

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 one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding oval on the answer sheet.

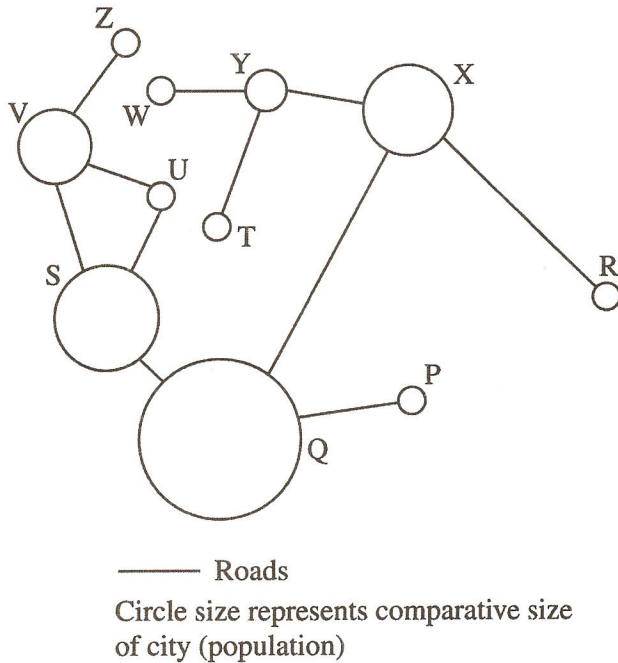
- Latitude and longitude may be used to determine which of the following characteristics of a place?
 - Its site features
 - Its absolute location
 - Its relative location
 - Its situation
 - Its elevation
- Cultural ecology studies the
 - interactions between human societies and the physical environment
 - interactions between places over space
 - relationship between media and diffusion
 - relationship between language and land use
 - relationship between politics and policy
- The nineteenth-century emigration of a large number of Swedes from a particular region of Sweden to Isanti County, Minnesota, as a result of communications from friends and relatives who preceded them there is an example of
 - brain drain
 - chain migration
 - net migration
 - internal migration
 - counterurbanization
- Political geographers consider which of the following as the core area of the United States?
 - The Los Angeles-San Francisco area
 - The New York-Washington, D.C., area
 - The Chicago-Detroit area
 - The Atlanta-Birmingham, Alabama, area
 - The Buffalo-Cleveland area
- Which environmental problem is linked to chlorofluorocarbons in spray cans, refrigerators, and plastic foam?
 - Ozone depletion
 - The greenhouse effect
 - Acid rain
 - Radioactive contamination
 - Smog accumulation
- Every map projection has some degree of distortion because
 - a curved surface cannot be represented on a flat surface without distortion
 - parallels and meridians never cross at right angles on a globe
 - the grid system is two-dimensional, while the real world is three-dimensional
 - Earth is not a perfect sphere
 - latitude lines are shorter than meridian lines
- A country at the end of the demographic transition usually has which of the following?
 - High birth and low death rates
 - A high infant mortality rate
 - A high crude birth rate
 - Low birth and death rates
 - High population density



8. Which of the following arguments help explain why seventy-five percent of those employed in Export Processing Zones, such as *maquiladoras*, are women?
- I. Women have better educational qualifications than men.
 - II. Women are paid less than men.
 - III. Many employers consider women to be more dexterous than men.
 - IV. Many employers consider women more likely to organize unions than men.
- (A) I and III only
 (B) II and III only
 (C) II and IV only
 (D) I, II, and III only
 (E) I, II, III, and IV
9. The country that the United States helped to create in the early twentieth century in order to facilitate oceanic commerce is
- (A) Nicaragua
 (B) Costa Rica
 (C) Colombia
 (D) Venezuela
 (E) Panama
10. The ability of a resource base to sustain a population is known as its
- (A) support ratio
 (B) carrying capacity
 (C) subsistence limit
 (D) basic employment
 (E) population pressure
11. A pilgrim to Varanasi (Benares) in India is most likely to be a
- (A) Christian
 (B) Jew
 (C) Hindu
 (D) Buddhist
 (E) Muslim
12. Corn (maize) was first domesticated in
- (A) Northern Argentina
 (B) the Tibetan plateau
 (C) the Canadian prairie
 (D) Central Mexico
 (E) Central Australia
13. Which of the following is a correct statement about the major cities of the world?
- (A) Most are located on rivers or seacoasts.
 (B) Most are found in areas that are not very suitable for agriculture.
 (C) Most primate cities are located in the United States and western Europe.
 (D) They are concentrated between the tropic of Cancer and the tropic of Capricorn.
 (E) The world's fastest-growing cities are found in areas with the highest standards of living.
14. Green Revolution technology has resulted in which of the following in modern agriculture?
- (A) The development of high-yield grains and the expansion of cultivated areas
 (B) The construction of new irrigation systems and a reduction in the use of fertilizers
 (C) An increase in the circulation of investment capital to help the poorest farmers
 (D) The loss of prime agricultural land and smaller yields from grain crops
 (E) The end of famine in the world
15. Most Latin American cities are focused on a
- (A) central plaza
 (B) government housing project
 (C) zone of heavy industry
 (D) skyscraper office building
 (E) squatter settlement

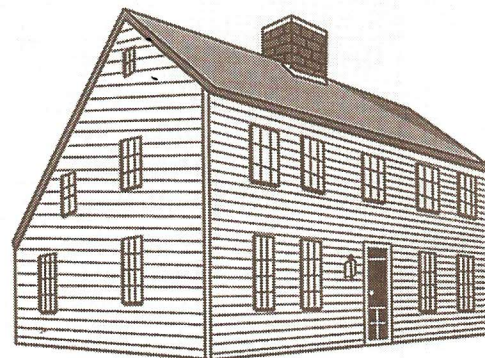
16. Which of the following pairs of European countries had the greatest number of African colonies in 1914 ?
- (A) Germany and Italy
 - (B) Britain and France
 - (C) Belgium and the Netherlands
 - (D) Portugal and Spain
 - (E) Austria and Hungary
17. Which of the following is true of hunting and gathering as an activity?
- (A) It has led to the depletion of natural resources.
 - (B) It is prevalent where resources are rich and climate conditions are not extreme.
 - (C) It is pursued by less than one percent of the contemporary human population.
 - (D) It is limited to tropical areas.
 - (E) It does not have a gender-based division of labor.
18. In the new global economy, an increasing proportion of influential financial decisions are being made in
- (A) the informal sector
 - (B) regional centers and small towns where fax machines are used
 - (C) the field, close to the sources of agricultural production
 - (D) national capitals because of the increasing importance of the nation state
 - (E) major corporate centers such as New York, London, and Tokyo
19. A fundamental difference between folk culture and popular culture is that folk culture
- (A) often sets a minority group apart from a region's general population
 - (B) is adaptive to change over time
 - (C) tends to diffuse rapidly across geographic space
 - (D) loses some of its distinctive characteristics as it crosses national boundaries
 - (E) represents universal values
20. Today, most of the United States and Canadian population lives in which of the following?
- (A) Farming areas
 - (B) Rural nonfarming areas
 - (C) Central cities
 - (D) Metropolitan areas
 - (E) Small towns

Questions 21-23 refer to the illustration below.



21. According to the model, the road between which cities will have the highest volume of traffic?
- (A) S and Q
 (B) S and V
 (C) U and S
 (D) X and Q
 (E) X and Y
22. *The Daily Rag* provides news to all the cities in the region and wants to build a new distribution center. If *The Daily Rag* distributes its papers according to city size, which city is best located for minimizing distribution costs?
- (A) P
 (B) Q
 (C) S
 (D) X
 (E) Y
23. Students in City Y have come up with a new flavor of ice cream. If their innovation spreads hierarchically, which city's residents will be the last to try the new flavor?
- (A) P
 (B) R
 (C) U
 (D) W
 (E) Z

24. In North America, which of the following frequently consumed items is most likely to be supplied by a trans-national corporation?
- (A) Milk
 - (B) Water
 - (C) Coffee
 - (D) Electricity
 - (E) Bread
25. The multiple-nuclei model of city structure tends to be most applicable to
- (A) small cities
 - (B) traditional cities
 - (C) Latin American cities
 - (D) newer, fast-growing cities
 - (E) cities with homogeneous land use
26. Economic activities that involve the extraction of natural resources, such as lumbering, fishing, mining, and agriculture, are called
- (A) subsistence activities
 - (B) organic activities
 - (C) secondary economic activities
 - (D) primary economic activities
 - (E) tertiary economic activities



27. The saltbox-type house pictured above originated in which of the following culture areas?
- (A) The Great Lakes region
 - (B) New England and the Canadian Maritimes
 - (C) The Canadian Prairie
 - (D) The United States Southwest
 - (E) The United States Southeast
28. All of the following experienced sharp, sustained economic growth in the early 1990's EXCEPT
- (A) Vietnam
 - (B) South Korea
 - (C) Taiwan
 - (D) Singapore
 - (E) Hong Kong

		1990-1995	2000-2005	2010-2015	2020-2025
Country I	Birth Rate	10.0	8.2	9.2	9.7
	Death Rate	11.5	11.0	12.0	13.5
Country II	Birth Rate	21.1	16.9	15.8	14.4
	Death Rate	6.1	5.4	5.5	6.1
Country III	Birth Rate	43.3	37.7	29.5	24.9
	Death Rate	14.2	11.6	9.1	8.2
Country IV	Birth Rate	19.0	15.0	14.6	13.9
	Death Rate	7.4	7.7	8.1	8.8
Country V	Birth Rate	35.5	30.2	23.9	19.7
	Death Rate	10.0	8.0	6.8	6.6

29. It can be inferred from global patterns of population growth that the country most likely to be in West Africa is

- (A) Country I
- (B) Country II
- (C) Country III
- (D) Country IV
- (E) Country V

30. An example of an important physical site characteristic is a

- (A) major airport
- (B) grid street pattern
- (C) major central park
- (D) natural harbor
- (E) public sports facility

31. Women played a crucial role in the domestication of plants because they

- (A) were interested in varying the diets of their families
- (B) were engaged in collecting plant resources
- (C) were agile climbers on the hillsides of the Fertile Crescent
- (D) knew how to achieve control over their environment
- (E) traveled long distances from their home base

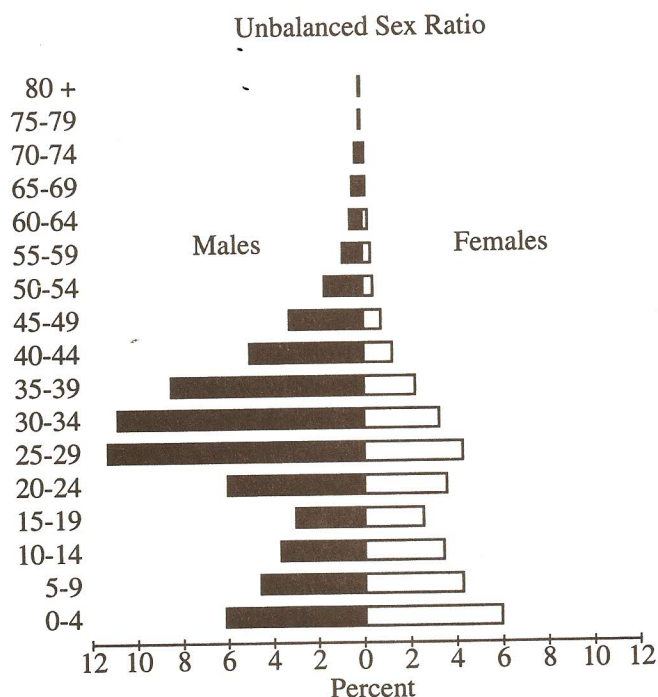
32. A world map of hog production per capita would reveal the lowest values in which of the following regions?

- (A) The United States Midwest
- (B) Southeast Asia
- (C) Western Europe
- (D) The Middle East
- (E) China

33. The "why of where" refers to

- (A) geography's emphasis on landscape features
- (B) spatial patterns on the landscape
- (C) a definition of geography that is simply locational
- (D) the idea that the explanation of a spatial pattern is crucial
- (E) the depiction of a region's physical features

34. In the Canadian prairies, barns were first built with
- (A) logs
 - (B) plywood
 - (C) stones
 - (D) fossilized shellfish cement
 - (E) sod and thatch
35. Which of the following best exemplifies a postmodern landscape?
- (A) A steel mill
 - (B) The Empire State Building
 - (C) The Mall, Washington, D.C.
 - (D) A festival marketplace
 - (E) A Buddhist temple
36. Core-periphery models are generally based on the idea that
- (A) all world regions are equally well developed
 - (B) levels of social and economic development are fairly uniform between core areas and peripheral areas
 - (C) sharp spatial contrasts in social and economic development exist between economic heartlands and outlying subordinate areas
 - (D) the growth and prosperity of core countries has not been achieved at the expense of peripheral countries
 - (E) the economic and social heart of a territory should be at its geographic center
37. Which of the following was NOT one of the five original urban hearth regions?
- (A) France
 - (B) Mesopotamia
 - (C) Mexico
 - (D) North China
 - (E) The Indus Valley



Source: United Nations

38. The sex ratio represented in the age-sex graph above for Country X is most likely the result of
- (A) high infant mortality
 - (B) undercounting of females
 - (C) an epidemic with high mortality
 - (D) a period of war
 - (E) a large guest-worker population
39. Which of the following includes the world's earliest centers of plant domestication?
- (A) British Isles, Scandinavia, United States
 - (B) Northeast Asia, Eastern Europe, South Africa
 - (C) Australia, New Zealand, China
 - (D) Southeast Asia, Mesoamerica, Middle East
 - (E) Russia, China, Latin America

40. Which of the following is unique among Latin American countries in that its capital represents the concept of a forward capital?
- (A) Argentina
 - (B) Brazil
 - (C) Chile
 - (D) Mexico
 - (E) Peru
41. Which of the following has contributed most to the deindustrialization of regions like the English Midlands and the North American Manufacturing Belt?
- (A) The increased percentage of women in the labor force
 - (B) Competition from foreign imports
 - (C) Environmental legislation
 - (D) The formation of free trade associations
 - (E) The decline of labor unions
42. A student who lives in Minneapolis chooses to spend her spring break in Florida rather than in Jamaica because Florida is closer and the plane fare is cheaper. This type of decision-making best illustrates the concept of
- (A) human capital
 - (B) time space compression
 - (C) intervening opportunities
 - (D) the rank size rule
 - (E) central place theory
43. The number of functions in a central place is dependent on all of the following EXCEPT the
- (A) population of the central place
 - (B) population of the market area
 - (C) size of the market area
 - (D) distance to a place with similar functions
 - (E) total number of central places in the urban system
44. Cultural landscape is closest in meaning to which of the following?
- (A) Cultural ecology
 - (B) Nonmaterial culture
 - (C) Environmental determinism
 - (D) Physical environment
 - (E) Built environment
45. Nomadic pastoralism is an extensive agricultural system practiced
- (A) in the dry regions of Africa and Asia
 - (B) in the tropical regions of Africa and Asia
 - (C) in the hinterlands of Australia
 - (D) by Native American buffalo hunters
 - (E) by people who shift location in pursuit of rain clouds

46. Which of the following activities is most likely to be found in the outermost zone of von Thünen's model of agricultural land use?
- (A) Mixed farming
 - (B) Subsistence farming
 - (C) Specialty farming
 - (D) Dairying and market gardening
 - (E) Extensive grain or stock raising
47. Locational advantages important to the development of the earliest cities included
- (A) availability of good harbors for large ships
 - (B) productive agricultural land and defensible sites
 - (C) temperate climate and proximity to coal mines
 - (D) good connections by road and canal
 - (E) proximity to manufacturing areas
48. Which of the following best represents the concept of the nation-state in its internal cultural-political makeup and spatial organization?
- (A) Iran
 - (B) South Africa
 - (C) Japan
 - (D) New Zealand
 - (E) Argentina
49. Grain raised in the United States is used today primarily as
- (A) human food
 - (B) a source of fuel
 - (C) livestock feed
 - (D) an export to foreign countries
 - (E) raw material for various industries
50. During the last quarter of the twentieth century, the birth rate has fallen most significantly in which of the following?
- (A) The United States
 - (B) India
 - (C) Iran
 - (D) China
 - (E) France
51. Which of the following refers to the size and functional complexity of cities?
- (A) Multiplier effect
 - (B) Urban hierarchy
 - (C) Basic-nonbasic ratio
 - (D) Threshold ratio
 - (E) The Sector model
52. A formal culture region differs from other regions in that it
- (A) has a focal point or node
 - (B) is one that people believe exists
 - (C) has a selected feature or internal uniformity
 - (D) does not contain gradations such as core, domain, and sphere
 - (E) applies only to linguistic and religion regions
53. Which of the following correctly sequences the continuum from language family to dialect?
- (A) Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Arabic, Berber
 - (B) Sino-Tibetan, Sinitic, Mandarin, Chinese
 - (C) Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Hindi, Bengali
 - (D) Indo-European, Baltic-Slavic, Russian, Ukrainian
 - (E) Indo-European, Germanic, English, Midland-Northern

54. The reason for the concentration of copper smelters, refineries, and foundries close to Arizona's copper mines is that copper production is

- (A) a bulk-reducing industry
- (B) a bulk-gaining industry
- (C) dependent on dry climate conditions
- (D) attracted to low-cost migrant labor
- (E) oriented to the large Southern California market

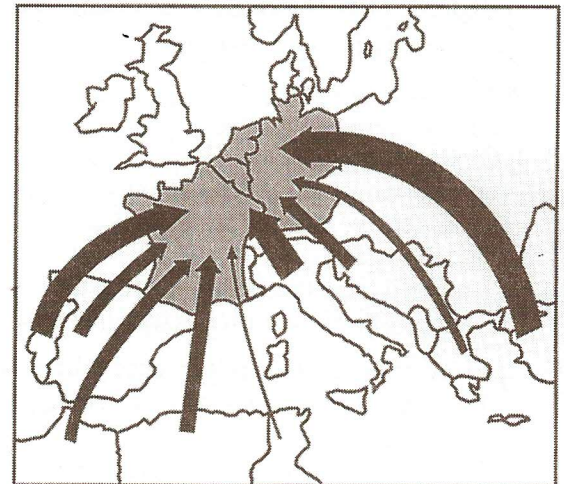
55. Contact zones between religions are most likely to be volatile when they are

- (A) inhabited by two major groups with divergent religious beliefs
- (B) made up of three or more religious groups
- (C) characterized by considerable interaction between religious groups
- (D) also language contact zones
- (E) associated with competing ethnonational claims to territory

56. Which of the following sets of maps would help explain how scale of inquiry affects truth?

- (A) Maps showing the area of France before and after surveying
- (B) Maps of Hudson Bay drawn by Native Americans and by the earliest European travelers
- (C) Maps showing Michigan's population density by counties and the United States population density by state
- (D) Maps showing the number of auto thefts per block in Seattle in the decades before and after the Depression
- (E) Maps of gang graffiti in Philadelphia

1955 to 1975



Thousands



57. The flow lines on the map above most likely represent the movement of

- (A) tourists
- (B) refugees
- (C) guest workers
- (D) illegal drugs
- (E) petroleum

58. Historically, the growth of North American suburbs was most constrained by

- (A) high land values
- (B) zoning ordinances
- (C) limited transportation
- (D) housing shortages
- (E) cultural preferences

Section I

59. Assuming a world population of 5,700,000,000 and an annual growth rate of 1.6 percent, how many people will be added to the world's population in the next year?
- (A) 912,000
 - (B) 9,120,000
 - (C) 91,200,000
 - (D) 912,000,000
 - (E) 9,120,000,000
60. Swahili in East Africa and English in global commerce are examples of
- (A) pidgin languages
 - (B) lingua franca
 - (C) standard language
 - (D) creole language
 - (E) official language
61. Which of the following is a true statement about classic models of city structure?
- (A) The concentric zone model does not have a transitional area.
 - (B) The sector model is highly influenced by transportation patterns.
 - (C) The central business district has the most dominant position in the multiple nuclei model.
 - (D) The multiple nuclei model and the sector model are similar in that they both have only one core.
 - (E) The interaction between the central city and the suburbs is greatest in the urban realm model.
62. In recent decades, all of the following have played a major role in the rapid growth of Sun Belt cities of the United States EXCEPT
- (A) immigration from Latin America
 - (B) high levels of per capita federal spending in the South and West
 - (C) cheap land and labor
 - (D) climatic changes leading to colder northern winters
 - (E) the increasing demand for retirement and resort centers
63. All of the following are correct statements about time zones EXCEPT:
- (A) The People's Republic of China has only one time zone.
 - (B) Standard time zones were established in the United States in 1883 to accommodate internal railroad travel.
 - (C) International time zones were established in 1884 to facilitate international communication.
 - (D) Time zones were established to facilitate the planting and harvesting of crops.
 - (E) Most time zones are areas about 15 degrees wide.

64. In the nineteenth and early twentieth century, the demographic transition in Europe was best characterized by
- (A) a shift in the composition of national populations toward greater ethnic balance
 - (B) a net population decline resulting from an excess of deaths over births
 - (C) migration between European countries
 - (D) large-scale population movements following periods of war or widespread civil unrest
 - (E) urbanization and falling birth rates
65. Which of the following groups of cities contains the best examples of central places with large hinterlands?
- (A) San Diego, Milwaukee, and New Haven
 - (B) Atlanta, Denver, and Calgary
 - (C) Baltimore, Ottawa, and Duluth
 - (D) Las Vegas, Victoria, and Buffalo
 - (E) Miami, Philadelphia, and Quebec City
66. Which of the following does NOT act as a centrifugal force for a state?
- (A) Uneven development
 - (B) Substate nationalism
 - (C) Linguistic homogeneity
 - (D) A fragmented territorial base
 - (E) A strong tradition of local governance
67. United Nations recognition of a state's "exclusive economic zone" allows the state to
- (A) establish economic free trade zones within the sovereign territory of other states
 - (B) claim national economic jurisdiction over 200 nautical miles of water extending from its coast
 - (C) limit importation of competitive goods and services from other countries
 - (D) protect domestic production by imposing tariffs on all foreign-made products
 - (E) form limited economic alliances with other countries
68. In Latin America, data for employment in many large urban areas are most likely to be incomplete because
- (A) employment is growing too rapidly
 - (B) most people are unemployed
 - (C) people change jobs regularly
 - (D) records are kept mainly for male workers
 - (E) many people work in the informal sector
69. Which of the following is a distinctive aspect of population policy emphasized for the first time by the international community in the 1990's?
- (A) One-child policy
 - (B) Economic development
 - (C) Women's empowerment
 - (D) Green revolution
 - (E) Cultural homogeneity
70. The clearing of tropical rain forest for agriculture frequently results in
- (A) long-term productive farmland
 - (B) a shift to animal raising
 - (C) an increase in the size of the ozone hole
 - (D) better-managed commercial forests
 - (E) large-scale immigration
71. Contemporary manufacturing is characterized by
- (A) production facilities that are generally located as close as possible to the sites of raw material production
 - (B) strong unions and localized involvement in all facets of the production process
 - (C) spatial disaggregation of the production process
 - (D) reliance on highly skilled labor at all phases of the production process
 - (E) production facilities located close to railroads

Section I

72. Which of the following is positively correlated with gross domestic product (GDP) per capita?
- (A) Infant mortality rate
 - (B) Carbon dioxide emission per capita
 - (C) Rate of natural increase
 - (D) Rice production per capita
 - (E) Distance from the Greenwich meridian
73. In the United States and Canada, which areal unit best approximates a city neighborhood in size?
- (A) A census tract
 - (B) A county
 - (C) A municipality
 - (D) A congressional district
 - (E) A metropolitan area
74. French influence on land division in the United States and Canada resulted in
- (A) nucleated villages and fragmented farms
 - (B) the metes and bounds system
 - (C) a rectilinear subdivision of public land
 - (D) a long-lot system
 - (E) the township and range survey system
75. Today, the greatest number of urban dwellers is found in
- (A) North America
 - (B) South America
 - (C) Africa
 - (D) Europe
 - (E) Asia

END OF SECTION I

**IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY
CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION.**

DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

AFTER TIME HAS BEEN CALLED, PLEASE TURN THE PAGE AND ANSWER QUESTIONS 76-87

Chapter III Answers to the 2001 AP Human Geography Exam

- Section I: Multiple Choice
 - Section I Answer Key and Percent Answering Correctly
- Section II: Free Response
 - Comments from the Chief Reader
 - Scoring Guidelines, Sample Student Responses, and Commentary
 - Question 1
 - Question 2
 - Question 3

Section I: Multiple Choice

Listed below are the correct answers to the multiple-choice questions, the percentage of AP students who answered each question correctly by AP grade, and the total percentage answering correctly.

Section I Answer Key and Percent Answering Correctly

Item No.	Correct Answer	Percent Correct by Grade					Total Percent Correct
		5	4	3	2	1	
1	B	99	97	94	90	83	92
2	A	99	98	96	94	86	95
3	B	98	95	91	83	72	88
4	B	94	91	86	86	75	86
5	A	90	88	83	81	69	82
6	A	92	87	82	79	65	81
7	D	99	96	88	82	53	83
8	B	92	86	78	70	51	75
9	E	91	85	78	71	63	77
10	B	79	66	56	45	33	55
11	C	86	81	78	70	60	75
12	D	91	79	76	67	62	75
13	A	91	83	76	62	42	71
14	A	95	90	83	75	53	79
15	A	78	69	59	51	41	59
16	B	90	81	79	67	50	73
17	C	90	83	79	74	52	75
18	E	84	78	73	66	51	70
19	A	78	75	67	58	44	64
20	D	89	81	68	59	48	68
21	A	87	81	79	69	68	77
22	B	83	74	68	58	50	66
23	E	80	75	69	68	63	71
24	C	83	73	69	57	49	66
25	D	85	79	70	62	52	69
26	D	97	90	83	72	52	79
27	B	82	69	62	53	50	63
28	A	83	73	60	58	42	62
29	C	75	70	57	48	39	57
30	D	86	76	65	52	36	62
31	B	93	83	75	62	51	72
32	D	85	73	64	54	40	63
33	D	74	58	42	35	23	45
34	E	60	52	43	41	33	45
35*							
36	C	87	74	59	46	33	59
37	A	84	66	52	40	24	52
38	E	76	68	57	39	25	53
39	D	92	80	67	48	32	63
40	B	72	57	45	46	33	50

Item No.	Correct Answer	Percent Correct by Grade					Total Percent Correct
		5	4	3	2	1	
41	B	68	60	52	43	36	52
42	C	63	50	46	43	35	47
43	E	58	49	50	44	37	47
44	E	57	40	34	25	17	34
45	A	81	68	58	47	34	57
46	E	73	62	55	51	27	53
47	B	90	79	71	61	43	68
48	C	76	63	47	36	30	50
49	C	61	57	51	51	46	53
50	D	77	70	68	55	53	65
51	B	60	48	42	37	29	43
52	C	63	58	52	42	34	50
53	E	75	68	57	50	34	56
54	A	72	59	46	33	18	45
55	E	86	73	55	46	22	55
56	C	53	34	24	19	24	30
57	C	74	60	44	31	24	46
58	C	62	55	42	33	21	42
59	C	68	56	46	36	28	46
60	B	73	56	47	36	24	46
61	B	52	38	29	23	16	31
62	D	69	56	49	38	29	48
63	D	68	54	44	37	32	46
64	E	76	65	49	36	18	48
65	B	47	34	27	23	19	29
66	C	75	49	37	25	19	40
67	B	69	49	37	27	21	40
68	E	65	51	44	44	32	46
69	C	60	41	28	24	17	33
70	B	50	37	24	21	15	29
71	C	48	23	12	9	9	19
72	B	56	27	14	5	6	20
73	A	46	34	30	27	29	33
74	D	48	36	28	18	12	28
75	E	33	29	24	17	14	23

* Although 75 multiple-choice items were administered in Section I, item 35 was not used in scoring.