

## AP Human Geography Mini-Test 1

### Multiple-Choice Answers

1. **(A)**  
Human geography is the study of people's patterns and their processes in relation to Earth's patterns and processes. (B) is too narrow in that it does not include human processes. (C), (D), and (E) are also too narrow, although all are a part of human geography.
2. **(C)**  
Carrying capacity is based on the resources and technology of a people. Increasing agricultural output and international trade are two methods of increasing the sustainability levels of a country. (A) is incorrect because there is no set number for overpopulation. If you can only feed 10 people, 11 is overpopulated. Likewise if you can feed 10 billion, then a population of 9 billion is not a problem. (B) defines the sex ratio and is not related to overpopulation in this sense. (D) is a way of preventing overpopulation by increasing resources, and (E) is not a limiting factor for food production if technology can make other areas produce sufficient food.
3. **(B)**  
The borders of western states were drawn by a conquering government to the detriment of the conquered groups. (A) are boundaries drawn after substantial settlement by the people who settled the area, (C) are boundaries created before settlement occurs, (D) are features of the landscape that are used as borders, and (E) describes boundaries that no longer exist but remind humans of boundaries that did once divide spaces.
4. **(B)**  
Universalizing religions, such as Christianity and Islam, believe their faith is valuable to all people and attempt to show nonbelievers the value of the religion. (A) are religions that attempt to appeal to only one group of people, perhaps in one place or of one ethnicity. (C) and (D) refer to the number of deities worshipped or believed in by a religion. (E) are blendings of elements from different religions.
5. **(A)**  
Traits are the basic components of a culture group. They include everything from how a people greet each other to what foods are "good" and "bad" to eat. (B) is the combination of a group's cultural traits into a unique set of characteristics. (C) occurs when a trait is present in several culture complexes; for example, soccer is played by many culture groups. (D) is the process by which traits move between groups. (E) is the set of culture traits an individual or group uses to try to answer the question "Who am I?"

6. **(A)**  
Religious differences are a major cause of instability within countries. The other choices tend to unite citizens around common values or beliefs and instill a sense of national unity.
7. **(B)**  
Cultural ecology is the study of human interaction with the environment. The Inuit's interaction with their landscape is evident in their navigation routes because they are interacting with their environment, their rivers. (A) is the study of human population and its related patterns, such as birth and death rates. (C) is the study of language origins and diffusions. (D) is the shape of a country; (E) is the analysis of different types of boundaries, such as subsequent and antecedent boundaries.
8. **(C)**  
An elongated state has a long, thin shape, like Slovakia. A fragmented state (A) is splintered or geographically separated into several pieces, like Malaysia. In a compact state (B), no point on the state's boundary is significantly further from the geographic center than any other point. A prorupt, or protruded, state (D) has a piece of land jutting off of a core region, like Thailand. A perforated state (E) has a hole punched in it by another state, like South Africa.
9. **(C)**  
Stage 3 depicts a country with a birth rate that begins a substantial decline to match the already low death rate. In Country X, the crude birth rate begins to fall almost 10 points to reach the already-low (or developed-level) death rate. (B) is characterized by a plummeting death rate and a high birth rate; (D) shows a country at low birth and death rates that are at equilibrium. (E) is a suggested addition to the DTM that shows a higher death rate than birth rate, caused by graying populations.
10. **(C)**  
Turkey, a country that straddles both Europe and Asia, has a large Muslim population and affiliations with the Middle East that have prompted criticism that the country does not share enough of the EU's political-cultural similarities (if they even exist) to be a member-state. For example, Turkey's conflict with Cyprus has been viewed as a human rights issue jeopardizing Turkey's necessary commitment to EU principles.
11. **(E)**  
The subglobal population accounting equation only uses the actual number of births, deaths, in-migrations, and out-migrations. It does not use predicted values.
12. **(D)**  
A forward capital is a city to which a government moves its capital to achieve a national

objective. Malaysia is constructing Putrajaya to replace Kuala Lumpur as its political capital. Putrajaya is being planned from all conceivable aspects to create a city that represents urban innovation.

13. **(D)**

The total fertility rate is the number of babies a woman is likely to have as she passes through her fecund (fertile) years, usually from 15 to 45 years of age. It is a predictive measure of the number of children a woman will have. (A) is a general statistic not specific to fecund women, (B) refers to the overall difference between fertility and mortality, (C) refers to the death rates of infants, and (E) is the average number of years a person is expected to live.

14. **(C)**

Cultural imperialism is the diffusion of a dominating set of culture traits or systems that are seen to threaten the existence of local cultures. Moreover, it is seen as a use of cultural invasion as a way to gain dominance politically, economically, or socially over the people in that region. The diffusion of KFC into the region represents the diffusion of Western, specifically American, culture and its threat to local culture—in this scenario, the ouster of a local restaurant. Some may see this as a way for American culture's invasion to pave the way for economic dominance of the region. (A) occurs when a language in a region is replaced by another, (B) occurs when by a dominated people adopts a pidgin as a language, (D) is a region wherein a particular ethnicity is concentrated and surrounded by another ethnicity or group of ethnicities, and (E) is the process of ghetto formation in cities.

15. **(D)**

The image is of the Golden Temple, the holiest site to Sikhs, located in the holy city of Amritsar, in India's northwest.

16. **(B)**

The Berlin Wall marks the border between East and West Berlin. Although it was superimposed on the people of Berlin after the start of the Cold War and was a subsequent boundary (being created after substantial settlement), it is considered today to be a relict boundary because it no longer functions as a border.

17. **(B)**

An isoline map uses lines (isolines) to connect areas of equal elevation. Therefore, such a map would be useful for showing varying elevations. Dot density maps are used for showing density; cartograms show some unit of analysis in a proportional, geometric pattern that is geographically accurate; proportional-symbol maps use some symbol, such as a star or circle, to represent a pattern of some measured statistic across a map; and azimuthal maps show great-circle routes.

18. **(B)**

In sub-Saharan Africa, life expectancy is projected to drop nearly 10 years, on average, by 2015. Namibia alone is projected to lose 26 years. These drops are primarily attributed to HIV/AIDS infections. (C) would have been the next-best choice because of Russia's struggling economy and rising HIV/AIDS rates, but sub-Saharan Africa has higher loss of life expectancy years. (A) and (D) are both in more-developed regions, and (E) is improving as a result of improved health technology.

19. **(A)**

An intervening opportunity is a place a migrant comes to on her journey and, because of its high place desirability, decides to stay there rather than continue on to her planned destination. (B) is a blockage or barrier that prevents the migrant from reaching her planned destination, (C) is money an immigrant sends back home, (D) is a factor that causes a migrant to move away from a place, and (E) is a very widespread disease.

20. **(A)**

Cultural convergence occurs when a culture adopts traits from another culture with which it comes into contact. Peter the Great brought the culture trait of Western dance back with him to the Russian people, many of whom adopted that European trait. (B) is the theory that a generation of inhabitants of a space leave behind imprints from which succeeding generations learn, as when occupiers of a region leave buildings behind for the next occupiers to use and adapt. (C) is usually an isolated, unique culture that is not infused with popular culture. (D) implies a culture that is not in contact with other cultures, which is not the case in this scenario of Peter the Great's contact with Western culture. (E) occurs when the original traits of a culture are completely erased by those of a more dominant culture.

21. **(B)**

Verbal scales state the map scale in linguistic terms (e.g., 1 inch equals 10 miles). Representative fractions give a mathematical representation of the scale (e.g., 1:24,000 or 1/24,000). A graphic scale is a pictorial representation of the scale—for example:

miles  
0 ————— 1

would mean the length of the dashes above equals 1 mile on the map.

22. **(C)**

Allocational boundary disputes involve the distribution of a precious commodity or resource, such as oil. (A) are disputes over the location of a boundary, whereas (B) are arguments over the language in the boundary's definition—for example, the exact height of a boundary's expanse. (D) are fights over the nature of a boundary—for example, how a boundary will be enforced. (E) is a type of border, not a type of border dispute.

23. **(E)**  
Devolution is the transfer of some power from the central government to local governments, usually done to reduce ethnonationalism and/or regional separatism. (A) is a piece of a country geographically separated from the mother country and surrounded by another state. (B) is a state that exists geographically between two warring or conflicting states, (C) is a very small state like Singapore, and (D) is when legislators redesign electoral districts in a way to give a political party an advantage in an election.
24. **(A)**  
If 1 unit on the map represents 60,200 units in real life, then 3 inches on the map represents 180,800 inches in real life. There are 5,280 feet in a mile, which equals 63,360 inches.  $180,800 / 63,360 = 2.85$  miles.
25. **(C)**  
The dependency ratio is a measure of the economically dependent members of the population—people considered either too old or too young to work. (A) is the maximum population that could be supported by a region's resources. (B) is the sector of the economy engaged in direct extraction of natural resources from the earth, such as farmers. (D) is a tool demographers use to illustrate trends in population by gender and age group. (E) is the "backbone of a society," including schools, health care institutions, and transportation systems.
26. **(D)**  
Desalination (D) refers to the technology used to convert salt-water into potable, drinking water. GPS (A) refers to the global positioning system that activates satellites to pinpoint locations and gather geographic data. GIS (B) refers to geographic information systems that collect, store, and analyze geographic data in the form of layered map displays. Remote Sensing (C) is the process of collecting geographic information from remote locations, most often through satellite collection systems. Satellite imagery (E) is often used to create layers in maps.
27. **(B)**  
Karl Marx argued that a "surplus population," when there are unemployed workers, is only a manifestation of the unequal distribution of resources causing some economic classes and areas to have more resources than others. (A) is the philosophy of Thomas Malthus, who believed that overpopulation results when the birth rate grows faster than the food supply, which leads to famine and chaos. (C) was a belief held by Ester Boserup in the 1960s. Marx would not have agreed with (D) because he did see surplus populations occurring in capitalistic societies. (E) would indicate population reduction, which Marx would not have advocated in by any instance.
28. **(D)**  
For every hour difference from the prime meridian and Greenwich mean time (GMT), 15

degrees of longitude separate the time zones. In this question, because 2 hours separate your city from GMT, 30 degrees of longitude separate it from Greenwich. If your city's time is ahead of GMT, then it is east of Greenwich. If it is behind GMT, then it is west of GMT.

29. **(A)**

The growth of the United States' influence after World War II beyond that of the Soviet Union most significantly challenged Mackinder's theory that dominance of Eurasia would yield world domination for a superpower, because the United States existed outside the Eurasian "world island" that Mackinder defined. (B) was the area of focus of Mackinder's theory, the area of eastern Europe and much of Russia that was considered prime real estate for world domination and that the Soviets dominated after World War II. (D) was the heart of Mackinder's heartland theory. (E) is related to Mackinder's theory because Hitler supposedly subscribed to it. (C) was largely predicted by Mackinder's theory.

30. **(A)**

It takes one year for the earth to make a complete revolution around the sun. Interestingly, the extra one-fourth of a day is accumulated over four years for the 366th day in a leap year. The earth makes one rotation about its axis in 24 hours.

31. **(D)**

The 2004 UN conference related increasing women's rights to lowering birth rates, because women can enter the workforce and find opportunities outside the home. Additionally, increased women's rights lead to better health care for women because women can push for reforms in health care and research that focus on their needs. One of the effects of better maternal health care is a lower infant mortality rate. When babies live longer, parents do not have to have more babies to fill their family needs. (E) may seem like a reasonable answer, but enforcing target goals in specific countries was an approach taken by earlier conferences that did not emphasize enough the significance of the structural change necessary to change birth rates, which are an expression of cultural decisions.

32. **(D)**

Possibilism teaches that humans take the natural environment's opportunities and limitations and innovate from them. It is an argument against environmental determinism, which says that human behavior is directed by the environment. (D) represents possibilism because humans took the coal deposits in the Ruhr region and used them to industrialize and create army technology. The other choices represent the principle from environmental determinism that the environment *directed* human activity and outcomes.

33. **(D)**

Mandarin, with nearly 875 million speakers, is the largest language from the Sinitic branch

of the Sino-Tibetan family, followed by Wu (77 million), Cantonese (71 million), Min (55 million), and then Hakka, also known as Kejia (33 million).

34. **(C)**

The address in (C) is the only one of its kind; therefore, it is an absolute location. (A) and (D) are lines that run around the earth with multiple places along them. (E) changes depending on what part of Phoenix you leave from. (B) is the name of cities in Spain, Alabama, Iowa, and many other places.

35. **(A)**

The larger the area being studied, the coarser the study's level of data aggregation. The smaller the area being studied, the finer the study's level of data aggregation. In this question, the largest spatial area listed is the level of Asian birthrates, because Asia is the largest space of the listed options.

36. **(B)**

In a compact-shaped country the distance from the center of the country to any of its extremities (or points on its boundaries) is about equal. Russia (A) is more of an elongated shape, Singapore (C) is a compact shape, the Philippines (D) is fragmented, and Chile (E) is elongated.

37. **(C)**

Although some geographers see Europe and Asia undivided as a continental Eurasian landmass, the two continents are typically divided along a line extending from the Ural Mountains to the Caspian and Black Seas. Places east of this boundary are considered to be part of Asia, and those west are considered to be part of Europe.