

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION I

Time—60 minutes

75 Questions

Directions: Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the answer that is the best in each case, and then fill in the corresponding oval on the bubble sheet.

- Which of the following best describes a “push factor” that would cause rural people in the Third World to leave their farms and migrate away from their home community?
 - Guest worker policies in First-World countries
 - Civil war or armed conflict in the rural countryside
 - Job opportunities in manufacturing
 - Access to services and education opportunities in cities
 - Decreasing land costs for farmers
- The concept where physical geographic factors such as soils, climate and resources shape a specific culture group’s behavior and practices is known as
 - transhumance
 - cultural imperialism
 - convergence zones
 - environmental determinism
 - Tobler’s law
- An example of a nation without a representative state would be
 - Greeks
 - Egyptians
 - Panamanians
 - Indonesians
 - Kurds
- As industrialized countries continue to develop economically, agriculture in these First World states tends to have the following characteristics
 - larger farm size and increasing corporate ownership of farms
 - larger farm size and more government ownership of farms
 - smaller farm size and a diversity of crops on each farm
 - smaller farm size and fewer family owned farms
 - larger farm size and increasing number of family owned farms

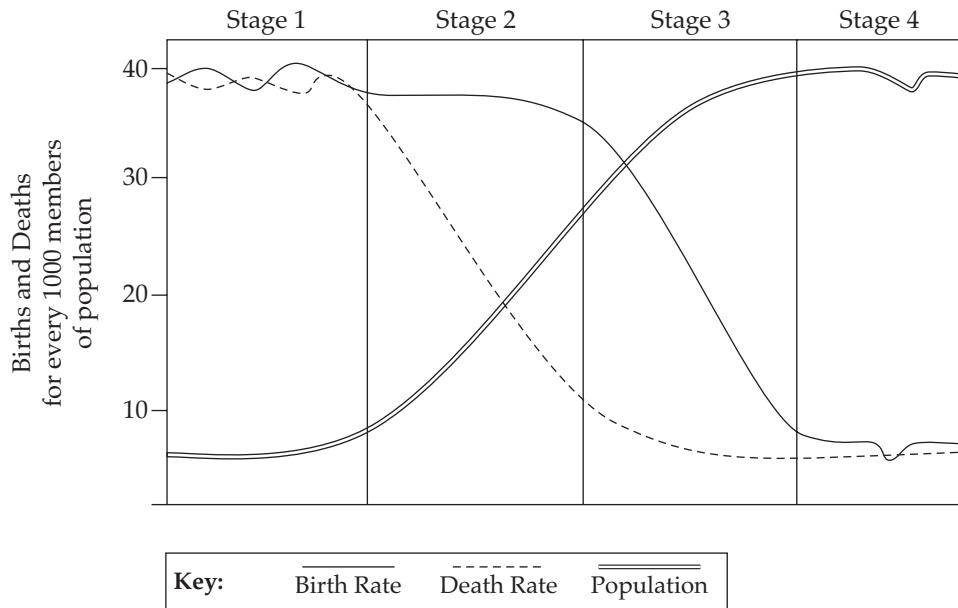
Use the map below to answer questions 5 and 6:



5. The shaded area on the map would be best described as the
- (A) European culture hearth
 - (B) European industrial core region
 - (C) European Union
 - (D) Mackinder's Heartland
 - (E) European population periphery
6. During the later part of the twentieth century, the three areas designated by arrows are places in Europe that
- (A) received large-scale in-migration from Africa and the Middle East
 - (B) were original members of the European Economic Community or "Common Market"
 - (C) became sovereign nation-states
 - (D) transitioned from communism to free-market economies
 - (E) experienced armed conflict based upon ethnic and religious differences
7. The long-term demographic effect of the One-Child Policy in China has been
- (A) large-scale out-migration of Chinese to foreign countries
 - (B) reduction of the total fertility rate below the replacement rate
 - (C) mass rural to urban migration
 - (D) smaller total population of China
 - (E) in-migration of foreign guest workers to fill low-paying service jobs
8. The effects of increasing worldwide use of the Internet, popularity of Hollywood movies and consumption of other English-language media would be examples of
- (A) cultural globalization
 - (B) expansion diffusion
 - (C) the Anatolian migration
 - (D) contagious diffusion
 - (E) vernacular regions

9. Workers freely moving between member states within the European Union and the elimination of customs inspections for cars, trucks and trains moving between EU member states are results of
- (A) the removal of tariffs
 - (B) the development of the European Coal and Steel Community
 - (C) open-border policies
 - (D) the monetary union and use of the Euro
 - (E) judicial decisions of the European Court of Human Rights
10. Which plant was the dominant staple crop for the culture hearths of Mesopotamia, ancient Egypt and the rest of the Fertile Crescent?
- (A) corn (maize)
 - (B) potatoes
 - (C) yams
 - (D) wheat
 - (E) rice
11. New factories located in less developed countries (LDCs) are often the result of corporations based in more developed countries (MDCs) that are seeking
- (A) industrial locations next to natural resource sites
 - (B) least-cost industrial locations
 - (C) industrial locations at transportation nodes
 - (D) increased government regulation of industry
 - (E) a technically trained and highly educated industrial workforce
12. All of the following are problems associated with suburban sprawl EXCEPT
- (A) limited transportation access and increasing road congestion
 - (B) ethnic and racial segregation of suburban communities from the inner city
 - (C) limited tax funds to pay for new public schools and services for the elderly
 - (D) limited communications access and few utility services
 - (E) destruction of natural landscapes and the elimination of farmland

Use the following diagram to answer Questions 13-16:



13. The diagram above displays the concept known as
- Population Density
 - Demographic Transition Theory
 - Malthusian Theory
 - Rate of Natural Increase
 - Total Fertility Rate
14. As shown in Stage 4 of the model, birth rates can dip below death rates. A country that would be an example of this phenomenon would be
- Sweden
 - Mexico
 - Brazil
 - United States
 - India
15. In countries that would fall into Stage 2 of the model, the economy would be best characterized as
- service-based
 - heavy industrial
 - agricultural
 - high technology
 - post-industrial
16. In the diagram the point where population growth would be at its highest rate would be
- the beginning of Stage 1
 - the end of Stage 4
 - the line between Stage 1 and Stage 2
 - the line between Stage 2 and Stage 3
 - the line between Stage 3 and Stage 4

17. The large-scale mortality in the population of Native Americans during the decades following European settlement from 1492 onward was vastly the result of
- (A) warfare with invading European armies
 - (B) changes in global climate which lead to crop failures and sea-level rise
 - (C) slavery and forced labor in European-owned colonial plantations
 - (D) infectious diseases introduced by European explorers and colonists
 - (E) colonial government policies restricting the number of children in native families
18. One option for small family owned farms to increase the market value of their crops would be
- (A) eliminate irrigation and rely upon natural rainfall
 - (B) switch to organic farming practices with no pesticides or chemical fertilizers
 - (C) use biofuels such as vegetable-based diesel for their farm equipment
 - (D) switch to growing traditional staple crops such as corn and use fertilizers
 - (E) export their crops to Third World locations such as Sub-Saharan Africa
19. The forced expulsion and resettlement of culture groups through the use of fear and violence, such as the conflicts within the former Yugoslavia in the 1990s, is known as
- (A) insurgency
 - (B) demilitarized zones
 - (C) chain migration
 - (D) relocation diffusion
 - (E) ethnic cleansing
20. The deindustrialization process within First World countries where the national economy shifts away from manufacturing and toward services commonly leads to
- (A) decreased dependence on high technology and computers
 - (B) large numbers of factory workers being laid-off and unemployed
 - (C) increased dependence on agricultural production and fisheries
 - (D) decreased need for workers with degrees from colleges and universities
 - (E) smaller numbers of services available in suburban areas
21. Efforts were made in the 2000s by many First World city governments to increase the livability and “cool” factor of old central business districts (old CBDs) and surrounding industrial areas. This is intended to attract younger, educated residents and
- (A) creative or high-value service industries such as advertising and architectural firms
 - (B) traditional basic services such as family shoe stores and children’s clothing retailers
 - (C) heavy industrial and other manufacturing firms such as steel plants and foundries
 - (D) transportation terminals and break-in-bulk points such as ports and rail yards
 - (E) sweatshops and other export-based production such as shoes and furniture
22. The borders of American South or “Dixie” as a culture region are
- (A) defined by the locations of all NASCAR races and county music radio stations
 - (B) poorly defined fuzzy borders which overlap other American culture regions
 - (C) a finite political boundary which surrounds the Civil War–era Confederate states
 - (D) defined by the planting range of agricultural products like peanuts and cotton
 - (E) a measurable transition zone of 10 miles along the Mason-Dixon line

23. The definition of United Kingdom (Great Britain) as a nation-state would be incorrect because of
- (A) the country's membership in the European Union
 - (B) its physical location as an island nation
 - (C) the large-scale fragmentation of the British Empire in the twentieth century
 - (D) the widespread use of the English language in countries outside of the UK
 - (E) the internal cultural differences between England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
24. The portion of an economy that is engaged in the production of natural resources such as fisheries, mining and timber is known as the
- (A) primary sector
 - (B) secondary sector
 - (C) tertiary sector
 - (D) quaternary sector
 - (E) quinary sector
25. Which group of locations below would be known as fall-line cities?
- (A) New York, NY; Norfolk, VA; Miami, FL; New Orleans, LA; New Haven, CT
 - (B) Detroit, MI; Chicago, IL; Buffalo, NY; Cleveland, OH; Milwaukee, WI
 - (C) St. Louis, MO; Memphis, TN; Baton Rouge, LA; Minneapolis, MN; St. Paul, MN
 - (D) Los Angeles, CA; San Diego, CA; San Francisco, CA; Portland, OR; Seattle, WA
 - (E) Richmond, VA; Washington, DC; Baltimore, MD; Philadelphia, PA; Albany, NY
26. One improvement that can increase the sustainability of large urban areas with sprawling suburbs is
- (A) converting larger areas of agricultural land to housing
 - (B) constructing integrated public transit systems including bus, subway and rail
 - (C) decreasing government spending on public schools
 - (D) eliminating green spaces and using parkland to create more land for housing
 - (E) creating incentives such as free parking downtown to encourage commuting by car
27. Nuclear power poses environmental risks due to the hazards associated with nuclear waste and power plant accidents. However, some environmentalists advocate nuclear power because
- (A) the low cost of building nuclear power plants
 - (B) the simplicity of long-term underground storage of nuclear waste
 - (C) the lack of carbon emissions from nuclear power plants
 - (D) the ability to recycle nuclear fuel rods for reuse
 - (E) the 12- to 13-year productivity of nuclear fuel rods
28. The concept of "place" in human geography can be best defined as
- (A) a location on the Earth's surface with a distinctive characteristic
 - (B) a point formed by the intersection of two or more transportation lines
 - (C) a point where a natural resource is located
 - (D) a sub-unit of a region composed of villages or small towns
 - (E) a location where people live and work

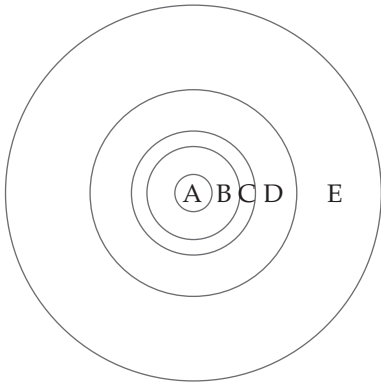
Section I

29. "Doubling time," or the number of years required for a population to double in size, can be estimated by
- (A) dividing the total population by the Total Fertility Rate
 - (B) counting back the number of years to when the population was half the current size
 - (C) multiplying the Total Fertility Rate by the Rate of Natural Increase
 - (D) dividing 70 by the Rate of Natural Increase
 - (E) multiplying the Rate of Natural Increase by the Total Life Expectancy
30. In the Third World, plantation crops like bananas, coffee and sugar are examples of
- (A) subsistence agriculture
 - (B) import substitution
 - (C) export-based agriculture
 - (D) specialty agriculture
 - (E) value-added agriculture
31. Which of the following place-name lists are characteristic of a French cultural landscape?
- (A) Boston, Albany, Burlington
 - (B) San Juan, San Francisco, Los Angeles
 - (C) Ste.-Anne de Bellevue, St.-Jean-Baptiste, Vincennes
 - (D) Newark, Christiansted, Charlotte Amalie
 - (E) Tallahassee, Miami, Chattanooga
32. A global religion founded on the principle of polytheism is
- (A) Judaism
 - (B) Zoroastrianism
 - (C) Christianity
 - (D) Islam
 - (E) Hinduism
33. Religious and belief systems in which items in nature such as animals, trees or mountains can have spiritual value or being can be classified as
- (A) animism
 - (B) syncretic religions
 - (C) infidel beliefs
 - (D) tribalism
 - (E) hybrid religions
34. The cultural and political ideas of nationalism can work to bond the social fabric of a state together. In this case nationalism can be seen as a
- (A) push factor
 - (B) pull factor
 - (C) centrifugal force
 - (D) centripetal force
 - (E) physical factor
35. The political geographic concept of the "state" is defined as
- (A) a population and defined area controlled by an organized government
 - (B) a sub-unit of a federal system such as the United States or Brazil
 - (C) a population represented by a singular culture
 - (D) a population with a singular culture and single government
 - (E) the equivalent of a nation or country
36. Two supranational organizations whose origins are primarily economic in origin are
- (A) NATO and the Warsaw Pact
 - (B) NAFTA and the World Trade Organization
 - (C) the UN and the International Committee of the Red Cross
 - (D) the New York Stock Exchange and Tokyo Stock Exchange
 - (E) the League of Nations and the UN
37. Two examples of value-added agricultural products produced on European farms would be
- (A) corn and wheat
 - (B) rice and beans
 - (C) cattle and hogs
 - (D) chickens and farm-raised fish
 - (E) cheese and wine

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38. Which of the following population statistics would be commonly found in newly industrialized countries (NICs)?
- (A) slow population growth and rapid urban to rural migration
 - (B) zero population growth and rapid rural to urban migration
 - (C) high population growth and rapid rural to urban migration
 - (D) high population growth and rapid urban to rural migration
 - (E) slow population growth and rapid rural to urban migration
39. Singapore can be classified as all of the following EXCEPT
- (A) an entrepôt
 - (B) an island state
 - (C) a microstate
 - (D) a dependent territory
 - (E) a sovereign state
40. Which of the following cities is NOT part of a larger megalopolis?
- (A) New York
 - (B) Paris
 - (C) Tokyo
 - (D) Osaka
 - (E) Essen
41. Poor rural to urban migrants who settle in Latin American cities are most likely to have residences or homes
- (A) inside the abandoned buildings of downtown business districts
 - (B) in government-provided public housing projects
 - (C) in landlord-owned tenement buildings just outside the CBD
 - (D) in squatter settlements on the urban periphery
 - (E) in single-family detached houses within the suburbs
42. A financial factor that led to increased rates of home ownership and massive growth of suburbs in the United States after 1950 was
- (A) large decrease in the price of suburban land
 - (B) the GI bill and similar government-guaranteed mortgage programs
 - (C) increased availability and popularity of credit cards
 - (D) the development of the interstate highway system and expanded street car networks
 - (E) surplus agricultural production from farms in the United States
43. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) can be defined as
- (A) the estimated number of children born to each father during a one-year period
 - (B) the difference between crude birth rates and crude death rates divided by 10
 - (C) the estimated number of children born to each female of birthing age (ages 15-45)
 - (D) the total number of children each female given birth in the previous ten-year period
 - (E) the number of children per family required to replace the previous generation
44. Popular resistance to the creation of a European Union citizen status and EU passports for the residents of EU member states can be attributed to
- (A) Western Europeans having higher wages than workers in Eastern Europe
 - (B) security problems associated with the open borders between member states
 - (C) concerns over higher taxes to pay for EU government programs
 - (D) the popularity of high technology and communications systems which reduce barriers to the formation of social networks
 - (E) the attachment to personal identity based upon nationality and regional uniqueness

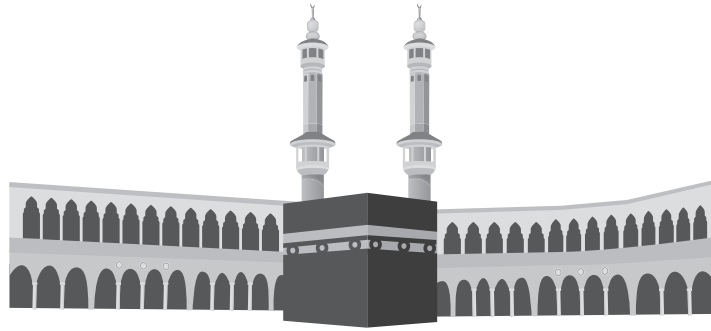
Use the following diagram to answer questions 45-47:



45. In von Thünen's model of the Isolated State the location of village, town or city would fall into the ring labeled
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D
 - E
46. In von Thünen's model the most time-intensive and labor-intensive agricultural activities would fall in
- rings D and E
 - ring E
 - rings A and B
 - rings B and E
 - rings C, D and E
47. In von Thünen's model the area that would be mainly used for grazing activities would be the ring labeled
- A
 - B
 - C
 - D
 - E
48. The concept of scale, in terms of the geographical analysis of population, would be divided upon levels such as
- private, business, government
 - 1:24,000, 1:1,000,000, 1:6,000,000
 - census tract, city, county
 - male, female, dependents
 - gender, age, ethnicity
49. The amount of energy resources known to be contained in a supply or deposit, such as the barrel volume of an oil field that has been explored by geologists, is known as a
- proven reserve
 - potential reserve
 - surplus
 - consumption volume
 - production volume
50. Pollution in the form of acid rain that can damage natural forest and lake environments is primarily the result of
- the combustion of natural gas for home heating and industrial production
 - the burning of coal for electrical and industrial production
 - the use of hydrochloric acid in factories
 - airborne emissions from petroleum refineries
 - water vapor from nuclear plant cooling towers
51. The industrial location of large steel manufacturing centers such as Pittsburgh would be most significantly determined by
- a high volume of steel consumers in the area
 - nearly location of iron ore resources
 - central location in retail networks
 - nearly location of water, coal and limestone resources
 - location as a break-in-bulk point
52. The identity of mestizos in Latin America is a mixture of culture and heritage from
- Africans and Native Americans
 - multiple tribes from what is today California
 - Europeans and Africans
 - Native Americans and Europeans
 - Asians and Africans
53. Two examples of absolute monarchies that exist today are
- United Kingdom and the Netherlands
 - China and Japan
 - Saudi Arabia and Brunei
 - Iceland and Japan
 - Turkey and Egypt

54. Improvements in health care systems, sanitation infrastructure and personal nutrition are factors that lead to
- (A) increased total fertility rates and higher birth rates
 - (B) increased birth rates and decreased life expectancy
 - (C) decreased life expectancy and increased total fertility rates
 - (D) increased infant mortality rates and increased total fertility rates
 - (E) decreased infant mortality rates and increased life expectancy
55. In social geography the concept of race is best defined as
- (A) differences based upon human physiological variations such as skin color and bone structure
 - (B) differences based upon linguistic variations such as the Indo-European language family versus Asiatic languages such as Mandarin or African Bantu languages
 - (C) differences based upon ethnic variation between different nations or culture groups
 - (D) differences based upon human-environmental factors such as how climates and resource availability can affect the prosperity of a region's population
 - (E) differences based upon the continent of a person's residence or origin
56. Friedrich Ratzel is noted as the geographer who
- (A) established the concept of Heartlands and Rimlands in political geography in 1904
 - (B) devised the map and internal boundaries of colonial Africa at the Berlin Conference in 1884
 - (C) established contemporary human geography at the University of Berlin during the 1800s
 - (D) first proposed the Concentric Zone model of urban geographic form in the 1920s
 - (E) proposed German expansion into the Eurasian steppes as a strategy prior to World War II

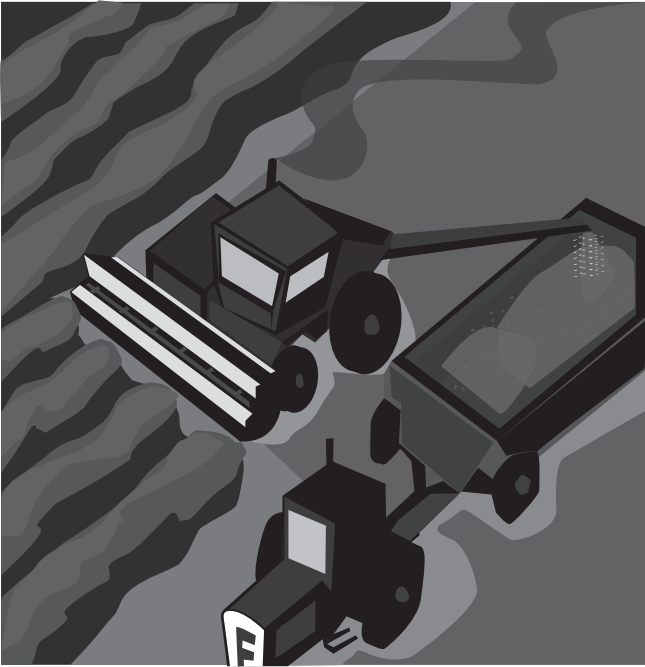
Use the following image to answer questions 57 and 58:



57. The place represented in the image is
- (A) the Red Mosque of Islamabad
 - (B) the Al-Kaaba Mosque in Mecca
 - (C) the Hagia Sofia in Istanbul
 - (D) the Blue Mosque in Istanbul
 - (E) the Dome of the Rock (Al-Aqsa Mosque) in Jerusalem
58. The place represented in the image is
- (A) the location of the five pillars of Islam
 - (B) a place of conflict between three major world religions
 - (C) the former political seat of the Ottoman Empire before the end of World War I
 - (D) the destination of the Hajj, a once-in-a-lifetime pilgrimage of all able Muslims
 - (E) located in the former Roman city of Byzantium

59. Gentrification in cities can be best described by which of the following processes?
- (A) government funding and development of new downtown sports stadiums
 - (B) foreign direct investment in new factories
 - (C) corporate land development and building new suburbs
 - (D) corporate land development and building Edge Cities
 - (E) private investment and reconstruction in existing residential buildings
60. The notion that Christopher Columbus was the first European to “discover” America can best be characterized as
- (A) a historical inaccuracy that has nonetheless become folklore strongly tied to the national history of the United States
 - (B) a historical fact that been established by archaeological and archival evidence in Florida and Spain
 - (C) a myth that never actually occurred and has been removed from all textbooks in the Americas
 - (D) a turning point in the technology of navigation where longitude was accurately calculated at sea
 - (E) a historical fact that has been woven into the multicultural identity of the United States
61. The Prime Meridian is
- (A) located in Greenwich, Connecticut
 - (B) 0° longitude
 - (C) a meridian that cannot be divided by a whole number
 - (D) $23^\circ 30'$ N latitude
 - (E) 180° longitude
62. Places such as Silicon Valley in California and Hyderabad, India, are areas of economic development in
- (A) automobile parts manufacturing and vehicle assembly
 - (B) finance and corporate stock trading
 - (C) mining of silica and production of silicon
 - (D) high-technology equipment and software
 - (E) vineyards and wine production
63. Two examples of current “hard-line” Marxist-socialist states are
- (A) Nicaragua and Grenada
 - (B) Russia and Belarus
 - (C) Cambodia and Laos
 - (D) Czech Republic and Slovakia
 - (E) North Korea and Cuba
64. Which of the following lists are New World agricultural products that came to Europe in the Columbian exchange after 1492?
- (A) horses, cattle, wheat
 - (B) maize (corn), potatoes, turkeys
 - (C) yams, melons, chickens
 - (D) noodles, mushrooms, geese,
 - (E) coffee, sugar, hogs

Use the image below to answer questions 65-67:

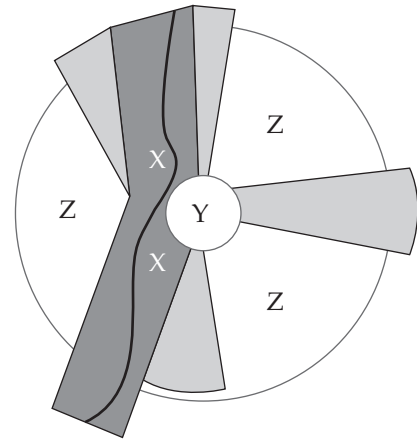


65. The agricultural system represented in the image would be most often found in
- Fourth or Fifth World states
 - Newly Industrialized Countries (NICs)
 - Third World states only
 - Lesser-Developed Countries (LDCs)
 - First and Second World states
66. The type of crop farmed using the equipment employed in the image would be
- tubers (root vegetables)
 - paddy rice
 - grains
 - summer vegetables
 - fruits
67. Which source of energy is the type of agriculture production depicted in the image most dependent?
- coal
 - geothermal
 - natural gas
 - hydropower
 - petroleum
68. The following are all factors in the Green Revolution EXCEPT
- pesticides
 - chemical fertilizers
 - low-cost human labor
 - plant hybridization
 - mechanized irrigation
69. The existence of Hindu Indian communities in places such as Guyana, Fiji, and South Africa is the result of
- relocation diffusion
 - colonial-era labor migrations
 - religious conversions
 - migrants to high-technology development zones
 - rural to urban migration
70. A decrease in trade or interaction between different places as the distance between places increases is defined as
- elasticity
 - friction of distance
 - distance decay
 - segregation
 - terminal costs

Section I

71. The caste system in Hindu India is a social structure based upon
- (A) a social hierarchy in which a person is born into a caste and cannot change castes during their lifetime
 - (B) an economic class which poor people can work and earn money to raise their position in society
 - (C) a political party system strongly tied to economic class divisions such as blue-collar and white-collar workers
 - (D) regional cultural divisions dominated by Hindi-speakers from northern India
 - (E) a colonial social structure created by British rulers and imposed from the 1800s through the 1940s until independence
72. Major population centers in Canada are mainly located on waterways, ports and
- (A) agricultural production areas, especially for wheat and corn
 - (B) land borders with the United States
 - (C) natural resource locations, especially for minerals and oil
 - (D) animal resource locations, especially bison and fur-bearing species such as mink and beaver
 - (E) hydropower production sites

Use the diagram below to answer questions 73-75:



73. The urban model depicted in the diagram best resembles
- (A) the Galactic City model
 - (B) Burgess' Concentric Zone model
 - (C) Hoyt's Sector model
 - (D) Mackinder's Heartland-Rimland model
 - (E) Cohen's Shatterbelts
74. In the twentieth-century North American city if area Y is the CBD then area X is most likely
- (A) a new CBD
 - (B) an area of forest, parkland or pasture
 - (C) a sprawling suburb
 - (D) an industrial corridor with a river, port, or rail yard
 - (E) squatter settlements
75. In the twentieth-century North American city if area Y is the CBD then area Z is most likely
- (A) an ethnic neighborhood with a single culture-group such as Irish-Catholic, Italian or an African-American community
 - (B) an area of forest, parkland or pasture
 - (C) an area of manufacturing development
 - (D) a Chinatown or Japantown
 - (E) a neighborhood dominated by middle-class white Anglo-Saxon Protestants (WASP's)

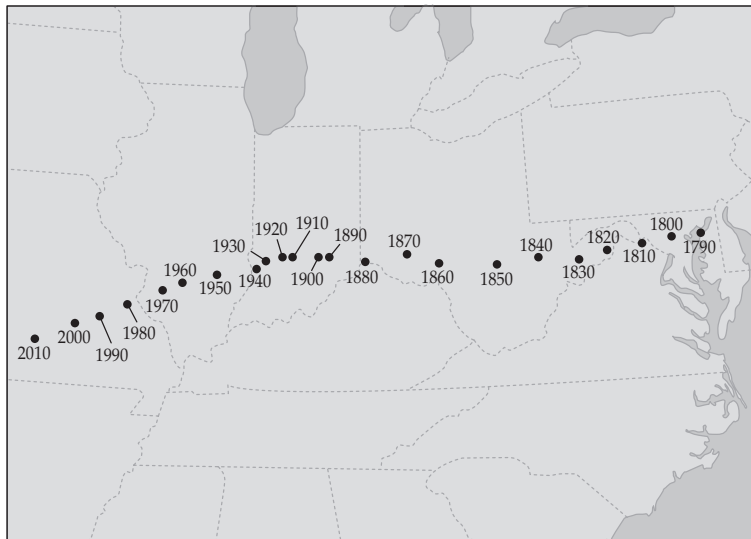
HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

SECTION II

Time—75 minutes

Percent of total grade—50

Directions: You have up to 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.

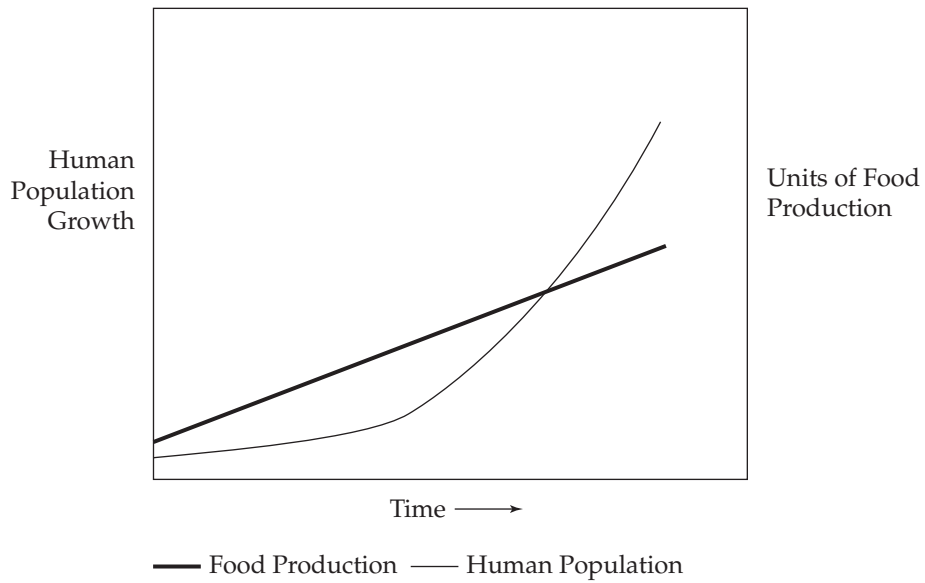


1. Using the map above address the following:
 - A. Explain how the concept of arithmetic density is expressed on the map.
 - B. Describe how the concept of physiologic density can be used to describe the pattern on the map until the 1950s.
 - C. Using one historical example, explain how the pattern on the map changes after the 1950s.

GO ON TO THE NEXT PAGE.

Section II

2. Explain the shift in manufacturing locations from the First World to Third World during the 1970s to the present. Comparing the conditions between MDCs and LDCs, give **TWO** examples from each of the following factors to illustrate your answer:
- A. Labor
 - B. Government regulations



3. Summarize the theoretical process described in the graph as it was presented by Thomas Malthus. Using the graph and historical examples, explain why Malthus's prediction has not occurred. What arguments do neo-Malthusians make as a warning?

STOP

END OF EXAM
