



## 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)  (B)  (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.

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## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## SECTION I

Time—60 minutes

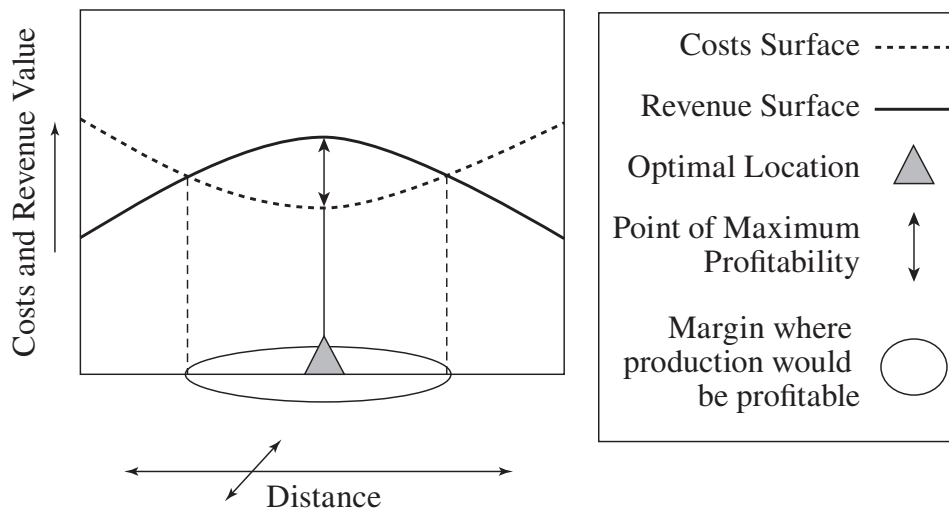
60 Questions

**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.

- An “ecotone” can best be described as
  - an area in which everyone speaks the same language
  - the environmental transition zone between two biomes
  - a functional region that has a central node that serves a practical purpose
  - the fuzzy borders that combine one or more cultural regions
  - the collective mental map of the region’s residents
- All of the following countries are examples of constitutional monarchies EXCEPT
  - Bahrain
  - Cambodia
  - Kuwait
  - Monaco
  - Portugal
- The practice of planting two crops consecutively on a single plot each year is referred to as
  - conservation agriculture
  - crop rotation
  - double cropping
  - inter-planting
  - swidden
- Which of the following is NOT a weight-gaining industry?
  - Automobile manufacturing
  - Beverage production
  - Clothing production
  - Steel manufacturing
  - Bread production
- A place on the map that is defined by coordinates of longitude or latitude is a(n)
  - absolute location
  - formal region
  - prime area
  - relative location
  - functional region

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Questions 6–8 refer to the graph below.



6. The precise location of retail services is spatially dependent on the relationship between
- (A) potential cost-overruns and projected revenue
  - (B) consumer demand and local supply
  - (C) variable cost and revenue surfaces
  - (D) infrastructure costs and recaptured revenue
  - (E) local consumer demand and geographic viability
7. The market area of a city is defined by both
- (A) profit margin and product cost
  - (B) accessibility and necessity
  - (C) threshold and range
  - (D) economy and population
  - (E) proximity and production
8. This diagram best models
- (A) the cost-to-distance relationship in agricultural land use
  - (B) elastic distance proximity
  - (C) supply chain management
  - (D) a cycle of dependency based on capital accumulation
  - (E) the spatial margin of profitability
9. The Human Development Index was designed to
- (A) measure the level of development of states based on social indicators and economic production
  - (B) take into account differences in prices between countries
  - (C) measure the level of income disparity between the country's richest and poorest population groups
  - (D) compare gender equality amongst different countries
  - (E) calculate the dollar value of all goods and services produced in a country annually

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10. Furniture requires parts to be assembled into components that are then assembled together to create a larger finished product. In this regard, furniture is an example of a
- (A) footloose industry
  - (B) high-benefit service
  - (C) supply chain
  - (D) bulk-losing industry
  - (E) deglomeration

Questions 11–13 refer to the following map.



11. Which of the regions on the map would contain the Piedmont Industrial Region?
- (A) A
  - (B) B
  - (C) C
  - (D) D
  - (E) E

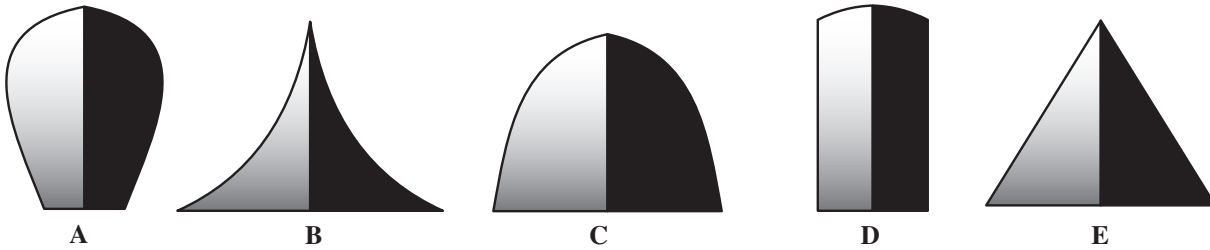
12. Locations on the map that are marked with a ▲ are
- (A) service regions in less-developed countries
  - (B) regions that practice subsistence agriculture
  - (C) megacities
  - (D) manufacturing regions in more-developed countries
  - (E) regions that specialize in plantation agriculture
13. Which of the regions on the map contain areas that would be a cultural hub of Cajun and Zydeco influences?
- (A) A
  - (B) B
  - (C) C
  - (D) D
  - (E) E
14. Tibet, Nepal, and Bhutan share commonalities in cultural landscape features such as architecture due to the influence of
- (A) Buddhism
  - (B) Judaism
  - (C) Hinduism
  - (D) Jainism
  - (E) Christianity
15. Which of the following is true of the United States and Australia?
- (A) They are in the same environmental region.
  - (B) Their cultural regions overlap significantly.
  - (C) Their political boundaries are fuzzy.
  - (D) Their vernacular regions are identical.
  - (E) They are in the same linguistic region.

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16. All of the following statements are true of Mexico and Malaysia EXCEPT that both
- (A) have birth rates that exceed their death rates
  - (B) are newly industrialized countries
  - (C) have positive rates of natural increase
  - (D) are in stage 4 of the demographic transition model
  - (E) have experienced increases in quality of life in recent decades
17. The diplomatic meeting between European colonial powers to set the internal political boundaries in Africa
- (A) led to the Oregon Treaty
  - (B) is referred to as the Conference of Berlin
  - (C) resulted in the Antarctic Treaty
  - (D) established the Organization of the African Union
  - (E) is known as the Paracel consortium
18. Which of the following is NOT associated with the quaternary stage of production of goods and services?
- (A) Wholesaling
  - (B) Financing
  - (C) Manufacturing
  - (D) Advertising
  - (E) Marketing
19. Nonrenewable resources include
- (A) uranium and wind power
  - (B) biofuel and coal
  - (C) solar energy and tidal power
  - (D) petroleum and natural gas
  - (E) hydropower and nuclear energy
20. A port location where foreign firms are given special tax privileges to incentivize trade is known as a(n)
- (A) free-trade zone
  - (B) transport node
  - (C) export processing zone
  - (D) resource node
  - (E) agglomeration
21. Which of the following models best represents the post-industrial city with its several, dispersed business districts?
- (A) Galactic city
  - (B) Latin American city
  - (C) Multiple-nuclei
  - (D) Sector
  - (E) Concentric zone
22. The Total Fertility Rate is the estimated average number of children born to each female aged
- (A) 10–40
  - (B) 10–45
  - (C) 15–40
  - (D) 15–45
  - (E) 18–50
23. If the Rate of Natural Increase (RNI) for the United States is 4.25, approximately how many years would it take for the United States to double its population?
- (A) 4.25
  - (B) 8.25
  - (C) 16.5
  - (D) 23.5
  - (E) 33
24. \_\_\_\_\_ diffusion occurs when an innovation occurs in a central place and then expands outwards in all directions to other locations.
- (A) Relocation
  - (B) Stimulus
  - (C) Contagious
  - (D) Hierarchical
  - (E) Expansion
25. All of the following underwent balkanization EXCEPT
- (A) Yugoslavia
  - (B) Mongolia
  - (C) the Austro-Hungarian Empire
  - (D) Czechoslovakia
  - (E) the USSR

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Questions 26–28 refer to the following diagrams.



26. The provided images would best be described as
- (A) life expectancy curves
  - (B) migration models
  - (C) population pyramids
  - (D) demographic transition models
  - (E) total fertility rate curves
27. Diagram E represents a country that is experiencing
- (A) fast growth
  - (B) moderate growth
  - (C) slow growth
  - (D) zero growth
  - (E) negative growth
28. Which diagram would best exemplify a country that is in stage 1 of the demographic transition model?
- (A) A
  - (B) B
  - (C) C
  - (D) D
  - (E) E
29. The concept that the living space for each distinct nation is based upon the optimal physical geography of a culture group is known as
- (A) sequent occupation
  - (B) environmental determinism
  - (C) acculturation
  - (D) possibilism
  - (E) *lebensraum*
30. The curved strip of arable land that connects Mesopotamia and Egypt through to the Levant is known as
- (A) a Sunbelt State
  - (B) the Etruscan environment
  - (C) a Special Economic Zone
  - (D) the Fertile Crescent
  - (E) the Tiberian Trench
31. All of the following countries are considered New Asian Tigers and received development funding through Foreign Direct Investment EXCEPT
- (A) China
  - (B) Japan
  - (C) Indonesia
  - (D) Thailand
  - (E) Vietnam

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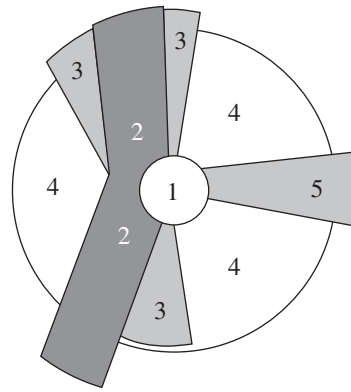
32. A population under a single government is best defined as a
- (A) country
  - (B) nation
  - (C) state
  - (D) nation state
  - (E) stateless nation
33. Which of the following is NOT considered a plantation crop?
- (A) Cane Sugar
  - (B) Palm Oil
  - (C) Tea
  - (D) Rubber
  - (E) Pistachios
34. An operational border dispute occurs when
- (A) borders are agreed to, but passage across the border is a problem
  - (B) border treaties are interpreted two different ways by states
  - (C) a resource lies on two sides of a border
  - (D) the border moves, like when a river changes course
  - (E) borders do not match cultural boundaries
35. What percent of the world's freshwater is used in irrigation agriculture worldwide?
- (A) 10%
  - (B) 25%
  - (C) 50%
  - (D) 75%
  - (E) 95%
36. Which of the following is NOT a potential consequence of gerrymandering?
- (A) Minority representation is decreased.
  - (B) Election outcomes are predictable.
  - (C) Both minority and majority parties are equally represented.
  - (D) Incumbents are protected in their positions.
  - (E) Election outcomes favor the majority party which minimizes the power of the minority party.
37. Primary production, which includes agriculture, mining, and forestry, consists of
- (A) activities that include the extraction of natural resources from the earth
  - (B) the transportation, wholesaling, and retailing of finished goods to consumers
  - (C) activities that include the fabrication of components
  - (D) the processing of raw materials
  - (E) activities that include the assembly of finished goods
38. The number of immigrants minus the number of emigrants for every thousand members of the population is known as the
- (A) population growth rate
  - (B) net migration rate
  - (C) rate of natural increase
  - (D) demographic equation
  - (E) gross immigration rate
39. Specific things about the rural agricultural landscape and livelihood that force people off the farm are known as
- (A) life-course changes
  - (B) pull factors
  - (C) shift factors
  - (D) push factors
  - (E) migration opportunities

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40. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of newly industrialized countries (NICs)?
- (A) They experience rapid internal rural-to-urban migration.
  - (B) NICs have high birth rates and high death rates.
  - (C) They are transitioning their focus away from agriculture to manufacturing as the primary form of economic production.
  - (D) NICs experience rapid population growth.
  - (E) They have high rates of natural increase.
41. According to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Seas (UNCLOS), sovereign territory that includes the area of the sea from the shore out to the 12-nautical-mile limit is referred to as
- (A) an exclusive economic zone
  - (B) admiralty law
  - (C) a special economic zone
  - (D) the high seas
  - (E) the territorial sea

Questions 42 and 43 refer to the following diagram.



42. This model of urban structure is known as the
- (A) concentric zone model
  - (B) Latin American city model
  - (C) peripheral model
  - (D) multiple-nuclei model
  - (E) sector model
43. In which region does middle-class housing exist?
- (A) 1
  - (B) 2
  - (C) 3
  - (D) 4
  - (E) 5

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44. In the United States, crops and animals that must not be grown using genetic engineering, must be free of pesticides, antibiotics, and synthetic hormones, and must feed on completely organic crops are classified as
- (A) appellation products
  - (B) cottage industry yields
  - (C) heirloom
  - (D) natural food products
  - (E) organic
45. Which of the following is a list of microstates?
- (A) Antigua and Barbuda, Bahrain, and Hong Kong
  - (B) Denmark, Dominica, and Mexico
  - (C) Andorra, Liechtenstein, and St. Lucia
  - (D) Malta, Nigeria, and Palau
  - (E) Brazil, Luxembourg, and Singapore
46. Which of the following can be stated about the Green Revolution?
- (A) It led to the domestication of New World crops throughout Europe and Asia during the 16th century.
  - (B) It occurred in the 1950s and 1960s when plant and animal hybrids and chemical fertilizers began to be used in Third World agriculture.
  - (C) It was spurred on by parallel innovations in both agricultural technology and manufacturing in post-industrialized countries.
  - (D) It occurred due to disastrous global food shortages post-World War II and the necessity of adopting environmentally sustainable practices.
  - (E) It led to the adoption of vegetative planting techniques, in which the shoots, stems, and roots of existing wild plants are collected and grown together.
47. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is a supranational organization that is primarily concerned with
- (A) military cooperation
  - (B) governmental loans
  - (C) regional diplomacy
  - (D) petroleum pricing regulation
  - (E) free-trade zones
48. In Ernest Burgess' concentric zone model, the outermost ring would best be described as
- (A) the suburbs
  - (B) the central business district
  - (C) inner-city housing
  - (D) the industrial zone
  - (E) the exurbs
49. Since the first census was conducted in 1790, the population center of the United States has
- (A) moved north each decade
  - (B) moved east each decade
  - (C) remained stationary
  - (D) moved south each decade
  - (E) moved west each decade

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Questions 50 and 51 refer to the following images.



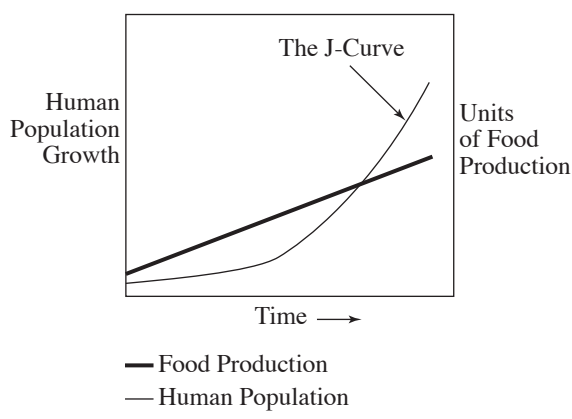
50. The two photos above most clearly display the difference between
- (A) developed and developing world agriculture
  - (B) Old World and New World agricultural techniques
  - (C) wheat and corn
  - (D) fallow fields and crop rotation
  - (E) monoculture and biodiversity
51. The type of agriculture seen in the second photo is LEAST likely to be associated with which of the following?
- (A) Plantation agriculture
  - (B) Subsistence farming
  - (C) Better nutrition
  - (D) Sustainability
  - (E) Multi-cropping
52. Which of the following is NOT a pillar of Islam?
- (A) Six Daily Prayers
  - (B) Islamic Creed
  - (C) Alms to the Poor
  - (D) Observance of Ramadan
  - (E) The Hajj
53. The bluegrass music tradition, in which the fiddle and the banjo are the primary interests, is most prevalent in
- (A) Texas
  - (B) the Ozarks
  - (C) Louisiana
  - (D) the Caribbean
  - (E) Appalachia
54. Underdeveloped countries with primarily agricultural and resource-based economies that have no formal national government are best described as
- (A) Fifth World countries
  - (B) Fourth World countries
  - (C) Third World countries
  - (D) Second World countries
  - (E) First World countries

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55. All of the following statements regarding women are true EXCEPT
- (A) the percentage of female-headed households in urban areas has increased significantly in recent decades
  - (B) women surpass men in terms of average pay in the service sectors of health care and education
  - (C) female heads of household are less likely to rely on public transportation than male heads of household
  - (D) the 19th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution granted American women the right to vote in 1920
  - (E) on average, women live approximately 5 years longer than men

56. Gateway cities are best characterized as
- (A) centers of colonial trade or administration, originally
  - (B) places where immigrants make their way into a country
  - (C) port cities where goods are shipped in at one price and shipped to other port cities at a higher price
  - (D) urban centers that predate the European Renaissance
  - (E) metropolitan areas that are global centers for finance, trade, and commerce
57. The primary purpose of the European Court of Justice is to
- (A) ensure that no taxes or tariffs are charged on goods and services that cross the internal borders of the European Union
  - (B) provide a legal venue for cases between litigants in separate European Union member states
  - (C) set the European Union’s annual policy agenda
  - (D) propose and approve laws within the European Union
  - (E) act as the executive branch of the European Union to enact programs and enforce regulations set by the European Union Parliament and Council

Questions 58 and 59 refer to the following graph.



58. The graph provided best illustrates
- (A) Mendel’s theory
  - (B) von Thünen’s model
  - (C) Malthusian theory
  - (D) Magnuson’s model
  - (E) population-consumption theory
59. The point at which the lines of food production and human population cross would best be described as the point at which
- (A) rapid migration to North America leads to a decline in the world economy
  - (B) a former communist economy completes the transition from a Second World country to a Third World country
  - (C) technological innovations will eliminate global food shortages
  - (D) a former agrarian economy completes the transition into an industrialized economy
  - (E) the population exceeds its ability to feed itself
60. Which of the following crops did NOT diffuse to the Old World from the New World as part of the Columbian exchange?
- (A) Maize
  - (B) Potatoes
  - (C) Tobacco
  - (D) Chickens
  - (E) Turkeys

END OF SECTION I

## HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## SECTION II

Time—1 hour and 15 minutes

## 3 Questions

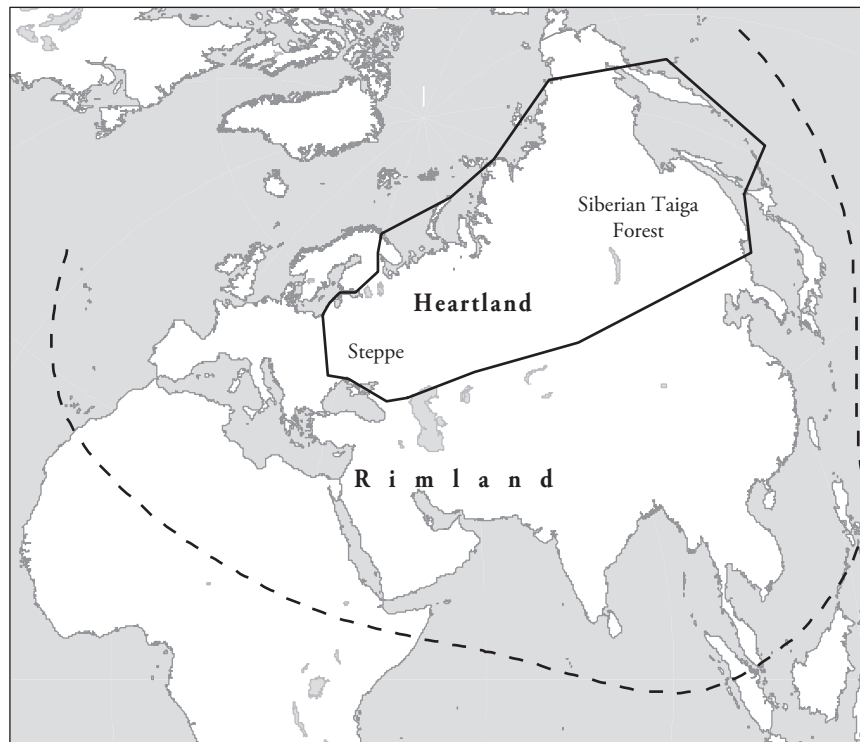
**Directions:** You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may use the unlined space below each question for notes. For this practice test, write your answers on lined notebook paper.

## Question 1

1. Theorist Walt Rostow proposed that countries went through a series of stages of economic development over time.
  - A. Define the five stages of Rostow's stages of economic growth.
  - B. Examine the second stage proposed by Rostow and describe the social and economic characteristics of that stage.
  - C. Examine the fourth stage proposed by Rostow and describe the social and economic characteristics of that stage.
  - D. List a different nation or society that is currently found in each of the five stages. Briefly describe a characteristic to support your example.
  - E. Define *comparative advantage* and explain Rostow's assumption of comparative advantage.
  - F. Explain ONE criticism of Rostow's model.
  - G. Describe ONE factor *not* described by Rostow's model that can affect the economic future of a society.

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## Question 2



2. The following questions are based on Halford Mackinder's Heartland-Rimland model (shown above).
- A. Explain the purpose of the Heartland-Rimland model, defining both the Heartland and the Rimland.
  - B. Discuss the predictive power of the Heartland-Rimland model.
  - C. Describe the Shatterbelt theory and explain how it modified Mackinder's Heartland-Rimland theory.
  - D. Define the difference between political power and territoriality.
  - E. Explain the Heartland theory's effect on post-World War II U.S. foreign policy.
  - F. Describe ONE military or diplomatic action of the last century that reflects the importance of the Heartland-Rimland model.
  - G. Explain ONE national security problem faced by countries in the Rimland.

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## Question 3

CLUSTERED RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERN



DISPERSED RURAL SETTLEMENT PATTERN



3. The patterns of rural land settlement have defined much of the geographic history of the world, especially in Europe and the United States. The way in which rural land was plotted, divided up, settled, and farmed carries significance even to the modern day.
- Explain the difference between a clustered and a dispersed rural settlement.
  - Define TWO types of clustered settlements.
  - Describe how the English political system led to early settlement patterns in the U.S.
  - Describe the effect of sea navigation upon settlement patterns in the U.S.
  - Explain how New England's settlement patterns contributed to the development of distinctive dialects of English in the region.
  - Describe how the enclosure movement led to the contemporary European pattern of rural settlement.
  - Explain the rectangular survey system.

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**

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