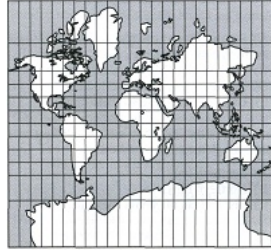


AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

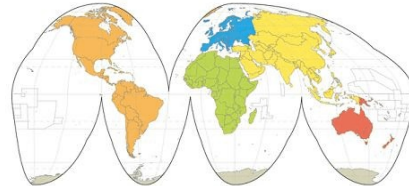
THE GRAND REVIEW

Unit I: Geography: Its Nature and Perspective

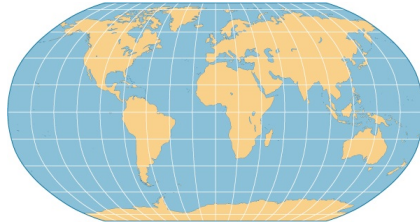
Identify each type of map:



1.



2.



3.



4.

Match the following:

- | | | | |
|-----|---|----|---------------------------|
| 5. | a computer system that stores, organizes, retrieves, analyzes, and displays geographic data | a. | cultural diffusion |
| 6. | the forms superimposed on the physical environment by the activities of humans | b. | cultural ecology |
| 7. | the spread of an idea or innovation from its source | c. | cultural landscape |
| 8. | interactions between human societies and the physical environment | d. | environmental determinism |
| 9. | a space-based global navigation satellite system | e. | GIS |
| 10. | the physical environment, rather than social conditions, determines culture | f. | GPS |
| 11. | the small- or large-scale acquisition of information of an object or phenomenon, either in recording or real time | g. | possibilism |
| 12. | environment sets certain constraints or limitations, but culture is otherwise determined by social conditions | h. | remote sensing |

Choose the one that does not belong:

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------|
| 13. | a. township and range | 17. | a. major airport |
| | b. clustered rural settlement | | b. grid street pattern |
| | c. grid street pattern | | c. major central park |
| 14. | a. site | | d. natural harbor |
| | b. situation | | e. public sports facility |
| | c. relative location | 18. | a. Westernization |
| 15. | a. latitude and longitude | | b. uniform consumption preferences |
| | b. site | | c. enhanced communications |
| | c. situation | | d. local traditions |
| | d. absolute location | 19. | a. time zones |
| 16. | a. globalization | | b. China |
| | b. nationalism | | c. United States railroads |
| | c. foreign investment | | d. 15 degrees |
| | d. multinational corporations | | |

Match the following (some regions have more than one answer):

- | | | | |
|-----|-------------------|----|---------------------------------------|
| 20. | formal region | a. | Milwaukee |
| 21. | functional region | b. | the <i>Milwaukee Journal Sentinel</i> |
| 22. | vernacular region | c. | Wisconsin |
| | | d. | the South |
| | | e. | an airline hub |
| | | f. | Rust Belt |

Match the following:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----|------------------------|
| 23. | Spanish is the fastest growing language in the United States because of | a. | relocation diffusion |
| 24. | Apple invented the modern smart phone but Android controlled 80 percent of the world market in 2016 because of | b. | hierarchical diffusion |
| 25. | fashion trends may diffuse from New York or Los Angeles, to Chicago, then Milwaukee, then West Bend because of | c. | contagious diffusion |
| 26. | widespread fear of a roaming band of killer clowns in 2016 is an example of | d. | stimulus diffusion |

27. The “why of where” refers to
- geography’s emphasis on landscape features.
 - spatial patterns on the landscape.
 - a definition of geography that is simply locational.
 - the idea that the explanation of a spatial pattern is crucial.
 - the depiction of a region’s physical features.
28. Which of the following sets of maps would help explain how scale of inquiry affects truth?
- maps of crime rates in Milwaukee by neighborhood
 - maps of crime rates in Milwaukee by decade
 - maps of crime rates in Milwaukee drawn by hand and by GIS
 - maps of crime rates in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the United States
 - maps of crime rates in the United States showing urban areas and rural areas
29. Which of the following maps would be most likely to use shading to display a variable pattern?
- cartogram
 - choropleth
 - dot symbol
 - isoline
 - proportional symbol
30. Minnesota was settled primarily by _____, but St. Paul’s toponym indicates it was settled by _____.
- Catholics, Lutherans
 - Catholics, Methodists
 - Lutherans, Catholics
 - Lutherans, Methodists
 - Methodists, Catholics
 - Methodists, Lutherans

Unit II: Population and Migration

Match the following:

- | | |
|--|------------------------|
| 31. the ability of a resource base to sustain its population | a. brain drain |
| 32. a population shift from urban to rural areas | b. carrying capacity |
| 33. the number of working-age people compared to the number of people too old or too young to work | c. chain migration |
| 34. migration within a state | d. counterurbanization |
| 35. migration between states | e. crude birth rate |
| 36. the difference between in-migration and out-migration | f. dependency ratio |
| 37. the flight of talented people away from an area | g. external migration |

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----|-----------------------|
| 38. | the process by which immigrants from a particular place follow others from that place to another place | h. | infant mortality rate |
| 39. | CBR-CDR per thousand | i. | internal migration |
| 40. | number of children a woman is likely to have | j. | natural increase rate |
| 41. | the number of children women have per thousand women | k. | net migration |
| 42. | number of deaths under the age of 2 per thousand | l. | total fertility rate |

Choose the cause of the other two:

43. a. water
 b. population growth
 c. agriculture
44. a. Columbus discovers America
 b. crops exchanged between the Western and Eastern hemisphere
 c. millions of Native Americans are killed by disease
45. a. one-child policy
 b. poverty
 c. overpopulation
46. a. poverty
 b. drug trafficking
 c. guest workers
47. a. high standard of living
 b. large metropolitan population
 c. Stage 3 of the demographic transition
48. a. immigration
 b. remittances
 c. Stage 4 of the demographic transition

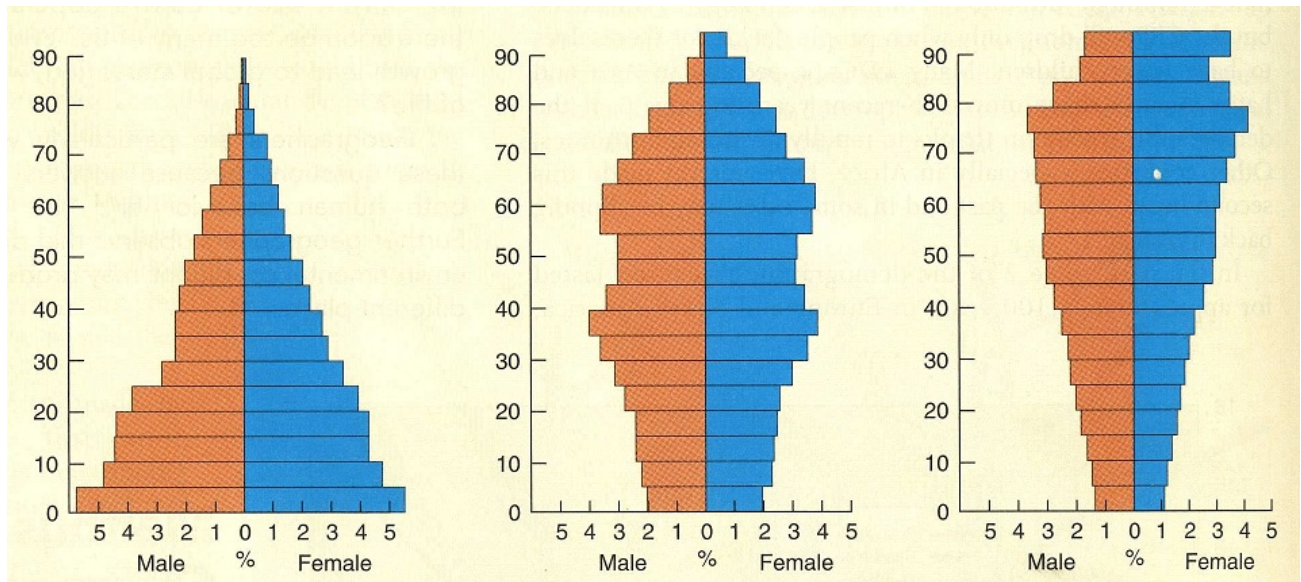
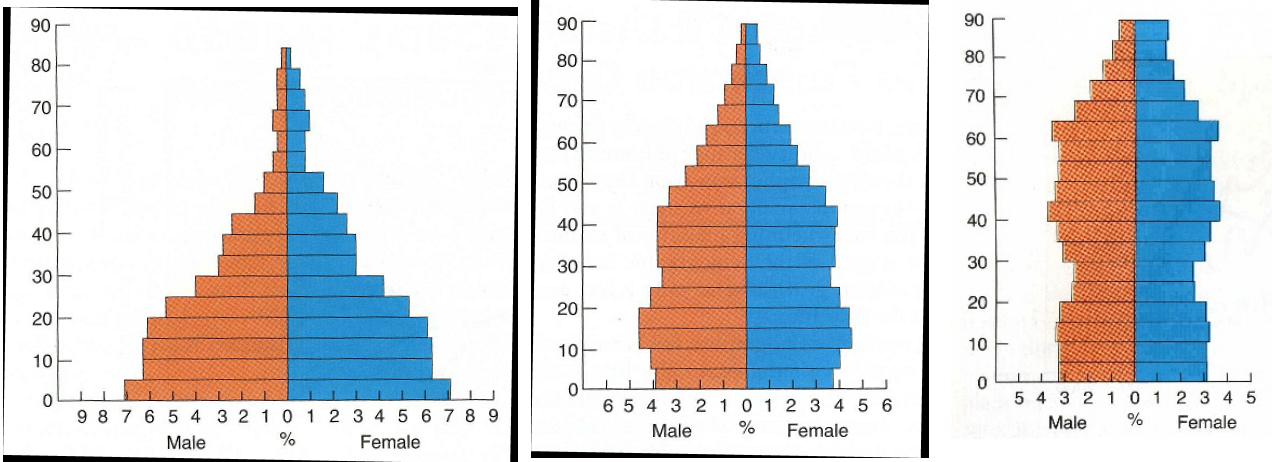
Choose the effect of the other two:

49. a. poverty
 b. war
 c. migration
50. a. racism
 b. exclusion of non-white immigrants
 c. quota laws from the 1920s to the 1960s
51. a. young age structure
 b. not married
 c. high level of migration

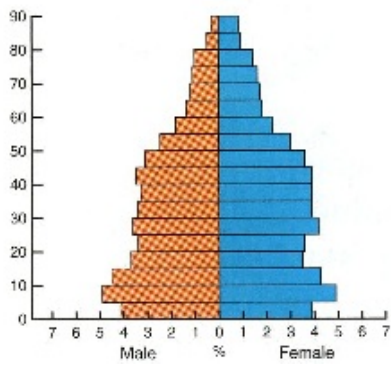
- 52. a. cold weather
- b. warm coastal waters
- c. population clusters near the equator and the coast

- 53. a. increased trade
- b. rich natural resources
- c. population cluster on the coast

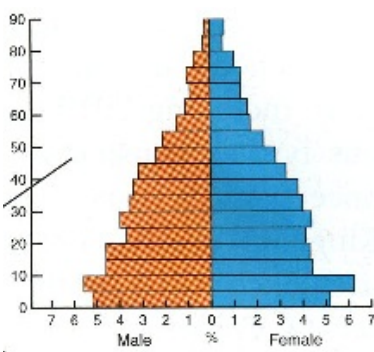
Label each of the following population pyramids as Stage 1, Stage 2, Stage 3, Stage 4 or Stage 5 of the demographic transition:



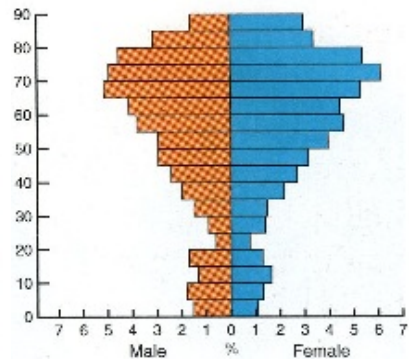
Label each of the following Detroit, MI; Laredo, TX; Lawrence, KS; Naples, FL; Unalaska, AK; or USA:



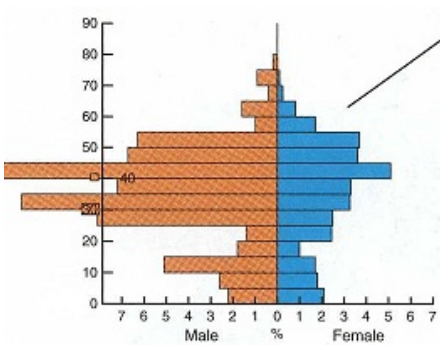
60. _____



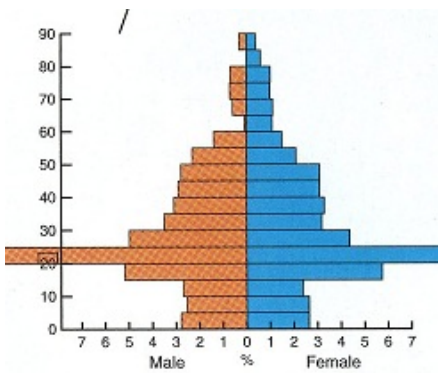
61. _____



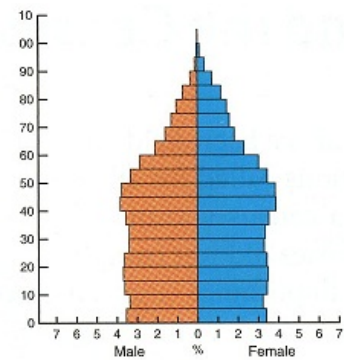
62. _____



63. _____



64. _____



65. _____

Identify each of the following as a “pull” factor or a “push” factor:

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|
| 66. ethnic cleansing | 69. war |
| 67. natural disaster | 70. chain migration |
| 68. available jobs | 71. overpopulation |
72. Two-thirds of the world’s population is clustered in four regions. Which of the following is not one of these four regions?
- a. East Asia
 - b. Southeast Asia
 - c. Sub-Saharan Africa
 - d. Europe
 - e. South Asia

73. 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?
- 912,000
 - 9,120,000
 - 91,200,000
 - 912,000,000
 - 9,120,000,000
74. The population of the United States is approximately 300 million, and the land area is approximately 9 million square kilometers. The arithmetic density of the United States is approximately
- 30 square kilometers per person.
 - 30 persons per square kilometer.
 - 0.03 square kilometers per person.
 - 0.03 persons per square kilometer.
 - 300 persons per square kilometer.
75. Compared to the Netherlands, Egypt has
- low arithmetic density, low physiological density, a low number of farmers per capita.
 - low arithmetic density, high physiological density, a low number of farmers per capita.
 - low arithmetic density, high physiological density, a high number of farmers per capita.
 - high arithmetic density, low physiological density, a low number of farmers per capita.
 - high arithmetic density, low physiological density, a high number of farmers per capita.
76. Which of the following states had zero or negative population growth as of 2016?
- China
 - India
 - Italy
 - Japan
 - Pakistan
 - Russia
- I and II
 - I and III
 - II, III, and IV
 - III, IV, and VI
 - I, III, IV, VI
 - I, IV, V, VI
 - III, IV, V, VI
 - I, III, IV, V, VI
77. Generally speaking, countries with high fertility rates usually have high
- female employment.
 - infant mortality rates.
 - literacy rates.
 - standards of living.
 - use of birth control.

78. Thomas Malthus's theories may be regarded as
- totally correct—people are starving all over the world.
 - totally correct—life spans have increased.
 - partially correct—some people are starving but LDCs have increased their food supply with new agricultural technology.
 - partially correct—life spans have increased due to advancements in agricultural technology.
 - totally incorrect.
79. A country with a high dependency ratio probably has
- a low birth rate, low gender inequality, and a low standard of living.
 - a low birth rate, low gender inequality, and a high standard of living.
 - a low birth rate, high gender inequality, and a low standard of living.
 - a high birth rate, high gender inequality, and a low standard of living.
 - a high birth rate, high gender inequality, and a high standard of living.
80. Which continent(s) is/are commonly associated with high numbers of refugees in the early twenty-first century?
- Africa
 - Asia
 - Australia
 - Europe
 - North America
 - South America
- I
 - II
 - I and II
 - I, II, IV
 - I, II, VI
 - III and IV
 - IV and V
 - IV, V, VI

Unit III: Cultural Patterns and Processes

Classify each of the following religions as monotheistic or polytheistic and ethnic or universalizing, and indicate their hearth region.

religion	mono or polytheistic	ethnic or universalizing	hearth region
81. Buddhism			
82. Hinduism			
83. Islam			
84. Judaism			
85. Mormonism			
86. Orthodox Christianity			
87. Protestantism			
88. Roman Catholicism			

Match the following:

- | | | | |
|-----|--|----|---------------|
| 89. | fragmentation of a region into smaller units | a. | apartheid |
| 90. | a common language for business purposes | b. | Balkanization |
| 91. | a language formed from two other languages | c. | Cape Cod |
| 92. | an example of ethnic nationalism | d. | creole |
| 93. | an example of linguistic nationalism | e. | feng shui |
| 94. | an example of linguistic fragmentation | f. | Gaelic |
| 95. | an example of how religion can influence geography | g. | lingua franca |
| 96. | minority branch of Islam but majority in Iraq and Iran | h. | Nunavut |
| 97. | rigid separation of the races in South Africa in the twentieth century | i. | Scandinavian |
| 98. | architectural style that diffused from New England to the Great Lakes | j. | Shiite |

Identify each of the following as a centripetal force or a centrifugal force:

- | | | | |
|------|--|------|------------------|
| 99. | uneven development | 103. | national symbols |
| 100. | substate nationalism | 104. | compact state |
| 101. | linguistic homogeneity | 105. | fragmented state |
| 102. | a strong tradition of local governance | 106. | external threats |

Classify each of the following as folk culture or popular culture

- | | | | |
|------|--------------|------|----------------------|
| 107. | the Amish | 113. | relocation diffusion |
| 108. | sports | 114. | cultural homogeneity |
| 109. | small scale | 115. | traditional diet |
| 110. | large scale | 116. | McDonald's |
| 111. | slow change | 117. | blue jeans |
| 112. | rapid change | 118. | modern communication |

119. Economic migration was responsible for
- Bosnians leaving Yugoslavia.
 - Guatemalans leaving Guatemala.
 - Muslims leaving India.
 - non-Arabs leaving Sudan.
 - Syrians leaving Syria.
120. If four languages have similar words for numbers and the names of fish, but different names for a certain disease, what might be concluded about the time at which the disease first diffused?
- The disease spread among a population that later divided and evolved into four different languages.
 - The population divided and evolved into the four different languages, and then the disease spread.
 - The disease spread to two different populations that later divided into different languages.
 - The disease and language spread to four different regions at the same time at the same rate.
 - No conclusion is possible.
121. Which of the following correctly sequences the continuum from language family to dialect?
- Afro-Asiatic, Semitic, Arabic, Berber
 - Sino-Tibetan, Sinitic, Mandarin, Chinese
 - Indo-European, Indo-Iranian, Hindi, Bengali
 - Indo-European, Baltic-Slavic, Russian, Ukrainian
 - Indo-European, Germanic, English, Midland-Northern
122. _____ is to Canada as _____ is to the United States.
- French; English
 - French; Spanish
 - presidential government; parliamentary government
 - conflict over ethnicity; conflict over language
 - northern hemisphere; southern hemisphere
123. Mexico is
- the largest number of legal immigrants to the United States
 - the largest number of illegal immigrants to the United States
 - a member of NAFTA
 - a member of the OAS
 - predominantly Catholic
- II, V
 - I, III, V
 - II, III, V
 - I, IV, V
 - II, IV, V
 - I, II, III, IV
 - I, II, III, V
 - I, II, III, IV, V

124. Which of the following aspects of diffusion of Western culture threaten non-Western ways of life?
- I. loss of traditional values
 - II. subjugation of women
 - III. Western control of media
 - IV. alteration of traditional landscapes
 - V. pollution
- a. I and II
 - b. I and III
 - c. I, II, IV
 - d. I, III, IV, V
 - e. I, II, III, IV, V
125. The breakup of Yugoslavia was particularly violent because
- a. it was inhabited by three religious groups.
 - b. it was inhabited by four language groups.
 - c. it was inhabited by five ethnic groups.
 - d. it was inhabited by five nationalities.
 - e. religion, language, and ethnicity produced divergent nationalities which made overlapping claims on land.

Unit IV: Political Organization of Space

126. Put the following in order from the largest to the smallest: census tract, county, municipality, nation-state, province, empire

127. G _____, g _____, g _____

Match the following:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------|
| 128. nation state | a. Korea |
| 129. multinational state | b. Japan |
| 130. multi-state nation | c. Indonesia |

Match the following (some states have more than one answer):

- | | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| 131. Brazil | a. was a hearth |
| 132. China | b. was a colony |
| 133. Mesopotamia | c. is a sovereign state |
| 134. Taiwan | d. has a forward capital |

Match the following:

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------|
| 135. compact state | a. Afghanistan |
| 136. elongated state | b. Indonesia |
| 137. prorupted state | c. Nicaragua |
| 138. perforated state | d. South Africa |
| 139. fragmented state | e. Vatican City |
| 140. landlocked state | f. Vietnam |

Match the following (some states have more than one answer):

- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| 141. unitary state | a. Canada |
| 142. federal state | b. France |
| 143. confederal state | c. Germany |
| 144. devolution | d. Mexico |
| | e. Switzerland |
| | f. USA |

Place the following colonial powers under the appropriate headings: Belgium, Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Netherlands, Portugal

- | | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 145. Africa, 1850 | 146. Africa, 1900 | 147. Africa, 1950 |
|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|

Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------|
| 148. Brazil | a. Britain |
| 149. most of Canada | b. France |
| 150. most of Latin America | c. Portugal |
| 151. Northern Africa | d. Russia |
| 152. Siberia | e. Spain |

Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 153. model that demonstrates the transfer of resources from less developed to more developed areas | a. core-periphery |
| 154. the fringe of a state | b. enclave |
| 155. land beyond a border | c. frontier |
| 156. the node of a state | d. gerrymandering |
| 157. an area that retains a distinction from a larger area | e. heartland |
| 158. a region caught between two opposing forces that fragment it | f. hinterland |
| 159. manipulating boundaries for political gain | g. rimland |
| 160. an area rather than a line | h. shatterbelt |

Label each boundary physical or cultural and give an example.

boundary	physical or cultural	example
161. mountain		
162. language		
163. religion		
164. river		
165. geometric		
166. relict		
167. the Green Line		

168. Which of the following is NOT part of the definition of a state?
- a formal region
 - a common ethnicity
 - control over internal affairs
 - control over external affairs
 - sovereignty
169. _____ and _____ are multi-state nations. _____ and _____ were multi-state nations in the twentieth century but no longer are.
- China, Germany; Ireland, Vietnam
 - China, Ireland; Germany, Vietnam
 - China, Vietnam; Germany, Ireland
 - China, Denmark; Germany, Ireland
 - Denmark, Ireland; Germany, Vietnam
170. Which of the following is NOT a supranational organization?
- Arab League
 - European Union
 - NAFTA
 - NATO
 - United Nations
171. Which of the following has fostered the most significant economic growth by eliminating import tariffs between member states?
- Arab League
 - European Union
 - NAFTA
 - NATO
 - United Nations
172. Which of the following does not fit with the others?
- the core-periphery
 - irredentism
 - neocolonialism
 - Immanuel Wallerstein
 - the world-systems theory
173. The provisions of the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea give coastal countries navigational and economic sovereignty over which of the following zones?
- twelve-nautical-mile territorial sea zone and part of the Arctic Circle
 - export processing zone (EPZ)
 - 200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone
 - empowerment zone
 - continental shelf

174. An increasing number of states have adopted a federal form of government primarily to
- grant different ethnicities or nationalities more effective representation.
 - encourage the breakup of the superpower alliances.
 - govern compact states more effectively.
 - deploy scarce resources efficiently.
 - meet all of the above needs.
175. Which of the following is NOT true about congressional district boundaries in the United States?
- They are contiguous.
 - They are formal regions.
 - They are redrawn after the census.
 - They are redrawn every ten years.
 - They contain roughly equal amounts of people.

Unit V: Agriculture and Rural Land Use

Match the following:

- | | |
|--|-----------|
| 176. terracing, Mediterranean agriculture, pastoralism | a. Egypt |
| 177. terracing, shifting agriculture | b. Greece |
| 178. arid climate, irrigation, little pork production, pastoralism | c. Italy |
| 179. wheat, little pork production, pastoralism | d. Peru |
| 180. factory farms, large pork production | e. Mexico |
| 181. wheat, Mediterranean agriculture | f. Turkey |
| 182. maize, irrigation | g. USA |

Choose the one that does not belong:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 183. a. plantation farming
b. hunting and gathering
c. subsistence agriculture | 187. a. the eat local food movement
b. improves to the local economy
c. organic farming |
| 184. a. agribusiness
b. energy and technology
c. subsistence farming | 188. a. beef
b. railroad
c. Milwaukee, 1900 |
| 185. a. efficient transportation
b. regionalized cuisine
c. corporately controlled farms | 189. a. factory farms
b. genetic engineering
c. high food prices
d. Green Revolution |
| 186. a. Green Revolution
b. increases in agricultural workers
c. increases in the use of fossil fuels | |

190. a. hunting and gathering
b. limited to tropical areas
c. gender-based division of labor
d. Stage 1 country
191. a. drought-resistant seeds
b. GMOs
c. high food prices
d. increased yields
192. a. desertification
b. overgrazing
c. overuse of water
d. sustainable agriculture
193. a. GMOs
b. Green Revolution
c. high levels of debt
d. pesticides
e. terracing
194. a. Green Revolution
b. Central America
c. East Asia
d. South Asia
e. sub-Saharan Africa
195. a. California
b. Mediterranean agriculture
c. “happy cows”
d. sharecropping
e. wheat
196. a. soy beans
b. coffee
c. wheat
d. corn
e. rice
197. a. Great Plains—buffalo
b. Eskimos—snow
c. Hawaiians—wigwams
d. Wisconsin settlers—log cabins
e. Great Plains—sod and thatch
198. a. shifting agriculture
b. tropical climate
c. global warming
d. depletion of soil
e. commercial agriculture
199. a. commercial agriculture
b. Argentina
c. Brazil
d. Poland
e. USA
200. a. sustainable agriculture
b. limited use of chemicals
c. integration of crops and livestock
d. use of pesticide resistant seed
e. organic farms
201. a. nomads
b. pastoralism
c. hunting and gathering
d. subsistence agriculture
e. shifting agriculture
f. terracing

202. What is a milkshed and why is it important?

203. Isolated farmsteads in the United States evolved as a result of all of the following EXCEPT

- a. political stability.
b. colonization by individual pioneer families.
c. agricultural private enterprise.
d. government land policy.
e. physical barriers preventing communal farm practices.

204. Grain raised in the United States is used today primarily as
- human food.
 - a source of fuel.
 - livestock feed.
 - an export to foreign countries.
 - raw material for various industries.
205. With respect to the relationship between culture, religion, and the physical environment
- few religions derive meaningful events from the physical environment.
 - religious ideas may be responsible for some of the changes people make in the physical environment.
 - religion is no longer an important source of identification for a distinct cultural group.
 - all religions appeal primarily to people living in their land of origin.
 - All of the above are true.
206. A common difference(s) between farms in an LDC (like Pakistan) versus farms in an MDC (like the United States) that grow the same crop is
- the amount of crop produced in a year.
 - the importance of the crop to the farmer.
 - the income derived from crops.
 - A and B
 - A and C
207. Chile's agricultural economy primarily consists of
- selling food within Chile.
 - exporting food to other countries in South America.
 - exporting food to the United States and other MDCs.
 - innovations in organic food.
 - ranching.

Unit VI: Industrialization and Economic Development

Label each of the following as bulk-reducing, bulk-gaining, footloose, or just-in-time:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 208. soft-drink bottling | 212. automobile assembly |
| 209. brewing | 213. autoparts manufacturing |
| 210. nickel smelting | 214. electronics manufacturing |
| 211. baking | 215. call centers |

Label each of the following as primary, secondary, tertiary, or quaternary economic activity:

216. extract natural resources from the environment
217. transform raw materials into finished products

- 218. involve the collection, processing, and manipulation of information
- 219. involve the exchange of goods and the provision of services
- 220. involve the production of fresh produce for urban markets

Indicate the country or countries:

- 221. NAFTA
- 222. highest consumption of fossil fuels per capita
- 223. the Four Asian Tigers
- 224. maquiladoras
- 225. Atlantic-Pacific canal

Match the following:

- 226. high terminal cost, high line cost, high route flexibility a. airplane
- 227. high terminal cost, low line cost, high route flexibility b. railroad
- 228. high terminal cost, low line cost, low route flexibility c. ship
- 229. low terminal cost, high line cost, high route flexibility d. truck

Label the five stages of Rostow’s model and briefly describe the characteristics:

230. Stage 1		
231. Stage 2		
232. Stage 3		
233. Stage 4		
234. Stage 5		

Assume a Stage 5 country and indicate if each of the following would be high or low:

- | | |
|-------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 235. standard of living | 240. literacy |
| 236. CBR | 241. GDP |
| 237. CDR | 242. GEM |
| 238. NIR | 243. pollution |
| 239. life expectancy | 244. jobs in the informal sector |

Match the following:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 245. banking, finance, insurance | a. Brazil |
| 246. deforestation | b. Central America |
| 247. desertification | c. chlorofluorocarbons |
| 248. ecotourism | d. Mexico City |
| 249. ecotourism | e. national parks |
| 250. ozone depletion | f. New York, London, and Tokyo |
| 251. smog | g. Sahel |

Choose the one that does not belong:

- | | |
|--|---|
| 252. a. high labor costs
b. the South
c. warm weather | 255. a. ecological damage
b. hydro electrical power
c. renewable energy
d. pollution |
| 253. a. outsourcing
b. low labor costs
c. low transportation costs | 256. a. manufacturing close to a market
b. bulk-reducing industry
c. bulk-gaining industry
d. footloose industry |
| 254. a. China
b. India
c. widespread use of English | |
| 257. 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 | |

258. 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
259. The 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.
260. 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.
261. According to Alfred Weber the costs of land and transportation
- a. have a direct relationship.
 - b. have an inverse relationship.
 - c. have a proportional relationship.
 - d. have a regressive relationship.
 - e. have no relationship to each other.
262. _____ is the main source of electricity in the United States but use of _____ is increasing and _____ reserves of oil shale (tar sands) are increasing.
- a. coal, natural gas, potential
 - b. coal, natural gas, proven
 - c. natural gas, oil, potential
 - d. oil, natural gas, potential
 - e. oil, natural gas, proven

263. Which of the following pairs is INCORRECT?
- agglomeration—entertainment district
 - horizontal integration—economic complements
 - neocolonialism—trade deficits
 - transnational corporation—Walmart
 - vertical integration—controlling all steps in the manufacturing process

Unit VII: Cities and Urban Land Use

Label each country with either the rank-size rule or the primate city rule:

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 264. Canada | 268. India |
| 265. Egypt | 269. Mexico |
| 266. France | 270. South Korea |
| 267. Germany | 271. United States |

Choose the one that does not belong:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 272. a. dispersed rural settlement | 278. a. concentric zone model |
| b. New England | b. decentralization |
| c. township and range system | c. edge city |
| | d. galactic city model |
| 273. a. high income taxes | 279. a. France |
| b. plentiful low-cost public transit | b. Mesopotamia |
| c. USA | c. Mexico |
| | d. North China |
| 274. a. megalopolis | e. the Indus Valley |
| b. core area | 280. a. 500 B.C.—defensive sites |
| c. Boston to Washington, D.C. | b. A.D. 1700—water power |
| d. Los Angeles to San Diego | c. A.D. 1800—railroad junctions |
| | d. pre-1950—navigable waterways |
| 275. a. agglomeration | e. post-1950—highways |
| b. business park | 281. a. 1—sail-wagon epoch |
| c. decentralization | b. 2—steamboat epoch |
| d. edge cities | c. 3—steel rail epoch |
| | d. 4—auto-air-amenity epoch |
| 276. a. urban | e. 5—high technology epoch |
| b. Africa | 282. a. Brookfield Square |
| c. Asia | b. edge city |
| d. South America | c. gentrification |
| | d. suburban sprawl |
| 277. a. world cities | e. white flight |
| b. Chicago | |
| c. Mumbai | |
| d. Tokyo | |

283. Place the following in order from least recent to most recent: “big box” superstore, downtown business district, shopping mall, Internet.

284. Place the following in order from smallest range to widest range: grocery store, high school, international airport, professional football stadium, symphony orchestra hall.

Match the following:

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 285. export primarily to consumers outside the settlement | a. basic industries |
| 286. sell to people within the settlement | b. CBD |
| 287. basic industries minus non-basic industries | c. central plaza |
| 288. related to talent | d. economic base |
| 289. related to the level of services provided | e. Economic Enterprise Zones |
| 290. center of Latin American cities | f. ethnic neighborhood |
| 291. provided to people by government | g. human capital |
| 292. downtown | h. intervening opportunities |
| 293. the presence of which greatly diminishes the attractiveness of site farther away | i. new urbanism |
| 294. illegal occupation of a residential district | j. non-basic industries |
| 295. a voluntary urban community where people of similar origin reside | k. public housing |
| 296. pedestrian and bicycle-friendly neighborhoods | l. squatter settlement |
| 297. areas with reduced government regulation | m. urban hierarchy |
| 298. local ordinances governing land use | n. zoning laws |

Choose the effect of the others:

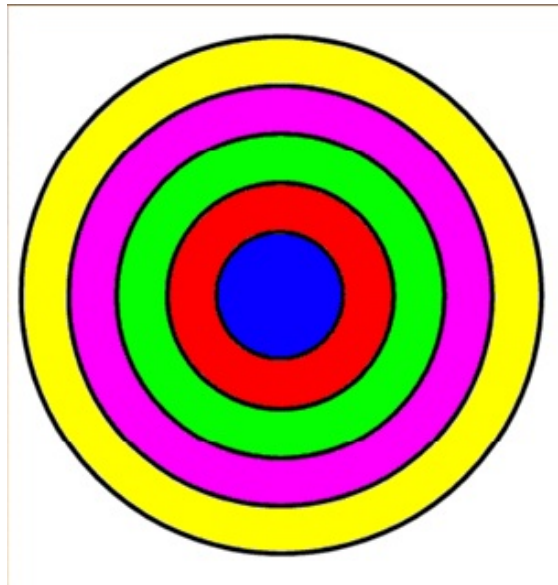
299. a. intraregional migration
b. overpopulation
c. megacities
300. a. blockbusting and racial steering
b. redlining by financial institutions
c. concentration of public housing
d. fixed school district boundaries
e. racial segregation
301. a. suburbanization
b. interstate highways
c. low-cost mortgages
302. a. DINK
b. empty-nesters
c. gentrification
d. high-income singles
e. vacant industrial neighborhoods
303. The location of the first human settlements were chosen to be close to
- a. defensive sites.
b. fossil fuels.
c. oceans.
d. nomads.
e. rivers.
304. Which of the following environmental issues is of most immediate concern to policy-makers in New England?
- a. overharvesting of breeding stock by commercial fishers
b. oil-spill liability
c. desertification by overgrazing of cattle
d. intensification of urban heat islands
e. generation of electric power by wind
305. According to the rank-size rule, if the largest city in a country has a population of 10 million, the next largest city will have a population of
- a. 9 million.
b. 8 million.
c. 7.5 million.
d. 5 million.
e. 3.5 million.
306. Today, most of the United States and Canadian population lives in which of the following?
- a. farming areas
b. rural non-farming areas
c. central cities
d. metropolitan areas
e. small towns

307. 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.
308. Which of the following would most likely be next to an interstate highway in North America?
- a. farms
 - b. government buildings
 - c. an industrial park
 - d. places of worship
 - e. single-family housing
309. Boomburbs, greenfields, and uptowns are all types of
- a. density gradients
 - b. edge cities
 - c. hamlets
 - d. metropolises
 - e. metropolitan statistical areas

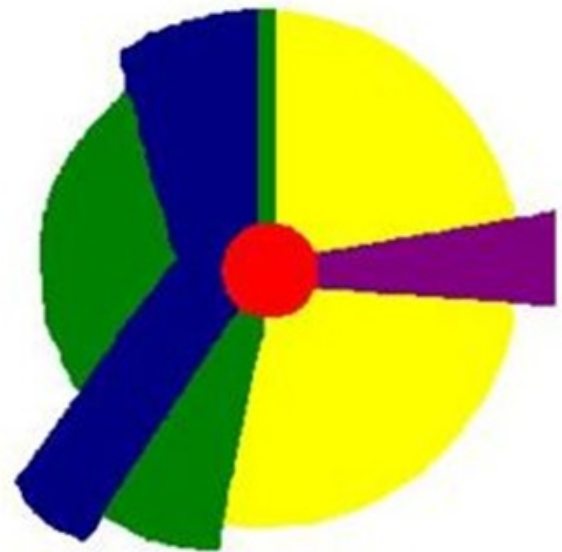
Models You Need to Know

Label each of the following models and explain how each can be useful to geographers.

310.



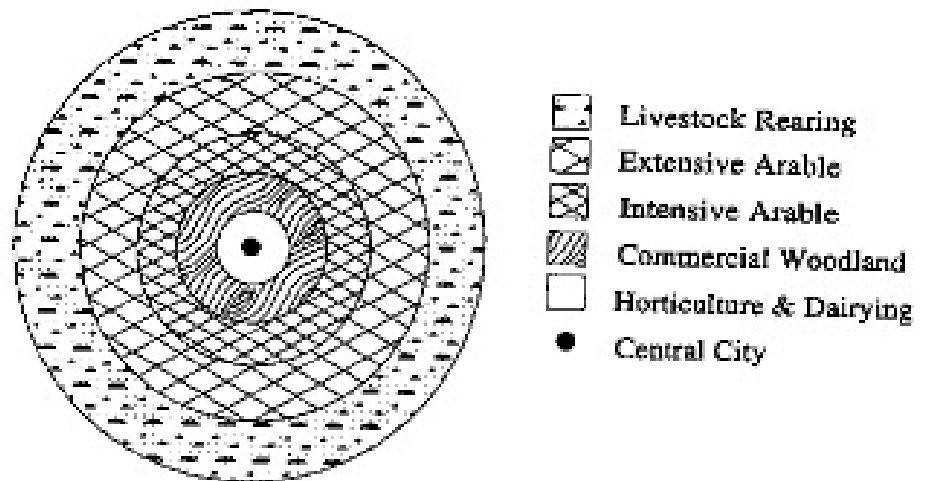
311.



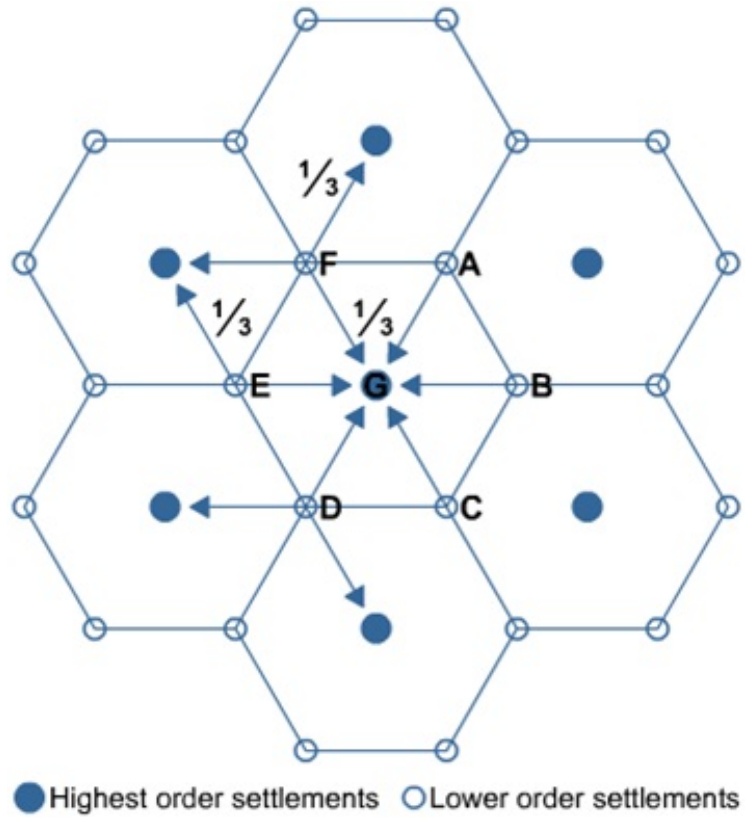
312.



313.



314.



315.

