

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

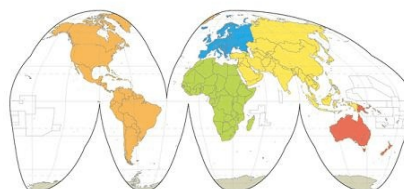
THE GRAND REVIEW

Unit I: Geography: Its Nature and Perspective

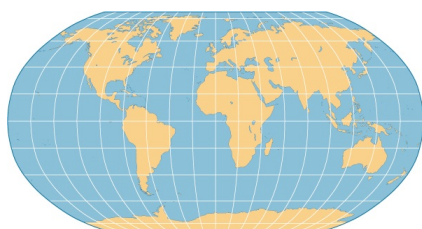
Identify each type of map:



1.



2.



3.



4.

Match the following:

- | | | | |
|-----|---|----|---------------------------|
| 5. | a computer system that stores, organizes, retrieves, analyzes, and displays geographic data | a. | cultural diffusion |
| 6. | the forms superimposed on the physical environment by the activities of humans | b. | cultural ecology |
| 7. | the spread of an idea or innovation from its source | c. | cultural landscape |
| 8. | interactions between human societies and the physical environment | d. | environmental determinism |
| 9. | a space-based global navigation satellite system | e. | GIS |
| 10. | the physical environment, rather than social conditions, determines culture | f. | GPS |
| 11. | the small- or large-scale acquisition of information of an object or phenomenon, either in recording or real time | g. | remote sensing |

Choose the one that does not belong:

- | | | | | | |
|-----|----|----------------------------|-----|----|---------------------------------|
| 12. | a. | township and range | 16. | a. | major airport |
| | b. | clustered rural settlement | | b. | grid street pattern |
| | c. | grid street pattern | | c. | major central park |
| 13. | a. | site | | d. | natural harbor |
| | b. | situation | | e. | public sports facility |
| | c. | its relative location | 17. | a. | Westernization |
| 14. | a. | latitude and longitude | | b. | uniform consumption preferences |
| | b. | site | | c. | enhanced communications |
| | c. | situation | | d. | local traditions |
| | d. | absolute location | 18. | a. | time zones |
| 15. | a. | globalization | | b. | China |
| | b. | nationalism | | c. | United States railroads |
| | c. | foreign investment | | d. | 15 degrees |
| | d. | multinational corporations | | | |

Match the following (some regions have more than one answer):

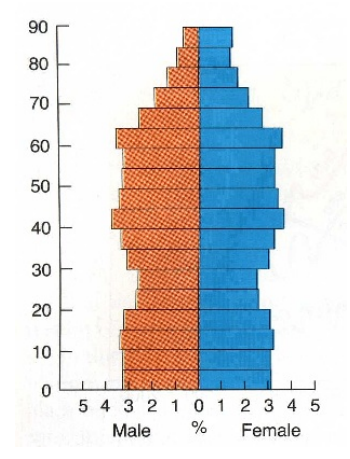
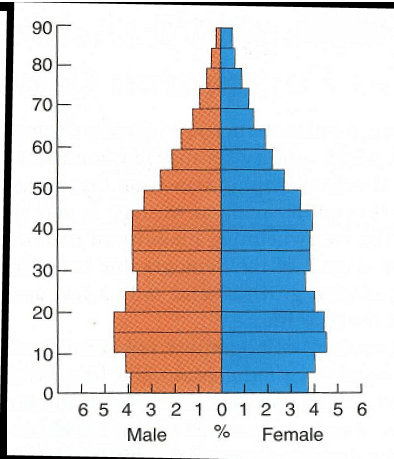
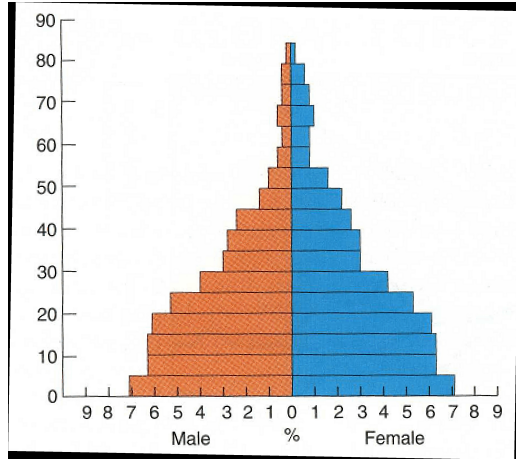
- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| 19. | formal region | a. | Milwaukee |
| 20. | functional region | b. | the <i>Milwaukee Journal Sentinel</i> |
| 21. | vernacular region | c. | Wisconsin |
| | | d. | the South |
| | | e. | an airline hub |
| | | f. | Rust Belt |

22. The “why of where” refers to

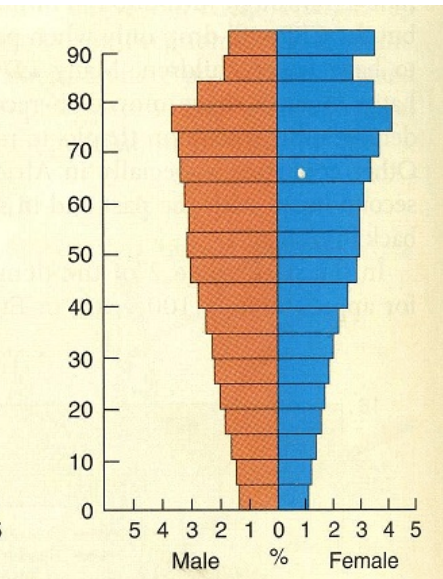
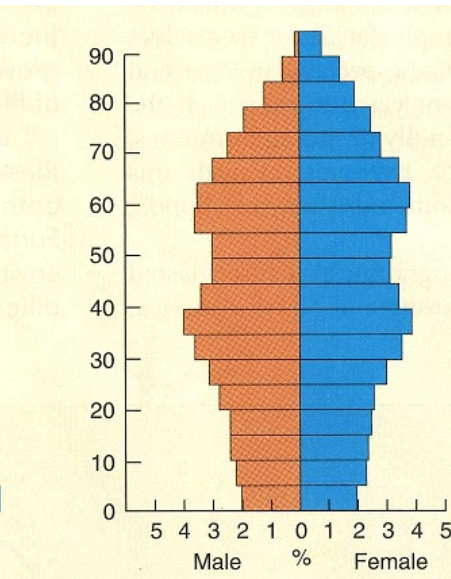
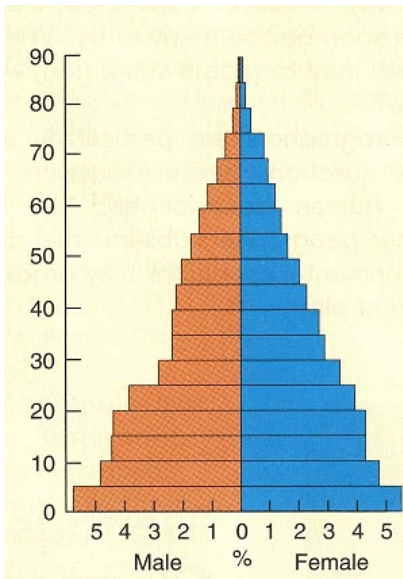
- a. geography’s emphasis on landscape features.
 - b. spatial patterns on the landscape.
 - c. a definition of geography that is simply locational.
 - d. the idea that the explanation of a spatial pattern is crucial.
 - e. the depiction of a region’s physical features.
23. Which of the following sets of maps would help explain how scale of inquiry affects truth?
- a. maps showing the area of France before and after surveying
 - b. maps of Hudson Bay drawn by Native Americans and by the earliest European travelers
 - c. maps showing Michigan’s population density by counties and the United States population density by state
 - d. maps showing the number of auto thefts per block in Seattle in the decades before and after the Great Depression
 - e. maps of gang graffiti in Philadelphia

Unit II: Population and Migration

Label each of the following population pyramids as Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4 or Stage 5 of the demographic transition:

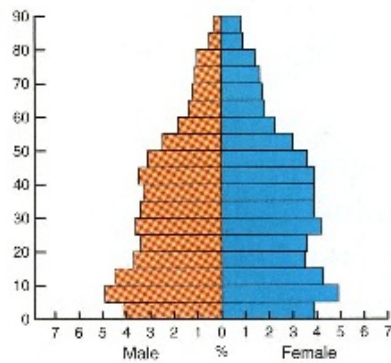


24. _____ 25. _____ 26. _____

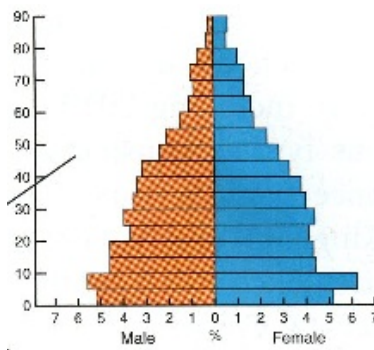


27. _____ 28. _____ 29. _____

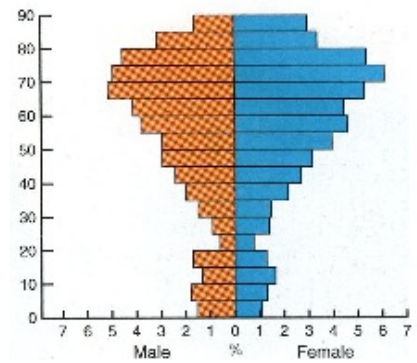
Label each of the following Detroit, MI; Laredo, TX; Lawrence, KS; Naples, FL; Unalaska, AK; or USA:



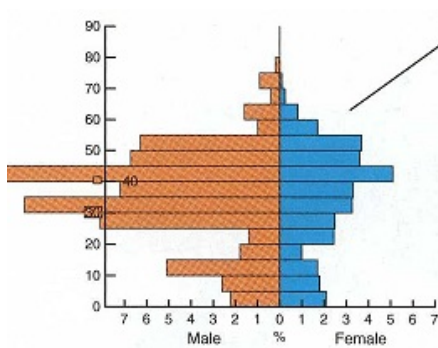
30. _____



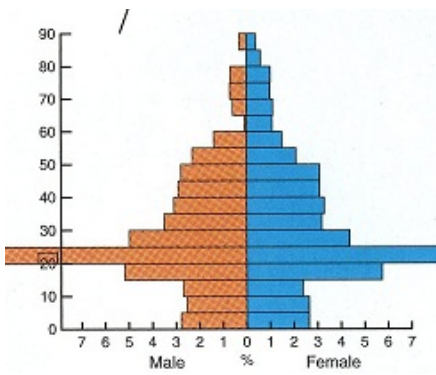
31. _____



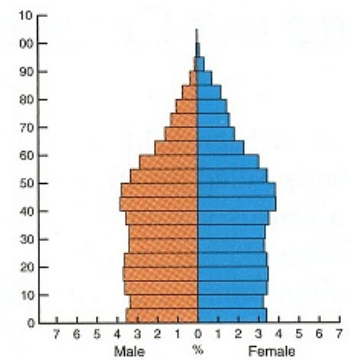
32. _____



33. _____



34. _____



35. _____

Match the following:

36. the ability of a resource base to sustain its population
37. a population shift from urban to rural areas
38. the number of working-age people compared to the number of people too old or too young to work
39. migration within a state
40. migration between states
41. the difference between in-migration and out-migration
42. the process by which immigrants from a particular place follow others from that place to another place

- a. brain drain
- b. carrying capacity
- c. chain migration
- d. counterurbanization
- e. dependency ratio
- f. external migration
- g. infant mortality rate

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----|-----------------------|
| 43. | flight of talented people away from an area | h. | internal migration |
| 44. | CBR-CDR per thousand | i. | natural increase rate |
| 45. | number of children a woman is likely to have | j. | net migration |
| 46. | number of deaths under the age of 2 per thousand | k. | total fertility rate |

Choose the cause of the other two:

- | | |
|-----|---|
| 47. | a. water
b. population growth
c. agriculture |
| 48. | a. Columbus discovers America
b. crops exchanged between the Western and Eastern hemisphere
c. millions of Native Americans are killed by disease |
| 49. | a. one-child policy
b. poverty
c. overpopulation |
| 50. | a. poverty
b. drug trafficking
c. guest workers |
| 51. | a. high standard of living
b. large metropolitan population
c. Stage 3 of the demographic transition |

Choose the effect of the other two:

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 52. | a. poverty
b. war
c. migration |
| 53. | a. racism
b. exclusion of non-white immigrants
c. quota laws from the 1920s to the 1960s |
| 54. | a. young age structure
b. not married
c. high level of migration |
| 55. | a. cold weather
b. warm coastal waters
c. population clusters near the equator and the coast |
| 56. | a. increased trade
b. rich natural resources
c. population cluster on the coast |

Identify each of the following as a “pull” factor or a “push” factor:

- | | | | |
|-----|------------------|-----|-----------------|
| 57. | ethnic cleansing | 60. | war |
| 58. | natural disaster | 61. | chain migration |
| 59. | available jobs | 62. | overpopulation |
63. Two-thirds of the world’s population is clustered in four regions. Which of the following is not one of these four regions?
- a. East Asia
 - b. Southeast Asia
 - c. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - d. Europe
 - e. South Asia
64. Assuming a world population of 5,700,000,000 and an annual growth rate of 1.6 percent, how many people will be added to the world’s population in the next year?
- a. 912,000
 - b. 9,120,000
 - c. 91,200,000
 - d. 912,000,000
 - e. 9,120,000,000
65. The population of the United States is approximately 300 million, and the land area is approximately 9 million square kilometers. The arithmetic density of the United States is approximately
- a. 30 square kilometers per person.
 - b. 30 persons per square kilometer.
 - c. 0.03 square kilometers per person.
 - d. 0.03 persons per square kilometer.
 - e. 300 persons per square kilometer.
66. Which continent(s) is/are commonly associated with high numbers of refugees in the early twenty-first century?
- | | | | |
|------|---------------|--|--|
| I. | Africa | | |
| II. | Asia | | |
| III. | Australia | | |
| IV. | Europe | | |
| V. | North America | | |
| VI. | South America | | |
- | | | | |
|----|-----------|----|------------|
| a. | I | e. | I, II, VI |
| b. | II | f. | III and IV |
| c. | I and II | g. | IV and V |
| d. | I, II, IV | h. | IV, V, VI |

Unit III: Cultural Patterns and Processes

Classify each of the following religions as monotheistic or polytheistic and ethnic or universalizing, and indicate their hearth region.

religion	mono or polytheistic	ethnic or universalizing	hearth region
67. Buddhism			
68. Hinduism			
69. Islam			
70. Judaism			
71. Mormonism			
72. Orthodox Christianity			
73. Protestantism			
74. Roman Catholicism			

Match the following:

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| 75. fragmentation of a region into smaller units | a. Balkanization |
| 76. a common language | b. Cape Cod |
| 77. an example of ethnic nationalism | c. feng shui |
| 78. an example of linguistic nationalism | d. Gaelic |
| 79. an example of linguistic fragmentation | e. lingua franca |
| 80. an example of how religion can influence geography | f. Nunavut |
| 81. minority branch of Islam but majority in Iraq and Iran | g. Scandinavian |
| 82. architectural style that diffused from New England to the Great Lakes | h. Shiite |

Identify each of the following as a centripetal force or a centrifugal force:

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| 83. uneven development | 87. national symbols |
| 84. substate nationalism | 88. compact state |
| 85. linguistic homogeneity | 89. fragmented state |
| 86. a strong tradition of local governance | 90. external threats |

Classify each of the following as folk culture or popular culture

- | | | | |
|-----|--------------|------|----------------------|
| 91. | the Amish | 97. | relocation diffusion |
| 92. | sports | 98. | cultural homogeneity |
| 93. | small scale | 99. | traditional diet |
| 94. | large scale | 100. | McDonalds |
| 95. | slow change | 101. | blue jeans |
| 96. | rapid change | 102. | modern communication |
103. All of the following twentieth-century migration streams were propelled by persecution or open conflict EXCEPT
- a. Asians leaving Uganda.
 - b. Kosovars leaving Yugoslavia.
 - c. Tutsis leaving Rwanda.
 - d. Hindus leaving Pakistan.
 - e. Mexicans leaving Mexico.
104. If four languages have similar words for numbers and the names of fish, but different names for a certain disease, what might be concluded about the time at which the disease first diffused?
- a. The disease spread among a population that later divided and evolved into four different languages.
 - b. The population divided and evolved into the four different languages, and then the disease spread.
 - c. The disease spread to two different populations that later divided into different languages.
 - d. The disease and language spread to four different regions at the same time at the same rate.
 - e. No conclusion is possible
105. Which of the following correctly sequences the continuum from language family to dialect?
- a. Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Arabic, Berber
 - b. Sino-Tibetan, Sinitic, Mandarin, Chinese
 - c. Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Hindi, Bengali
 - d. Indo-European, Baltic-Slavic, Russian, Ukrainian
 - e. Indo-European, Germanic, English, Midland-Northern
106. Contact zones between religions are most likely to be volatile when they are
- a. inhabited by two major groups with divergent religious beliefs.
 - b. made up of three or more religious groups.
 - c. characterized by considerable interaction between religious groups.
 - d. also language contact zones.
 - e. associated with competing ethnonational claims to territory.

107. _____ is to Canada as _____ is to the United States.
- French; English
 - French; Spanish
 - presidential government; parliamentary government
 - conflict over ethnicity; conflict over language
 - northern hemisphere; southern hemisphere
108. Mexico is
- the largest number of legal immigrants to the United States
 - the largest number of illegal immigrants to the United States
 - a member of NAFTA
 - a member of the OAS
 - predominantly Catholic
- II, V
 - I, III, V
 - II, III, V
 - I, IV, V
 - II, IV, V
 - I, II, III, IV
 - I, II, III, V
 - I, II, III, IV, V
109. Which of the following aspects of diffusion of Western culture threaten non-Western ways of life?
- loss of traditional values
 - subjugation of women
 - Western control of media
 - alteration of traditional landscapes
 - pollution
- I and II
 - I and III
 - I, II, IV
 - I, III, IV, V
 - I, II, III, IV, V

Unit IV: Political Organization of Space

110. Put the following in order from the largest to the smallest: census tract, county, municipality, nation-state, province, empire

111. G_____, g_____, g_____

Match the following:

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------|
| 112. nation state | a. Korea |
| 113. multi-nation state | b. Japan |
| 114. multi-state nation | c. Indonesia |

Match the following:

- | | | | |
|------|------------------|----|--------------|
| 115. | compact state | a. | Afghanistan |
| 116. | elongated state | b. | Indonesia |
| 117. | prorupted state | c. | Nicaragua |
| 118. | perforated state | d. | South Africa |
| 119. | fragmented state | e. | Vatican City |
| 120. | landlocked state | f. | Vietnam |

Match the following (some states have more than one answer):

- | | | | |
|------|-------------|----|-----------------------|
| 121. | Brazil | a. | was a hearth |
| 122. | China | b. | was a colony |
| 123. | Mesopotamia | c. | is a sovereign state |
| 124. | Taiwan | d. | has a forward capital |

Match the following (some states have more than one answer):

- | | | | |
|------|------------------|----|-------------|
| 125. | unitary state | a. | Canada |
| 126. | federal state | b. | France |
| 127. | confederal state | c. | Germany |
| 128. | devolution | d. | Mexico |
| | | e. | Switzerland |
| | | f. | USA |

Place the following colonial powers under the appropriate headings: Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal

- | | | | | | |
|------|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|
| 129. | Africa, 1850 | 130. | Africa, 1900 | 131. | Africa, 1950 |
|------|--------------|------|--------------|------|--------------|

Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 132. model that demonstrates the transfer of resources from less developed to more developed areas | a. core-periphery |
| 133. the fringe of a state | b. enclave |
| 134. land beyond a border | c. frontier |
| 135. the node of a state | d. gerrymandering |
| 136. an area the retains a distinction from a larger area | e. heartland |
| 137. manipulating boundaries for political gain | f. hinterland |
| 138. an area rather than a line | g. rimland |

Label each boundary physical or cultural and give an example

boundary	physical or cultural	example
139. mountain		
140. language		
141. religion		
142. river		
143. geometric		
144. the Green Line		

145. The European Union, the Arab League, and the United Nations are all examples of

- pressure groups
- nation-states
- centrifugal organizations
- supranational organizations
- federations

146. Which of the following has fostered the most significant economic growth by eliminating import tariffs between member states?
- European Union (EU)
 - Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC)
 - North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
 - Association of Caribbean States (ACS)
 - United Nations (UN)
147. The provisions of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea give coastal countries navigational and economic sovereignty over which of the following zones?
- twelve-nautical-mile territorial sea zone and part of the Arctic Circle
 - export processing zone (EPZ)
 - 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone
 - empowerment zone
 - continental shelf
148. An increasing number of states have adopted a federal form of government primarily to
- grant different ethnicities or nationalities more effective representation.
 - encourage the breakup of the superpower alliances.
 - govern compact states more effectively.
 - deploy scarce resources efficiently.
 - meet all of the above needs.

Unit V: Agriculture and Rural Land Use

Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 149. terracing, Mediterranean agriculture, pastoralism | a. Egypt |
| 150. terracing, shifting agriculture | b. Greece |
| 151. arid climate, irrigation, little pork production, pastoralism | c. Italy |
| 152. wheat, little pork production, pastoralism | d. Peru |
| 153. factory farms, large pork production | e. Mexico |
| 154. wheat, Mediterranean agriculture | f. Turkey |
| 155. maize, irrigation | g. USA |

Choose the one that does not belong:

156. a. increases in the amount of land under cultivation
 b. increases in the agricultural workforce
 c. increases in the use of energy and technology

157. a. plantation farming
b. hunting and gathering
c. subsistence agriculture
158. a. efficient transportation
b. regionalized cuisine
c. corporately controlled farms
159. a. factory farms
b. genetic engineering
c. high food prices
d. Green Revolution
160. a. California
b. Mediterranean agriculture
c. “happy cows”
d. sharecropping
e. wheat
161. a. soy beans
b. coffee
c. wheat
d. corn
e. rice
162. a. beef
b. railroad
c. Milwaukee, 1900
163. a. hunting and gathering
b. It is limited to tropical areas
c. gender-based division of labor
d. Stage 1 of the demographic transition
168. What is a milkshed and why is it important?
164. a. Great Plains Native Americans—buffalo
b. Eskimos—snow
c. Hawaiians—wigwams
d. Wisconsin settlers—log cabins
e. Great Plains settlers—sod and thatch
165. a. shifting agriculture
b. tropical climate
c. global warming
d. depletion of soil
e. commercial agriculture
166. a. sustainable agriculture
b. limited use of chemicals
c. integration of crops and livestock
d. use of pesticide resistant seed
e. organic farms
167. a. nomads
b. pastoralism
c. hunting and gathering
d. subsistence agriculture
e. shifting agriculture
f. terracing
169. Isolated farmsteads in the United States evolved as a result of all of the following EXCEPT
- a. political stability.
b. colonization by individual pioneer families.
c. agricultural private enterprise.
d. government land policy.
e. physical barriers preventing communal farm practices.

170. Grain raised in the United States is used today primarily as
- human food.
 - a source of fuel.
 - livestock feed.
 - an export to foreign countries.
 - raw material for various industries.
171. With respect to the relationship between culture, religion, and the physical environment
- few religions derive meaningful events from the physical environment.
 - religious ideas may be responsible for some of the changes people make in the physical environment.
 - religion is no longer an important source of identification for a distinct cultural group.
 - all religions appeal primarily to people living in their land of origin.
 - All of the above are true.
172. A common difference(s) between farms in an LDC (like Pakistan) vs. farms in an MDC (like the United States) that grow the same crop is
- the amount of crop produced in a year
 - the importance of the crop to the farmer
 - the income derived from crops
 - A and B
 - A and C

Unit VI: Industrialization and Economic Development

Label each of the following as bulk-reducing, bulk-gaining, footloose, or just-in-time:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 173. soft-drink bottling | 177. automobile assembly |
| 174. brewing | 178. autoparts manufacturing |
| 175. nickel smelting | 179. electronics manufacturing |
| 176. baking | 180. call centers |

Label each of the following as primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary economic activity:

- extract natural resources from the environment
- transform raw materials into finished products
- involve the collection, processing, and manipulation of information
- involve the exchange of goods and the provision of services
- involve the production of fresh produce for urban markets

Indicate the country or countries:

- 186. NAFTA
- 187. highest consumption of fossil fuels per capita
- 188. the Four Asian Tigers
- 189. maquiladoras
- 190. Atlantic-Pacific canal

Match the following:

- | | |
|---|-------------|
| 191. high terminal cost, high line cost, high route flexibility | a. airplane |
| 192. high terminal cost, low line cost, high route flexibility | b. railroad |
| 193. high terminal cost, low line cost, low route flexibility | c. ship |
| 194. low terminal cost, high line cost, high route flexibility | d. truck |

Label the five stages of Rostow's model and briefly describe the characteristics:

195. Stage 1		
196. Stage 2		
197. Stage 3		
198. Stage 4		
199. Stage 5		

Assume a Stage 5 country and indicate if each of the following would be high or low:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------|
| 200. standard of living | 203. NIR |
| 201. CBR | 204. life expectancy |
| 202. CDR | 205. literacy |

206. GDP

208. pollution

207. GEM

209. job in the informal sector

Match the following:

210. banking, finance, insurance

a. Brazil

211. deforestation

b. chlorofluorocarbons

212. desertification

c. Mexico City

213. ecotourism

d. national parks

214. ozone depletion

e. New York, London, and Tokyo

215. smog

f. Sahel

216. Which of the following arguments help explain why seventy-five percent of those employed in Export Processing Zones, such as maquiladoras, are women?

- I. Women have better educational qualifications than men.
- II. Women are paid less than men.
- III. Many employers consider women to be more dexterous than men.
- IV. Many employers consider women more likely to organize unions than men.

- a. I and III only
- b. II and III only
- c. II and IV only
- d. I, II, and III only
- e. I, II, III, and IV

217. Which of the following has contributed most to the deindustrialization of regions like the English Midlands and the North American Manufacturing Belt?

- a. the increased percentage of women in the labor force
- b. competition from foreign imports
- c. environmental legislation
- d. the formation of free trade associations
- e. the decline of labor unions

218. In recent decades, all of the following have played a major role in the rapid growth of Sun Belt cities of the United States EXCEPT

- a. immigration from Latin America.
- b. high levels of per capita federal spending in the South and West.
- c. cheap land and labor.
- d. climatic changes leading to colder northern winters.
- e. the increasing demand for retirement and resort centers.

219. United Nations recognition of a state's "exclusive economic zone" allows the state to
- establish economic free trade zones within the sovereign territory of other states.
 - claim national economic jurisdiction over 200 nautical miles of water extending from its coast.
 - limit importation of competitive goods and services from other countries.
 - protect domestic production by imposing tariffs on all foreign-made products.
 - form limited economic alliances with other countries.
220. Contemporary manufacturing is characterized by
- production facilities that are generally located as close as possible to the sites of raw material production.
 - strong unions and localized involvement in all facets of the production process.
 - spatial disaggregation of the production process.
 - reliance on highly skilled labor at all phases of the production process.
 - production facilities located close to railroads.

Unit VII: Cities and Urban Land Use

Label each country with either the rank-size rule or the primate city rule:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 221. Canada | 224. India |
| 222. France | 225. South Korea |
| 223. Germany | 226. United States |

Choose the one that does not belong:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 227. a. megalopolis
b. core area
c. Boston to Washington, D.C.
d. Los Angeles to San Diego | 231. a. France
b. Mesopotamia
c. Mexico
d. North China
e. the Indus Valley |
| 228. a. Brookfield Square
b. edge city
c. gentrification
d. suburban sprawl
e. white flight | 232. a. world cities
b. Chicago
c. Mumbai
d. Tokyo |
| 229. a. agglomeration
b. business park
c. decentralization
d. edge cities | 233. a. 500 B.C.—defensive sites
b. A.D. 1700—water power
c. A.D. 1800—railroad junctions
d. pre-1950—navigable waterways
e. post-1950—highways |
| 230. a. blockbusting and racial steering
b. redlining by financial institutions
c. concentration of public housing
d. fixed school district boundaries
e. Economic Enterprise Zones | 234. a. urban
b. Africa
c. Asia
d. South America |

235. Place the following in order from least recent to most recent: “big box” superstore, downtown business district, shopping mall, Internet

Match the following:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 236. export primarily to consumers outside the settlement | a. basic industries |
| 237. sell to people within the settlement | b. CBD |
| 238. basic industries minus non-basic industries | c. central plaza |
| 239. related to talent | d. economic base |
| 240. related to the level of services provided | e. human capital |
| 241. center of Latin American cities | f. intervening opportunities |
| 242. provided to people by government | g. non-basic industries |
| 243. downtown | h. public housing |
| 244. the presence of which greatly diminishes the attractiveness of site farther away | i. squatter settlement |
| 245. illegal occupation of a residential district | j. urban hierarchy |
246. Which of the following environmental issues is of most immediate concern to policy-makers in New England?
- a. overharvesting of breeding stock by commercial fishers
 - b. oil-spill liability
 - c. desertification by overgrazing of cattle
 - d. intensification of urban heat islands
 - e. generation of electric power by wind
247. Which of the following was NOT a reason for rapid suburbanization in the United States after the Second World War?
- a. mass production of the automobile
 - b. reduction in long-distance commuting
 - c. expansion of home construction
 - d. expansion of the interstate highway system
 - e. availability of low down payment terms and long-term mortgages

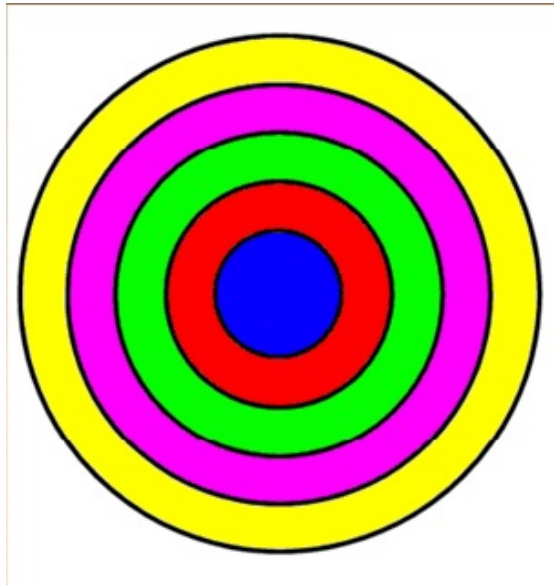
248. According to the rank-size rule, if the largest city in a country has a population of 10 million, the next largest city will have a population of
- 9 million.
 - 8 million.
 - 7.5 million.
 - 5 million.
 - 3.5 million.
249. Today, most of the United States and Canadian population lives in which of the following?
- farming areas
 - rural non-farming areas
 - central cities
 - metropolitan areas
 - small towns
250. Public transit is more extensive in Western European cities than in the United States primarily because
- Europeans cannot afford cars.
 - European governments subsidize public transit.
 - density is lower.
 - the central city contains fewer high-rises.
 - suburbs are built at subway terminals.
251. The attraction of the call center industry to locate in India can best be explained by
- low wages and wide use of English.
 - low wages and geographic situational factors.
 - wide use of English and the large number of working students.
 - Indian students' ability to work at night and geographic situational factors.
 - none of the above.
252. Historically, the growth of North American suburbs was most constrained by
- high land values.
 - zoning ordinances.
 - limited transportation.
 - housing shortages.
 - cultural preferences.
253. In Latin America, data for employment in many large urban areas are most likely to be incomplete because
- employment is growing too rapidly.
 - most people are unemployed.
 - people change jobs regularly.
 - records are kept mainly for male workers.
 - many people work in the informal sector.

254. Spreading parts production and fabrication among many countries or communities
- a. increases proximity to markets.
 - b. increases large corporations bargaining power with local governments and labor.
 - c. decreases the unequal distribution of industry.
 - d. leaves unmet consumer demand.
 - e. reduces transportation distances.

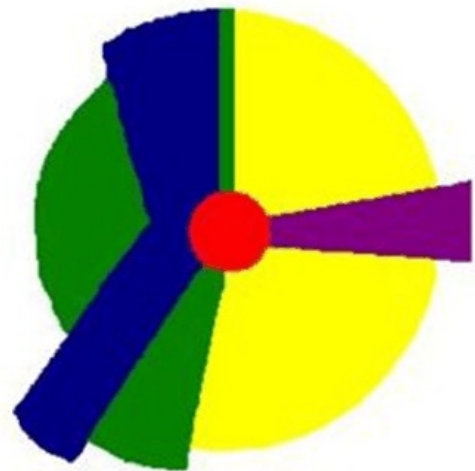
Models You Need to Know

Label each of the following models and explain how each can be useful to geographers.

255.



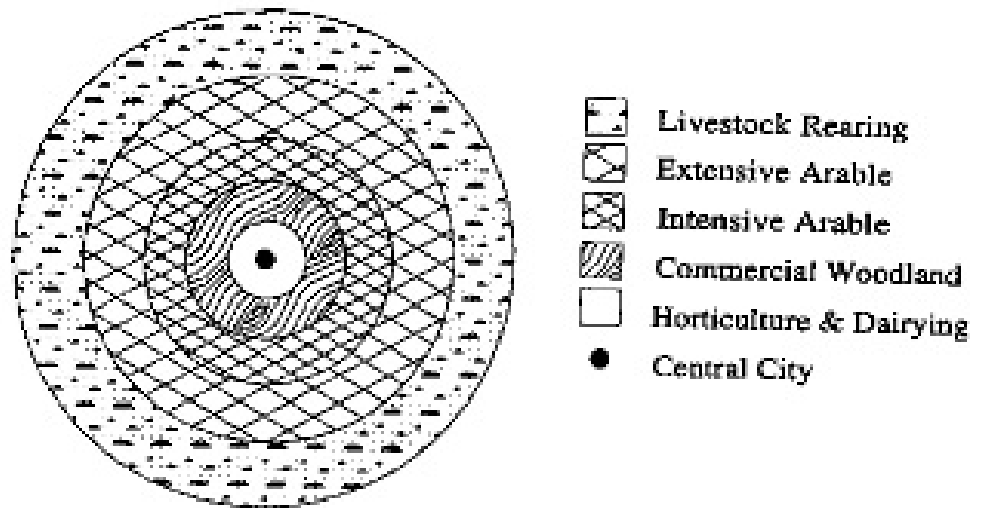
256.



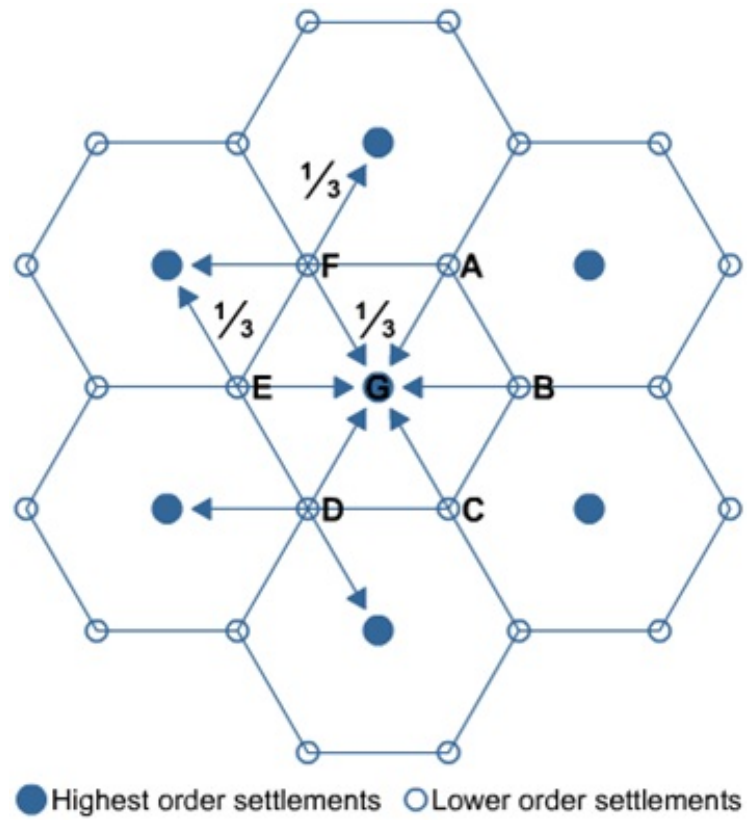
257.



258.



259.



260.

