

Answer Key to AP Human Geography Practice Test 1

Multiple Choice Answers Explained

1. **C.** The other choices deal with absolute location and site.
2. **C.** Spatial association identifies cultural, economic, and environmental factors that display similar distributions.
3. **E.** More than 95% of the natural increase is clustered in developing countries. This has significant future implications.
4. **D.** Physiological density is the number of people per area suitable for agriculture.
5. **D.** Arithmetic density is total number of objects in an area, so it tells us nothing more than the number of people per area of land.
6. **E.** All of these statements are true.
7. **D.** By the time countries reach stage 4 they have very low rates of natural increase. For example, this is true of western European countries today.
8. **A.** See Figure 2-2 on page 45. This is a population cartogram, which displays countries by size of population rather than land area.
9. **E.** The statements in A and B are the two basic premises of Malthus's prediction regarding future world population.
10. **E.** There are a wide variety of push factors associated with migration.
11. **C.** See Figure 3-17 on page 89. This map shows migration from one region to another in China. This is interregional migration.
12. **E.** An increasing trend with migration from Asia to the United States is brain drain followed by chain migration. This allows well-educated Asians to take advantage of the priorities set by the U.S. quota laws.
13. **C.** Counterurbanization, which is becoming more common in the United States, is the migration from urban areas to rural areas and small towns. It results in part from very rapid expansion of suburbs.
14. **C.** Unlike popular culture, folk culture is transmitted from one location to another more slowly and on a smaller scale, primarily through relocation diffusion.
15. **A.** Soccer originated as a folk culture in England, and has since been transformed into a part of global popular culture.
16. **D.** Popular culture tends to create a more uniform environment, and provides access to electronic media. It wouldn't necessarily prevent the diffusion of folk culture, and it certainly modifies the physical environment.
17. **D.** All of the others are examples of electronic media and the diffusion of popular culture.

18. **D.** A literary tradition is the written form of a language.
19. **E.** A language family is a collection of languages related through a common ancestral language that existed long before recorded history.
20. **E.** A creolized language is one that results from the mixing of a colonizer's language with the indigenous language of the people being dominated.
21. **E.** All of these statements about the relationship between culture, religion, and the physical environment are true.
22. **B.** Denomination and sect are terms that refer to smaller divisions within a religion.
23. **B.** A universalizing religion is global and seeks to appeal to all people regardless of culture or location. Christianity has more than 2 million adherents, more than any other universalizing religion.
24. **C.** An ethnic religion is one that is relatively geographically concentrated, and likely to be based on the physical characteristics of a particular location. Hinduism is by far and away the world's largest ethnic religion, with more than 900 million adherents.
25. **E.** Nationalism is loyalty and devotion to a particular nationality, and all of these statements are legitimate elements of nationalism.
26. **A.** A nation-state is a state whose territory corresponds to that occupied by a particular ethnicity. Nearly 90% of the population of Denmark consists of ethnic Danes.
27. **D.** The word comes from the Balkans region of South Eastern Europe where there has been so much national and ethnic conflict. It is the process by which a state breaks down through conflicts among its ethnicities
28. **D.** Nationality is identity with a group of people that share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular place as a result of being born there.
29. **D.** See Figure 7-34 on page 244. This is the only statement that can be supported from that map. Afghanistan is clearly a multiethnic state.
30. **D.** Ethnic cleansing is the forcible removal of one group by another ethnic group, and it may sometimes involve genocide.
31. **A.** The United Kingdom consists of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland. The other countries listed are nation-states.
32. **C.** All of the other options involve some level of dependence.
33. **D.** The Law of the Sea was initially signed by 158 countries, and standardized the limits for most countries at 12 nautical miles.
34. **E.** Gerrymandering was named for Elbridge Gerry, an early nineteenth-century American politician from Massachusetts. It is the redrawing of legislative boundaries to benefit the party in power. It is illegal today.

35. **D.** Prorptions are large projecting extensions of states, and are usually created to provide access to a resource, or to separate two states that otherwise would share a boundary. Namibia is a good example of a prorupted state.
36. **E.** All of these statements are true of the Human Development Index.
37. **C.** A primary sector activity is the part of the economy concerned with the direct extraction of materials from Earth's surface, and includes agriculture, mining, fishing, and forestry
38. **B.** The dependency ratio is 47% in Europe, compared to 85% in sub-Saharan Africa. All of the other statements about less developed countries are true.
39. **B.** According to Rostow's development model, the process of development begins in stage 2, which he called "Preconditions for Takeoff." At that time an elite group will initiate innovative economic activities.
40. **E.** In the self-sufficiency model, countries encourage domestic production of goods, and discourage opening themselves up to foreign investment and international markets.
41. **D.** Nuclear power is not renewable. All of the others mentioned are renewable.
42. **B.** Whether crops are grown or animals are raised has nothing to do with the distinction between commercial and subsistence agriculture. All of the other options are features that help to make that distinction.
43. **A.** Intensive subsistence agriculture tries to produce the maximum feasible yield from a parcel of land. It is the form of agriculture that feeds most people in the developing world.
44. **B.** Pastoral nomadism is a form of subsistence agriculture based on the herding of domesticated animals. It is adapted to dry climates, where planting crops is impossible.
45. **E.** According to this model, when choosing an enterprise, the farmer compares two costs: the cost of the land and the cost of transporting products to market.
46. **C.** Plantation agriculture is the most important form of commercial agriculture in the developing world.
47. **D.** The Industrial Revolution was a gradual diffusion of new ideas and techniques that began in western Europe, especially Britain, in the late 1700s.
48. **B.** A bulk-reducing industry is one in which the final product weighs less or comprises a lower volume than the inputs. Copper production is an especially good example of this.
49. **E.** All of these statements about maquiladora plants are true.
50. **A.** Break-of-bulk points are locations where transfer is possible from one mode of transportation to another.
51. **D.** The map shows that the largest toxic chemical release sites in the United States are in the west, and these are mostly mines.

52. **E.** Accessibility attracts services to the Central Business District. None of the other options do that.
53. **B.** See Figure 12-6 on page 433. The tertiary sector has grown rapidly in recent years.
54. **B.** Urban settlements are centers for consumer and business services, whereas rural settlements are centers for agriculture and provide a small number of services.
55. **D.** Linear rural settlements comprise buildings clustered along a road, river, or dike to facilitate communications.
56. **E.** The purpose of the enclosure movement was to promote agricultural efficiency, by consolidating small landholdings into a smaller number of large farms in England during the eighteenth century.
57. **B.** See Figure 12-12 on page 437. Central place theory helps to explain how the most profitable location can be identified. None of the other statements are true of central place theory.
58. **B.** The range is the maximum distance people are willing to travel to use a service. The range is the radius of the circle (or hexagon) drawn to delineate a service's market area.
59. **A.** The gravity model holds that the potential use of a service at a particular location is directly related to the number of people in a location and inversely related to the distance people must travel to reach the service.
60. **C.** The primate city rule is when the largest settlement in a country has more than twice as many people as the second-ranking settlement. Argentina and the Republic of Korea are examples of countries that follow this rule.
61. **A.** The peripheral model is a model of North American urban areas consisting of an inner city surrounded by large suburban residential and business areas (including edge cities) tied together by a beltway or ring road.
62. **D.** A metropolitan statistical area in the United States is an urbanized area of at least 50,000 people, the county within which the city is located, together with adjacent counties that have a functional connection to the central city.
63. **E.** Filtering is a process of change in the use of a house, from single-family owner occupancy to abandonment.
64. **B.** In major European cities extensive networks of bus, tram, and subway lines have been maintained, and government funds for new construction have been provided in recent years.
65. **D.** The concentric zone model is a model of the internal structure of cities in which social groups are spatially arranged in a series of rings.
66. **E.** According to the sector model, a city develops in a series of sectors. The best housing, according to the model, is found in a corridor extending from downtown to the outer edge of the city.
67. **E.** The multiple nuclei theory states that some activities are attracted to particular nodes. For example, an airport may attract hotels and warehouses.

68. **C.** Some European policies to help preserve the countryside from development and avoid the sprawl that characterizes American suburbs have resulted in the clustering of people with social and economic problems in high-density and remote suburbs.
69. **B.** Remaining supplies of nonrenewable energy, especially fossil fuels, are both proven and potential reserves. They are unevenly distributed around the globe, and increasingly difficult to extract.
70. **B.** In U.S. metropolitan areas, low-income residents are still largely concentrated in inner-city areas.
71. **C.** See Figure 12-38 on page 455. Most of the world's largest urban settlements are in developing countries.
72. **B.** This is the only true statement that can be made from the population pyramids shown.
73. **A.** B, C, D, and E are definitions of Ebonics, Isogloss, Dialect, and British Received Pronunciation respectively.
74. **D.** Sustainable development is development that meets the needs of people in the present, without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their needs. It can only be effectively achieved through international cooperation.
75. **E.** See Figure 9-17 on page 310. The Gender Inequality Index map shows the least inequality in Europe and the most inequality in sub-Saharan Africa.

Free Response Questions Explained:

1.A. The three types of density used in population geography are arithmetic, physiological, and agricultural. Arithmetic density is simply the total number of people per square kilometer (or unit of land). Physiological density is the number of people who are supported by a unit of arable land. Last agricultural density is the number of farmers per unit of arable land.

B. The reason that the charts vary so much is that countries like the United States and Canada contain so much land area, that when you divide the land area with the population they have a very small arithmetic density compared to the Netherlands which has many people per unit of land because it is so small in land area. Also Egypt is mainly a desert, so its physiological and agricultural density are very high because it has very little arable land, so the little farmland it has must support many people. Likewise, it is still a country with little agricultural technology, so farmers are mainly subsistent farmers, so many farmers must farm small areas of arable land, compared to Canada or the United States where there is a very small agricultural density.

2. A. The different types of regimes shown on the map are autocratic, which is a country run by ruler who makes decisions based on his/her self interests, an anocracy, which is not autocratic, nor is it a democracy, but rather somewhere in between, and a democracy, where citizens vote to elect leaders and can participate in elections. All three vary according to the selection process of their next leader, the degree to which citizens may participate, and the systems of checks and balances that they may have.

B. By looking at the map, it appears that there is a high concentration of autocratic regimes in the area of North Africa and the Middle East.

C. As the Arab Spring began in 2010, the use of social media played a key role in getting information out to the world through rapid diffusion via Facebook and Twitter. The world watched as the revolutions and regime shifts took place.

3. A. See Figures 13-10 and 13-11 for diagrams of the models.

B. The Hoyt sector model has only five sectors for a city, where as the Multiple Nuclei has nine. Each shows the CBD near a central point and both has middle-class residential next to the CBD. Low-class residential is also next to the CBD in both models. The main difference in the models is that the Multiple Nuclei has many more sectors than the Hoyt model. The Multiple Nuclei breaks down manufacturing into light versus heavy and most importantly includes suburbs, which the Hoyt model does not.

C. Both models can still be used in looking at American urban areas today. For the Hoyt Sector Model, cities still develop along transportation hubs and low income housing can be found near these areas. The Multiple Nuclei Model increasingly becomes relevant as you have suburbanization and many different “mini” CBDs seem to emerge outside of larger cities. The CBD is now no longer the focal point as it once was in the 1950s.