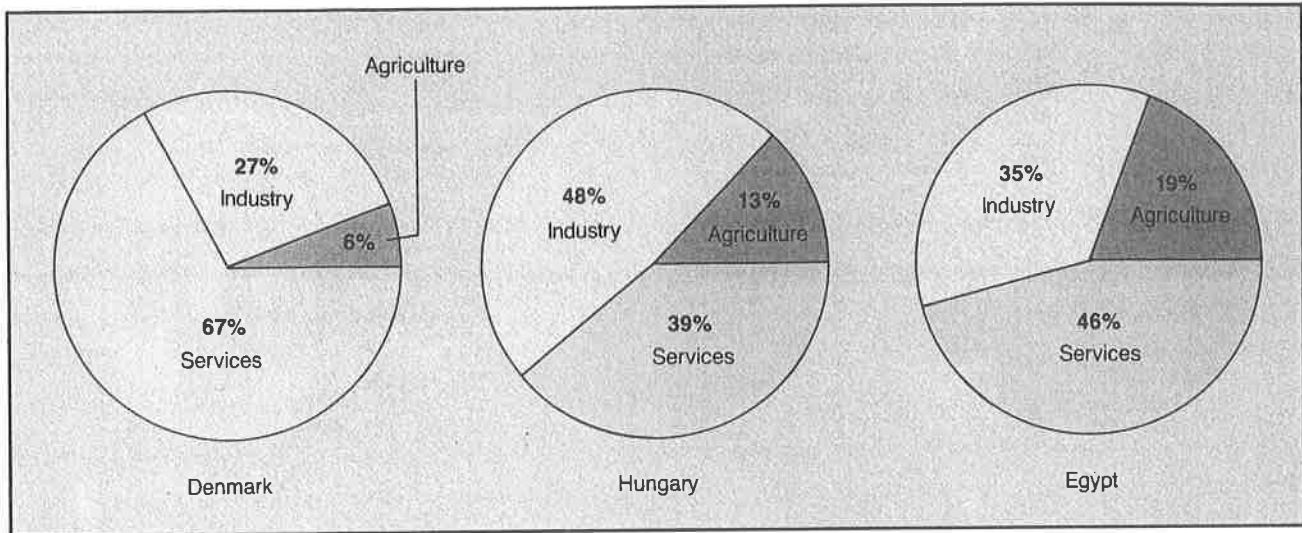
18. What are some problems associated with consumption? Pg. 114

Lesson 32

Comparing Circle Graphs

Objectives: to compare circle graphs and draw conclusions based on the information in the graphs

Division of GNP in Three Countries



The three circle graphs give economic information about three countries. Each circle stands for the gross national product, or GNP, of a country. The **gross national product** is the total value of the goods and services that a country produces in a year. Goods include farm products such as grain and meat, as well as factory products such as steel and computers. Services include businesses such as banking, insurance, barbers, and restaurants. These are all businesses that sell services rather than make things.

1. In Hungary, what percentage of the GNP is provided by services?

2. In Denmark, what percentage of the GNP comes from agriculture?

3. What percentage of the GNP in Egypt is provided by industry?

4. In which country does industry make the largest contribution to the GNP?

5. In which country is agriculture's share of the GNP largest?

6. In which country do service businesses provide the largest part of the GNP?

7. Which statement is true for all three countries?

- a. Industry contributes least to the GNP.
- b. Agriculture contributes most to the GNP.
- c. Industry contributes most to the GNP.
- d. Agriculture contributes least to the GNP.

8. How are Denmark and Egypt like each other but different from Hungary?

- a. Industry is the largest part of the GNP.
- b. Services are the smallest part of the GNP.
- c. Services are the largest part of the GNP.
- d. Agriculture is the smallest part of the GNP.

9. In which country do industry and services combined, make up 94 percent of the GNP?
