AP Human Geography Practice Test 2
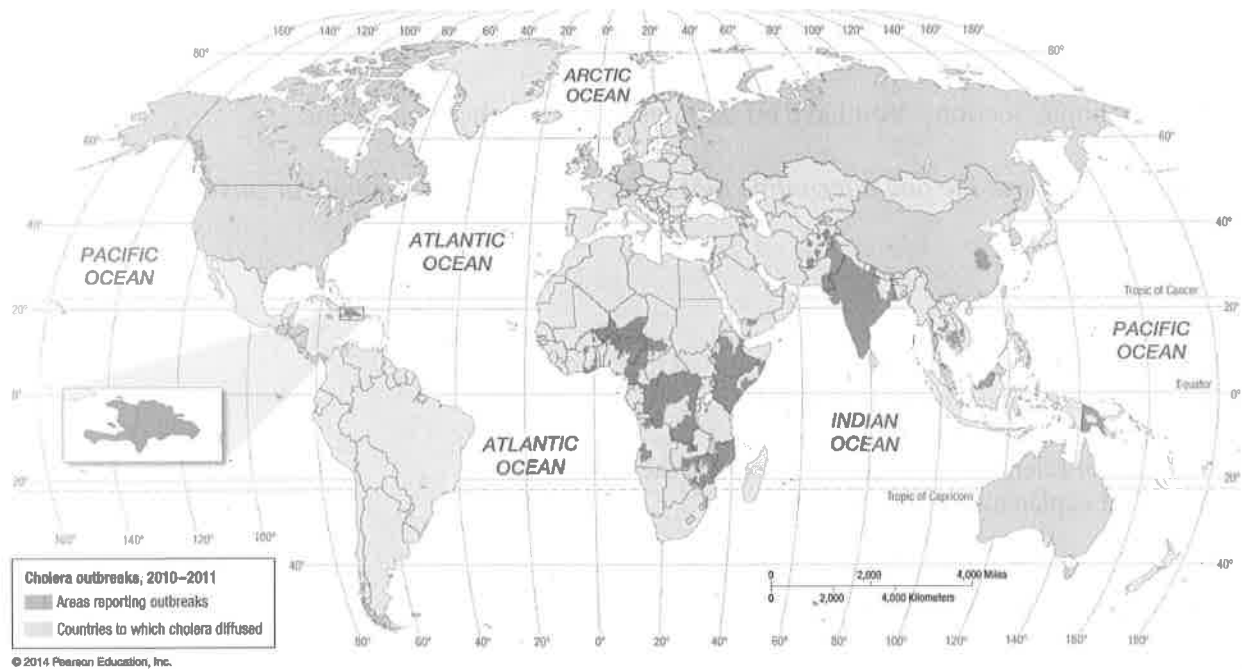
Multiple-Choice Section: You have 60 minutes to answer these questions.

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

1. A map is
A. a scale model of the real world.
B. a very accurate model of the real world.
C. an artistic fabrication of the real world.
D. a method of scientific inquiry used to explain the real world.
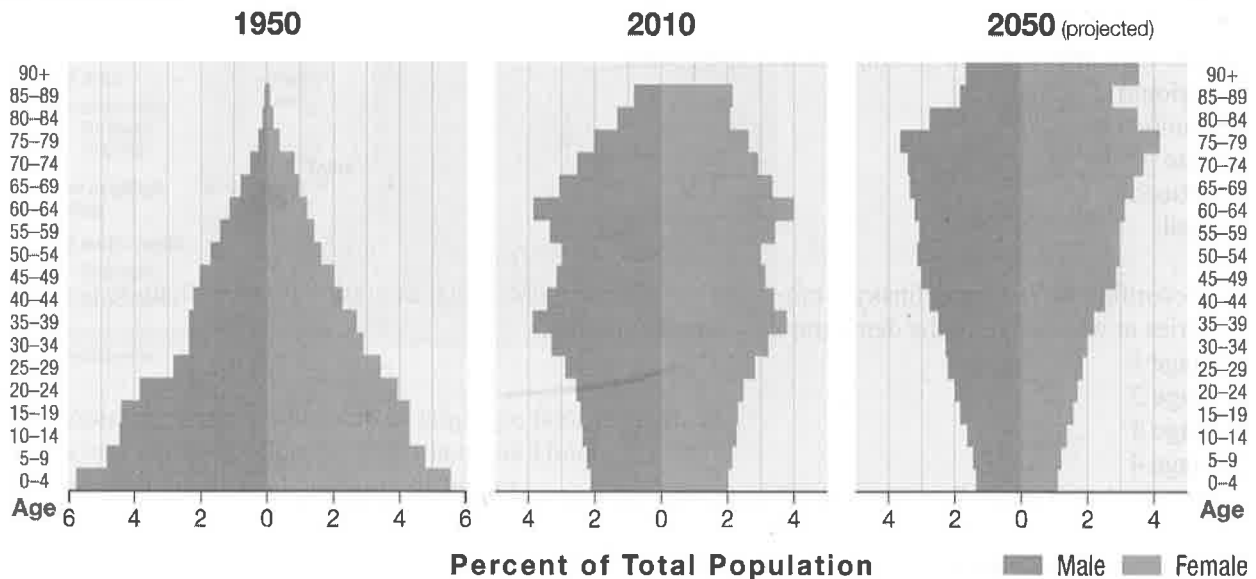E. an ancient explanation of the cosmos.

2. The purpose of Ptolemy's *Guide to Geography* was to
A. challenge the Catholic Church.
B. support Isaac Newton's principles.
C. to codify basic principles of mapmaking.
D. to introduce the concept of geography information systems.
E. to compliment the expansion of the Persian Empire.

3. An advantage of a Mercator projection map is
A. shape is distorted very little.
B. landmasses at the poles are very accurate.
C. it is very useful to display information across the oceans.
D. the eastern and western hemispheres are separated.
E. it was developed using GIS technology.

Cholera outbreaks, 2010–2011
Areas reporting outbreaks
Countries to which cholera diffused

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4. Which of the following statements is supported by the above map?
A. Countries reporting cholera in recent years are found primarily in sub-Saharan Africa.
B. Some countries, especially in the developed world, have reported imported cholera cases.
C. Cholera is not a major health concern in South America.
D. Countries reporting cholera in recent years are found primarily in South Asia.
E. All of the above statements are supported by the map.

5. Because Japan is culturally homogeneous, geographers would say it is an example of a
A. functional region.
B. formal region.
C. standard region.
D. vernacular region.
E. perceived region.

6. The three main properties of distribution that geographers look at are
A. density, concentration, and pattern.
B. density, capacity, and concentration.
C. capacity, pattern, and concentration.
D. concentration, density, and dispersement.
E. concentration, capacity, and pattern.

7. To determine a country's farming efficiency, geographers would look at what type of density?
A. agricultural
B. physiological
C. arithmetic
D. concentration
E. clustered

8. The most common measure of population change in a country is determined by looking at
A. crude birth rate, crude death rate, and total fertility rate.
B. crude birth rate, total fertility rate, and life expectancy.
C. crude birth rate, crude death rate, and natural increase rate.
D. natural increase rate, life expectancy, and infant mortality rate.
E. life expectancy, infant mortality rate, and total fertility rate.

9. The dependency ratio shows demographers
A. the number of males per hundred females in the total population.
B. the number of people too young or too old to work.
C. the number of babies born per 1,000 people.
D. the number of children over 15 years old.
E. the number of women between the ages of 15–49.

10. Which contemporary analyst believes that a large population could actually stimulate food production?
A. Garret Hardin
B. Ester Boserup
C. Thomas Malthus
D. Julian Simon
E. Paul Ehrlich

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11. According to the demographic transition graph above
A. this is a country in stage 1 of the demographic transition model.
B. the birth rate in this country is still increasing.
C. this country is experiencing very high rates of immigration.
D. this is a country in the developing world.
E. this country has a very small gap between birth and death rates.

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12. The map above shows net migration at what scale?
A. regional
B. county
C. state
D. national
E. local

13. According to Wilbur Zelinsky's migration transition, international migration is more likely to occur in countries at what stage of the demographic transition model?
A. Stage 1
B. Stage 2
C. Stage 3
D. Stage 4
E. No correlation exists between migration and the demographic transition model.
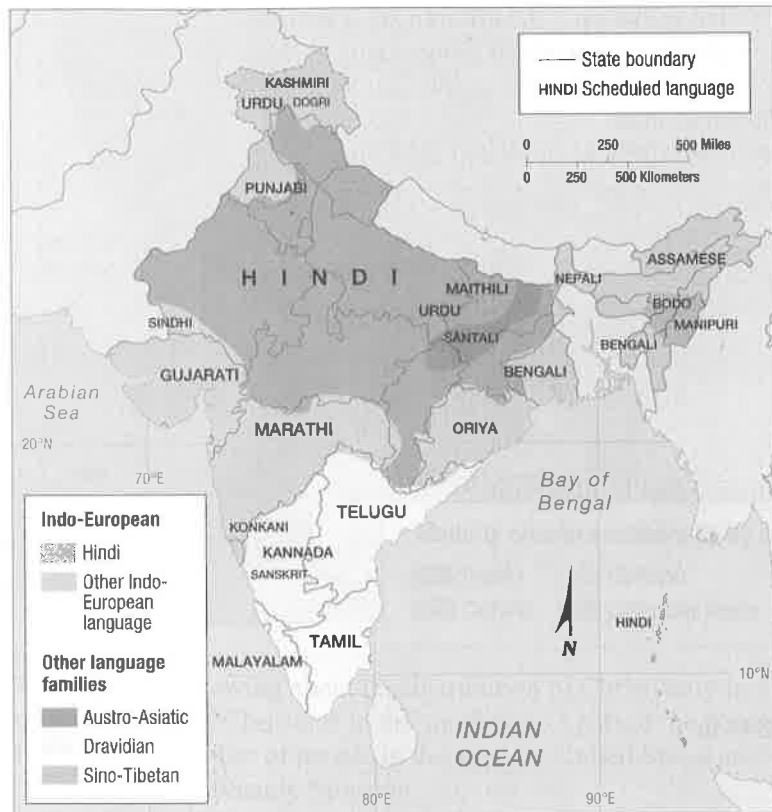
14. An intervening obstacle to migration would be
A. U.S. quota laws.
B. family reunification.
C. brain drain.
D. transportation improvements.
E. chain migration.

15. Most immigrants to the United States during the 1840–1850s came from
A. Ukraine and Romania.
B. Austria and Czechoslovakia.
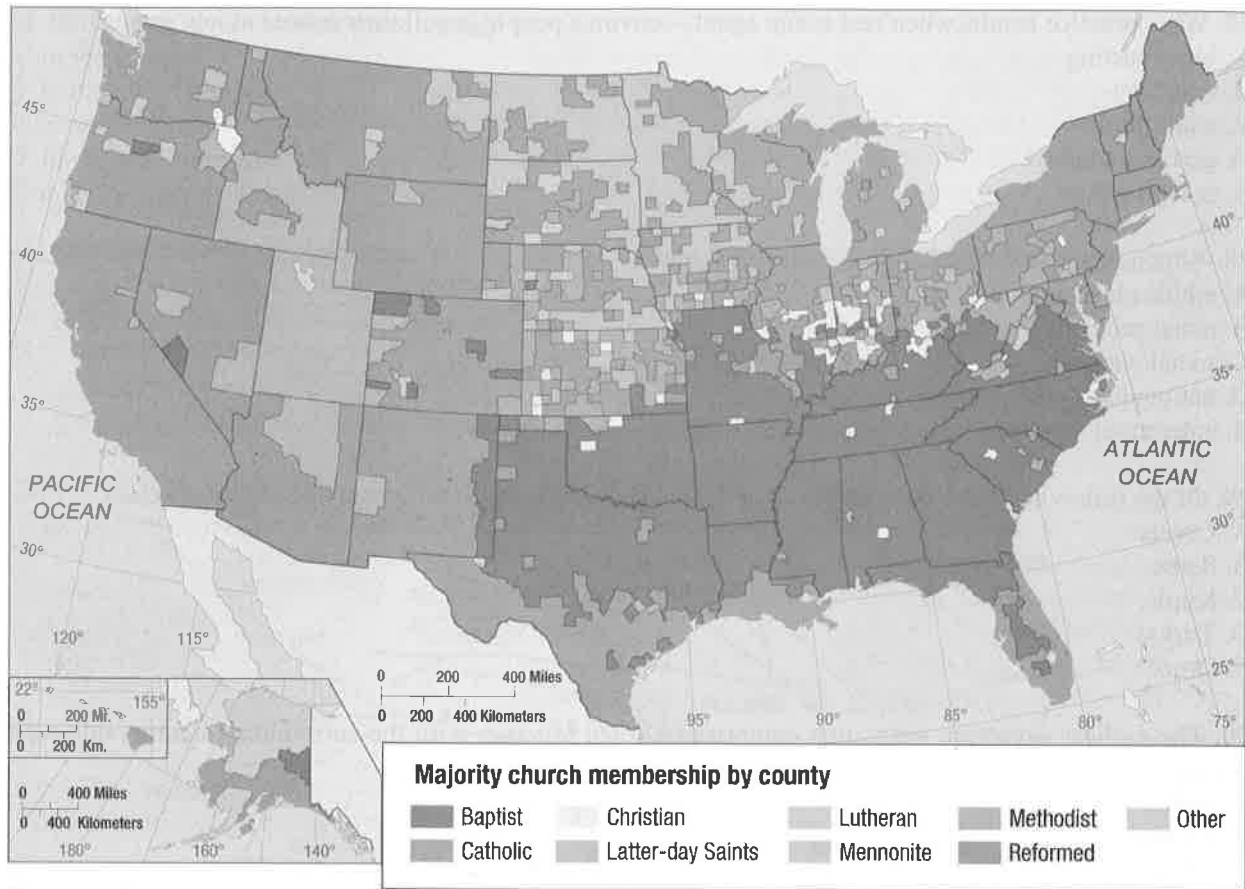C. Ireland and Germany.
D. Vietnam and Laos.
E. Sweden and Norway.

16. A map showing word usage boundaries uses these to illustrate where one word is most often used:
A. contour lines.
B. isoglosses.
C. lines of latitude.
D. GIS layering.
E. color coding.

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17. According to the above map of language families in India
A. the vast majority of people in India speak Hindi.
B. English is the official language of India.
C. all the languages spoken in India are of the same language family.
D. Sanskrit is the principal language of southern India.
E. although Hindi is the principal language of India, people in the country speak many different languages.

18. The Indo-European language family includes these branches:
A. Indo-Iranian, Austro-Thai, and Germanic.
B. Indo-Iranian, Romance, and Germanic.
C. Indo-Iranian, Romance, and Altaic.
D. Indo-Iranian, Germanic, and Benue-Congo.
E. Indo-Iranian, Proto-Uralic, and Germanic.

19. Hottentots, a language using click clack sounds, is part of what language family?
A. Khoisan
B. Nilo-Saharan
C. Niger-Congo
D. Afro-Asiatic
E. Altaic

20. Why are geographers particularly interested in studying the differences in dialects?
A. They reflect distinctive features of the environments in which groups live.
B. They are a reflection of the influence of globalization on folk cultures.
C. They show how folk cultures affect popular culture.
D. They predict what type of products can successfully be marketed in an area.
E. They are generally confined to English.

21. A universalizing religion would seek to
A. appeal to one group of people.
B. be located in one place.
C. include people from other religions.
D. appeal to all people.
E. include only one cultural group.

22. Which country is comprised of a population that is 90% Shiite?
A. Iraq
B. Iran
C. Pakistan
D. Afghanistan
E. Oman

23. The Baha'i religion was founded in 1844 in
A. Israel.
B. Afghanistan.
C. Pakistan.
D. Iraq.
E. Iran.

Majority church membership by county
Baptist   Christian   Lutheran   Methodist   Other
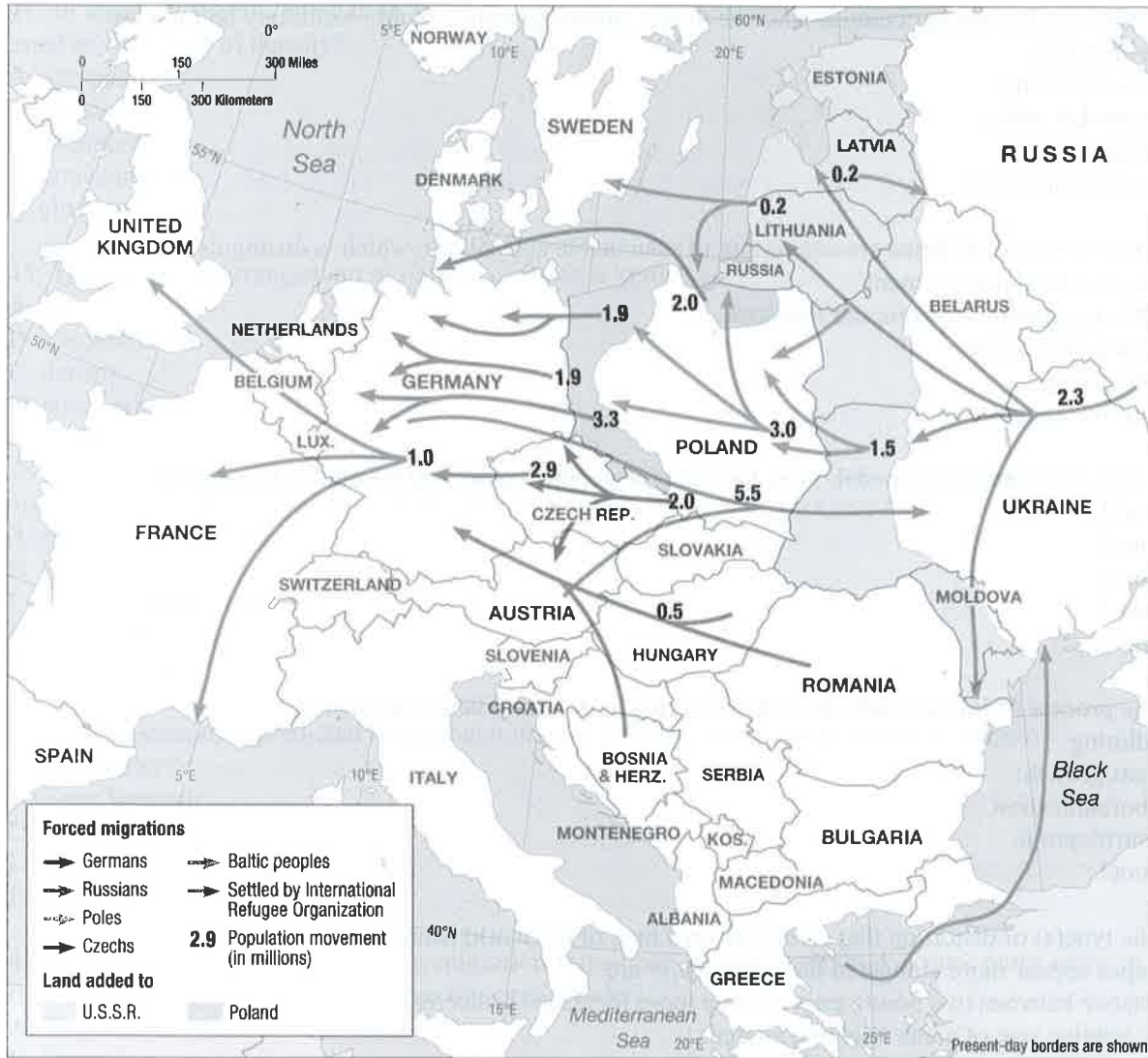Catholic   Latter-day Saints   Mennonite   Reformed

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24. All of the following about the distribution of Christianity in the United States are true except
A. the majority of Christians in the southeastern part of the country are Baptists.
B. the largest number of people in the western United States are Roman Catholic.
C. Utah is predominantly Mormon.
D. New England is predominantly Lutheran.
E. There are only a relatively small number of Mennonites living in the United States.

25. Identity with a group who shares a biological trait is
A. race.
B. ethnicity.
C. nationality.
D. multinationalism.
E. self-determination.

26. In which U.S. state would you find the greatest clustering of Asian Americans?
A. Hawaii
B. Mississippi
C. Texas
D. Maryland
E. Alabama

27. What practice results when real estate agents convince people to sell their homes at low prices?
A. blockbusting
B. redlining
C. white flight
D. gerrymandering
E. desegregation

28. Which is not an example of a centrifugal force?
A. ethnic cleansing
B. racial profiling
C. social classes
D. nationalism
E. indentured servitude

29. Of the following, the best example of an ethnic group divided among many countries are the
A. Croats.
B. Serbs.
C. Kurds.
D. Turks.
E. Druze.

30. The earliest sovereign states that comprised a town together with the surrounding countryside were known as
A. nation-states.
B. nations.
C. countries.
D. colonies.
E. city-states.

31. Which of these states has a unitary system of government?
A. France
B. Russia
C. the United States
D. Brazil
E. India

32. The Human Development Index (HDI) includes which of the following factors in order to determine a country's level of development?
A. GDP, literacy rate, total fertility rate, educational level
B. GDP, life expectancy, total fertility rate, literacy rate
C. GDP, life expectancy, literacy rate, educational level
D. GDP, literacy rate, educational level, net emigration
E. GDP, life expectancy, educational level, net emigration

33. In what region of the world is the HDI significantly lower because females do not have access to educational opportunities?
A. Central Asia
B. Southwest Asia
C. Latin America
D. Southeast Asia
E. Oceania

34. Shifting cultivation takes place mainly
A. in the tropics.
B. in the high latitudes.
C. in arid regions.
D. in rugged mountains.
E. in the temperate zone.

35. The above map shows forced migration after World War Two. Which of the following statements is true about these migrations?
A. The largest migration streams were from eastern to western Europe.
B. There were important migration streams from northern to southern Europe.
C. Most of this migration was mandated by the United Nations.
D. Many people moved to Scandinavia.
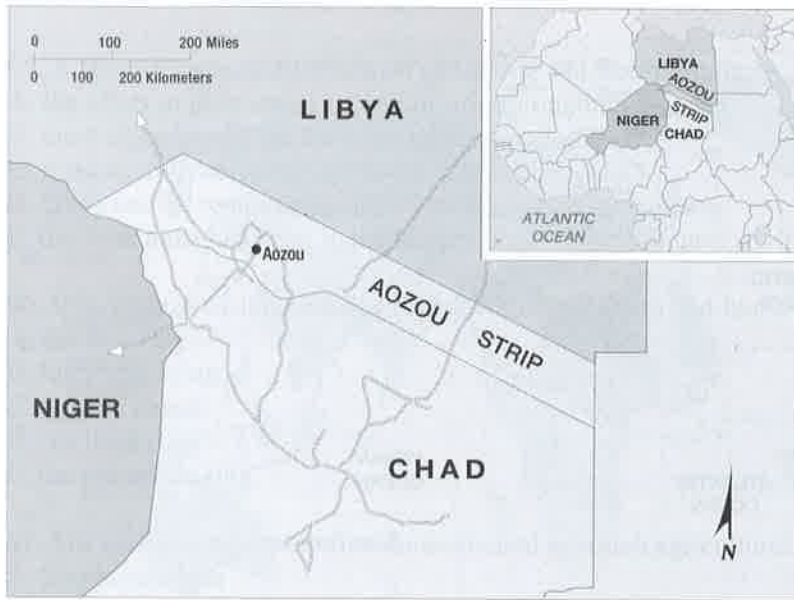E. Large numbers of people left the Balkans after World War II.

36. One of the main characteristics of mixed crop and livestock farming is
A. the effort to grow crops is not uniform throughout the year.
B. most crops grown are for human consumption.
C. it is generally referred to as truck farming.
D. crops are fed to animals rather than consumed by humans.
E. the farm must be closer to the market because the products are highly perishable.

37. In the von Thunen agricultural land use model, animal grazing would most likely be found in
A. the first ring.
B. the second ring.
C. the market center.
D. the third ring.
E. the outermost ring.

38. Some commercial farms are converting to sustainable agriculture, which is distinguished by
A. sensitive land management.
B. better integration of crops and livestock.
C. limited chemicals.
D. ridge tillage.
E. all of the above.

39. In the concentric zone model, most low-income people would find affordable housing in
A. zone 1.
B. zone 2.
C. zone 3.
D. zone 4.
E. zone 5.

40. The process of limiting suburbs and preserving agricultural land is known as
A. redlining.
B. smart growth.
C. suburbanization.
D. gentrification.
E. sprawl.

41. The type(s) of distortion that can occur on a map of the world is/are
A. shapes appear more elongated than they really are.
B. distance between two points may become more increased or decreased.
C. the relative size of areas might be altered.
D. direction from one place to another can be distorted.
E. all of the above.

42. The four ways geographers use to identify a location on Earth are
A. place name, site, situation, toponym, and grid coordinates.
B. toponym, relative location, grid coordinates, and place names.
C. place name, site, situation, and grid coordinates.
D. grid coordinates postal address, site, and situation.
E. postal address, grid coordinates, place name, and site.

43. The cultural traits most often looked at in identifying a culture's location and global distribution are
A. language, religion, and ethnicity.
B. language, religion, and GNP.
C. language, ethnicity, and literacy rate.
D. language, ethnicity, and GNP.
E. religion, ethnicity, and literacy rate.

44. In studying the elk population in Rocky Mountain National Park, geographers would be most interested in what type of density?
A. agricultural
B. physiological
C. arithmetic
D. concentration
E. clustered

45. The geometric arrangement of objects in space is known as
A. pattern.
B. concentration.
C. density.
D. sustainability.
E. dispersement.

46. Which demographic measure most affects the doubling time of a country?
A. natural increase rate
B. total fertility rate
C. infant mortality rate
D. literacy rate
E. life expectancy

47. Which economist predicted that population was growing more rapidly than food supply?
A. Garret Hardin
B. Ester Boserup
C. Thomas Malthus
D. Julian Simon
E. Paul Ehrlich

48. According to Wilbur Zelinsky's migration transition, internal migration occurs more often in countries at what stage of the demographic transition model?
A. Stage 1
B. Stage 2
C. Stage 3
D. Stage 4
E. Both Stage 3 and Stage 4 countries

49. The extinction of the Gothic language was a result of
A. chain migration.
B. relocation diffusion.
C. political dominance and conversion.
D. contagious diffusion.
E. popular culture revival.

50. The three major branches of Christianity include
A. Roman Catholic, Coptic Church, and Eastern Orthodox.
B. Roman Catholic, Armenian, and Protestant.
C. Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Latter Day Saints.
D. Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Eastern Orthodox.
E. Roman Catholic, Protestant, and Maronite.

51. The majority of Sikhs are located in which region of India?
A. Punjab
B. Bangalore
C. Delhi
D. Ganges
E. Bengali

52. Daoism (Taoism) is an ethnic religion based on the teachings of
A. Buddha
B. Confucius
C. Meiji
D. Shakti
E. Lao Zi

53. The single feature of a person's race that geographers are most concerned with is
A. eye color.
B. hair color.
C. blood type.
D. skin color.
E. body type.

54. Identity with a group who share the cultural traditions of a particular hearth is
A. race.
B. ethnicity.
C. nationality.
D. multinationalism.
E. self-determination.

55. In which U. S. State would you find the greatest clustering of Hispanic Americans?
A. Hawaii
B. Mississippi
C. Texas
D. Maryland
E. Alabama

56. Identity with a group of people who share a legal attachment to a country is
A. race.
B. ethnicity.
C. nationality.
D. multinationalism.
E. self-determination.

57. Which country shape could potentially suffer the most from isolation?
A. compact
B. prompted
C. fragmented
D. elongated
E. perforated

58. The boundary between Chad and Libya, shown on the map above, is an example of a
A. physical boundary.
B. cultural boundary.
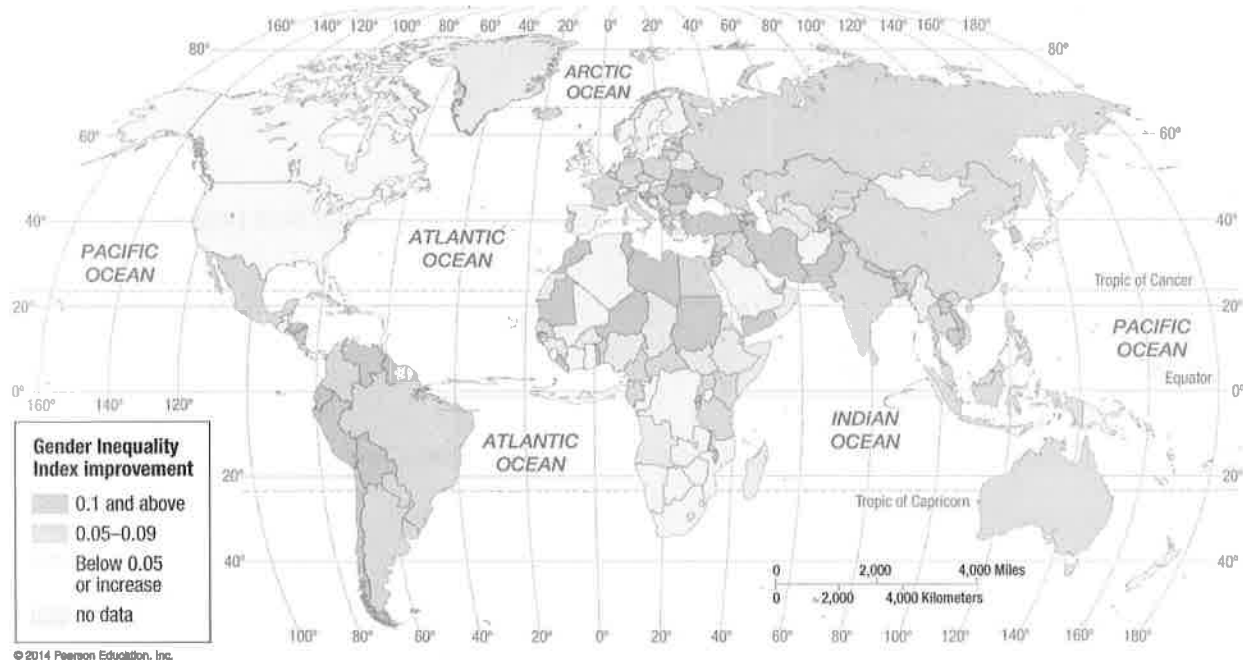C. ethnic boundary.
D. geometric boundary.
E. language boundary.

59. Political unity in the ancient world reached its height under the
A. Roman Empire.
B. Greek Empire.
C. Persian Empire.
D. Mongol Empire.
E. British Empire.

60. The process of redrawing legislative boundaries is
A. blockbusting.
B. redlining.
C. segregation.
D. desegregation.
E. gerrymandering.

61. According to the Human Development Index (HDI), the lowest ranking countries in the world would be found in which region?
A. Central Asia
B. Sub-Saharan Africa
C. South Asia
D. Latin America
E. Southeast Asia

62. Which of the following generalizations can be made from the above map?
A. Most countries in Latin America have shown a decline in their Gender Inequality Index in recent years.
B. Most countries in the developing world have shown little change in their Gender Inequality Index in recent years.
C. Gender inequality has declined significantly in the United States.
D. Women have achieved near-equality with men in Southwest Asia.
E. The percentage of women attending college has grown significantly in most countries.

63. Which three principal features distinguish commercial agriculture from subsistence agriculture?
A. purpose of farming, percentage of farmers in the labor force, and relationship of farming to other businesses
B. purpose of farming, percentage of farmers in the labor force, and farm size
C. purpose of farming, percentage of farmers in the labor force, and agribusiness
D. purpose of farming, percentage of farmers in the labor force, and use of machinery
E. percentage of farmers in the labor force, use of machinery, and farm size
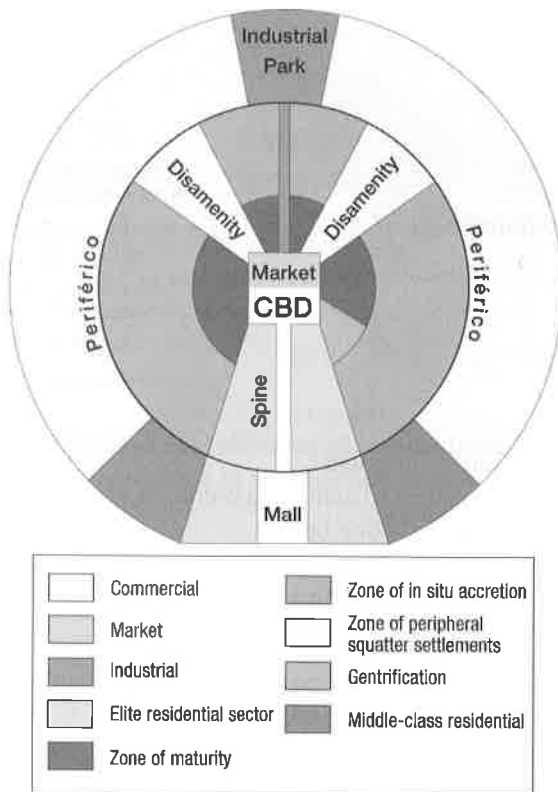
64. Which international organization seeks economic and cultural cooperation among former British colonies?
A. the European Union
B. the North Atlantic Treaty Organization
C. the Commonwealth
D. the Organization on Security and Cooperation in Europe
E. the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance

65. A characteristic of commercial gardening and fruit farming is
A. the effort to grow crops is not uniform throughout the year.
B. most crops grown are for human consumption.
C. it is generally referred to as truck farming.
D. crops are fed to animals rather than consumed by humans.
E. the farm must be closer to the market because the products are highly perishable.

66. Von Thunen maintained that timber for construction and fuel would be found in
A. the first ring.
B. the second ring.
C. the city center.
D. the third ring.
E. the outermost ring.

67. The earliest crops were first domesticated in which agricultural hearth?
A. Southwest Asia
B. East Asia
C. Sub-Saharan Africa
D. Latin America
E. all of the above

68. A Post-Fordist strategy of production differs from that of a Fordist because
A. Post-Fordist are skilled workers who are encouraged to work in teams to achieve a common goal.
B. Post-Fordist work in a large factory where laborers are skilled for only one task.
C. Fordist are focused only on primary sector jobs.
D. Fordist are skilled workers encouraged to work in tarns to achieve a common goal.
E. Post-Fordist are unskilled, cheap laborers.

69. When geographers look at urban settlements, they often refer to a functional area with a county containing a city, where a large percentage of workers are employed as a
A. city.
B. county seat.
C. micropolitan area.
D. metropolitan statistical area.
E. census tract.

70. While using the concentric zone model, you would find most commuters living in
A. Zone 1.
B. Zone 2.
C. Zone 3.
D. Zone 4.
E. Zone 5.

71. The process of converting a low-income renter neighborhood into a middle-class owner neighborhood is
A. redlining.
B. smart growth.
C. suburbanization.
D. gentrification.
E. sprawl.

72. According to the peripheral model, an inner city and the surrounding suburbs are tied together by
A. a ring road.
B. interstate highways.
C. a system of walking paths.
D. major rail links.
E. a bus route.

73. The model of a Latin American city shown above is different from models of American cities in that
A. it doesn't have a central business district.
B. it shows that different types of people live in distinctive parts of the city.
C. it is a simplification of urban reality.
D. poorer people live on the outskirts of the urban area.
E. it has a gentrification zone.

74. Fred Kniffen considers the house to be a reflection of
A. cultural heritage.
B. current fashion.
C. functional needs.
D. environmental impact.
E. all of the above.

75. A structural adjustment program includes all of the following except
A. fiscal transparency.
B. direct benefits to the poor.
C. increasing government spending.
D. governmental reform.
E. spending within a country's means.

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.*
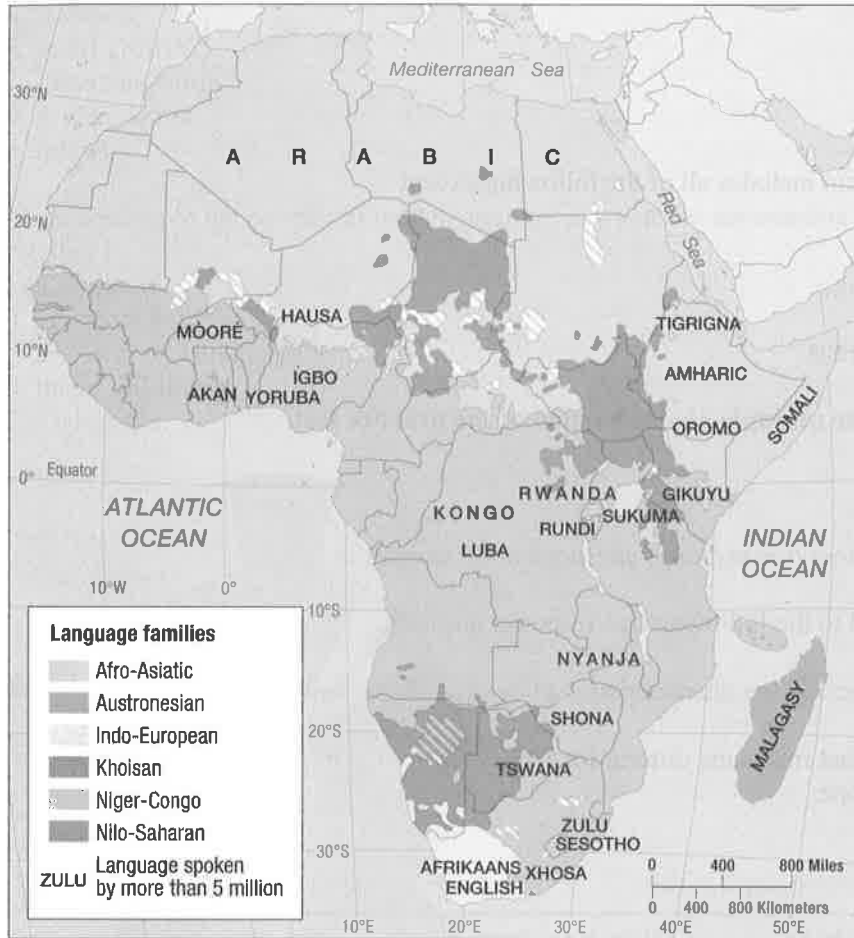
1. Use the table below to respond to the following free response question.

A. In terms of development, describe the characteristics of economic development in countries at each stage of these transitions.
B. Identify a particular country that meets the criteria for Stages 2–4 of the transitions; explain what criteria makes your choice a viable one.

Stage	Demographic Transition	Migration Transition
1	Low NIR, high CBR, high CDR	High daily or seasonal mobility in search of food
2	High NIR, high CBR, rapidly declining CDR	High international emigration and interregional migration from rural to urban areas
3	Declining NIR, rapidly declining CBR, declining CDR	High international immigration and intraregional migration from cities to suburbs
4	Low NIR, low CBR, low CDR	Same as stage 3

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2. Call centers are the fastest growing service industry in the world.
A. Define and explain the purpose and function of a call center.
B. Describe where call centers would most likely be located.

3. Use the figure below to respond to the following free response question.

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Geographers look at centripetal and centrifugal forces when they are trying to determine why countries have conflicts with or cooperate with one another.

A. With regards to Africa, give one example where language acts as a centripetal force.

B. What is one example from the map where language is possibly a centrifugal force?

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