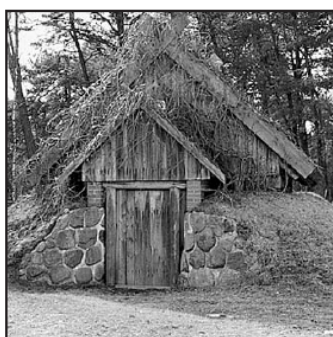


AP Human Geography Mini-Test 2

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Which country has been a high-volume destination for global firms from the United States outsourcing their tertiary-sector jobs?
(A) Mexico (D) Indonesia
(B) China (E) Malaysia
(C) India
2. Which of the following statements accurately applies to agribusiness?
I. Agribusiness is associated with the vertical and horizontal integration of the processes involved in the agricultural process.
II. Agribusiness involves the increasingly global division of the agricultural production process.
III. Individual farmers do not play a role in agribusiness, only corporate conglomerates.
IV. Agribusiness is contributing to agricultural industrialization.
(A) I and II (D) I, II, and IV
(B) I, III, and IV (E) I, II, III, and IV
(C) II, III, and IV



3. The house shown in this picture is most likely located in which of the following regions?
(A) Southern Africa (D) Central Africa
(B) Northeastern Europe (E) South Asia
(C) Southeast Asia
4. All of the following are common preconditions found in areas that became urban hearths EXCEPT
(A) access to water sources. (B) access to building materials.

- (C) arable land. (E) social stratification.
 (D) a long growing season.
5. Which of the following geographic theories would be used to explain the concept of neocolonialism and postcolonial dependency?
- (A) World-systems analysis
 (B) Rostow's modernization model
 (C) Concentric zone model
 (D) Locational interdependence
 (E) Demographic transition theory
6. Fashion Incorporated, a company headquartered in New York, has contracted with a clothing factory in Thailand to make its sweaters. Fashion Incorporated has determined the value of the workers in the factory to be \$1.50 per hour of work. This scenario exemplifies which of the following geographic concepts?
- (A) Privatization (D) Structural adjustments
 (B) Commodification (E) Deglomeration
 (C) Fair trade
7. According to the rank-size rule, if the largest city in Country X has 100,000 inhabitants, how many people will live in Country X's fourth-largest city?
- (A) 80,000 (D) 25,000
 (B) 75,000 (E) 10,000
 (C) 50,000
8. All of the following are modern states existing in land postulated to be agriculture hearths EXCEPT
- (A) Ethiopia. (D) China.
 (B) Iraq. (E) India.
 (C) England.
9. The concept of exurbanization is illustrated in which of the following scenarios?
- I. Thirty-three-year-old Marquese and his wife moved from Chicago to San Francisco to take advantage of a new job opportunity.
 II. Twenty-five-year-old Tina moved to the heart of New York City to enjoy the cultural vibrancy and diversity during her youth.
 III. Fifty-year-olds Margaret and Tom move to a rural, country-style home outside Louisville, Kentucky, to escape the fast pace of city life.

IV. Nineteen-year-old Marcus decided to move from the city he grew up in to a peripheral farm, both to experience rural labor and to write poetry.

- (A) I
 - (B) II and III
 - (C) I and II
 - (D) III and IV
 - (E) I, II, III, and IV
10. Planned communities would most likely be found in what type of urban setting?
- (A) U.S. suburbs
 - (B) CBDs
 - (C) Perifericos
 - (D) Transition zones
 - (E) Ghettos
11. Which economic sector currently claims the highest percentage of workers in the United States?
- (A) Primary
 - (B) Secondary
 - (C) Tertiary
 - (D) Quaternary
 - (E) Quinary
12. A farmer in China is statistically most likely to be a(n)
- (A) extensive subsistence farmer.
 - (B) nomadic herder.
 - (C) intensive subsistence farmer.
 - (D) shifting cultivator.
 - (E) hunter and gatherer.
13. Maquiladora areas in Mexico and free-trade regions in China are examples of
- (A) growth poles.
 - (B) trade blocs.
 - (C) exclusive economic zones.
 - (D) special economic zones.
 - (E) high-tech corridors.
14. Chicago's relative location near other major city networks gave the urban area a comparative advantage for successful economic growth. This statement best describes Chicago's
- (A) threshold.
 - (B) site.
 - (C) situation.
 - (D) density.
 - (E) functional zonation.
15. According to the von Thünen model of rural land use, which of the following agricultural products would most likely be produced farthest from its London marketplace?
- (A) Fruits and vegetables
 - (B) Feed grains

- (C) Butter, cheese, and eggs
(D) Wool and hides
- (E) Wheat and flour
16. Which of the following people performs activities most likely to be classified as part of the informal sector of the economy?
- (A) Professional football player
(B) Grocery-store clerk
(C) In-home daycare provider
- (D) Lawyer
(E) Acquisitions editor
17. All of the following are associated with the second agricultural revolution EXCEPT
- (A) the Industrial Revolution.
(B) improved food storage capacity.
(C) the invention of barbed wire.
- (D) the enclosure movement.
(E) recombinant DNA splicing.
18. Allowing MNCs to outsource without any regulation except for the basic forces of market capitalism is known as
- (A) free trade.
(B) foreign direct investment.
(C) the informal sector.
- (D) market orientation.
(E) a primary economic activity.
19. Which of the following is the smallest scale of geographic inquiry by the U.S. Census Bureau?
- (A) Metropolitan statistical area
(B) Micropolitan statistical area
(C) Metropolitan area
- (D) Census tract
(E) County
20. The area serviced by a central place is called a
- (A) hinterland.
(B) sphere of influence.
(C) range.
- (D) threshold.
(E) redline.
21. Which of the following is a valid difference between the urban patterns of the United States and those of Latin America?
- (A) Unlike U.S. cities, Latin American cities have ghettos.
(B) U.S cities follow a sector pattern, whereas Latin American cities follow concentric zones.
(C) Gentrification is more present in Latin American cities.

- (D) Latin American cities have more-defined industrial sectors.
 - (E) Unlike U.S. cities, Latin American cities show patterns of wealthy residents emanating from the city's central business district.
22. Which of the following statements would least support an argument criticizing the Green Revolution?
- (A) Many of its initial hybrid crops could not grow in African regions.
 - (B) It is making developing countries more dependent on Western technology than before.
 - (C) The original intent of the Green Revolution was to increase the profits of agricultural corporations seeking to expand their markets.
 - (D) Green Revolution seeds are often more expensive for local farmers in less-developed regions.
 - (E) The global diffusion of its crops has threatened the genetic diversity in local agricultural landscapes.
23. The informal sector in a developing country exists for all the following reasons EXCEPT:
- (A) Tertiary economies in the formal sector are not developed well enough to absorb all the economies of the informal sector.
 - (B) The demand for informal-sector goods and services keeps prices low.
 - (C) Informal-sector workers and businesses cannot afford permanent business sites.
 - (D) The government benefits from taxing informal-sector workers and their small businesses.
 - (E) The quality of products and the quality of work in the informal sector are low.
24. In Weber's least cost theory, what are the two major factors he assumed controlled cost of transportation?
- (A) Value of the good being transported and distance to market
 - (B) Size of the market and price of the good
 - (C) Durability of the good and size of the market
 - (D) Distance to market and terrain
 - (E) Weight of the good and distance to market
25. All the following are true of truck farming EXCEPT:
- (A) Among the most common truck crops are tomatoes, strawberries, and lettuce.
 - (B) Most often it is characterized by the use of mechanized farming tools.
 - (C) Labor costs are often relatively high on these large-scale farming operations.
 - (D) It is the predominant agricultural practice found in the southeastern United States.

- (E) Truck farmers' harvests are usually intended for distant markets.
26. Which of the following countries produces the most woven cotton fabric?
- (A) Italy (D) Egypt
(B) India (E) United States
(C) China
27. In Rostow's economic development model, the stage in which workers become more skilled and modern technology spreads to industries beyond the innovating "takeoff" industry is called the
- (A) traditional society. (D) drive to maturity.
(B) preconditions for takeoff. (E) age of high mass consumption.
(C) takeoff.
28. Which of the following statements correctly describes the economic employment mix that began to emerge in many U.S. cities after World War II?
- (A) U.S. cities have become increasingly dominated by industrial activities.
(B) Workers' unions are reaching their highest level of influence in American history.
(C) Urban jobs are becoming increasingly service oriented and required learned skills.
(D) Most U.S. jobs are being outsourced to foreign labor supplies.
(E) The majority of U.S. jobs are moving from being consumption related to more of a production orientation.
29. The seasonal migration of animal livestock from lowland pastures to mountainous regions is termed
- (A) intensive subsistence agriculture.
(B) mixed crop and livestock farming.
(C) double cropping.
(D) transhumance.
(E) swidden agriculture.
30. Which of the following was the first prerequisite for the start of urbanization?
- (A) Formal political organization (D) Privatization of land ownership
(B) Agricultural surplus (E) Development of currency
(C) Monarchical control
31. Country X can produce televisions at 50 percent of the cost that Country Y can produce televisions. Country Y can produce pencils at 70 percent of the cost that Country X can

produce pencils. Therefore, Country X chooses to produce televisions and trade them with Country Y for pencils. This scenario best reflects which concept?

- (A) Substitution principle
- (B) Topocide
- (C) Foreign direct investment
- (D) Footloose industry
- (E) Comparative advantage

32. Which of the following best describes shifting cultivation?

- (A) Primarily a subsistence practice, it involves a farmer using a plot and then abandoning it for return at a later time.
- (B) Usually a commercial agriculture endeavor, it involves rotating one crop type on a plot for another in a sequential pattern.
- (C) It is the movement of pastoral nomads from one food source to another.
- (D) Only used in wetlands, it is the use of pyramid-style farms for rice farming.
- (E) It involves the intensive, commercial integration of crops and livestock into a farming system.

33. Biotechnology, or the process of using living organisms to produce or change plant or animal products, is an integral part of which agricultural revolution?

- (A) First agricultural revolution
- (B) Second agricultural revolution
- (C) Third agricultural revolution
- (D) Open-lot system
- (E) Plantation agriculture

34. All the following are processes that have contributed to ghettoization in North American cities EXCEPT

- (A) blockbusting.
- (B) redlining.
- (C) racial steering.
- (D) green belts.
- (E) suburbanization.

35. When a barge stops in Louisville, unloads its cargo, and transfers it onto a train to be transported to Ohio, Louisville is referred to as a(n)

- (A) trading bloc.
- (B) export-processing zone.
- (C) shatter belt.
- (D) break of bulk.
- (E) special economic zone.

36. A computer production process involves creating the computer chip in Indonesia and assembling the motherboard in Malaysia. This is, most closely, evidence of

- (A) maquiladora districts.

- (B) the post-Fordist production process.
- (C) an infrastructure.
- (D) the new international division of labor.
- (E) a cottage industry.

37. A coffee shop and an ice-cream shop are often found on the same block, in close proximity. This is an example of

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A) deglomeration. | (D) purchasing-power parity. |
| (B) agglomeration. | (E) an urban heat island. |
| (C) an export-processing zone. | |