



Practice Test 1

AP[®] Human Geography Exam

SECTION I: Multiple-Choice Questions

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

At a Glance

Total Time

60 minutes

Number of Questions

60

Percent of Total Grade

50%

Writing Instrument

Pencil required

Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 60 multiple-choice questions. Fill in only the ovals for numbers 1 through 60 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely. Here is a sample question and answer.

Sample Questions

The first president of the United States was

- (A) Millard Fillmore
- (B) George Washington
- (C) Benjamin Franklin
- (D) Andrew Jackson
- (E) Harry Truman

Sample Answers

(A) ☒ (C) (D) (E)

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all the multiple-choice questions.

About Guessing

Many candidates wonder whether or not to guess the answers to questions about which they are not certain. Multiple-choice scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers, and no points are awarded for unanswered questions. Because points are not deducted for incorrect answers, you are encouraged to answer all multiple-choice questions. On any questions you do not know the answer to, you should eliminate as many choices as you can, and then select the best answer among the remaining choices.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION I

Time—60 minutes

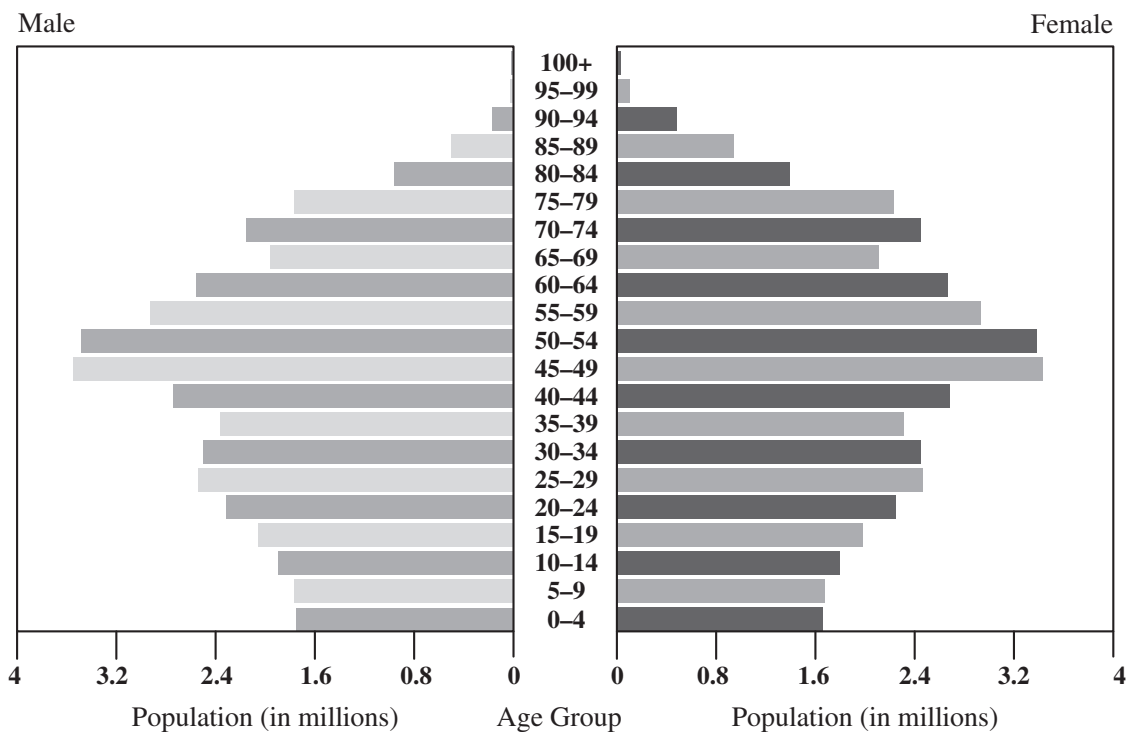
60 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. The demographic transition model states that stage 3 societies differ from stage 2 societies primarily in that
 - (A) a stage 3 economy is agricultural, not manufacturing
 - (B) a stage 3 birth rate is decreasing, not increasing
 - (C) a stage 3 death rate is increasing, not decreasing
 - (D) a stage 3 total population has leveled off
 - (E) a stage 3 gender imbalance has rebalanced itself
2. Countries that are near or below zero population growth will often
 - (A) eliminate guest worker programs
 - (B) elect nativist or authoritarian leaders
 - (C) experience reduced levels of manufacturing
 - (D) offer incentives to citizens to have more children
 - (E) exhibit an increased death rate
3. The primary reason that humanity has been able to escape the Malthusian trap is
 - (A) changing weather patterns
 - (B) improvements in human digestion
 - (C) increased government intervention
 - (D) reduced open-border policies
 - (E) improved agricultural technology

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Question 4 refers to the graph below.



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

4. The 2014 population pyramid depicted above most likely describes a nation in
 - (A) sub-Saharan Africa
 - (B) western Europe
 - (C) central Asia
 - (D) South America
 - (E) the Middle East
5. An example of cyclic movement is
 - (A) a Polish woman working as a housekeeper in Ireland for one summer
 - (B) a Chinese software entrepreneur opening a branch of his business in Ethiopia
 - (C) a French woman with dual citizenship retiring to her parents' homeland of Tunisia
 - (D) a Syrian refugee seeking refuge with his family in Germany
 - (E) a young Colombian moving from the countryside to Bogotá to attend university
6. An example of an officially multilingual society is
 - (A) Canada
 - (B) the United States
 - (C) Bolivia
 - (D) France
 - (E) South Korea
7. A Bangladeshi immigrant to France, who has limited grammar and few vocabulary words in French, speaks a
 - (A) lingua franca
 - (B) pidgin
 - (C) creole
 - (D) patois
 - (E) dialect

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Questions 8–10 refer to the map below.



8. The cities circled on the map all share which of the following characteristics?
- (A) All share a history of agricultural wealth.
 - (B) All have sizable indigenous populations.
 - (C) All have seen population decline in recent years.
 - (D) All are located in former Portuguese states.
 - (E) All are majority Protestant populations.
9. The regions inside the squares on the map all share which of the following characteristics?
- (A) Cultural hearths
 - (B) Regions of monoculture
 - (C) Value-added agriculture
 - (D) Linguistic dialect regions
 - (E) Estuaries
10. The triangular region on the map has been facing which of the following challenges in recent years?
- (A) Religious fundamentalism
 - (B) Loss of native architectural forms
 - (C) Multilingualism
 - (D) Transnational migration
 - (E) Ecological degradation

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11. The influence of German music upon the *norteño*, *ranchera*, and *banda* forms of music in northern Mexico is an example of
- (A) contagious diffusion
 - (B) stimulus diffusion
 - (C) hierarchical diffusion
 - (D) expansion diffusion
 - (E) relocation diffusion
12. All of the following are differences between monotheistic and polytheistic traditions EXCEPT
- (A) monotheistic traditions emerged in what is now the Middle East, while polytheistic traditions emerged in the Far East
 - (B) monotheistic traditions grew out of the visions of a single founder, while polytheistic traditions grew out of collective culture
 - (C) monotheistic traditions believe in one divine being, while polytheistic traditions believe in many divine beings
 - (D) monotheistic traditions maintain an egalitarian structure, while polytheistic traditions maintain a hierarchical structure
 - (E) monotheistic traditions practice moral absolutism, while polytheistic traditions practice moral relativism
13. The difference between a *site* and a *situation* is defined as the difference between
- (A) the physical characteristics of a place versus the interconnectedness of that place with other places
 - (B) the investment in historical renovation versus the investment in new construction
 - (C) the fixed characteristics of a place versus the changing characteristics of a place
 - (D) the tendency for a place to retain its own unique characteristics over time versus the tendency for a place to lose those unique characteristics over time
 - (E) the power of a group effort versus the strength of individual effort

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Questions 14–16 refer to the following diagrams.



Zone 1



Zone 2



Zone 3



Zone 4



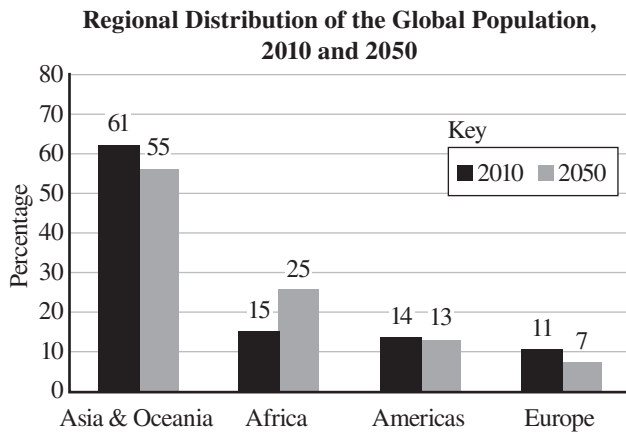
Zone 5

Baltimore, 1920

14. In 1920, what was the primary obstacle preventing lower-class people living in Zone 3 from moving to Zone 4?
 - (A) Racist housing policies
 - (B) Prejudice against immigrants
 - (C) Cost of transportation
 - (D) Fervent religiosity
 - (E) Lack of employment
15. If this urban model of Baltimore in 1920 were placed next to an urban model of Baltimore in 2020, which of the following changes would be evident during those one hundred years?
 - (A) Zone 1 would have remained unchanged.
 - (B) Zone 2 would have remained unchanged.
 - (C) Zone 3 would have increased in population density.
 - (D) Zone 4 would have declined in population density.
 - (E) Zone 5 would have grown in real population.
16. Unlike the concentric zone model above, the sector model of urban structure takes into account which of the following factors?
 - (A) Ethnicity
 - (B) Gender
 - (C) Socioeconomic class
 - (D) Transportation
 - (E) Religion
17. The scientific idea that a culture's physical traits are decided by the physical geography of its hearth region is known as
 - (A) external identity
 - (B) environmental determinism
 - (C) ethnic cleansing
 - (D) syncretism
 - (E) appellations
18. The concept of sequent occupance is best illustrated by which of the following situations?
 - (A) The arrival of a Somali family into a white Minnesota neighborhood
 - (B) The discovery by construction workers in Rome of previously unknown ancient ruins
 - (C) A young girl who is sharing an apartment with her parents and two sets of grandparents
 - (D) The laws that allow squatters legal rights to a property after a set period of time has elapsed
 - (E) The construction of Las Vegas on flat, untouched desert
19. The perception of Mexicans as wearing large sombreros and eating tacos is an example of Mexico as a(n)
 - (A) political region
 - (B) environmental region
 - (C) absolute location
 - (D) relative location
 - (E) vernacular region

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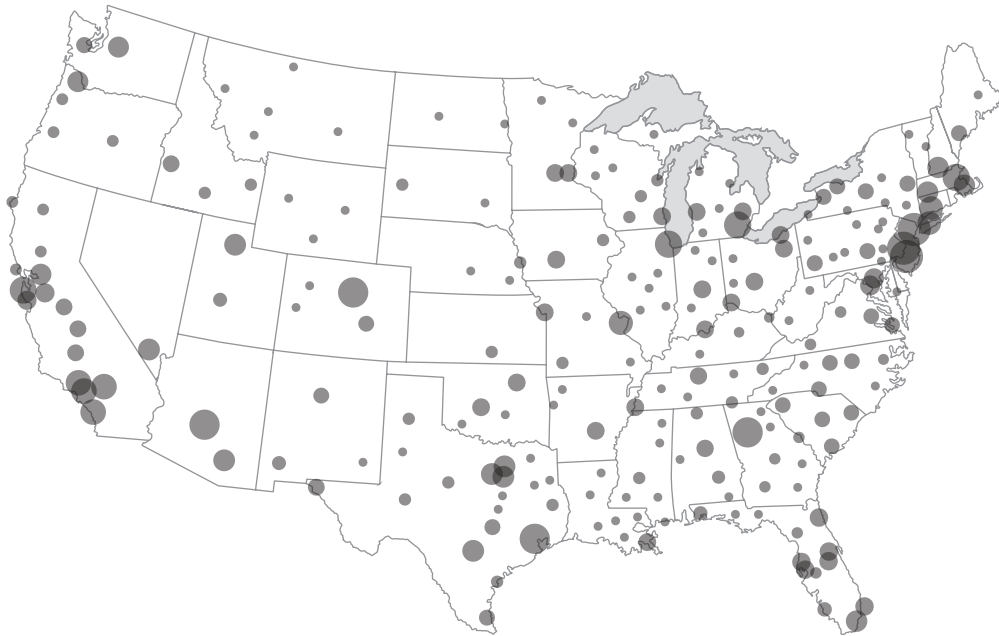
Questions 20–23 refer to the following graph.



20. According to the bar graph, total population is projected to increase the most in which region?
- (A) Asia & Oceania
(B) Africa
(C) Americas
(D) Europe
(E) There is not enough information to determine.
21. Instead of a bar graph, what type of graphic would more accurately describe the demographic makeup of these regions?
- (A) Mercator projections
(B) population pyramids
(C) demographic transition models
(D) concentric zone models
(E) sector models
22. Given the fact that 55% of the global population now lives in cities, which of the following statements can be safely assumed?
- (A) It's not likely that the concentric zone model is being adopted in regions such as Africa or Asia & Oceania.
(B) The future of the human species is entirely urban.
(C) The most typical human profile is a person who lives in a city in Asia or Oceania.
(D) Europe features greater urban density than any other region.
(E) Africa's population density is projected to grow faster than that of any other region.
23. In the United States in the 1830s, the change in land survey patterns from a traditional system of metes and bounds to a rectilinear township and range system was the result of
- (A) new territory obtained via the Louisiana Purchase
(B) new waves of Southern and Eastern European immigrants
(C) new incentives for redistricting state apportionments
(D) new surveying tools derived from seafaring technology
(E) new methods of calculating population density

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Questions 24 and 25 refer to the following map.



H1N1 Influenza Pandemic Map, 2009

24. The above is an example of a
- (A) cartogram
 - (B) flow-line map
 - (C) dot density map
 - (D) isoline map
 - (E) choropleth map
25. The spread of the influenza is most analogous to
- (A) absolute location
 - (B) contagious diffusion
 - (C) relocation diffusion
 - (D) orthomorph projection
 - (E) choropleth
26. Two neighboring villages with populations of 300 and 400 are separated by 10 miles. What is their gravity model?
- (A) 12
 - (B) 24
 - (C) 120
 - (D) 240
 - (E) 1,200
27. GIS (Geographic Information Systems) would be LEAST useful in which of the following situations?
- (A) Plotting the effects of an economic crash on immigration
 - (B) Dialing 911 from a landline
 - (C) Using in-car navigational systems
 - (D) Assessing crop damage after a flood
 - (E) Planning the construction of roads and bridges
28. The racist method of real estate agents encouraging white homeowners to sell their homes at a loss by implying that minorities were moving in is known as
- (A) gentrification
 - (B) blockbusting
 - (C) functional zonation
 - (D) redlining
 - (E) new urbanism
29. In the United States, the process of suburbanization that has occurred since the 1950s has resulted in all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) increased automobile ownership
 - (B) diminished economic power of urban cores
 - (C) loss of agricultural land
 - (D) increased environmental degradation
 - (E) a greater sense of community

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30. The heartland theory holds that
- (A) the American Midwest is the center of the United States because of its agricultural bounty
 - (B) Eurasia is the core of global influence owing to its size, population, and resources
 - (C) all national cultural identity can be traced to a central region in that nation
 - (D) far more important than the geographic expression of culture is the internal possession of that culture's norms
 - (E) the Middle East, and Jerusalem in particular, is the center of the world's monotheistic religions
31. The type of world order in which one state is dominant over the others, issuing orders for allies to follow instead of pursuing a joint decision-making process, is known as
- (A) unilateralism
 - (B) absolute monarchy
 - (C) totalitarianism
 - (D) First World
 - (E) neo-multilateralism
32. Which of the following has NOT been a challenge to pastoral nomadic herders?
- (A) Changes in economic relationships within regional contexts
 - (B) Domination of political relationships by central states
 - (C) Climatic change resulting in loss of resources for animals, such as food
 - (D) Reduced numbers of livestock
 - (E) Erosion of resource base
33. The "tragedy of the commons" is best exemplified by which of the following situations?
- (A) Deteriorating language because of poor formal instruction
 - (B) The Malthusian idea of population limited by its food production
 - (C) Neighboring ethnic groups that have coexisted peacefully devolving into warfare
 - (D) Degrading land as a result of too many individuals grazing their livestock on publicly held pasture
 - (E) Declining resistance to viruses as a result of more densely packed populations
34. One consequence of the Soviet collectivization of farmland was
- (A) a wider variety of food
 - (B) a lack of surplus food
 - (C) a greater profit margin for farmers
 - (D) a more effective system of distribution
 - (E) a greater resistance to disease
35. In history, the rice farmers of Southeast Asia and the farmers of the Andes both increased crop yield by utilizing
- (A) terrace farming
 - (B) wetland draining
 - (C) deforestation
 - (D) chemical farming
 - (E) pesticides
36. When the World Bank or the International Monetary Fund make "structural adjustment loans" to a country, those loans are often accompanied by requests
- (A) to separate religion from politics
 - (B) to adopt a set of collectivist policies
 - (C) to open that country to outside trade and investment
 - (D) to restrict immigration to and emigration from that country
 - (E) to hold democratic elections
37. The primary economic difference between urban and rural areas is that
- (A) urban areas feature higher levels of education, while rural areas feature higher levels of experience
 - (B) urban areas offer more entertainment options, while rural areas offer more outdoor activities
 - (C) urban areas are built upon services, while rural communities are built upon resources
 - (D) urban areas promote free-market policies, while rural areas promote big-government policies
 - (E) urban areas contain elite residential neighborhoods, while rural areas contain housing for the poor

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38. The spinning jenny, power loom, and steam engine were inventions of
- (A) the Italians
 - (B) the Chinese
 - (C) the United States
 - (D) the First Industrial Revolution
 - (E) the Second Industrial Revolution
39. The primary reason that “First World/Second World/Third World” terminology is being replaced by “developing country/developed country” terminology is that
- (A) the former describes a world defined by the Cold War
 - (B) many developing countries objected strongly to being ranked last
 - (C) a public awareness campaign forced intellectuals to redefine their language
 - (D) the former implies that some societies are unable to improve themselves
 - (E) the latter implies that all societies are in a state of constant improvement
40. One common characteristic of FTZs (free-trade zones) is that they are
- (A) responsible for a marked increase in theft
 - (B) organized around seaports, airports, and national frontiers
 - (C) found primarily in developed countries
 - (D) a new innovation in world trade
 - (E) subject to the same laws regarding immigration
41. In places like Kenya and Ethiopia, all of the following accelerate the process of desertification EXCEPT
- (A) continuous cultivation without adding supplements
 - (B) overgrazing
 - (C) lack of soil and water conservation
 - (D) the planting of trees
 - (E) random bushfires
42. Groups such as Doctors Without Borders, the World Wildlife Fund, and Heifer International provide relief and policy advocacy in foreign countries, often using funds raised from private philanthropy. These groups are examples of
- (A) policy think tanks
 - (B) international non-governmental organizations
 - (C) microcredit programs
 - (D) transnational migration
 - (E) political action committees
43. Investors in the United States and Canada view which of the following as the best potential investments?
- (A) Durable goods
 - (B) Non-durable goods
 - (C) Service products
 - (D) Raw agricultural products
 - (E) Stocks
44. In the field of high-tech services, the primary advantage that India enjoys over other nations is
- (A) its population of nearly one billion
 - (B) its tradition of hosting many diverse religions
 - (C) its traditional caste system
 - (D) its inability to manufacture textiles and other goods
 - (E) its English language heritage owing to its colonial past
45. The economic indicator GNI (Gross National Income) attempts to correct GDP (Gross Domestic Product) by
- (A) adjusting for inflation
 - (B) taking into account the dollar value of exports minus imports
 - (C) considering inheritances as earned income
 - (D) counting multiple currencies within the same country
 - (E) including petroleum imports
46. The least cost theory, which tries to explain the location of manufacturing establishments, takes into account which of the following three factors?
- (A) Labor, transportation, agglomeration
 - (B) Labor, agglomeration, climate
 - (C) Agglomeration, climate, investment
 - (D) Investment, transportation, labor
 - (E) Transportation, climate, supply chain
47. A rural feed and farm supply store often draws customers from up to 100 miles away. This indicates that the business has a very high
- (A) agglomeration
 - (B) threshold
 - (C) range
 - (D) margin
 - (E) point of maximum profitability

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48. The difference between buying a single hot dog at the corner convenience store, a pack of six hot dogs at the nearest grocery store, and a case of forty-eight hot dogs at a faraway big-box retail outlet is the difference in
- (A) comparative advantage
 - (B) distance elastic
 - (C) supply chain
 - (D) peak land value intersection
 - (E) urban hierarchy
49. The difference between the close clustering of rural communities in New England and the wide dispersal of rural communities in the Great Plains is best explained by
- (A) the difference between the climates of the two regions
 - (B) the different level of ethnic and family ties that existed in each region prior to settlement
 - (C) the different level of religiosity of the two populations
 - (D) the need for trade in New England versus the need for privacy in the Great Plains
 - (E) the pre-existing housing stock in each region
50. A diamond-cutting company that employs four different workers, and whose only physical need is four machines on a table, can be regarded as part of
- (A) a special economic zone
 - (B) a decentralized network
 - (C) a supply chain
 - (D) a footloose industry
 - (E) a high-benefit service
51. Unlike other models of urban structure, the multiple-nuclei model
- (A) analyzes the different areas of a city from a scientific standpoint
 - (B) can be applied to all urban environments around the world
 - (C) explains the growth at the periphery of cities
 - (D) admits that there is often more than one commercial center in a city
 - (E) defines zones more loosely than other theories do
52. The set of Spanish colonial codes that specifically required all towns to be centered around a plaza was
- (A) the Laws of Burgos
 - (B) the Laws of the Indies
 - (C) the Napoleonic Code
 - (D) the Spanish Requirement of 1513
 - (E) the Fueros of Navarre
53. One important difference between real estate laws in Latin America and real estate laws in the United States is that in Latin America
- (A) trade agreements such as NAFTA have made it easier to purchase real estate
 - (B) the rights of landowners are stronger than in the U.S.
 - (C) real estate laws discourage English-speaking foreigners from buying property
 - (D) only the middle and upper classes are legally allowed to purchase land
 - (E) idle land can be legally squatted upon if residents use it

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Questions 54 and 55 refer to the following images.



Source A: Sint-Laurenskerk, Rotterdam, The Netherlands



Source B: Pauluskerk, Rotterdam, The Netherlands

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54. The difference between the two religious structures is the difference between
- (A) the Christian and Judaic traditions
 - (B) high and low budgets
 - (C) reverent and irreverent attitudes towards religion
 - (D) medieval and modern design
 - (E) Eastern Orthodox and Western Christianity
55. These religious structures do NOT share which of the following characteristics?
- (A) An effective use of natural interior light
 - (B) A floor plan with centralized seating
 - (C) A tall, nearly flat facade
 - (D) Lack of a dome
 - (E) Symmetry and perpendicularity
56. Megacities in the developing world, such as São Paulo, Brazil, share all of the following characteristics EXCEPT
- (A) a thriving and modern center of commerce
 - (B) an immigrant population from rural areas
 - (C) a military presence in the central business district
 - (D) rapidly growing rate of natural increase
 - (E) squatter settlements that lack basic amenities
57. In 2004, General Motors relocated its world headquarters from suburban Detroit to downtown Detroit. In 2018, McDonald's relocated its world headquarters from suburban Chicago to downtown Chicago. These decisions can best be seen to signify
- (A) the way that large global corporations are leading the way in urban renewal
 - (B) a precursor to wide-scale rejection of suburbanization
 - (C) the inevitability of the gentrification movement
 - (D) a renewed interest from American companies in the central business district
 - (E) the debatable intentions of leaders of industry
58. Taking a cruise to the Galapagos Islands for the purpose of seeing its exotic wildlife during limited shore excursions can be classified as
- (A) relocation diffusion
 - (B) globalization
 - (C) offshore production
 - (D) ecotourism
 - (E) distance decay
59. A person who takes a bus to a subway to an airport for a flight has experienced several
- (A) examples of rapid transit
 - (B) convergence zones
 - (C) vertical integrations
 - (D) intermodal connections
 - (E) spatial fixes
60. Which of the following lists includes Chinese innovations that were brought to Europe?
- (A) Compass, paper, gunpowder, spinning jenny
 - (B) Paper, gunpowder, printing press, porcelain
 - (C) Porcelain, compass, paper, gunpowder
 - (D) Compass, paper, spinning jenny, porcelain
 - (E) Printing press, compass, porcelain, gunpowder

END OF SECTION I

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION II

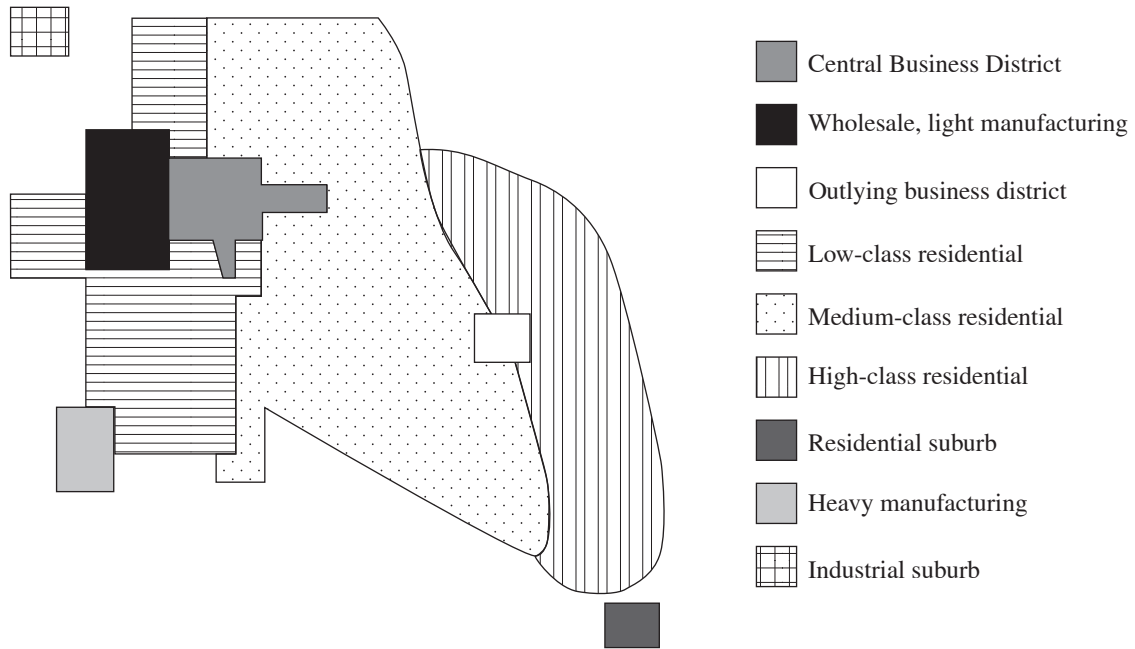
Time—75 minutes

Percent of total grade—50

Directions: You have 75 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. While a formal essay is not required, it is not enough to answer a question by merely listing facts. Illustrate your answers with substantive geographical examples where appropriate. Be sure that you number each of your answers, including the individual parts, in the answer booklet as the questions are numbered below.

1. A wave of cultural globalization has swept across the world during the twentieth and twenty-first centuries.
 - A. Describe ONE reason for this wave of globalization.
 - B. Describe ONE example of an ADVANTAGE of cultural globalization.
 - C. Describe ONE example of a DISADVANTAGE of cultural globalization.
 - D. Discuss ONE way that a specific government has ACCEPTED cultural globalization.
 - E. Discuss ONE way that a specific government has REJECTED cultural globalization.
 - F. Discuss ONE way that an indigenous culture has been harmed by globalization.
 - G. Discuss ONE way that an indigenous culture has benefited from globalization.

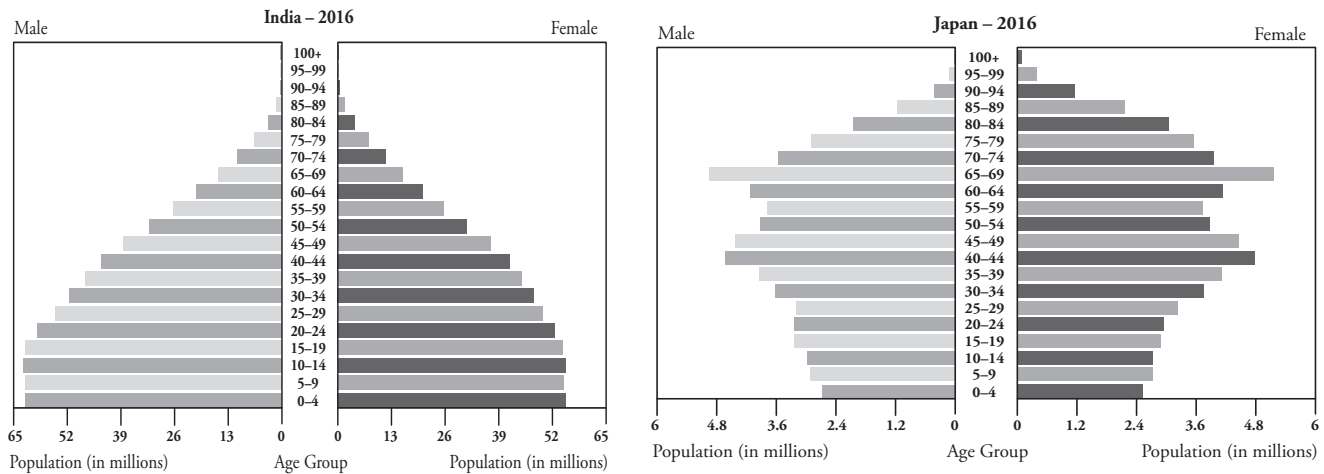
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Multiple-Nuclei Model, 1945

2. The multiple-nuclei model is an urban model created in 1945 by Chauncey Harris and Edward Ullman. In the decades since its debut, it has gained popularity for many different reasons.
 - A. Define the multiple-nuclei model.
 - B. Explain the advantage that the multiple-nuclei model presents over earlier urban models, such as the concentric zone model.
 - C. Describe ONE disadvantage that the multiple-nuclei model offers.
 - D. List a reason why the multiple-nuclei model became so popular in the United States when other urban models did not.
 - E. Describe two advantages that businesses hold in a city built upon a multiple-nuclei model.
 - F. Using a specific example, describe ONE city that has fully evolved under the multiple-nuclei model.
 - G. Describe a contemporary challenge to the multiple-nuclei model.

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Source: U.S. Census Bureau, International Data Base

3. Use the diagrams to answer the following questions.
 - A. Using specific evidence or speculation, discuss the reasons for ONE baby boom revealed by either graph.
 - B. Using specific evidence or speculation, discuss the reasons for ONE baby bust revealed by either graph.
 - C. Describe a general ADVANTAGE of using a population pyramid.
 - D. Describe a general DISADVANTAGE of using a population pyramid.
 - E. Using specific evidence or speculation, discuss what the sex ratios of each pyramid reveal about each society.
 - F. Describe at least ONE demographic problem facing India in the future.
 - G. Describe at least ONE demographic problem facing Japan in the future.

STOP

END OF EXAM

Completely darken bubbles with a No. 2 pencil. If you make a mistake, be sure to erase mark completely. Erase all stray marks.

1

YOUR NAME: _____
(Print) Last First M.I.

SIGNATURE: _____ **DATE:** ____/____/____

HOME ADDRESS: _____
(Print) Number and Street

City State Zip Code

PHONE No.: _____
(Print)

IMPORTANT: Please fill in these boxes exactly as shown on the back cover of your test book.

5. YOUR NAME							
First 4 letters of last name					FIRST INIT	MID INIT	
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<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>		<C>	<C>	
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2. TEST FORM 	3. TEST CODE 	4. REGISTRATION NUMBER
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6. DATE OF BIRTH				
Month	Day	Year		
> JAN				
> FEB				
> MAR				
> APR				
> MAY				
> JUN				
> JUL				
> AUG				
> SEP				
> OCT				
> NOV				
> DEC				

7. SEX	
> MALE	
> FEMALE	

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