

Answer Key to AP Human Geography Practice Test 2

Multiple Choice Answers Explained

1. **A.** A map is a two-dimensional or flat-scale model of Earth's surface, or a portion of it.
2. **C.** Ptolemy collected data from Roman soldiers to prepare maps, many of which were not improved upon for thousands of years.
3. **A.** The biggest disadvantage of a Mercator projection is that the higher latitudes appear much larger than they actually are.
4. **E.** See Figure 2-31 on page 65.
5. **B.** Formal regions are also called uniform or homogenous regions.
6. **A.** Density, concentration, and pattern are the three properties of distribution.
7. **A.** Agricultural density is the number of farmers per unit area of farmland. Countries with a higher agricultural density use less agricultural technology and are in the developing world.
8. **C.** The difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate is the rate of natural increase (or decrease). This does not take into account immigration or emigration.
9. **B.** This compares the number of people too young or too old to work with those in their productive years.
10. **B.** Ester Boserup and Simon Kuznets believed that population growth generated more customers and more ideas from improving technology to produce more food.
11. **D.** See Figure 2-18 on page 56. These are the demographic data for Cape Verde, a country in stage 2 of the demographic transition with a large gap between birth and death rates. It is still very much a developing country.
12. **B.** The map shows net in-migration by county.
13. **B.** Internal migration is more important in countries at Stage 3 and 4.
14. **A.** An environmental or political feature that hinders migration is an intervening obstacle. U.S. quota laws are an example of a selective immigration policy that admits some types of immigrants but not others.
15. **C.** Economic push factors, especially the Irish potato famine, and political instability in Germany forced people to leave these countries.
16. **B.** An isogloss is a word usage boundary.

17. **E.** See Figure 5-11 on page 151.
18. **B.** See Figure 5-9 on page 150. These are three of the most widely spoken Indo-European branches.
19. **A.** Refer to Figure 5-8 on page 149. Upon hearing the clicking sounds, whites in southern Africa derisively and onomatopoeically named this language Hottentot.
20. **A.** A dialect is a regional variation of a language distinguished by distinctive vocabulary, spelling, and pronunciation.
21. **D.** A universalizing religion is global and seeks to appeal to all people regardless of culture or location.
22. **B.** The majority of Muslims are Sunnis but the vast majority of Muslims in Iran are Shiite.
23. **E.** It grew out of the Babi faith founded by Siyyid 'Ali Muhammad known as the Bab.
24. **D.** See Figure 6-7 on page 187.
25. **A.** Race is identity with a group of people descended from a biological ancestor.
26. **A.** Asian Americans make up 40% of the population of Hawaii.
27. **A.** This practice perpetuated white flight from the cities.
28. **D.** Centrifugal forces break people apart, whereas centripetal forces, like nationalism, bring them together.
29. **C.** There are large numbers of Kurds in Turkey, Iraq, and Iran. There are not large numbers of the other ethnic groups in more than one country.
30. **E.** This was especially true of Mesopotamia and Greece.
31. **A.** All of the other choices are federal states.
32. **C.** Emigration and fertility rate are not part of the HDI. This index is used by the United Nations.
33. **B.** The literacy rate among females is the main reason the United Nation's HDI index is low in this petroleum rich region.
34. **A.** It is practiced by roughly 250 million people, predominantly in tropical regions.
35. **A.** See Figure 7-37 on page 246.

36. **D.** This is an important type of farming in the developed world. It is the most common form of commercial agriculture in much of the United States and Europe.
37. **E.** *The Isolated State* was written in 1826 to explain that commercial farmers compare the cost of land versus the cost of transportation when deciding what to grow and where to grow it.
38. **E.** This agricultural practice preserves and enhances environmental quality.
39. **B.** Zone 2 is known as the zone of transition where industry and poor quality housing are found.
40. **B.** Most smart growth is due to legislation and regulation.
41. **E.** These four types of distortion can result, and are especially severe for maps depicting the entire world.
42. **C.** Situation is often referred to as relative location, and grid coordinates is the same as absolute location.
43. **A.** GNP and literacy rate are more associated with levels of development.
44. **C.** Arithmetic density is the total number of objects in an area.
45. **A.** Density, concentration, and pattern are the three properties of distribution.
46. **A.** Natural increase is the difference between the crude birth rate and the crude death rate.
47. **C.** Malthus' "An Essay of the Principle of Population" was published in 1798. He believed that the world's population was increasing geometrically whereas food supply was only increasing arithmetically.
48. **E.** International migration occurs most in Stage 2 countries.
49. **C.** Many descendants of the Goths switched to speaking Latin when they converted to Christianity.
50. **D.** Christianity, which is a universalizing religion, is divided into branches, then denominations.
51. **A.** Approximately 20 million Sikhs are clustered in the Punjab. When British India became independent after World War Two, Punjab fought to become an independent state.
52. **E.** Lao Zi (604-531? BCE) was a contemporary of Confucius.

53. **D.** Skin color is the fundamental basis by which people in many societies sort out where they reside, attend school, and perform many daily activities.
54. **B.** Ethnicity is identity with a group of people that share distinct physical and mental traits as a product of common heredity and cultural traditions.
55. **C.** Hispanic Americans are clustered in the southwestern part of the United States.
56. **C.** Nationality is identity with a group of people who share legal attachment and personal allegiance to a particular place as a result of being born there.
57. **D.** A country like Chile or Italy has many areas isolated from the capital because they are elongated states.
58. **D.** See Figure 8-30 on page 278. Geometric boundaries are simply straight lines drawn on a map. The boundary between Chad and Libya was drawn by European countries early in the twentieth century, when the area comprised a series of colonies. This boundary is now disputed.
59. **A.** The Roman Empire controlled most of Europe, North Africa, and Southwestern Asia for nearly 1,000 years in the ancient world.
60. **E.** The purpose is to benefit the political party in power, although gerrymandering is now illegal.
61. **B.** This index looks at GDP, life expectancy, literacy rate, and educational level to determine a country's level of development.
62. See Figure 9-24 on page 313. The United Nations has found that in nearly every country, gender inequality has declined since the 1990s.
63. **E.** The main features that distinguish commercial agriculture from subsistence agriculture include the percentage of farmers in the labor force, the use of machinery, and farm size.
64. **C.** The Commonwealth includes the United Kingdom and 52 other states that were once British colonies.
65. **C.** Truck comes from the middle English word meaning bartering or the exchange of commodities. Truck farmers may sell their crops at a farmer's market, from the back of their trucks, or may sell to a large corporation.
66. **E.** *The Isolated State* explained that commercial farmers were most concerned with the cost of land versus the cost of transportation to markets, when deciding what and where to grow crops.
67. **E.** Scientists agree that agriculture originated in multiple hearths around the world.

68. **A.** Post-Fordist focuses on teams, problem solving, and leveling (equality among management and workers).
69. **D.** There are currently 362 metropolitan statistical areas in the United States.
70. **E.** This zone includes the suburbs, where high quality housing and good schools are located.
71. **D.** Gentrification has been an important process in many U.S. inner-city areas in recent years.
72. **A.** This is sometimes called a beltway.
73. **D.** Because of housing shortages, a large percentage of poor immigrants to urban areas in developing countries live in squatter settlements.
74. **E.** Fred Kniffen is an American cultural geographer.
75. **C.** Structural adjustment programs create conditions in less developed countries to encourage international trade. They involve raising taxes, reducing government spending, controlling inflation, and encouraging a more productive private sector.

Free Response:

1. **A.** In terms of development, Stage 1 countries are still in hunting and gathering societies, if they have any type of economy it would most likely be barter. Stage 2 are less developed countries that are starting to urbanize. Development would come from outside sources and be a source of jobs for citizens there. Stage 3 countries have experienced industrialization and see an emergence of a middle class that now is moving out of the overcrowded cities to suburbs. Stage 4 countries are advanced MDCs whose patterns of urbanization continue to be urban to suburban and who provided tertiary services the most.

B. Stage 2 country would be Cambodia because it has high NIR and is providing “sweat shops” for the world. Workers leave their farms to go work in the factories. Stage 3 country would be Brazil, where workers are becoming specialized and are moving into cities to work in factories. Stage 4 country would be the United States, where workers still come in search of the American Dream

2. **A.** Call centers are also known as a call-answering job. Their main purpose is to answer questions posed by customers from all over the world. People may call to find their missing luggage or fix a problem on their computer.

B. Most call centers are located in places like India where the labor is cheap, many people speak English, and there are many people in need of jobs. These centers give people an opportunity to increase their income and thus help their family’s livelihood.

3. A. In North Africa, Arabic acts as a centripetal force because it unites the people. It does not matter what nationality, ethnic group, or tribe they are from, they can at least communicate in the same language.

B. In a country like South Sudan, language becomes a centrifugal force because some people speak Arabic, Niger-Congo, or Niger-Saharan languages. The government might struggle to be able to communicate with its own people. Misunderstandings can occur because groups don't understand one another, and often the language of the people is tied to age-old ethnic conflicts.