

AP Human Geography Mini-Test 2

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. **(C)**
India's service-related sector is soaring so high that many U.S. industries are relocating (outsourcing) their service-related jobs to India. Mexico, Indonesia, China, and Malaysia are other places where U.S. global firms are outsourcing secondary-sector jobs, such as factory labor.
2. **(D)**
The only statement that does not apply is III, because individual farms do play a role in the process. Many individual farms supply foodstuffs to agribusiness corporations, such as an individual beef farm supplying a meat-packing and distributing company with its raw meat. Perhaps (I) was difficult to understand: integration is the combination of pieces into one unit, so agricultural integration involves the coming together of different pieces of the farming process into one corporate-driven system.
3. **(B)**
The picture is of a house in Lithuania, a northeastern European state. Notice the wood and stone materials, both of which are common in European homes. Wood, in the form of paneling, is not common in African regions, particularly because of the heat and need for ventilation, not insulation. Thus, the combination of wood and stone indicate a place needing insulation from a cold winter, like Lithuania.
4. **(E)**
All the choices represent preconditions (or traits of urban hearths) except social stratification, which often followed city development. Urban growth led to the division of society along social and economic levels, or social stratification.
5. **(A)**
Neocolonialism and postcolonial dependency describe the continued economic and sociopolitical dependence experienced by countries that were once colonies but are now intricately dependent on their former colonial masters. World-systems analysis divides the world into a core, semi-periphery, and periphery, and it describes core growth as related to an exploitation of the periphery, which supports this exploitative concept of postcolonial relations. (B) assumes that all countries can develop in an equal way and makes no mention of structural impediments to develop as seen in neocolonial explanations of inequality. (C) is a model of urban land use; (D) explains industrial location as related to competition; and (E) explains population change, which could be related to neocolonialism but is not as explanatory of it as is world-systems analysis.

6. **(B)**
Commodification is placing a price tag or priced value on something never thought to have a price or value, like a person. (A) is selling a publicly owned business to a private corporation for profit, (C) is moderating free-market capitalism to protect workers' interests, (D) are required changes that a country must agree to make in its economy to receive a loan for which it has applied, and (E) is when companies move out of an agglomerated region because the costs of agglomeration outweigh its benefits.
7. **(D)**
The rank-size rule asserts that the fourth-largest city will be one-fourth the size of the largest city.
8. **(C)**
While the other choices are countries located on lands believed to be sites of ancient agriculture hearths, (C) is not believed to be a place where farming first evolved. Rather, farming practices likely originated in southern Europe and diffused northward toward modern-day England.
9. **(D)**
Exurbanization occurs when city dwellers leave their urban homes and urban pace of life in search of more-rural lifestyles outside the central city and beyond the suburbs. Each of these scenarios (III and IV) describes a person in search of a less-urban, more-rural lifestyle.
10. **(A)**
Planned communities are master-planned neighborhoods with preformulated architectural designs and often with community gathering spots and restrictive covenants. (B) are the original cores of cities' economies; (C) are the peripheral zones of squatter settlements and abject poverty on the outskirts of many Latin American cities; (D) are the areas outside the CBD that are constantly in flux and run down because of the invasion and succession pattern that never allows it to develop a permanent population base and attract development; and (E) are areas of concentrated poverty in urban places.
11. **(C)**
With the Industrial Revolution in the 20th century, the U.S. economy shifted toward the secondary sector, but the United States is currently transitioning away from the secondary sector in a massive deindustrialization trend that has boosted the service-oriented tertiary sector into dominance.
12. **(C)**
While it is industrializing, China is still largely a subsistence agricultural economy. Most of

its farmers exist on small plots of farmland that they farm intensively, often employing ingenious tactics like pyramids and terraces.

13. **(D)**

Special economic zones offer trade incentives and free trade to companies that locate their industries within the boundaries of the zones. Maquiladora zones in northern Mexico offer U.S. industries special incentives and trade options for locating their factories there, as do free-trade zones in communist-controlled China. (A) are regions experiencing extraordinarily fast industrial growth centered on one particular start-up industry, (C) are areas in the ocean or territorial waters that are exclusively controlled by one country, and (E) are growth poles centered on a high-tech industry.

14. **(C)**

Situation is equivalent to *relative location*, whereas *site* (B) refers to a city's internal features, such as resources and natural landscape. (A) is the number of people needed to support the existence of a central place function; (D) is the number of a certain phenomenon in a given space; and (E) refers to the division of urban space into many areas of use, or zones.

15. **(D)**

In von Thünen's model, all land is equally productive. Thus, farming activities requiring the most extensive land use without expensive transportation costs locates farthest from the city's center. Dairying, for example, uses the land intensively and requires expensive trucking to prevent the milk from spoiling, so dairy farms locate close to the city's center. Ranching to produce wool and hides, however, requires extensive amounts of land because the livestock must graze and move about, but it has fewer transportation costs associated with it than a practice such as dairying.

16. **(C)**

The informal sector of the economy comprises jobs and activities undetected and unreported to the government, the "under the table" operations, such as an in-home daycare provider who takes cash and does not report it to the government. The other jobs are more likely to be reported because they are linked to a greater organizational structure that will pay taxes and health care for their employees.

17. **(E)**

Recombinant DNA splicing is part of the biorevolution during the third agricultural revolution. The other choices were all a part of the wave known as the second agricultural revolution -- even (D), which was the closing in of public crops into private properties. This movement caused many people without land to move into the cities to find opportunity in the industrial sector; the enclosure of formerly public crops also led to increased efficiency, related to private property and direct responsibility.

18. **(A)**
Free trade is the idea that governments should not inhibit companies but should allow market forces to determine how businesses operate. (B) is the investment by an MNC in a foreign country's economy, (C) is a network of business transactions that are not reported and therefore not included in the country's GDP and official economic projections, (D) occurs when weight-gaining industries locate near the place where the "heavier" product will be sold, and (E) are economic activities that revolve around getting raw materials from the earth.
19. **(D)**
(A) includes a region of at least 50,000 within a greater metropolitan area (C), while a micropolitan area includes from 10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants of a region within a greater metropolitan area. A census tract is like a neighborhood, whereas a county often includes many census tracts.
20. **(A)**
The hinterland is the area serviced by a central city. (C) is the distance a person is willing to travel for a certain good or service. (D) is the number of people needed to make a good or service profitable and sustainable. (E) is a practice of not loaning money to individuals or businesses in certain areas. (B) is not a geographic term.
21. **(E)**
In Latin American (and western European) cities, the wealthy cluster nearer the central business districts and push outward from the focal point of the city, whereas in the United States the wealthy often live in suburbs outside the central cities. (A) is incorrect because many U.S. cities have ghettos. (B) is incorrect because many Latin American cities also show sector and concentric patterns. (C) is incorrect because U.S. cities show an equal (if not greater) influence of gentrifiers compared with Latin American cities. (D) is incorrect because U.S. cities have industrial sectors that are as defined as those found in Latin American cities.
22. **(C)**
The original intent of the Green Revolution was humanitarian because it was funded by a charitable organization in the United States. Original researchers were sent to Mexico to try to help find a solution to boost Mexican harvests for the benefit of the Mexican people. What developed from their work was a set of technologies that diffused to other less-developed countries as means to boost global food supplies, intentionally in poorer regions. The other arguments are common criticisms of the Green Revolution.
23. **(D)**
The informal sector consists of workers who do not report their incomes or jobs to the government. The government cannot tax informal-sector workers because it does not

know officially of their work activities, and the informal sector is not included in GDP calculations.

24. **(E)**

Weber assumed the weight of the good and the distance were the two most important factors in the cost of transportation. All the other answer choices were not considered in Weber's model.

25. **(C)**

Truck farming refers to commercial farming of fruits and vegetables intended for sale in places where such harvests are not possible (E). The market is now dominated by large agribusiness farms that grow tomatoes, strawberries, and lettuce (A), among other fruits and vegetable crops. These often corporate-owned and operated farms employ the use of machinery to irrigate and process the crops (B). Southeastern U.S. states like Florida dominate truck farming (D), along with California and Texas. (C) is false because migrant workers often supply less-expensive labor on large-scale truck farms.

26. **(C)**

China is the leading producer of woven cotton fabric, a labor-intensive part of the clothing and textile production process. India is second in line, followed by the United States.

27. **(D)**

In the drive to maturity stage of Rostow's model of economic growth, the innovation and growth that benefited the society's takeoff industry spread to other areas of the economy, enabling workers to specialize and grow more skilled. During (A) a large number of people in the society are farmers. (B) involves the identification of and initial investment in the infrastructure needed for an industry to take off. (C) is the stage in which the selected industry grows and prospers. By (E) the economy has developed to the extent that consumer goods, such as cars and radios, are produced for consumption by a wealthier workforce.

28. **(C)**

The current shift in the employment mix of North American cities is a movement away from unskilled, factory work toward service-oriented employment that often requires some knowledge of technology.

29. **(D)**

Transhumance is the practice of pastoral nomads when they circulate with their herds from lowland pastures to mountainous regions in a learned pattern that is often passed down through generations of family members. (A) involves farming one small plot of land to yield high output per acre. (B) is the integration of livestock and crops on one plot of land. (C) is an intensive farming practice using one plot of land to produce two harvests

each year. (E) involves clearing unfarmed land by first cutting and then burning the present vegetation, allowing the cleared land to rest for a period, and then planting crops.

30. **(B)**

The development of food surpluses, or more food than farmers need, allowed a population of nonfarmers to exist. Those nonfarmers could specialize in the fields and conduct the services needed for the development of cities, which were fed by the farmers. After the development of agricultural surpluses, people could perform nonfarming jobs, including those related to politics, and formal political organizations could develop (A). (C) and (D) existed before urbanization. (E) was primarily an outgrowth of the social stratification that occurred as trade grew between farmers and nonfarmers.

31. **(E)**

Comparative advantage is the idea that a region (or country) will produce goods it can make at a lower cost than other regions can and will trade them for goods that other regions can make more efficiently than it can. In this case Country X is better at making televisions, whereas Country Y specializes in pencil production. The two countries will find greatest economic efficiency if each one produces what it has a comparative advantage in producing, and then they trade with each other. (A) relates to industrial location theory—for example, when a company chooses to outsource its factory work and substitute higher transportation costs in exchange for the lower labor costs it will have. (B) is the planned destruction of a place to make way for an industrial center. (C) is the investment of foreign companies in countries outside their headquarters, such as when an American company builds a factory in Indonesia. (D) is a type of industry that does not have high transportation costs and is therefore free to locate wherever it wants; an example is a computer-chip manufacturing plant whose final product is extremely lightweight.

32. **(A)**

Shifting cultivation is primarily associated with subsistence farming, although it is also used by commercial farming systems. It is essentially farming a plot of land and then shifting to another plot to allow the fertility of the soil in the farmed plot to regenerate. (B) is incorrect because shifting cultivation is primarily a subsistence practice. Further, the rotation of crop types in a pattern on the same piece of land is known as crop rotation, not shifting cultivation. (C) describes pastoral nomadism; (D) is intensive subsistence terrace farming often found in China; and (E) describes mixed farming, a technique often found in Europe and North America.

33. **(C)**

Biotechnology is an aspect of the third agricultural revolution that relies on scientific means to improve crop yields. (A) started humans on the path to growing their own food instead of collecting it; (B) used industrial advances to improve agricultural output; (D) is a system of agriculture in which the land is distributed in one large plot of community

farmland that all villagers work; and (E) are large-scale farming operations specializing in the farming of one or two high-demand crops for export.

34. **(D)**

Green belts are boundaries that contain a city's development and refocus development and investment energy back into a city's core, rather than allowing the city to sprawl and lose its focus. They help prevent uneven development and ghettoization trends. (A), (B), and (C) are all malicious real estate practices that lead to increased segregation and create ghettos. (E) also contributes to the creation of urban ghettos; suburbs drain the inner city of needed capital and development energy, leaving the core to decay because its predominantly low-income residents are stuck without a tax base for schools and infrastructure.

35. **(D)**

A break-of-bulk is a place where cargo (or people) change from one type of transportation to another, such as from barge to train. (A) is a group of countries that create an open trading relationship through reduced tariffs and improved transportation among their borders. (B) is a region in a less-developed country where foreign direct investment is courted through tax breaks and other incentives to companies. (C) is an unstable zone between two regions of conflicting political or cultural values. (E) is a region in a communist country (such as China) where special capitalistic trade is allowed.

36. **(D)**

The new international division of labor is a production process involving outsourcing of some parts of an assembly line to other countries. When one part of a computer is made in one country and another in a different country and final assembly takes place in yet another country, the labor has been divided among three countries. This process is facilitated by improved transportation links and time-space compression, or the reduction of the friction of distance. (A) are production or factory districts in Mexico on the U.S. border where American factories are built to take advantage of Mexico's low-cost labor, usually provided by women. (B) is the new factory production process that contrasts with the original assembly-line process developed by Henry Ford, in which a worker performed one piece of the assembly line process all day. In the post-Fordist assembly line, workers are trained to complete several tasks as a group to increase efficiency. (C) is the "backbone" of a country or region composed of various operations that enable a place to function; examples include the water system, roads, and the electrical grid. (E) refers to manufacturing of goods in homes rather than in factories; this was found in England and the United States before the Industrial Revolution and is often found in less-developed countries that have not yet industrialized.

37. **(B)**

Agglomeration is best exemplified in the modern shopping mall, wherein stores are clumped to take advantage of like-minded shoppers who may walk out of one store and

be attracted to another. Coffee shops and ice cream shops tend to clump on blocks based on the marketing strategy that customers may leave the coffee shop and want ice cream, or may decide against ice cream for coffee or mochas, or vice versa. (A) is the “unclumping” or spreading out of formerly clustered industries that occurs when staying together becomes too expensive or cramped. (C) is a region set up to lure factories, such as maquiladoras. (D) is an equation used to compare the value of a good in two countries; for example, the Big Mac index compares the price of a Big Mac in two places. (E) is the phenomenon of the temperature being somewhat higher in an urban area as a result of industrialization and increased human population density.