

AP Human Geography Practice Test 1

Multiple-Choice Section: You have 60 minutes to answer these questions.

Directions: Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Situation identifies a place by its
 - A) absolute location.
 - B) mathematical location on Earth's surface.
 - C) location relative to other places.
 - D) unique physical characteristics.
 - E) nominal location.

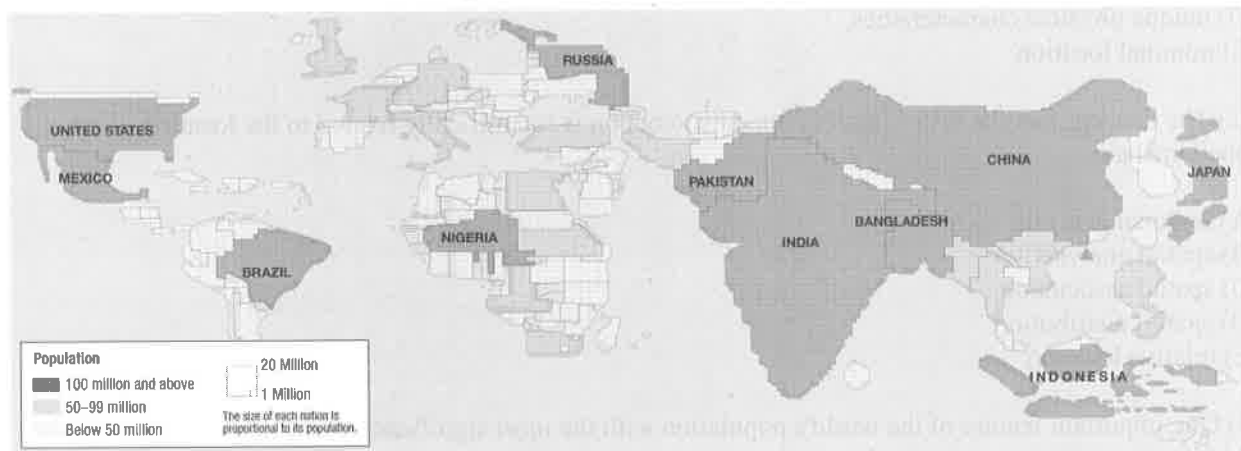
- 2) The concept that the distribution of one phenomenon is scientifically related to the location of other phenomena is
 - A) regional analysis.
 - B) spatial analysis.
 - C) spatial association.
 - D) spatial distribution.
 - E) relative location.

- 3) One important feature of the world's population with the most significant future implication is that
 - A) it is increasing more slowly than in the past.
 - B) there are more people alive in the world now than at any time in the past.
 - C) death rates are significantly higher than in the past.
 - D) people are uniformly distributed across Earth.
 - E) the most rapid growth is occurring in the developing world.

- 4) Physiological density is the number of
 - A) acres of farmland.
 - B) farmers per area of farmland.
 - C) people per area of land.
 - D) people per area suitable for agriculture.
 - E) people living in a given nation-state.

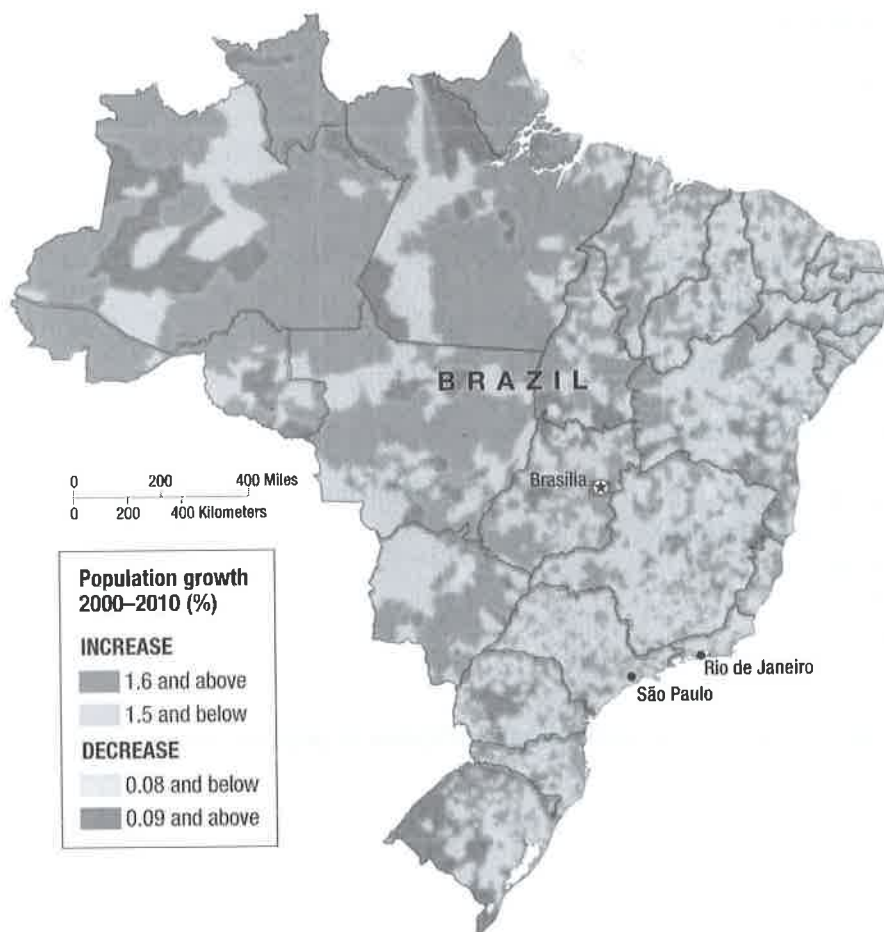
- 5) India and the United Kingdom have approximately the same arithmetic density. From this we can conclude that the two countries have the same
 - A) level of output per farmer.
 - B) number of people per area of land suitable for agriculture.
 - C) pressure placed by people on the land to produce food.
 - D) number of people per area of land.
 - E) all of the above

- 6) The medical revolution has been characterized by
- A) the invention of new medical technologies.
 - B) diffusion of medical practices.
 - C) the elimination of traditional causes of death in developing countries.
 - D) longer life expectancies in the developing world.
 - E) all of the above.
- 7) The lowest natural increase rates are found in countries in which stage of the demographic transition?
- A) Stage 1
 - B) Stage 2
 - C) Stage 3
 - D) Stage 4
 - E) Stages 1 and 2



© 2014 Pearson Education, Inc.

- 8) The map above, which displays countries according to population size rather than land area is a
- A) population cartogram.
 - B) Mercator projection.
 - C) population pyramid.
 - D) equal area projection.
 - E) Robinson projection.
- 9) Thomas Malthus concluded that
- A) population increased geometrically while food production increased arithmetically.
 - B) the world's rate of population increase was higher than the development of food supplies.
 - C) moral restraint was producing lower crude birth rates.
 - D) population growth was outpacing available resources in every country.
 - E) both A and B.
- 10) Most people migrate primarily because of which type of push factor?
- A) economic
 - B) environmental
 - C) political
 - D) religious
 - E) all of the above



© 2014 Pearson Education, Inc.

11) The map above shows this type of migration:

- A) intraurban.
- B) international.
- C) interregional.
- D) intraregional.
- E) interurban.

12) Many Asians are currently migrating to the United States through the process of

- A) political asylum.
- B) brain drain.
- C) chain migration.
- D) illegal immigration.
- E) brain drain followed by chain migration.

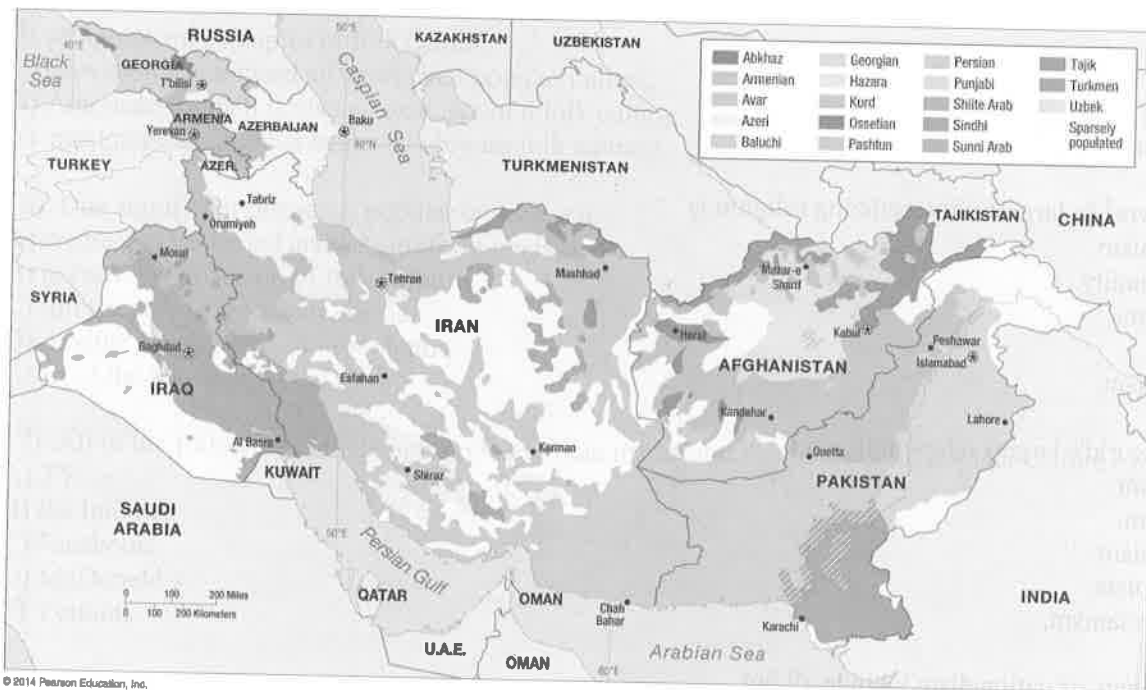
13) Counterurbanization is

- A) the move from the urban core to suburban areas.
- B) largely international migration.
- C) increased migration to rural areas and small towns.
- D) the trend of the elderly retiring to rural locations.
- E) mostly intrarban.

- 14) Folk cultures are spread primarily by
- A) contagious diffusion.
 - B) remote diffusion.
 - C) relocation diffusion.
 - D) stimulus diffusion.
 - E) hierarchical diffusion.
- 15) The current distribution of soccer demonstrates that
- A) a folk custom can become part of a popular culture.
 - B) all sports are examples of folk culture.
 - C) television has infused all sports into popular culture.
 - D) American football is also an example of a folk culture.
 - E) most popular cultures began as obscure folk cultures.
- 16) One significant impact of popular culture is to
- A) create a more varied and less uniform landscape.
 - B) prevent the diffusion of folk culture.
 - C) limit access to electronic media.
 - D) modify the physical environment.
 - E) all of the above.
- 17) All of the following are examples of electronic media and the diffusion of popular culture except
- A) TV.
 - B) the Internet.
 - C) Facebook.
 - D) McDonald's.
 - E) Youtube.
- 18) A literary tradition is
- A) a form of a language used for official government business.
 - B) a collection of sounds that a group of people understands.
 - C) a collection of languages related to each other.
 - D) the written form of a language.
 - E) a form of a language spoken in a particular area.
- 19) A group of languages that share a common ancestor before recorded history is a
- A) dialect.
 - B) language branch.
 - C) language tree.
 - D) language group.
 - E) language family.
- 20) A creolized language is
- A) extinct.
 - B) endangered.
 - C) an isolated language family.
 - D) a possible prehistoric super family.
 - E) a mix of indigenous and colonial languages.

- 21) With respect to the relationship between culture, religion, and the physical environment
- A) some religions derive meaningful events from the physical environment.
 - B) religious ideas may be responsible for some of the changes people make in the physical environment.
 - C) religion is still an important source of identification for some distinct cultural groups.
 - D) the origin of most religions is associated with specific places.
 - E) all of the above are true.
- 22) A large and fundamental division within a religion is a
- A) caste.
 - B) branch.
 - C) sect.
 - D) dialect.
 - E) denomination.
- 23) The world's largest universalizing religion is
- A) Buddhism.
 - B) Christianity.
 - C) Judaism.
 - D) Islam.
 - E) Hinduism.
- 24) The world's largest ethnic religion is
- A) Judaism.
 - B) Daoism.
 - C) Hinduism.
 - D) Shintoism.
 - E) Confucianism.
- 25) Elements of nationalism include all but
- A) common culture.
 - B) shared attitudes.
 - C) shared emotions.
 - D) political structure.
 - E) all of the above are elements of nationalism.
- 26) Denmark is the best example of a nation-state because
- A) nearly all Danes speak Danish and live in Denmark.
 - B) Denmark is part of the European Union.
 - C) the people living on the Faeroe islands, which are controlled by Denmark, speak Faeroese.
 - D) Danish and German nationalities intermingle in Schleswig-Holstein.
 - E) all of the above.
- 27) Balkanization refers to
- A) the creation of nation-states in southeastern Europe.
 - B) a small state inhabited by many ethnic groups.
 - C) a small geographic area that cannot successfully be organized into states.
 - D) the breakdown of a state due to conflicts among nationalities.
 - E) ethnic cleansing.

- 28) A nation or nationality is
- A) a group of people tied together through a common ancestor.
 - B) a country.
 - C) ethnic identity.
 - D) a group of people tied to a place through legal status and personal allegiance.
 - E) any cohesive group of people.



Ethnicities in Western Asia

- 29) Which of the following can be supported from the above map?
- A) Armenia is primarily a homogeneous state
 - B) There is major conflict between Sunni and Shiite Arabs in Pakistan.
 - C) Most Kurds in western Asia live in northern Iran.
 - D) Afghanistan is primarily a homogenous state.
 - E) Azerbaijan is a compact state.
- 30) The process when a group forcibly removes another group is called
- A) war.
 - B) apartheid.
 - C) racism.
 - D) ethnic cleansing.
 - E) genocide.
- 31) One example of a multinational state is
- A) United Kingdom.
 - B) Taiwan.
 - C) Slovenia.
 - D) Iceland.
 - E) Republic of Korea.

- 32) An area organized into an independent political unit is a
- A) colony.
 - B) sphere of influence.
 - C) state.
 - D) protectorate.
 - E) satellite.
- 33) The Law of the Sea recognizes ocean boundaries by
- A) designating all oceans as the "high seas" with no state control allowed.
 - B) giving some countries exclusive control of international waters.
 - C) standardizing the territorial limits for most countries at 200 nautical miles.
 - D) standardizing the territorial limits for most countries at 12 nautical miles.
 - E) allowing landlocked countries to claim rights to some international waters.
- 34) Wasted vote, excess vote, and stacked vote gerrymandering are all examples of
- A) the redrawing of political boundaries to provide more electoral equality.
 - B) the redrawing of legislative boundaries in most European countries.
 - C) methods of creating electoral districts that are still legal in the United States.
 - D) the redrawing of political boundaries by a bipartisan commission.
 - E) the redrawing of legislative boundaries to benefit the party in power.
- 35) A state with a large projecting extension is a
- A) compact state.
 - B) perforated state.
 - C) fragmented state.
 - D) prorupted state.
 - E) elongated state.
- 36) The Human Development Index
- A) measures the level of development of a country.
 - B) considers development to be a function of a decent standard of living.
 - C) considers development to be a function of a long and healthy life.
 - D) considers development to be a function of access to education.
 - E) all of the above.
- 37) An example of a primary sector activity is
- A) education.
 - B) manufacturing.
 - C) mining.
 - D) retailing.
 - E) the processing of raw materials.
- 38) Compared to more developed countries, less developed countries typically have all but which of the following characteristics?
- A) higher crude birth rates
 - B) lower dependency ratios
 - C) higher percentage of children under age 15
 - D) lower percentage of elderly
 - E) lower life expectancy

- 39) According to Rostow's development model, the process of development begins when
- A) a high percentage of national wealth is allocated to nonproductive activities.
 - B) an elite group initiates innovative activities.
 - C) take-off industries achieve technical advances.
 - D) workers become more skilled and specialized.
 - E) the economy shifts from production of heavy industry to consumer goods.
- 40) In contrast to the international trade approach, the self-sufficiency approach to development
- A) begins when an elite group initiates innovative activities.
 - B) results in uneven resource development.
 - C) suffers from market stagnation.
 - D) spreads investment through all sectors of the economy.
 - E) calls for a country to identify its unique economic assets.
- 41) Alternative energy resources that are renewable include all but which of the following
- A) hydroelectric power.
 - B) solar energy.
 - C) geothermal energy.
 - D) nuclear power.
 - E) wind power.
- 42) The main features that distinguish commercial agriculture from subsistence agriculture include all of the following except
- A) whether the product is consumed on or off the farm.
 - B) whether crops are grown or animals are raised.
 - C) the percentage of farmers in the labor force.
 - D) the use of machinery.
 - E) farm size.
- 43) The form of subsistence agriculture that feeds the largest number of people in the developing world is
- A) intensive subsistence.
 - B) shifting cultivation.
 - C) pastoral nomadism.
 - D) dairy farming.
 - E) plantation farming.
- 44) Pastoral nomadism is most commonly found in which climate region?
- A) humid low-latitude
 - B) dry
 - C) warm mid-latitude
 - D) cold mid-latitude
 - E) marine west coast
- 45) According to von Thünen's model, a commercial farmer is most concerned with which of these costs?
- A) cost of the land
 - B) cost of transporting output to market
 - C) value of yield per hectare
 - D) all of the above
 - E) A and B only

unlike most other types of agriculture, plantation agriculture is
 part of agribusiness.
 form of subsistence agriculture found in developed countries.
 form of commercial agriculture found in developing countries.
 practiced in much of the world's high-latitude climates.
 usually situated in densely settled locations.

The Industrial Revolution
 was geographically dispersed.
 was a transformation that was solely industrial.
 is a term commonly used to define a process that began in Eastern Europe.
 was a gradual diffusion of new ideas and techniques.
 first developed in the United States.

Copper production is a bulk-reducing industry because
 the mills are near the mines.
 the final product has a much higher value per weight.
 refineries import most material from other countries.
 copper ore is low-grade.
 it involves several steps.

- B) Maquiladoras
- C) are factories in Mexico near the U.S. border.
- D) have become more important since the North American Free Trade Agreement eliminated international trade barriers in the region.
- E) take advantage of much lower labor costs in Mexico.
- F) are factories built by U.S. companies.
- G) All of the above are true.

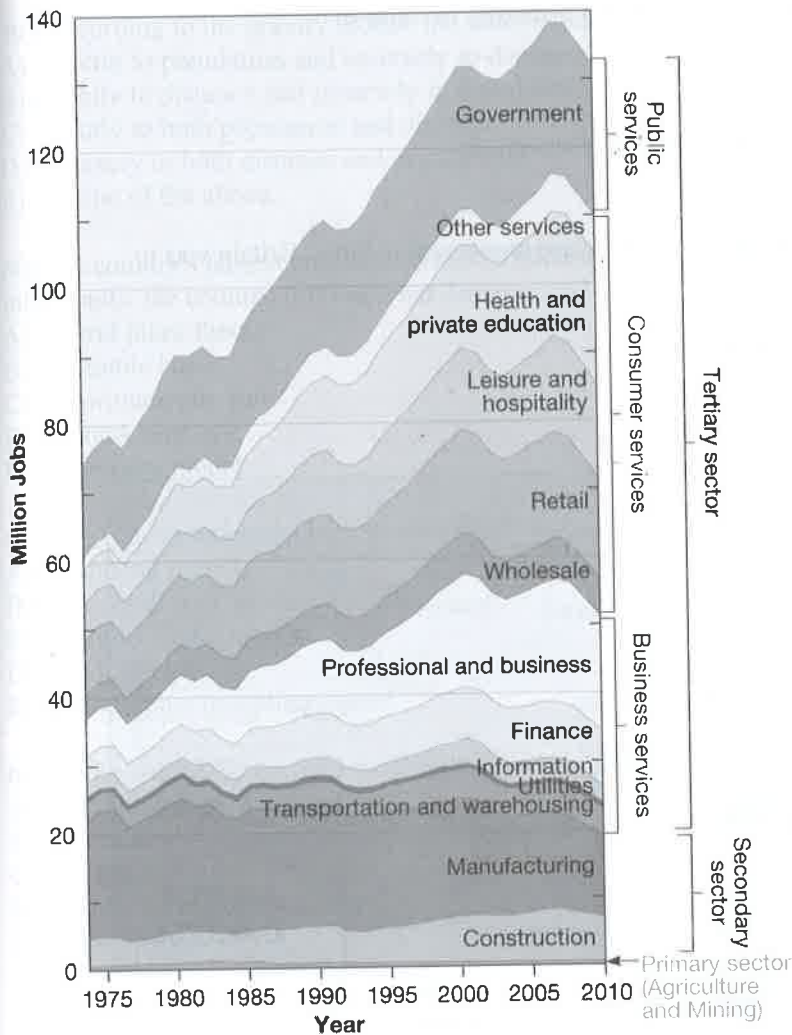
- 50) A company that uses more than one mode of transport will often locate near
- A) break-of-bulk points.
 - B) consumers.
 - C) raw material.
 - D) major urban areas.
 - E) their sources of inputs.

Y





- 51) The above map of toxic chemical release sites shows
- A) that most sites are located in the western United States.
 - B) that toxic waste in the United States is a much bigger problem today than it was 20 years ago.
 - C) that most sites are located in Georgia.
 - D) that the largest sites are in the western United States.
 - E) that the largest sites are mines in Ohio.
- 52) The Central Business District attracts services primarily because of its
- A) geographical size compared to the rest of the urban land area.
 - B) high land costs.
 - C) more intensive land use.
 - D) construction of skyscrapers.
 - E) accessibility.



- 53) The figure above shows
- A) a huge increase in business services.
 - B) job increases in the tertiary sector.
 - C) a huge decline in the secondary sector.
 - D) a major decline in primary sector jobs.
 - E) decreases in government services.

- 54) Rural settlements differ from urban settlements primarily according to which type of activity?
- A) cultural
 - B) economic
 - C) political
 - D) religious
 - E) social

55) Historically, linear rural settlements were developed primarily because of

- A) collective land ownership.
- B) the need for common grazing land.
- C) inheritance laws.
- D) the need for access to a river or other means of communication.
- E) the need for defense.

56) The most significant anticipated benefit of the enclosure movement in Great Britain was to

- A) destroy traditional village life.
- B) provide labor for the factory system.
- C) replace abandoned villages with new farmsteads.
- D) stimulate urbanization.
- E) promote agricultural efficiency.



57) What is true of central place theory, shown above?

- A) Larger settlements are fewer in number but closer together than smaller market areas.
- B) It helps to explain how the most profitable location can be identified.
- C) The competition between places creates an irregular pattern of settlements.
- D) Squares are used to delineate market areas.
- E) The range is the minimum distance people are willing to travel to use a service.

58) The maximum distance people are willing to travel for a service is the

- A) hinterland.
- B) range.
- C) threshold.
- D) market area.
- E) friction of distance.

According to the gravity model, the potential use of a service at a location is related
 directly to population and inversely to distance.
 directly to distance and inversely to population.
 directly to both population and distance.
 inversely to both distance and population.
 none of the above.

If a country's largest city has 1,000,000 inhabitants and the second largest city has 200,000 inhabitants, the country follows what distribution?

- central place theory
- economic base
- the primate city rule
- the rank-size rule
- the gravity model

61) The urban model that best accounts for the rise of edge cities in North America is the

- peripheral model.
- concentric zone model.
- multiple-nuclei model.
- sector model.
- demographic transition model.

62) In the United States, which of the following definitions of a city covers the largest land area?

- A) central business district
- B) central city
- C) suburban area
- D) metropolitan statistical area
- E) urban cluster

63) The process of change in the use of a house, from single-family owner occupancy to abandonment, is

- A) blockbusting.
- B) annexation.
- C) gentrification.
- D) redlining.
- E) filtering.

64) Public transit in European cities is relatively extensive because

- A) most Europeans can't afford cars.
- B) European governments subsidize public transit.
- C) urban population density is lower.
- D) the central city contains fewer high-rises.
- E) most European cities have not suffered from an eroding tax base.

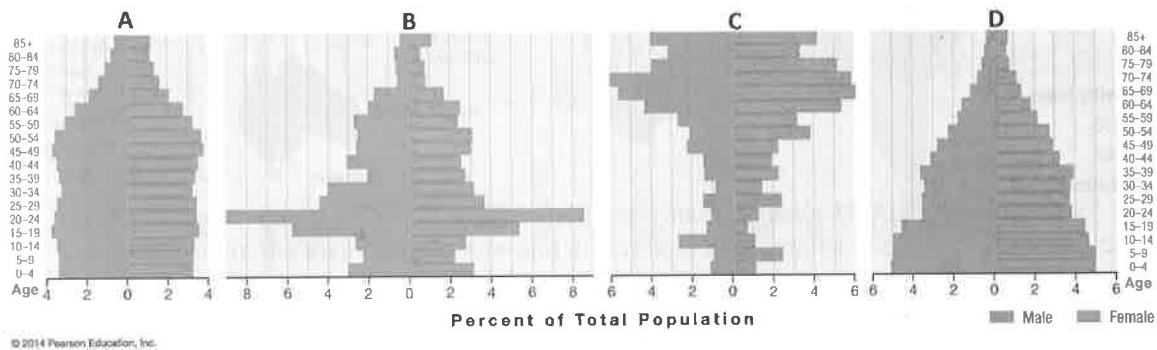
65) According to the concentric zone model, a city develops in a series of

- A) corridors.
- B) nodes.
- C) sectors.
- D) rings.
- E) a combination of all of the above.

- 66) According to the sector model, the best housing is located in
- A) sectors throughout the urban area.
 - B) an outer ring surrounding the city.
 - C) nodes near universities and parks.
 - D) renovated inner-city neighborhoods.
 - E) a corridor from downtown to the edge of the city.
- 67) According to the multiple nuclei model, an airport is likely to attract nearby
- A) heavy industries.
 - B) medium-class residences.
 - C) shops.
 - D) pizzerias and bookstores.
 - E) hotels and warehouses.
- 68) Compared to the United States, people with social and economic problems in European cities are more likely to be
- A) clustered in inner-city neighborhoods.
 - B) dispersed throughout the city.
 - C) clustered in remote suburbs.
 - D) distributed uniformly throughout the urban area.
 - E) concentrated in central locations.
- 69) Most nonrenewable energy sources are
- A) replaced continually.
 - B) generally easy to extract.
 - C) relatively evenly distributed around the globe.
 - D) both proven and potential reserves.
 - E) readily available.
- 70) Urban economic and social geographic challenges in the United States include all of the following except
- A) an eroding tax base, especially in inner-cities.
 - B) a bigger concentration of low-income residents in suburban areas.
 - C) physical deterioration of neighborhoods as a result of filtering and redlining.
 - D) the impact of recession.
 - E) high rates of unemployment, crime, and substance abuse.



- 71) According to the above map, most of the world's largest urban settlements are in
- developed countries.
 - East Asia, especially China and Japan.
 - developing countries.
 - Western Europe.
 - South Asia, especially India.



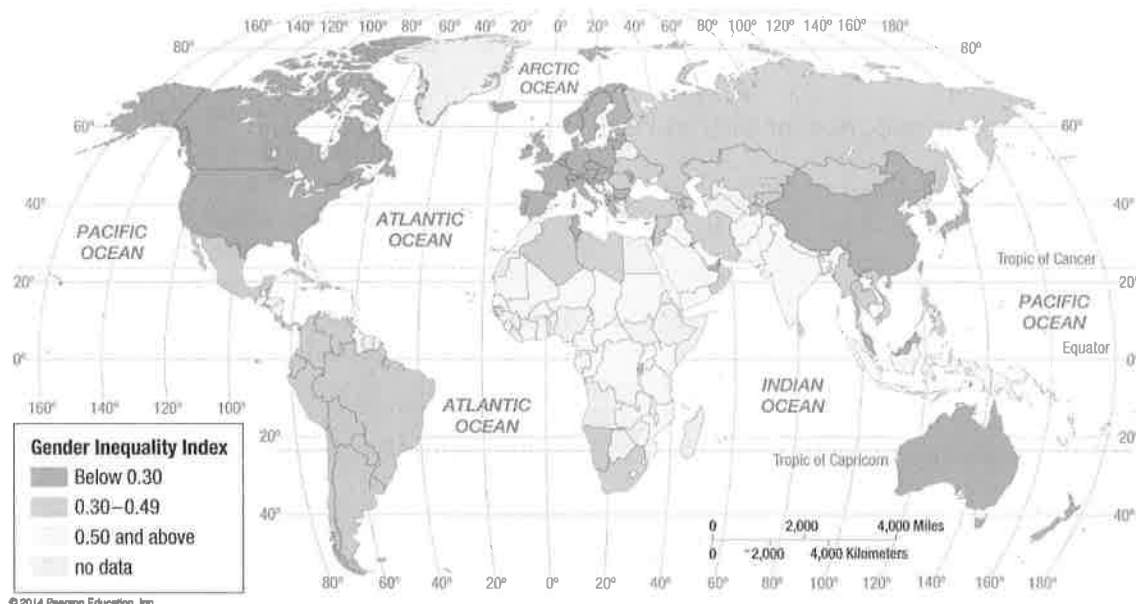
- 72) Which of the following is a true statement about the population pyramids shown above?
- Population pyramid D shows a place that has a large percentage of elderly people.
 - Population pyramid B shows a place that has a very high percentage of people in their 20s.
 - Population pyramid A shows a place that has the largest birth rate.
 - These are all population pyramids of developed countries.
 - Life expectancy is relatively low for all these places.

73) A lingua franca is

- A) a language used in trade in a country or region by people who have different native languages.
- B) a dialect spoken by some African-Americans.
- C) a boundary that separates regions in which different language usages predominate.
- D) a regional variety of a language.
- E) the dialect of English associated with upper-class Britons.

74) Critics and defenders of sustainable development both agree that

- A) definitions of resources change drastically and unpredictably over time.
- B) the world has only 11.4 billion hectares of biologically productive land.
- C) less international cooperation is needed to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries.
- D) more international cooperation is needed to reduce the gap between developed and developing countries.
- E) the world will reach a population ceiling before the end of the next century.



75) Which of the following is shown by the above Gender Inequality (GII) Index map?

- A) There is least inequality in Europe.
- B) There is most inequality in Asia.
- C) There is least inequality in Latin America.
- D) The highest GII numbers are in sub-Saharan Africa.
- E) Both A and D are true.

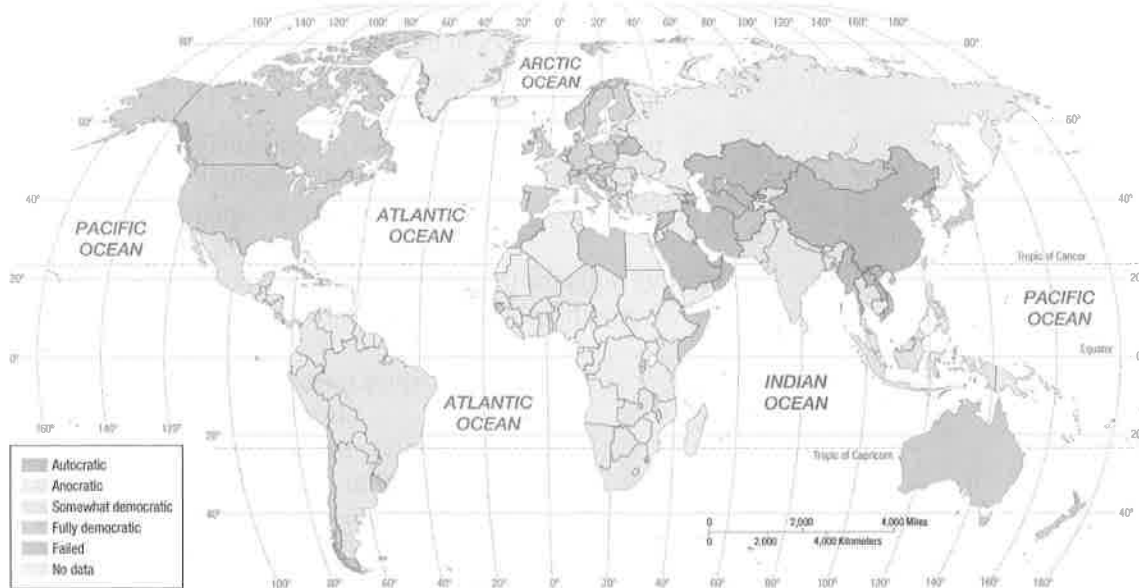
End of the multiple-choice portion of the practice test.

Free Response Questions

Directions: Answer each of the three free response questions in 75 minutes or less.

1.
 - A. Define the three types of density used in population geography.
 - B. Explain why the densities for each country seem to vary significantly.

2.
 - A. Describe the three main types of regimes shown on the below map.
 - B. What region of the world seems to have the most autocratic regimes?
 - C. Discuss the role of social media in the Arab Spring.



Regime Type

3.
 - A. Diagram the Hoyt Sector Model and Harris and Ullman's Multiple Nuclei Model.
 - B. What are the major similarities and differences between the two?
 - C. To what extent are these models useful in understanding American urban areas today?