



## Practice Test 3

## AP<sup>®</sup> 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 Question

The first president of the United States was

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

#### Sample Answer

(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.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

## 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.

Questions 1–3 refer to the map below.



**Texas 02 Voting District**

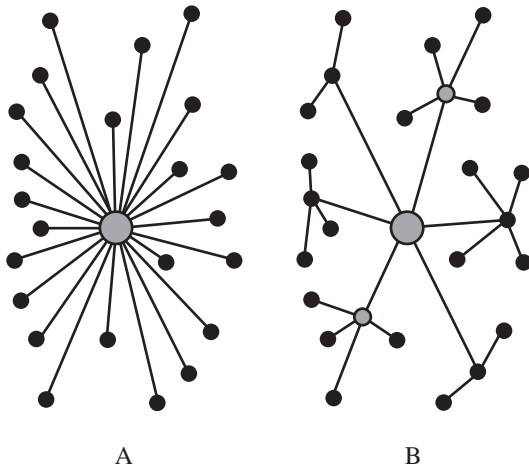
- The most likely purpose for drawing an electoral region in the manner shown above is
  - to reduce the likelihood of a mishap
  - to make the outcome of elections more predictable
  - to include various ethnic groups in the same district
  - to distribute power more evenly
  - to counteract the power of repressive voting laws
- The name for the practice of redrawing districts in an unnatural, elongated manner is
  - reapportionment
  - electoral college
  - popular representation
  - gerrymandering
  - majority-minority districting
- In the House of Representatives, new voting districts are drawn based on the reapportionment of the 435 House seats, which in turn is based on
  - the national census
  - the electoral college
  - the wishes of the Speaker of the House
  - the results of the biannual November elections
  - the committee head's findings
- The biggest cause of the decline of feudalism in Europe was
  - the three-field system, which made land too expensive for the peasantry to farm
  - a series of revolutions that resulted in constitutional monarchy
  - a better practice of keeping economic statistics
  - the arrival of the Black Plague
  - the Catholic Church's insistence on something more equitable
- All of the following are sacred texts in the Hindu-Buddhist tradition EXCEPT
  - The Upanishads
  - The Vedas
  - The Hadīth
  - The Bhagavad Gita
  - The Pāli Canon
- The growth of different levels of offices in Christianity (such as cardinals, archbishops, bishops, priests), as well as its birth in urban areas such as Rome, demonstrate that it experienced
  - expansion diffusion
  - hierarchical diffusion
  - relocation diffusion
  - contagious diffusion
  - stimulus diffusion

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

7. The difference between ethnicity and race is the difference between
  - (A) common language and shared cultural perspective
  - (B) ethnic diversity and ethnic purity
  - (C) political self-definition and cultural self-definition
  - (D) shared religious customs and general citizenship
  - (E) national heritage and physical characteristics
8. The yam is considered a staple crop of which of the following culture hearths?
  - (A) Nile River
  - (B) Indus Valley
  - (C) Mesoamerica
  - (D) West Africa
  - (E) Andean Highlands
9. Research has shown that, in the years following contact with Europeans, native Americans died primarily of which of the following?
  - (A) External warfare
  - (B) Forced labor
  - (C) Disease
  - (D) Relocation
  - (E) Intratribal conflict
10. The movement of West African voodoo religion occurred via relocation diffusion, which itself was a result of
  - (A) religious oppression from the landed aristocracy in Africa
  - (B) a slowly dying cultural hearth
  - (C) an evangelical tradition among its adherents
  - (D) european-directed slavery
  - (E) a social custom that favors inclusion of outsiders
11. The reason that people of Latin America are often absent from the discussion of racial group physiology is that
  - (A) there are too many racial groups to consider within the Latin race
  - (B) experts consider the indigenous people of South America to be racially unclassifiable
  - (C) they contain a blend of Mongoloid, Negroid, and Caucasoid races but are not considered a separate race
  - (D) the field of ethnology suffers from systematic prejudice
  - (E) mestizos are found primarily within the Caucasian race but not the Mongoloid race
12. A Chinese man working in Africa meets another Chinese man and begins the conversation by asking which city he comes from. This is an example of an expression of
  - (A) internal identity
  - (B) external identity
  - (C) xenophobia
  - (D) possibilism
  - (E) racism
13. One immediate and practical benefit that a nation receives from protecting its indigenous cultures is
  - (A) guaranteed monetary reward from international bodies dedicated to the preservation of disappearing indigenous cultures
  - (B) the ability to market this indigenous culture to the international tourism market
  - (C) a more peaceable population owing to universal representation and protection
  - (D) a gradual reduction in indigenous separatist movements
  - (E) the awareness that the indigenous art and language will be preserved for future generations
14. Because of its popularity as the center of the Islamic faith, the city of Mecca dominates its geographical area in such a way that it has become known as an
  - (A) environmental region
  - (B) nodal region
  - (C) market area
  - (D) absolute location
  - (E) prime meridian

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

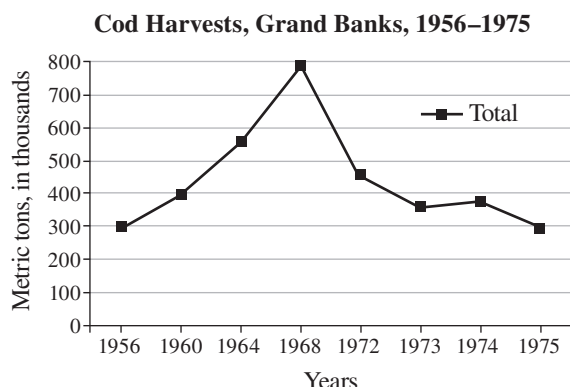
Questions 15–17 refer to the graphic below.



15. The graphic above is an illustration of the difference between
- (A) relative location and absolute location
  - (B) metes and bounds
  - (C) a centralized pattern and a decentralized pattern
  - (D) a linear pattern and a scattered pattern
  - (E) map scale and relative scale
16. One expression of the difference between these two structures can be seen in the difference between
- (A) a planned economy and a market economy
  - (B) subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture
  - (C) secondary production and tertiary production
  - (D) an ancient culture hearth and a contemporary culture hearth
  - (E) stage 3 societies and stage 4 societies
17. In the second half of the twentieth century, which of the following enabled the physical structure of American cities to change from the image on the left to the image on right?
- (A) Television
  - (B) Balkanization
  - (C) Increased immigration
  - (D) Railroads
  - (E) Oil
18. All of the following are population models EXCEPT
- (A) demographic transition model
  - (B) epidemiological transition model
  - (C) concentric zone model
  - (D) Malthusian theory
  - (E) population pyramid
19. A stage 4 nation has a population of 32 million people and a TFR (total fertility rate) of 1.4—yet its population has grown by nearly one million in the last two years. Which of the following most likely explains this phenomenon?
- (A) The conclusion of a short war
  - (B) Positive net migration
  - (C) Economic restructuring
  - (D) A rapid decrease in the death rate
  - (E) Deindustrialization
20. According to the demographic transition model, the primary similarity between stage 1 and stage 2 societies is
- (A) a change from production of goods to a service-based industry
  - (B) a change from a nationalistic model to an embrace of globalization
  - (C) a mostly consistent population
  - (D) a mostly consistent death rate
  - (E) a mostly consistent birth rate

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

Questions 21–24 refer to the graph below.



21. Given centuries of traditional fishing in the region, the sharp rise in the Grand Banks cod harvest from 1956 to 1968 is most likely due to
- (A) better pay for the fishermen
  - (B) greater market demand
  - (C) improved fishing technology
  - (D) changes in the Canadian diet
  - (E) increased ownership of fishing boats
22. Keeping in mind the prior rise in the cod harvest, the most likely reason for the rapid decline of the cod harvest from 1968 to 1975 is that
- (A) the fish population grew more savvy in avoiding fishing boats
  - (B) the Canadian government instituted strict regulations in 1975 intended to prevent overfishing
  - (C) sudden environmental changes reduced the resilience of the cod population
  - (D) the cod population had sustained severe damage due to the overfishing of recent years
  - (E) other fisheries had opened nearby, thus reducing the average catch
23. Because of open access to the Grand Banks region until the 1970s, many foreign trawlers took advantage of the open waters. However, subsequent data has shown that the cod harvest continued to decline after 1975, even despite restricted access. This is an example of
- (A) the tragedy of the commons
  - (B) subsistence farming
  - (C) market socialism
  - (D) supply and demand
  - (E) fecundity
24. Which of the following arguments provides the LEAST support for the argument that the cod population will rebound?
- (A) The Grand Banks were closed to foreign fishing boats in 1977.
  - (B) The Canadian government imposed a moratorium on cod fishing for two years in 1992.
  - (C) The cod population fluctuated wildly for at least a century prior to the boom-and-bust of the 1960s and 1970s.
  - (D) A government report in 1994 discussed the cod population in terms of both commercial and biological extinction.
  - (E) The behavior of the cod population typically changes as a result of severely decreased population.
25. Which of the following is NOT an example of a matching pair of a domesticated animal with its geographical hearth?
- (A) Horse – Eurasian steppe
  - (B) Cat – Near East
  - (C) Dog – Europe
  - (D) Chicken – northern Africa
  - (E) Llama – Peruvian Andes
26. William Denevan is most closely associated with which of the following theories?
- (A) Concentric zone model
  - (B) Central place theory
  - (C) Native American depopulation
  - (D) Latin American city model
  - (E) Isolated state model
27. One of the weaknesses of the demographic transition model is that it
- (A) only looks at birth and death rates
  - (B) fails to consider government incentives that affect birth rates
  - (C) doesn't distinguish between the different types of deaths
  - (D) isn't transparent with the sources of its data
  - (E) includes the impact of wars but not of natural disasters

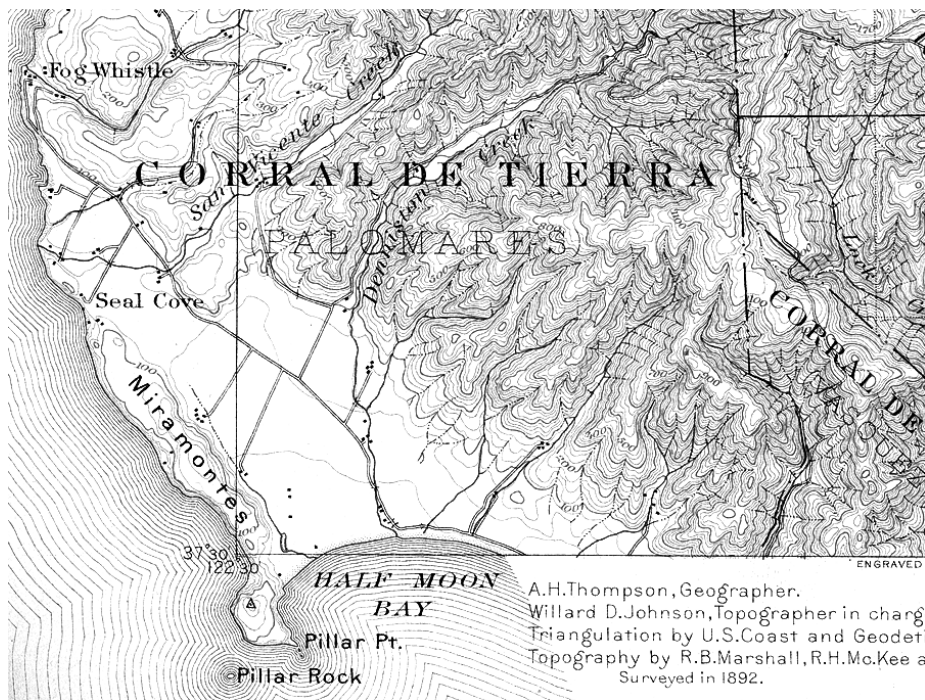
**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

28. A neo-Malthusian believes that
- (A) not enough critical attention was paid to Thomas Malthus' warnings
  - (B) the earth may not be able to sustain the food demands of 10 billion people
  - (C) natural resources will always be consumed at the same rate regardless of population size
  - (D) developed nations ought to consume food in the same per capita amount as developing nations
  - (E) soil erosion is largely responsible for soil nutrient loss
29. A society with a triangular population pyramid enjoys which of the following advantages?
- (A) Improved urban standard of living
  - (B) Lower infant mortality rates
  - (C) Better educational services
  - (D) A potentially larger future tax base
  - (E) Political stability
30. Which of the following are examples of modern ethnostates?
- (A) Great Britain and North Korea
  - (B) India and Pakistan
  - (C) Israel and France
  - (D) North Korea and Brazil
  - (E) Japan and Israel
31. According to the demographic transition model, as opposed to the internal migration experienced by stage 2 societies, internal migration experienced by stage 3 societies tends to be
- (A) pushed by educational needs
  - (B) pulled by religious incentives
  - (C) from rural areas to urban ones
  - (D) from suburban areas to rural ones
  - (E) from urban areas to suburban ones
32. The primary financial advantage to locating a company in a developing country is
- (A) greater transparency
  - (B) low taxes
  - (C) stable political regimes
  - (D) an educated population
  - (E) advanced infrastructure
33. By 2050, one in three people are predicted to be over the age of sixty five. The economic consequences of this "graying" of the world population includes
- (A) decreased need for immigration
  - (B) stable housing stock
  - (C) reduced economic pressure on adult children
  - (D) fewer employment opportunities for younger people
  - (E) stronger national pension programs
34. The owner of a well-regarded urban Chinese restaurant is interested in expanding to a second location in the suburbs. She hires a consultant who studies the proposed location, then informs her that the location does not reach the minimum number of people necessary to support her business. According to Central Place Theory, this number is known as the
- (A) market area
  - (B) threshold
  - (C) range
  - (D) settlements
  - (E) rank size

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**



Questions 35–38 refer to the map below.



35. The map denoted above is an example of a
- (A) cartogram
  - (B) isoline map
  - (C) choropleth map
  - (D) topographic map
  - (E) thematic map
36. The curving contour lines that are densely clumped on the map denote
- (A) human settlements
  - (B) vegetation
  - (C) altitude
  - (D) roads
  - (E) rivers
37. Which of the following groups are LEAST likely to regularly use maps of this type?
- (A) Highway planners
  - (B) Epidemiologists
  - (C) Environmental engineers
  - (D) Long-distance hikers
  - (E) Emergency responders in natural disasters
38. The earliest techniques used for making such maps include
- (A) aerial photography and stereomodelling
  - (B) copper engraving and lithographs
  - (C) plane tables and the alidade
  - (D) field surveys and photogrammetry
  - (E) tape traverses and sketching
39. An exclave differs from an enclave in that an exclave is
- (A) a sovereign territory that exists geographically separate from the main territory
  - (B) a minority culture group concentrated inside a nation dominated by a different, larger culture group
  - (C) a group of citizens living outside of their own borders
  - (D) technically able to dictate legal procedures on the high seas
  - (E) encircled by superimposed boundaries

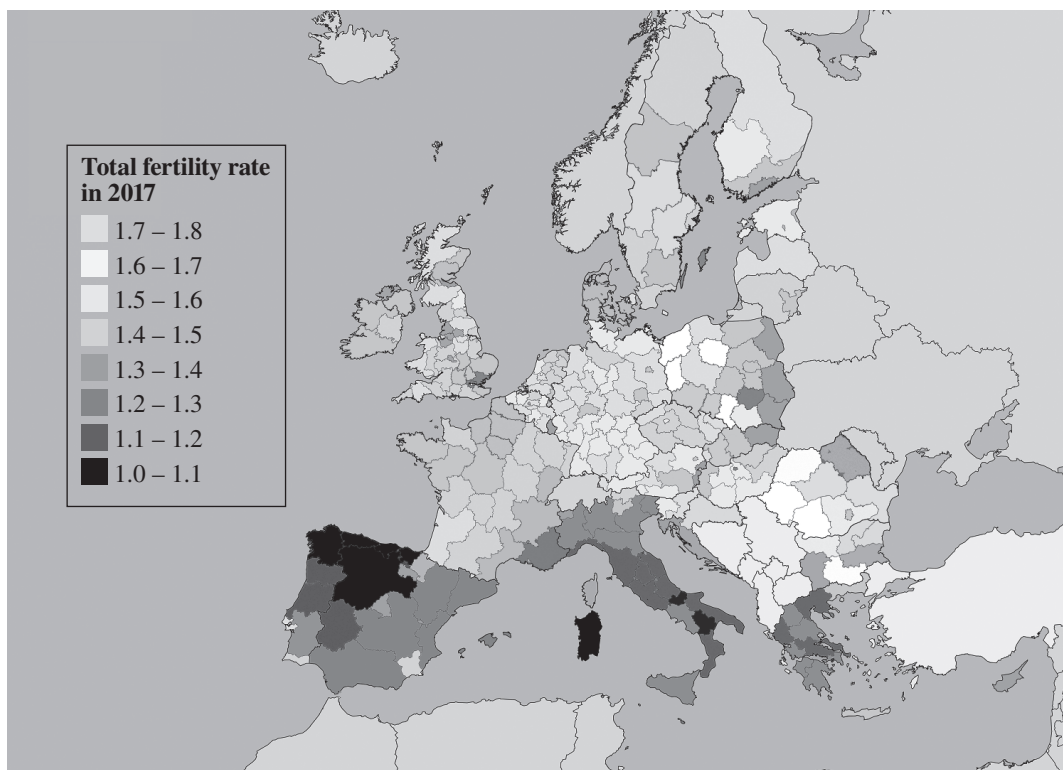
GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.



40. The existence of a periodic market, such as a weekly farmers' market serving the people of a rural county, depends primarily upon
- (A) a close proximity to the products that it sells
  - (B) a high profitability index
  - (C) a union of vendors
  - (D) a threshold too low to support a full-time market
  - (E) a series of municipal incentives, particularly tax breaks
41. The Mississippi River Delta, with its peculiar blend of European and African traditions, boasts its own accent, food, and music that have spread across the United States. This is known as a
- (A) contemporary culture region
  - (B) cluster of oppression
  - (C) bioregion
  - (D) linguistic region
  - (E) ancient cultural hearth
42. In Argentina, the spread of soccer occurred via British railroad employees as they constructed railways across the country. This is an example of
- (A) hierarchical diffusion
  - (B) contagious diffusion
  - (C) relocation diffusion
  - (D) stimulus diffusion
  - (E) expansion diffusion
43. Which of the following is NOT an example of a folk food taboo?
- (A) The Jewish prohibition of serving meat and dairy on the same plate
  - (B) The Muslim banning of pork products
  - (C) The Hindu restriction on consuming cows
  - (D) The Christian tradition of forgoing meat on Friday during Lent
  - (E) The Icelandic tradition of eating rotten fermented shark

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

Questions 44 and 45 refer to the map below.

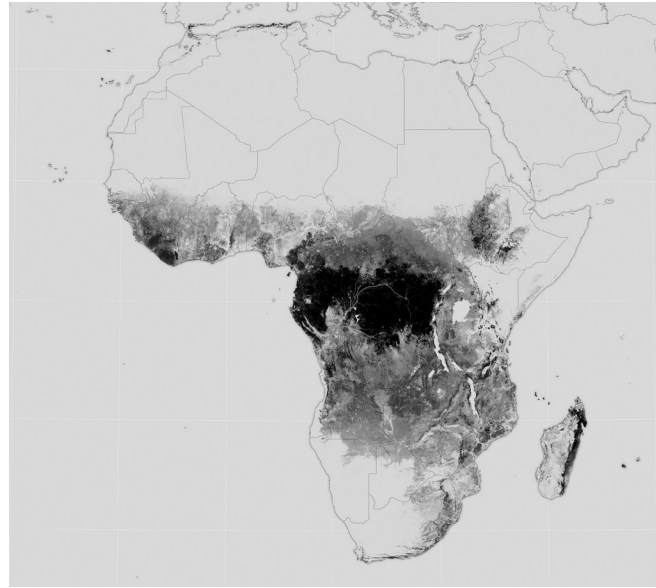


44. Based solely on the map above, which of the following conclusions can be best drawn about the population of Europe?
- (A) The Mediterranean region of Europe has a lower birth rate than other regions of Europe.
  - (B) While all other portions of Europe are clearly growing in population, the nations in the Mediterranean are shrinking in population.
  - (C) Nations in the Mediterranean region will soon have smaller populations than the nations of northern Europe.
  - (D) Immigration to the Mediterranean region of Europe makes up for its low birth rate.
  - (E) France, Sweden, and Norway have enacted family-friendly policies that encourage a higher birth rate.
45. Which of the following is the most plausible explanation for the trends seen in the Mediterranean region of the map?
- (A) Conservative traditions that encourage moderate family size
  - (B) A repressive political climate
  - (C) Environmental disasters such as heat waves
  - (D) Religious prohibition of contraception
  - (E) Severe national debt and consistently high unemployment
46. A topographical historian might explain the northern European tradition of slowly roasting meat and slowly cooking stews as
- (A) the result of a society with a genetic predisposition for patience
  - (B) the primary cause of a long culinary tradition
  - (C) better than the culinary traditions of other continents
  - (D) the product of a region that has an abundance of firewood
  - (E) the consequence of having abundant coal reserves
47. Which of the following is NOT a criticism of using the GDP (Gross Domestic Product) as a measure of national health?
- (A) It doesn't analyze the manufacturing sector as well as other indices.
  - (B) It cannot understand how to measure information relayed on the Internet.
  - (C) It doesn't measure services, or quality of service, accurately.
  - (D) It fails to take into account how national income is distributed.
  - (E) It doesn't count unpaid services, such as elder care.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

48. All of the following are becoming more necessary for businesses to compete in the contemporary global marketplace EXCEPT
- (A) telephones
  - (B) motor vehicles
  - (C) the Internet
  - (D) domestic manufacturing plants
  - (E) computers
49. Economically, Mexico and Canada are similar in that the wealth of both countries is
- (A) a direct result of NAFTA
  - (B) concentrated along the border with the United States
  - (C) in a state of flux, depending upon the level of immigration to the United States
  - (D) owing mostly to the tourism industry
  - (E) the cause of many of their most serious social problems
50. Somali immigrants to the United States have formed a community of over 80,000 in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. This practice of migrants following fellow migrants of the same ethnicity to the same area is referred to as
- (A) quota laws
  - (B) chain migration
  - (C) documented immigration
  - (D) a pull factor
  - (E) migrant work
51. One of the principal causes of the China-Tibet conflict, which began in 1950, was
- (A) the historical overreliance of Tibet upon the Chinese government
  - (B) the Chinese need to control the vast economic resources of the Tibetan plateau
  - (C) the violent revolutionary rhetoric of the Dalai Lama
  - (D) the unwillingness of the Chinese Communist Party to accept the traditions of Tibetan Buddhism
  - (E) the U.S. government's involvement in Tibetan resistance during the 1950s and 1960s
52. Internal migration is LEAST likely to occur for which of the following reasons?
- (A) Civil disturbance
  - (B) Economic opportunity
  - (C) Natural disaster
  - (D) Political revolution
  - (E) Educational opportunities

Questions 53 and 54 refer to the map below.



Average Tree Height, Africa

53. Based on the map, which of the following can be concluded about the African continent?
- (A) Subsistence farming has affected the appearance of its landscape.
  - (B) A significant natural feature prevents the growth of trees in the northern portion of the continent.
  - (C) Excessive pastoralism caused the denuding of the majority of the trees on the continent.
  - (D) The region with the tallest and densest trees is the most economically successful.
  - (E) Generations of slash-and-burn agriculture has resulted in a continent with uneven forest coverage.
54. All of the following are causes of deforestation in central Africa EXCEPT
- (A) slash-and-burn agriculture
  - (B) road construction
  - (C) demand for timber from foreign lands such as China
  - (D) soil erosion
  - (E) fuelwood and charcoal collection

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

55. The term *reverse migration*, when applied to African-Americans, refers to
- (A) their desire to return their communities to Africa
  - (B) their annual visits to the fields in which the slaves toiled
  - (C) their improved standard of living when compared with their ancestors
  - (D) their term for the migration of white Americans from the Deep South to the North
  - (E) their return from the North to newly urbanized areas of the Deep South
56. Universalizing religions are divided, from largest to smallest, into
- (A) denomination, sect, branch
  - (B) branch, denomination, sect
  - (C) sect, denomination, branch
  - (D) branch, sect, denomination
  - (E) denomination, branch, sect
57. A young woman living in Namibia cannot find news about her homeland because the television stations and newspapers don't have enough money in their budgets to do investigations. Instead, she watches episodes of *The Real Housewives of Atlanta* for free on YouTube. Critics might call this an instance of
- (A) contemporary culture region
  - (B) migration diffusion
  - (C) cultural imperialism
  - (D) transnationalism
  - (E) cultural synthesis
58. Amish families in Pennsylvania have a tradition of giving a large plot of farmland to each of their sons, but many of these families have recently begun to have difficulty finding new land to buy. This is an example of the
- (A) problems of the new urban density
  - (B) challenge of sustainability in folk culture
  - (C) discrimination against religious groups
  - (D) twenty-first century disregard for ancestral customs
  - (E) newfound rural economic crisis
59. All of the following are examples of multilingual societies EXCEPT
- (A) Switzerland
  - (B) Belgium
  - (C) Malaysia
  - (D) South Africa
  - (E) France
60. A Chinese trader and a Brazilian coffee farmer sit down for a business meeting. During the negotiation, they attempt to communicate in basic English, mostly simple nouns and verbs. This is known as
- (A) a language diversity
  - (B) an endangered language
  - (C) a lingua franca
  - (D) a pidgin language
  - (E) an isolated language

## END OF SECTION I

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## SECTION II

Time—75 minutes

Percent of total grade—50

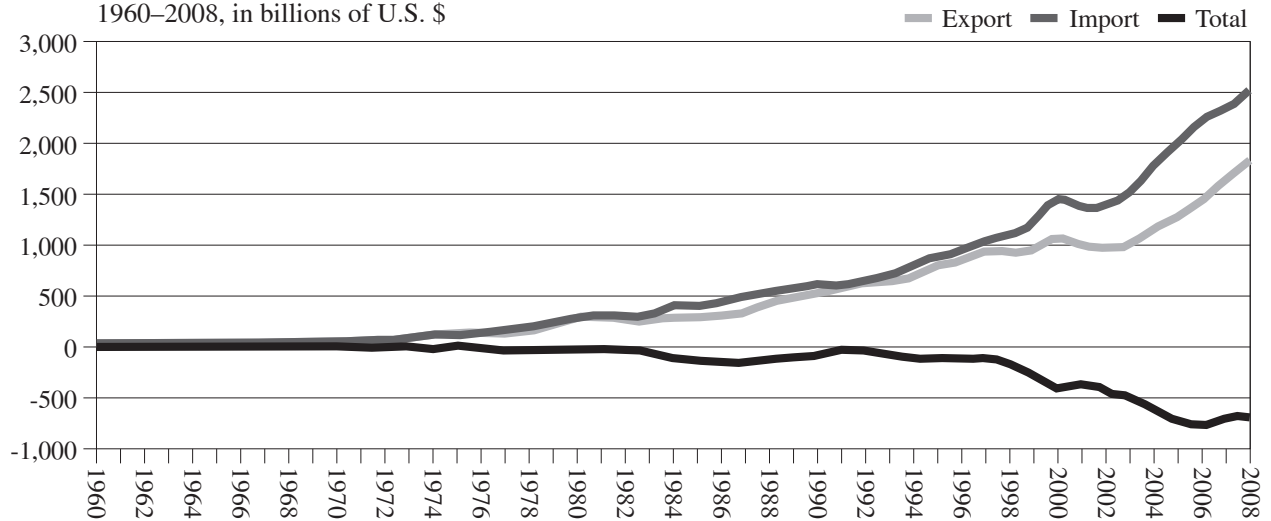
**Directions:** You have 75 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. While a formal essay is 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. Remote-sensing technology has a long history, beginning with the French balloonist who made the first aerial photographs of Paris in 1858. Today, this technology has become an essential part of the field of human geography.
  - A. Define remote-sensing technology.
  - B. Describe TWO types of data analyzed by remote-sensing technology.
  - C. Explain a commercial application of remote-sensing technology.
  - D. Explain an agricultural application of remote-sensing technology.
  - E. Describe ONE advantage of remote-sensing technology over on-site observation.
  - F. Describe ONE disadvantage of remote-sensing technology compared with on-site observation.
  - G. Explain why a government might invest in remote-sensing technology.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

### U.S. Trade Balances

1960–2008, in billions of U.S. \$



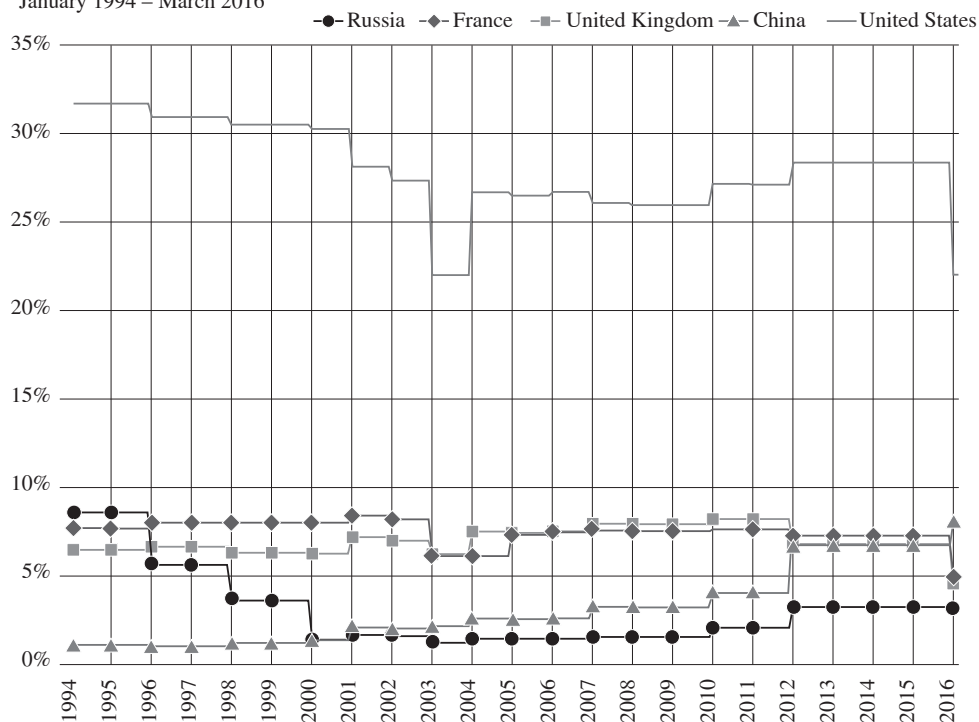
2. The graph shows a rapidly changing balance of trade in the United States beginning in the early 1970s and increasing to the present day.
- Explain an optimal balance of trade.
  - Describe ONE effect that the trend shown has had upon GNI (Gross National Income).
  - Describe TWO effects that the trend shown has had upon the general economic health of the nation.
  - Describe TWO sectors of the U.S. economy that are most dependent upon imports.
  - Define and give an example of a comparative advantage.
  - Describe and give an example of a “trade war.”
  - Explain and give an example of a free-trade zone.

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**



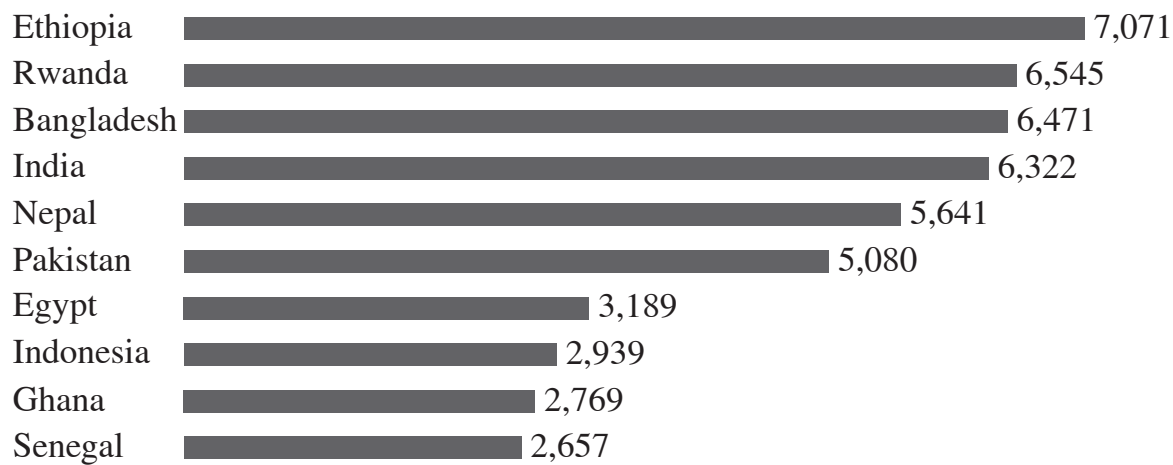
**United Nations Peacekeeping Financial Contributions by the P5  
(% of total)**

January 1994 – March 2016



Source: International Peace Institute Peacekeeping Database

**United Nations Peacekeeping Troop Contributions**



Ranking of Contributions by Country (as of June 30, 2019)

**GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.**

3. Use the data on the previous page to describe the United Nations peacekeeping forces as a political instrument. Address the following issues:
- A. Define the role of the United Nations in national conflicts.
  - B. Explain the sources of funding of the United Nations.
  - C. Describe any TWO parts of the United Nations.
  - D. Explain the types of nations that provide the most troops to the United Nations, and provide a possible reason for this.
  - E. Describe possible reason(s) for the strong United Nations presence in African nations.
  - F. Describe one event that shows the continued relevance of the United Nations.
  - G. Explain one benefit OR one drawback to membership in a supranational organization.

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**

---

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.

2. TEST FORM

3. TEST CODE

4. REGISTRATION NUMBER

5. YOUR NAME

First 4 letters of last name

FIRST INIT

MID INIT

<A>	<A>	<A>	<A>	<A>	<A>
<B>	<B>	<B>	<B>	<B>	<B>
<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>
<D>	<D>	<D>	<D>	<D>	<D>
<E>	<E>	<E>	<E>	<E>	<E>
<F>	<F>	<F>	<F>	<F>	<F>
<G>	<G>	<G>	<G>	<G>	<G>
<H>	<H>	<H>	<H>	<H>	<H>
<I>	<I>	<I>	<I>	<I>	<I>
<J>	<J>	<J>	<J>	<J>	<J>
<K>	<K>	<K>	<K>	<K>	<K>
<L>	<L>	<L>	<L>	<L>	<L>
<M>	<M>	<M>	<M>	<M>	<M>
<N>	<N>	<N>	<N>	<N>	<N>
<O>	<O>	<O>	<O>	<O>	<O>
<P>	<P>	<P>	<P>	<P>	<P>
<Q>	<Q>	<Q>	<Q>	<Q>	<Q>
<R>	<R>	<R>	<R>	<R>	<R>
<S>	<S>	<S>	<S>	<S>	<S>
<T>	<T>	<T>	<T>	<T>	<T>
<U>	<U>	<U>	<U>	<U>	<U>
<V>	<V>	<V>	<V>	<V>	<V>
<W>	<W>	<W>	<W>	<W>	<W>
<X>	<X>	<X>	<X>	<X>	<X>
<Y>	<Y>	<Y>	<Y>	<Y>	<Y>
<Z>	<Z>	<Z>	<Z>	<Z>	<Z>

6. DATE OF BIRTH

Month	Day	Year
< > JAN		
< > FEB		
< > MAR	<0>	<0>
< > APR	<1>	<1>
< > MAY	<2>	<2>
< > JUN	<3>	<3>
< > JUL	<4>	<4>
< > AUG	<5>	<5>
< > SEP	<6>	<6>
< > OCT	<7>	<7>
< > NOV	<8>	<8>
< > DEC	<9>	<9>

7. SEX

< > MALE  
< > FEMALE

Start with number 1 for each new section. If a section has fewer questions than answer spaces, leave the extra answer spaces blank.

- |                        |                        |                        |
|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E>  | 21 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 41 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 2 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E>  | 22 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 42 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 3 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E>  | 23 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 43 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 4 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E>  | 24 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 44 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 5 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E>  | 25 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 45 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 6 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E>  | 26 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 46 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 7 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E>  | 27 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 47 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 8 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E>  | 28 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 48 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 9 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E>  | 29 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 49 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 10 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 30 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 50 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 11 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 31 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 51 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 12 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 32 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 52 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 13 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 33 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 53 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 14 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 34 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 54 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 15 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 35 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 55 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 16 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 36 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 56 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 17 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 37 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 57 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 18 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 38 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 58 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 19 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 39 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 59 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |
| 20 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 40 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> | 60 <A> <B> <C> <D> <E> |