



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.

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HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION I

Time—60 minutes

60 Questions

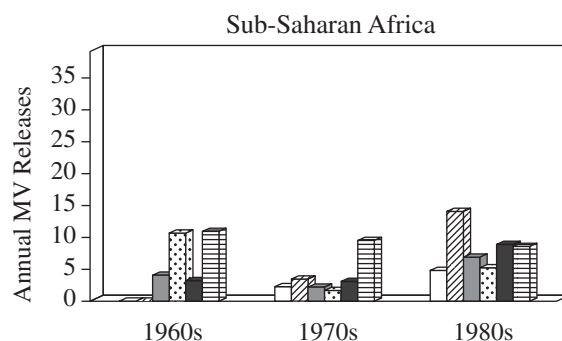
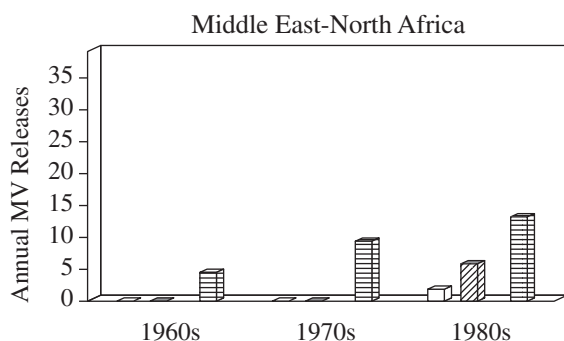
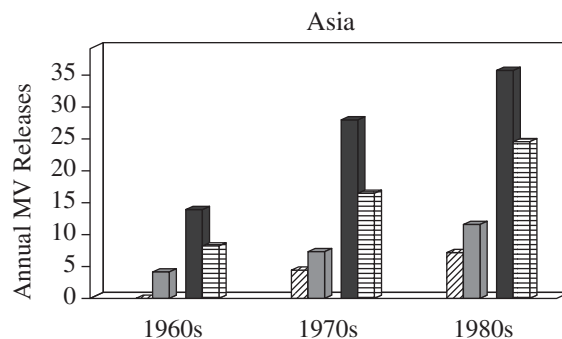
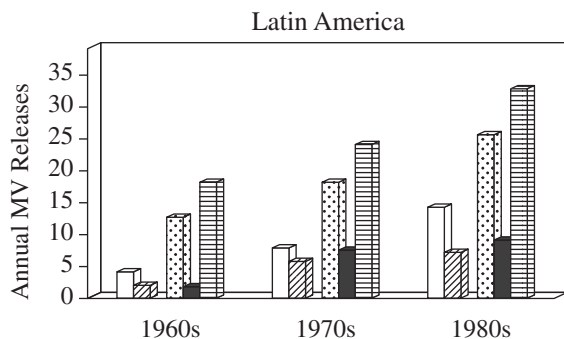
Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that best answers the question or completes the statement.

1. The reasons for massive influx of foreign manufacturing to China in the 1990s and 2000s include all of the following EXCEPT
 - (A) low-cost Chinese labor
 - (B) internal Chinese political reforms
 - (C) establishment of SEZs (special economic zones) in Chinese coastal cities
 - (D) more efficient shipping of goods back from China
 - (E) competition from domestic Chinese companies
2. The quaternary sector of the economy includes
 - (A) copper mining
 - (B) guitar manufacturing
 - (C) chemical waste disposal
 - (D) financial analysis
 - (E) tour guides
3. As a percentage of total national power, alternative forms of energy are being used with the most success in which of the following nations?
 - (A) Denmark (solar); France (wind); Morocco (nuclear)
 - (B) France (solar); Germany (wind); Ecuador (nuclear)
 - (C) Germany (solar); Spain (wind); France (nuclear)
 - (D) Morocco (solar); Mexico (wind); Denmark (nuclear)
 - (E) Mexico (solar); South Korea (wind); Germany (nuclear)
4. Which of the following is NOT a common criticism of Rostow's theory of the stages of growth?
 - (A) A traditional society is not necessary for growth.
 - (B) The preconditions for takeoff do not need to exist prior to takeoff.
 - (C) Not all societies have a comparative advantage in international trade.
 - (D) There is considerable overlap between the stages.
 - (E) The takeoff implies an end to historical change.
5. A developing country is experiencing a shortage of socks. Instead of purchasing socks that were manufactured in a developed country, this developing country could best help itself accumulate capital by
 - (A) using tax breaks to lure foreign manufacturers to open a sock factory within its borders
 - (B) building a locally owned factory to manufacture its own socks
 - (C) boycotting the purchase of all foreign socks
 - (D) lifting requirements that foreign companies deposit all profits from sock manufacturing in local banks of the developing country
 - (E) nationalizing all related textile industries and converting them to sock manufacturing
6. Tourism plays the most vital role in the economy of which of the following regions?
 - (A) Central Asia
 - (B) The Middle East
 - (C) Sub-Saharan Africa
 - (D) Scandinavia
 - (E) The Caribbean

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 7–9 refer to the following graphs.

□ Protein Crops ▨ Root Crops ■ Other Cereals ▩ Maize ■ Rice ▨ Wheat



7. The graphs above illustrate the consequences of which of the following events in agricultural history?
- (A) Scientific plant breeding
 - (B) The invention of the moldboard plow
 - (C) The Industrial Revolution
 - (D) The Green Revolution
 - (E) The invention of the combine harvester
8. Which of the following statements can be best concluded from the graphs?
- (A) Latin America currently leads Asia in the production of wheat.
 - (B) Latin America is the most productive agricultural region in the world.
 - (C) Asia consistently produces more wheat than Sub-Saharan Africa.
 - (D) Asia saw growth in every type of crop during this time period.
 - (E) It is difficult for the geography of the Middle East and northern Africa to support the cultivation of rice.
9. The sharp increase in the rate of wheat production in most parts of the developing world can be attributed primarily to the efforts of which of the following people?
- (A) Norman Borlaug
 - (B) Eli Whitney
 - (C) Louis Pasteur
 - (D) Johann Von Thünen
 - (E) Mahatma Gandhi

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

10. A command economy is marked by all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) private ownership of capital
 - (B) centralized planning
 - (C) fixed pricing
 - (D) resources determined by macroeconomic concerns
 - (E) limited individual freedom
11. One important characteristic of a bulk-reducing industry is
- (A) its low transportation costs
 - (B) its eventual consolidation into a monopoly
 - (C) its reliance upon minerals for inputs
 - (D) its factories, which tend to be located close to its inputs
 - (E) its products, which tend to be less dense
12. Larry Ford and Ernest Griffin were pioneers of
- (A) Malthusian theory
 - (B) industrial location theory
 - (C) the concentric zone model
 - (D) the Latin American city model
 - (E) the Demographic Transition Model
13. The process of adjusting the legislative representation of a county after it loses population is called
- (A) gerrymandering
 - (B) devolution
 - (C) reapportionment
 - (D) splitting
 - (E) sovereignty
14. Nazi Germany's claim on Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia is an example of
- (A) diaspora
 - (B) deterritorialization
 - (C) socialism
 - (D) irredentism
 - (E) ethnonationalism

Questions 15–16 refer to the document below.

Article. I. Section. 1.

All legislative Powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Article. II. Section. 1.

The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four Years, and, together with the Vice President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows...

Article. III. Section. 1.

The judicial Power of the United States, shall be vested in one supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.

—The Constitution of the United States (1787)

15. The articles in the document above describe a political framework typical of most republics known as
- (A) a confederation
 - (B) separation of powers
 - (C) Bill of Rights
 - (D) democracy
 - (E) amendments
16. In 2005, a constitution with similar provisions failed to be ratified by which of the following groups?
- (A) The North Atlantic Treaty Organization
 - (B) The republic of South Sudan
 - (C) The European Union
 - (D) Yugoslavia
 - (E) The International Monetary Fund

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

17. To calculate the rate of natural increase (RNI), the difference between what two factors should be divided by ten?
- (A) The obesity rate and the death rate
 - (B) The birth rate and the migration rate
 - (C) The migration rate and the death rate
 - (D) The death rate and the birth rate
 - (E) The birth rate and the obesity rate
18. North Carolina's Research Triangle consists of three major scientific research universities and is home to numerous high-tech companies. This region is known as a
- (A) superimposed boundary
 - (B) contemporary cultural hearth
 - (C) buffer state
 - (D) growth pole
 - (E) technopole
19. According to the rank-size rule, in a country whose largest city contains 800,000 people, its fourth-largest city contains
- (A) 1,600,000 people
 - (B) 800,000 people
 - (C) 400,000 people
 - (D) 200,000 people
 - (E) 100,000 people
20. A negative rate of natural increase can often be seen in societies that
- (A) have banned or greatly restricted immigration
 - (B) do not take censuses
 - (C) are developing nations and do not recognize modern methods of measurement
 - (D) feature an aging population
 - (E) have suffered a devastating war
21. All of the following are reasons for American suburbanization in the 1950s EXCEPT
- (A) increased use of freight trains for industrial transportation
 - (B) new federal home loan programs
 - (C) assembly line method of home construction
 - (D) increased family incomes
 - (E) an expanding network of roads and freeways
22. An example of a fuzzy cultural border would be
- (A) where the American South ends and the American Northeast or Midwest begins
 - (B) between the epicenter of Jainist belief and the region where African Vodun is mainstream
 - (C) where the Wailing Wall ends and the Temple of Solomon begins
 - (D) the transition from modern to contemporary architecture
 - (E) between the Kurgan hearth and the Anatolian hearth

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Questions 23–24 refer to the following photo.



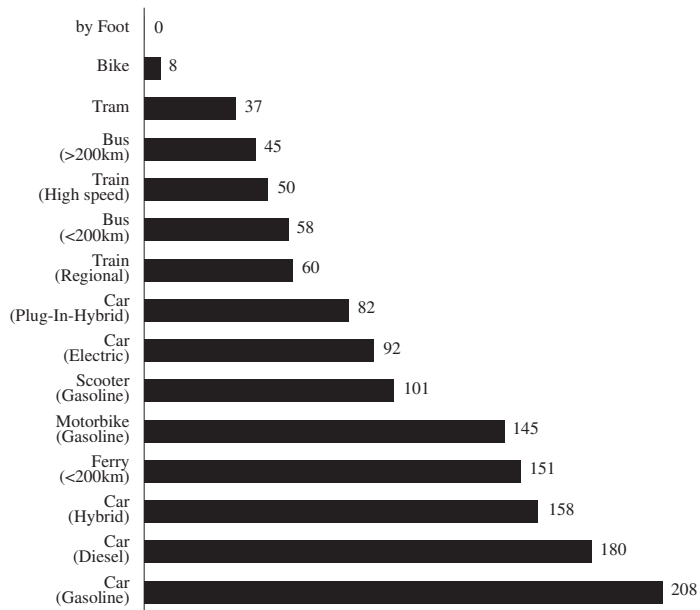
A woman wearing a *niqāb* in Yemen, 2005

23. The headwear portrayed in the photo is best interpreted as
- (A) an instance of Islamic diffusion
 - (B) a key example of mainstream Arabic clothing customs
 - (C) a rural clothing preference
 - (D) symbolic of the belief in the innate corruption of humans
 - (E) a strict interpretation of cultural rules governing modest dress
24. The prohibition of the *niqāb* by France is an example of
- (A) an instance of ethnocentrism
 - (B) a denial of cultural diffusion
 - (C) the reluctant rejection of globalization
 - (D) a shift in cultural hearth
 - (E) the role of trade in human migration
25. All of the following are policies or programs that attempt to increase capital accumulation within developing economies EXCEPT
- (A) internalization of economic capital
 - (B) nationalization of natural resource-based industries
 - (C) technology development programs
 - (D) export substitution
 - (E) profit-sharing agreements
26. Which of the following is a monotheistic religion?
- (A) Hinduism
 - (B) Islam
 - (C) Buddhism
 - (D) Voodoo
 - (E) Animism
27. A primary problem with a communist system of agriculture, as compared to the capitalist system, is that
- (A) there is no incentive to produce over a quota
 - (B) the demand for products is never high enough to generate income
 - (C) individuals produce far more product than necessary and demand lowers
 - (D) there is a decentralized agricultural network that leads to high transportation costs
 - (E) the reward for producing excess crop is limited to the social elite
28. Stage 4 of the Demographic Transition Model is characterized by
- (A) a pre-agricultural economy
 - (B) an agricultural economy
 - (C) a manufacturing economy
 - (D) a service-based economy
 - (E) an evolving economy
29. All of the following are considered examples of a life-course change EXCEPT
- (A) going away to college
 - (B) accepting a job in a different city
 - (C) going on vacation to Florida
 - (D) retiring to Arizona
 - (E) moving to the suburbs to raise children
30. The language with the greatest number of native speakers in the world is
- (A) Spanish
 - (B) English
 - (C) Hindi
 - (D) Mandarin
 - (E) Arabic

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Questions 31–32 refer to the following graph.

Average Carbon Emissions by Transport Mode Broken Down by Category
(in gram per passenger-kilometer)



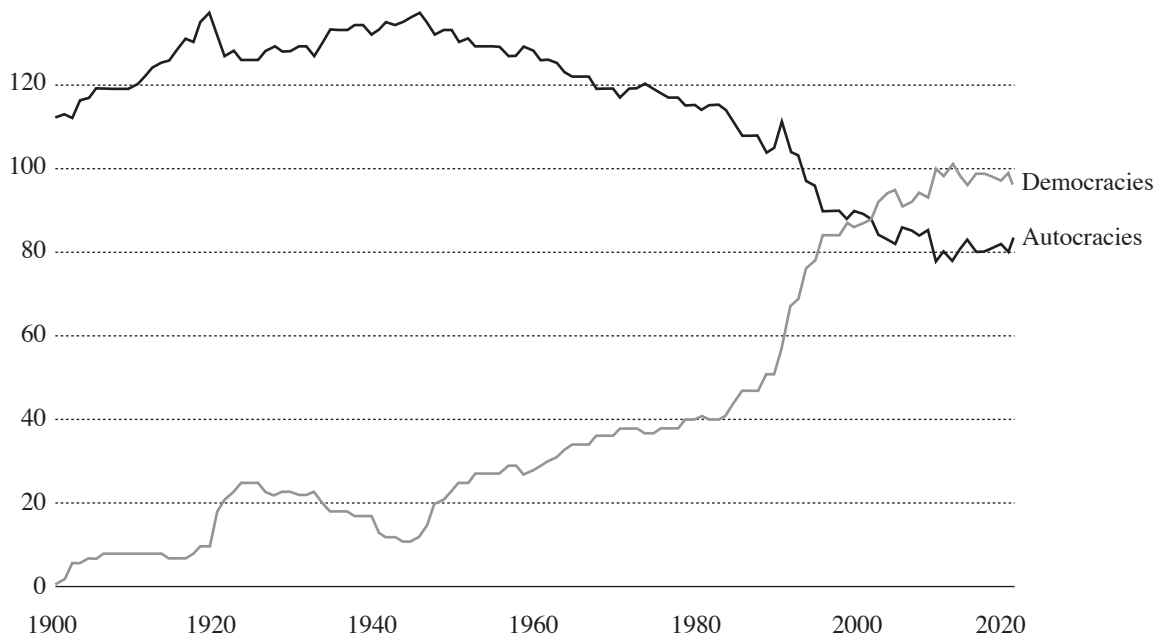
31. It can be most logically concluded from the graph that
- (A) when compared with the amount of emissions from buses and trains, there is no substantial difference between the amount of emissions from hybrid, diesel, or gasoline automobiles
 - (B) private, individual forms of transportation emit less than public, shared forms of transportation
 - (C) nations with public transportation systems will emit less carbon dioxide than nations without public transportation
 - (D) it is always recommended to take a tram over a motorbike
 - (E) the operation of all forms of transportation causes emissions
32. An increase in transportation emissions is most closely correlated with
- (A) a decrease in food production
 - (B) a decrease in total population
 - (C) an increase in population density
 - (D) an increase in per capita income
 - (E) a decrease in per capita income
33. Which of the following is NOT an example of a universalizing religion?
- (A) Baha'i
 - (B) Christianity
 - (C) Buddhism
 - (D) Islam
 - (E) Hinduism
34. There have been three major periods of immigration to the United States: 1840-1850, 1880-1924, and 1965-present. Which of the following, arranged in chronological order, represents the primary immigrant groups of each period?
- (A) Mexicans and Irish; Eastern and Southern Europeans; Jews, Muslims, and Latinos
 - (B) English and Irish; Irish and Germans; Eastern Europeans and Mexicans
 - (C) Eastern and Southern Europeans; Irish and Germans; Africans and Latinos
 - (D) Irish and Germans; Eastern and Southern Europeans; Chinese, Indians, and Mexicans
 - (E) French, Dutch, and English; Italians and Scandinavians; Arabs and Chinese
35. The Know-Nothing party is an example of what common political reaction to large-scale immigration?
- (A) A multiethnic state
 - (B) Expansion of civil rights
 - (C) Nativism
 - (D) Conservatism
 - (E) Populism
36. Within the Demographic Transition Model, the difference between migration in stage 2 societies and migration in stage 4 societies is that
- (A) stage 2 migrants tend to be male, whereas stage 4 migrants tend to be both male and female
 - (B) stage 2 migrants tend to seek political freedom, whereas stage 4 migrants tend to seek education
 - (C) stage 2 migrants tend to migrate internationally to developed countries, whereas stage 4 migrants tend to migrate internally
 - (D) stage 2 migrants tend to migrate towards rural areas, whereas stage 4 migrants tend to migrate towards urban areas
 - (E) stage 2 migrants tend to migrate for economic reasons, whereas stage 4 migrants tend to migrate for religious reasons
37. The North and South Poles are
- (A) 0° latitude
 - (B) 0° longitude
 - (C) 90° latitude
 - (D) 90° longitude
 - (E) 180° longitude

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 38–40 refer to the following graph.

Numbers of autocracies and democracies

Shown is the number of a given political regime in the world over time. Democracies are defined as the combination of both liberal and elected democracies; autocracies are the sum of closed and elected autocracies.



38. The trend depicted in the graph has been challenged in recent years by
- (A) the Arab Spring
 - (B) the global takeover of reactionary politics
 - (C) a sudden uptick in the number of countries embracing autocracy
 - (D) a series of democratic revolutions
 - (E) the spread of globalized culture
39. Which of the following has NOT been suggested as a cause of the rise of democracy in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries?
- (A) Economic development
 - (B) Industrialization
 - (C) Globalization
 - (D) Wealth from petroleum
 - (E) Mixed geographic constituencies
40. The Arab Spring of 2011
- (A) undermines the depicted trend, because it roughly suppressed democratic uprisings
 - (B) supports the depicted trend, because it represented the outbreak of the demand for democratic rights in an autocratic region
 - (C) neither challenges nor supports the depicted trend, because it was unrelated to politics
 - (D) continues to be felt in religious communities around the world
 - (E) changed the direction of the depicted trend

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

41. The workers who survived the Black Plague, which killed nearly a third of the European population, ironically saw their wages rise in later years. This phenomenon is best explained by
- (A) natural resource depletion
 - (B) rational choice theory
 - (C) Marx's theory of surplus value
 - (D) Keynesian economics
 - (E) the iron law of wages
42. When the largest city in a country has at least twice the population of the country's next largest city, it can be designated as a(n)
- (A) megacity
 - (B) world city
 - (C) megalopolis
 - (D) entrepôt
 - (E) primate city
43. Which of the following best illustrates the difference between pop culture and folk culture?
- (A) High-rise polyester blend jeans and Levi's 501 original denim jeans
 - (B) A 2003 Coldplay pop song and a 1903 Scott Joplin ragtime song
 - (C) The Harry Potter series and *Beowulf*
 - (D) Roy Lichtenstein and Leonardo da Vinci
 - (E) Daft Punk and Bob Dylan
44. The United Nations developed a metric by which the health of a nation can be judged. It measures standard of living, longevity, and access to education. The name of this metric is
- (A) the Global Peace Index
 - (B) the Human Development Index
 - (C) the Genuine Progress Indicator
 - (D) the Social Progress Index
 - (E) the Gross National Happiness Index
45. Geographers define place as
- (A) the geometric surface of the earth
 - (B) an area wherein activity occurs on a daily basis
 - (C) the relationship between an object and the earth as a whole
 - (D) an area of bounded space of some human importance
 - (E) the ratio of distance on a map to distance in the real world
46. Compared with the Indo-Iranian language family branch, the Romance language family branch is
- (A) more complicated
 - (B) older
 - (C) less numerous in languages
 - (D) less diffused throughout the world
 - (E) more enjoyable to speak

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Questions 47–49 refer to the following graphs.

FIGURE 1: THE 38 MEGACITIES (2019)

Urban areas with population of more than 10 million

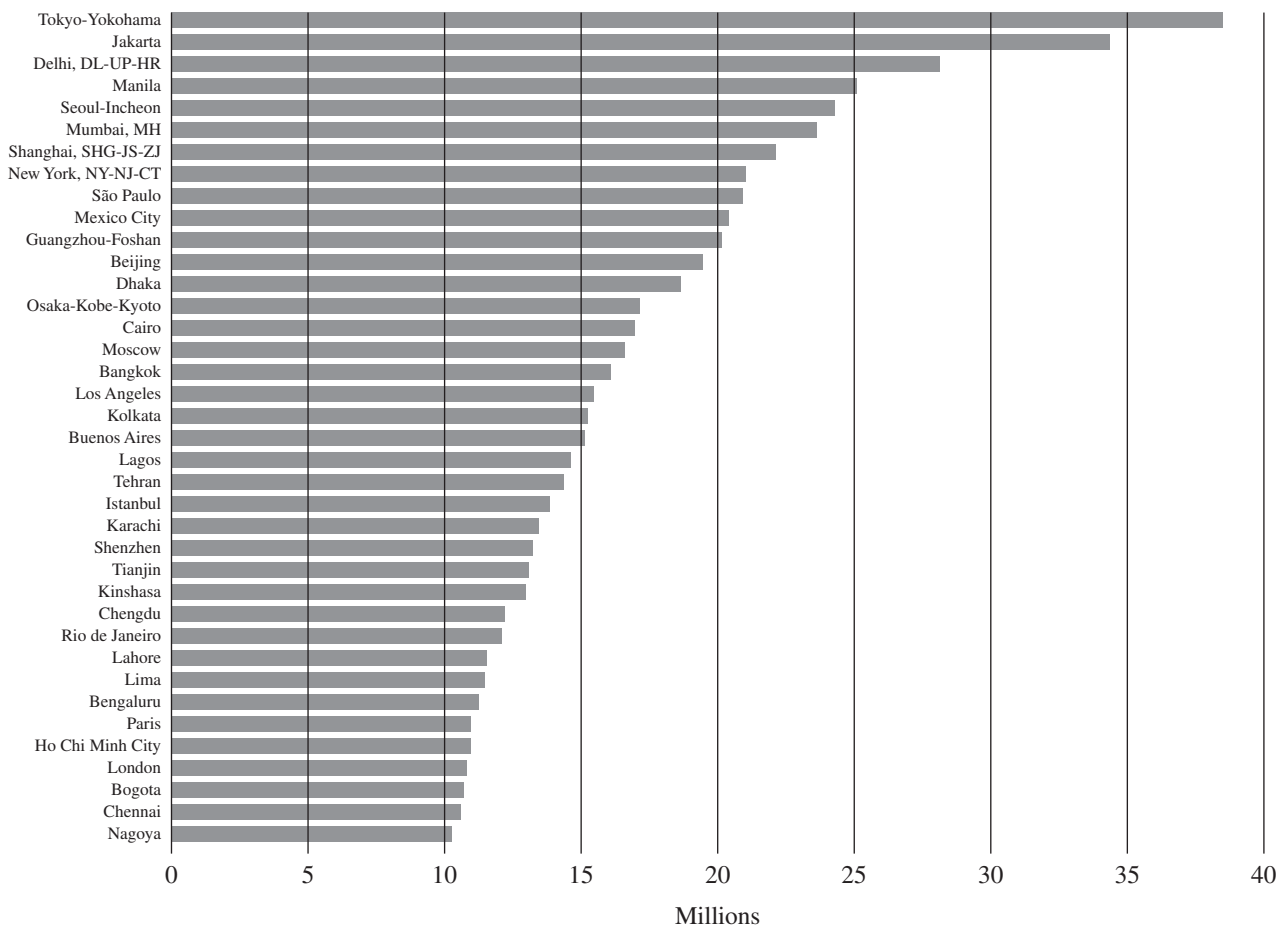
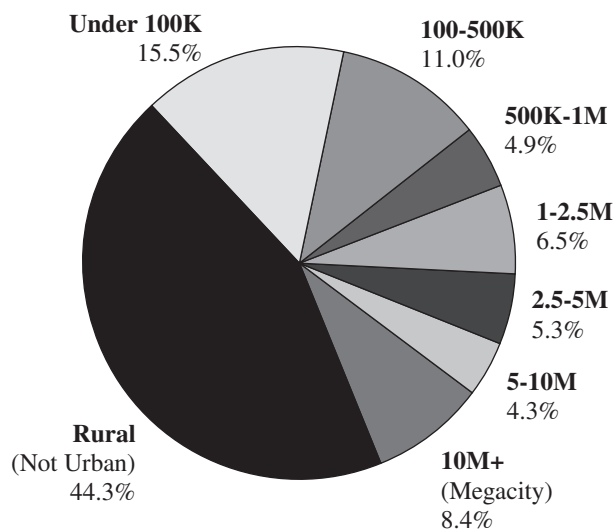


FIGURE 2: WORLD POPULATION DISTRIBUTION (2019)

Urban (by population) & Rural



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47. According to Figure 2, the majority of the world's population is
- (A) living in rural areas
 - (B) living in urban areas of any size
 - (C) living in urban areas of 100,000 or more people
 - (D) living in urban areas of 500,000 or more people
 - (E) living in megacities
48. Which of the following conclusions can be drawn from Figure 1?
- (A) Nations with more megacities generate more waste per capita than nations with smaller cities.
 - (B) No megacities existed until the first half of the twentieth century.
 - (C) All of the megacities on the list are still growing.
 - (D) Most of the biggest megacities in the world are found in Asia.
 - (E) The future of the human race lies in urban environments.
49. The contradiction that can be best drawn from both Figures 1 and 2 is that
- (A) population density does not correlate with overall population
 - (B) Asia is viewed by the rest of the world as largely rural
 - (C) excessive urbanization is mostly a Western phenomenon
 - (D) the rate of natural increase is greater in Asia than it is in other continents
 - (E) while megacities account for the largest individual urban populations, the number of people living in megacities is actually less than the number of people living in smaller categories of cities
50. From a linguistic perspective, the birth of modern English is typically dated to which year?
- (A) 711 C.E.
 - (B) 814 C.E.
 - (C) 1066 C.E.
 - (D) 1492 C.E.
 - (E) 1588 C.E.
51. According to the Demographic Transition Model, which of the following is NOT a cause of the decreased death rate in stage 2 societies?
- (A) increased sanitation
 - (B) increased factory production
 - (C) increased physical labor
 - (D) increased access to education
 - (E) increased access to food markets
52. Which of the following is an example of agricultural biotechnology?
- (A) fertility sensors for cattle
 - (B) genetically modified soybean oil
 - (C) controlled fire management
 - (D) a strain of wheat that is naturally resistant to pests
 - (E) a pesticide made from inorganic chemicals
53. From a production perspective, the biggest challenge to modern popular consumer culture is
- (A) boredom resulting from too many entertainment choices
 - (B) income inequality, leading to economic crashes
 - (C) animal rights activists protesting the global spread of meat consumption
 - (D) finding sources of the raw materials needed for production
 - (E) the amount of waste that it generates
54. India has an RNI (rate of natural increase) of 1.09 percent. This results in a population doubling time of approximately
- (A) 36 years
 - (B) 64 years
 - (C) 69 years
 - (D) 76 years
 - (E) 140 years

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Questions 55–57 refer to the following passage.

Most students of modern Cuba have observed at least three major phases in the revolutionary process during its first fifteen years... The political revolution—the successful convergence of the anti-Batista forces and the assumption of power by Castro and his colleagues—was followed by a few years in which the political support of the lower classes was consolidated through demand satisfaction. The old ruling elite and their foreign investor allies were displaced, and the material base that had sustained them was distributed in the form of services and consumer goods among the formerly deprived groups, particularly the peasants....

By the mid-1960s, however, the strategy of government by inventiveness and euphoria had run its course.... The upper and middle sectors, who had been billed for the impressive initial advances in health care, housing, education, and other services, had emigrated en masse to the United States. The hardships imposed by the international economic boycott and the costs of further development could only be borne by supporters and previous beneficiaries of the Revolution....

Full employment had been a fundamental goal and major achievement of the Revolution. Employment was more than a right, however; it was also an obligation. It was intended to underwrite not only adequate standards of living for every family in the short run but also productivity levels required for sustained growth.

—*Area Handbook for Cuba*, Jan Knippers Black, 1976

55. It can be concluded that the behavior of “the upper and middle sectors” alluded to in the passage was most affected by which of the following?
- (A) The rate of natural increase
 - (B) The demographic transition model
 - (C) Advances in biotechnology
 - (D) Irredentism
 - (E) Push and pull factors
56. Which of the following is NOT a typical consequence of “impressive initial advances in health care” such as the ones seen in Cuba?
- (A) Lower infant mortality rate
 - (B) A reduced fertility rate
 - (C) A reduced rate of disease
 - (D) Higher health care costs
 - (E) Increased longevity
57. The “productivity levels required for sustained growth” in the final paragraph implies that
- (A) according to the Demographic Transition Model, Cuba was attempting to move from a stage 2 to a stage 3 society
 - (B) a society’s standard of living is determined entirely by the work ethic of that society
 - (C) it is possible for a society to reach full employment
 - (D) economic growth cannot be achieved by a communist society
 - (E) the revolution was a mistake and that foreign investors should have been invited to return
58. One problem with conformal projection maps of the earth, such as the Mercator, is that they distort
- (A) the topography of the land masses
 - (B) the size of the continents, particularly as the longitude increases
 - (C) the actual shape of polygons
 - (D) the relative area of one part of the map to another
 - (E) both the actual shape of the polygons and the relative area
59. In the last five hundred years, the island of Taiwan has received various waves of invasive settlements, from the Dutch to the Spanish to the Han Chinese to the Japanese. This phenomenon is collectively known as
- (A) agglomeration
 - (B) uniformity
 - (C) sequent occupancy
 - (D) central place theory
 - (E) concentric zoning
60. All of the following are examples of formal regions EXCEPT
- (A) an area whose inhabitants are clustered around the same central business district
 - (B) an area whose inhabitants speak the same language
 - (C) an area whose inhabitants play the same traditional sport
 - (D) an area whose inhabitants eat the same traditional food on the same day of the week
 - (E) an area whose inhabitants construct the same three-story buildings

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.

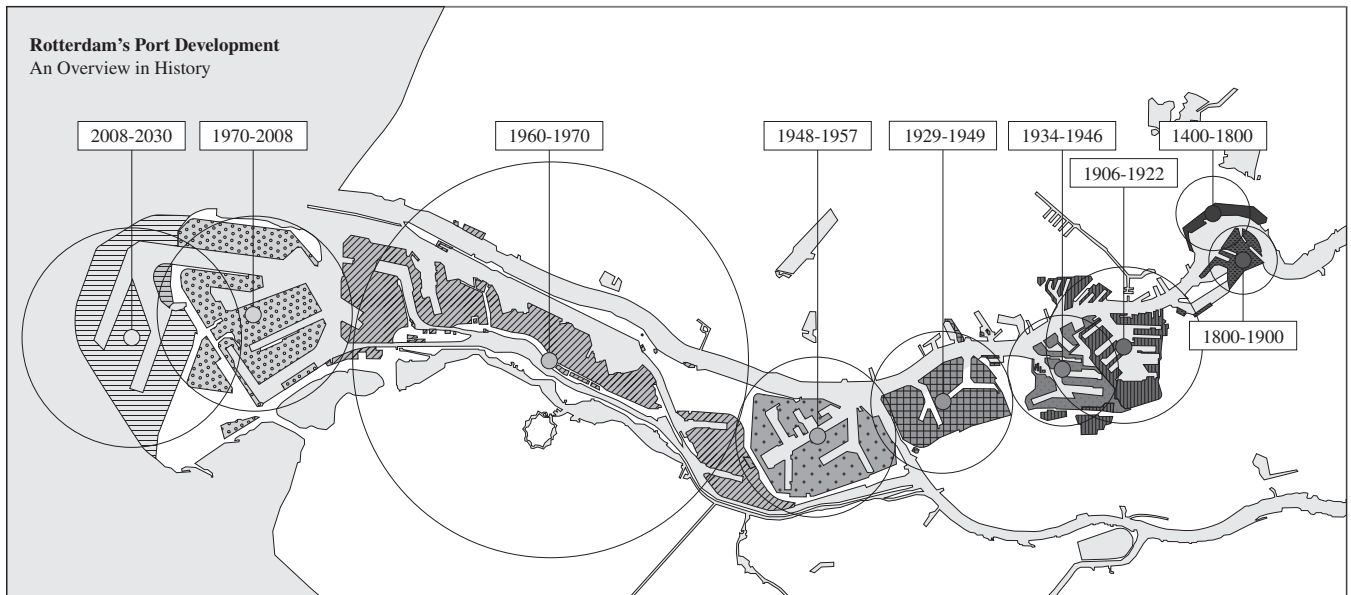
Question 1

1. 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 ONE commercial application of remote-sensing technology.
 - D. Explain ONE 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.

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Question 2

THE PORT OF ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, 1400 C.E. TO THE PRESENT



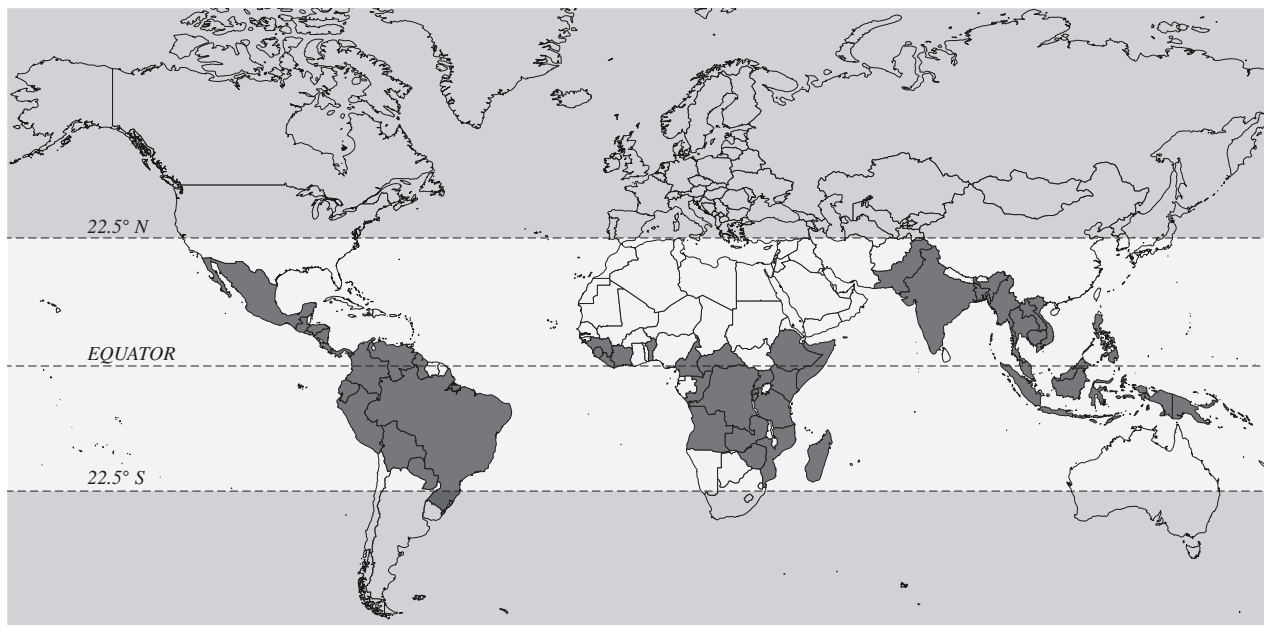
2. The following questions are based on the map shown above.

- A. Discuss ONE reason why human civilizations traditionally develop alongside rivers.
- B. Analyze ONE reason for the founding of a port in this location, given the Netherlands' location as a below-sea-level nation.
- C. Analyze ONE reason for the founding of the port in this location, given industrial location theory.
- D. Describe ONE obstacle that a traditional medieval port such as Rotterdam would have in adapting to the twentieth century.
- E. Describe the effect of globalization upon the shipping industry.
- F. Explain shipping's position in the modern global freight transportation system.
- G. Discuss ONE technique that a below-sea-level nation such as The Netherlands uses to manage itself.

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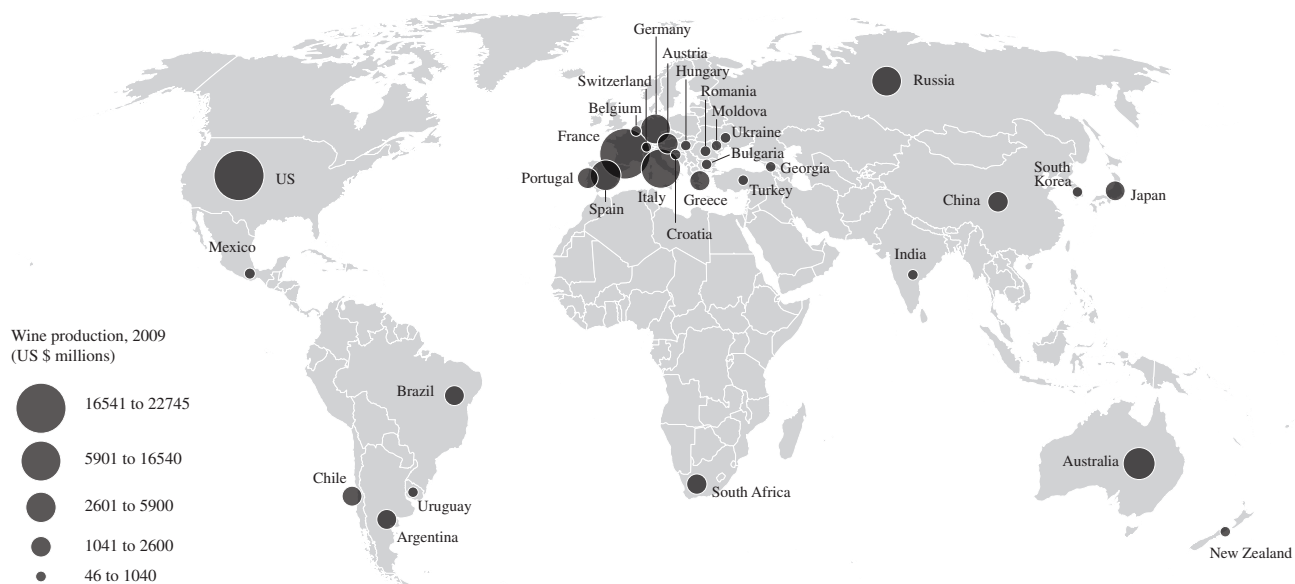
Question 3

THE COFFEE BELT



Source: German Coffee Association, Hamburg

MAIN WINE-PRODUCING COUNTRIES IN THE WORLD



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3. The following questions are based on the maps shown to the left.

- A. Describe ONE reason for the geographic distribution of the production of coffee.
- B. Describe ONE reason for the geographic distribution of the production of wine.
- C. From plant to consumable liquid, the production of both beverages is a long process. Briefly explain the FOUR stages of any commodity chain.
- D. Analyze ONE potential obstacle in the coffee industry's commodity chain.
- E. Analyze ONE potential obstacle in the wine industry's commodity chain.
- F. Explain one economic difference between coffee-growing regions and wine-growing regions.
- G. Describe ONE challenge faced by either industry, given the quickly growing global market for both beverages.

STOP

END OF EXAM

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

6. DATE OF BIRTH				
Month	Day		Year	
☐ ☐ JAN				
☐ ☐ FEB				
☐ ☐ MAR	☐0☐	☐0☐	☐0☐	☐0☐
☐ ☐ APR	☐1☐	☐1☐	☐1☐	☐1☐
☐ ☐ MAY	☐2☐	☐2☐	☐2☐	☐2☐
☐ ☐ JUN	☐3☐	☐3☐	☐3☐	☐3☐
☐ ☐ JUL		☐4☐	☐4☐	☐4☐
☐ ☐ AUG		☐5☐	☐5☐	☐5☐
☐ ☐ SEP		☐6☐	☐6☐	☐6☐
☐ ☐ OCT		☐7☐	☐7☐	☐7☐
☐ ☐ NOV		☐8☐	☐8☐	☐8☐
☐ ☐ DEC		☐9☐	☐9☐	☐9☐

[illegible]

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FORM NO. 00001-PB

5. YOUR NAME						
First 4 letters of last name					FIRST INIT	MID INIT
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<C>	<C>	<C>	<C>		<C>	<C>
<D>	<D>	<D>	<D>		<D>	<D>
<E>	<E>	<E>	<E>		<E>	<E>
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<G>	<G>	<G>	<G>		<G>	<G>
<H>	<H>	<H>	<H>		<H>	<H>
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<J>	<J>	<J>	<J>		<J>	<J>
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<L>	<L>	<L>	<L>		<L>	<L>
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<Y>	<Y>	<Y>	<Y>		<Y>	<Y>
<Z>	<Z>	<Z>	<Z>		<Z>	<Z>

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

[illegible]

DO NOT MARK IN THIS AREA																													
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30