

AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY
TEST # 1: GEOGRAPHY—Its Nature and Perspectives

Multiple Choice. Each of the questions or incomplete statements is followed by suggested answers or completions. Select the one that *best* answers the question or completes the statement.

GOOD LUCK!

SECTION A: Geography as a field of inquiry

1. Geography first grew as a science by asking which of the following questions?

- A. Why?
- B. Where?
- C. How?
- D. Why there?
- E. When?

2. Which of the following topics would you associate with the study of human geography?

- A. agriculture
- B. climate
- C. vegetation
- D. soils
- E. weather

3. The science of making maps is known as

- A. demography.
- B. cartography.
- C. topography.
- D. toponymy.
- E. geomorphology.

4. Location is an important theme in geography because

- A. it is not possible to find the exact location of places on the earth.
- B. all places on the earth can be located in either absolute or relative terms.
- C. all places on the earth can be located only using a network of lines.
- D. all places on the earth can be located only in a relative way.

5. Which of geography's five organizing themes is used to examine the advantages and disadvantages of a place for human settlement?

- A. location
- B. place
- C. movement
- D. human-environment interaction

SECTION B: Evolution of key geographical concepts and models associated with notable geographers

6. Who is responsible for coining the term "geography"?

- A. the Greeks
- B. Eratosthenes
- C. Aristophanes
- D. Ptolemy
- E. Ellsworth Huntington

7. Who is/are considered the "founder(s) of Western geography"?

- A. Alexander von Humboldt and Ellsworth Huntington
- B. Alexander von Humboldt and Carl Ritter
- C. The Greeks
- D. Von Humboldt and Eratosthenes
- E. Paul Vidal de la Blache and Jean Brunhes

8. Which of the following are considered a weakness of the traditional five themes of geography?

- A. The themes fail to address physical geography.
- B. The themes overemphasize the material culture of a society.
- C. The themes do not include enough emphasis on the application of geography.
- D. Both A and B
- E. Both A and C

9. Which of the following is not part of the six essential elements that help to make up the National Geography Standards?

- A. location
- B. the world in spatial terms
- C. human systems
- D. the uses of geography
- E. environment and society

SECTION C: Key concepts underlying the geographical perspective: space, place, and scale

10. Scale is

- A. the system used by geographers to transfer locations from a globe to a map.
- B. the extent of spread of phenomenon over a given area.
- C. the difference in elevation between two points in an area.
- D. the relationship between the length of an object on a map and that feature on the landscape.

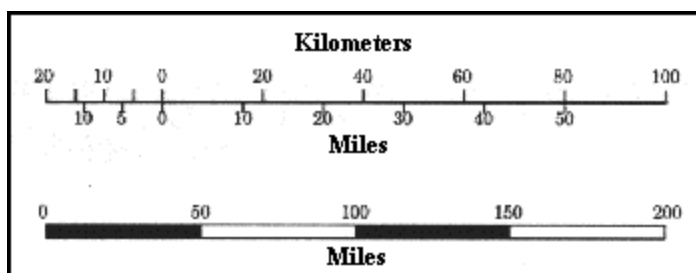
11. 1:24,000 is an example of what type of scale?

- A. bar line
- B. fractional scale
- C. graphic scale
- D. written scale
- E. ratio scale

12. Which map would have the largest scale?

- A. world
- B. continent
- C. state
- D. city
- E. street

13. What type of map scale is pictured/demonstrated below?



- A. verbal scale
- B. graphic scale
- C. ratio scale
- D. small scale

14. The number of anything within a defined area is known as

- A. a pattern.
- B. concentration.
- C. density.
- D. diffusion.
- E. distribution.

15. Our high school would appear larger on a map

- A. with much distortion.
- B. that has a scale of 1:500.
- C. that has a scale of 1:5000.
- D. on a map of Georgia.

16. Which of the following map scales below would a cartographer choose if one inch of road on a map represents 54,000 inches on the ground?

- A. 1:24,000
- B. 24,000/1
- C. 1:54,000
- D. 54,000:1
- E. 1:4500

SECTION D: (1) Key geographical skills—how to use and think about maps and spatial data sets

17. Which of the following describes the absolute location of Yerevan, Armenia?

- A. Yerevan is the capital of Armenia.
- B. Yerevan, Armenia is located at 40 ° N, 45 ° E.
- C. Yerevan, Armenia is located on the continent of Europe.
- D. Yerevan, Armenia is located north of Iran.

18. A system for transferring locations from a globe to a flat map is

- A. distribution.
- B. scale.
- C. interruption.
- D. a cartogram.
- E. projection.

19. What types of distortions can occur when creating a map projection?

- A. The relative size of different areas may be altered.
- B. The distance between two points may be incorrect.
- C. The direction from one place to another can be distorted.
- D. The shape of an area can be distorted.
- E. All of the above can occur.

20. Distortion is especially severe on

- A. globes.
- B. small-scale maps.
- C. large-scale maps.
- D. thematic maps.
- E. all maps.

21. When certain maps identifying the physical features of a place or region include contour lines, their purpose is to show

- A. local boundaries.
- B. differences in elevation.
- C. variations in population densities.
- D. latitude and longitude.
- E. distances between places.

22. A street address is an example of

- A. relative position.
- B. prime position.
- C. absolute location.
- D. situation.
- E. distribution

23. Which of the following would be an appropriate synonym for an Azimuthal map projection?

- A. Broken projection
- B. Robinson projection
- C. Polar projection
- D. Fuller projection
- E. Sinusoidal projection

24. A map in which data are sorted by class intervals and assigned colors or patterns in order to distinguish magnitude of occurrences is called

- A. a dot distribution map.
- B. an Azimuthal map projection.
- C. a choropleth map.
- D. a topographic map.
- E. a cartogram

25. Which of the following best describes the thematic map pictured below?

- A. dot
- B. cognitive
- C. cartogram
- D. choropleth
- E. flow

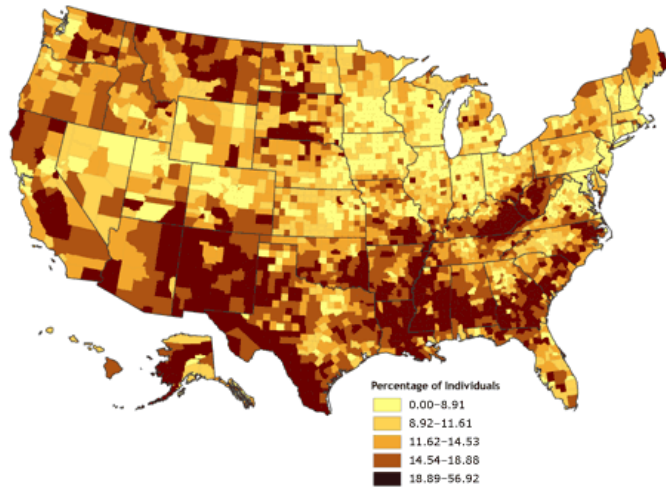
Monarch migration

Routes taken by Monarch butterflies during the Fall migration, designated by arrows below, are based on tag recoveries and observations.



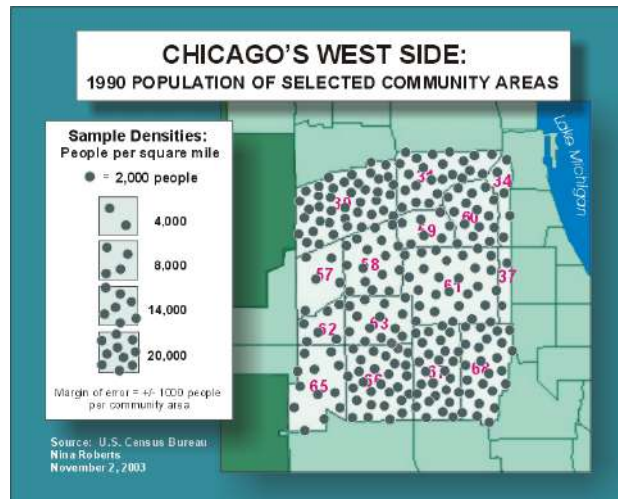
26. Which of the following best describes the thematic map pictured below?

- A. dot
- B. cognitive
- C. cartogram
- D. choropleth
- E. flow



27. Which of the following best describes the thematic map pictured below?

- A. dot
- B. cognitive
- C. cartogram
- D. choropleth
- E. flow



SECTION D: (2) Key geographical skills—how to understand and interpret the implications and associations among phenomena in places

28. If someone said that human occupation of the desert is limited because of intense heat, but that humans have adapted to living in the desert through the use of air conditioning, this would be an example of what geographic approach?

- A. physical geography
- B. environmental determinism
- C. possibilism
- D. sequent occupance
- E. regional studies

29. According to environmental determinism,

- A. the physical environment causes and/or limits social development.
- B. the physical environment set limits on human actions.
- C. people can adjust to the physical environment.
- D. people can choose a course of action from many alternatives offered by the physical environment.
- E. geographers should examine the world region by region.

30. The concept that the physical environment limits human actions, but that people have the ability to adjust to the physical environment is

- A. climate.
- B. environmental determinism.
- C. possibilism.
- D. spatial association.

31. A hearth is

- A. a region from which a phenomenon originates.
- B. the process by which a feature or trend spreads.
- C. defined by its physical characteristics.
- D. an area defined by one or more distinctive features or trends.
- E. the modification of a culture as a result of contact with a more powerful one.

32. Site identifies a place by its

- A. location relative to other objects.
- B. mathematical location on Earth's surface.
- C. nominal location.
- D. unique physical characteristics.

SECTION D: (3) Key geographical skills—how to recognize and interpret the implications and associations among phenomena in places

33. Which one of these newspaper headlines illustrates the diffusion process?

- A. Car Makers Pledge Improved Gas Mileage
- B. Japanese Rice Consumption on the Increase
- C. Swine Flu Outbreak Reaches Crisis Level
- D. Wheat Prices Stable Since July
- E. Civil War Imminent in Taris Republic

34. Identify which of the following statements describes the distance-decay function.

- A. It is the rate at which a particular activity or process diminishes with increasing distance.
- B. It is the distance that people perceive to exist in a given situation.
- C. It is the deterrent or inhibiting effect of distance on human activity.
- D. It is the usefulness of a specific place or location to a particular person or group.
- E. None of the above

45. Spatial distribution consists of which of the following properties?

- A. people, buildings, cars
- B. movement, region, human-environment interaction
- C. environmental determinism and possibilism
- D. time-space convergence and time-space compression
- E. density, concentration, pattern

SECTION D: (4) Key geographical skills—how to define regions and evaluate the regionalization process

36. Which of the following is not a characteristic of regions?

- A. hierarchical arrangement
- B. spatial extent
- C. historical sequence
- D. defined boundaries
- E. location

37. An example of a formal region is

- A. the trade area of St. Louis, Missouri.
- B. 25 square kilometers.
- C. Dixie.
- D. the area of France where the Breton language is spoken.

38. Which of the following is *not* an example of a functional region?

- A. the circulation area of a newspaper
- B. the area of dominance of a television station
- C. the market area of a supermarket
- D. the area dominated by a particular crop

39. The Sunbelt and the Frost Belt are what kind of regions?

- A. functional
- B. formal
- C. nodal
- D. homogeneous
- E. vernacular

40. The market area of Joe's Grocery Store is an example of which type of region?

- A. uniform
- B. perceptual
- C. functional
- D. formal

41. Which of the following is an example of a perceptual region?

- A. Northeast Corridor
- B. Wheat Belt
- C. Central Division of the National Football League
- D. Metropolitan Atlanta, Georgia
- E. Dixie

42. When someone speaks of the "old neighborhood" as they place where they grew up, what type of region are they describing?

- A. vernacular
- B. nodal
- C. perceptual
- D. functional
- E. Both A and C

SECTION D: (5) Key geographical skills—how to characterize and analyze changing interconnections among places

43. Imagine that Charlie the Dog wears a red bandana to the dog park. The poodles greatly admire his scarf and begin to wear one as well. What type of spatial diffusion is being illustrated?

- A. relocation
- B. stimulus
- C. hierarchical
- D. contagious
- E. none of the above

44. The diffusion of AIDS is an example of what type of diffusion?

- A. contagious
- B. hierarchical
- C. relocation
- D. stimulus
- E. expansion

45. Which of the following best describe the geographic term *situation*?

- A. time and place
- B. direction
- C. place or status with regards to conditions and circumstances
- D. the location of a place relative to other places
- E. physical characteristics

SECTION E: Sources of geographical ideas and data

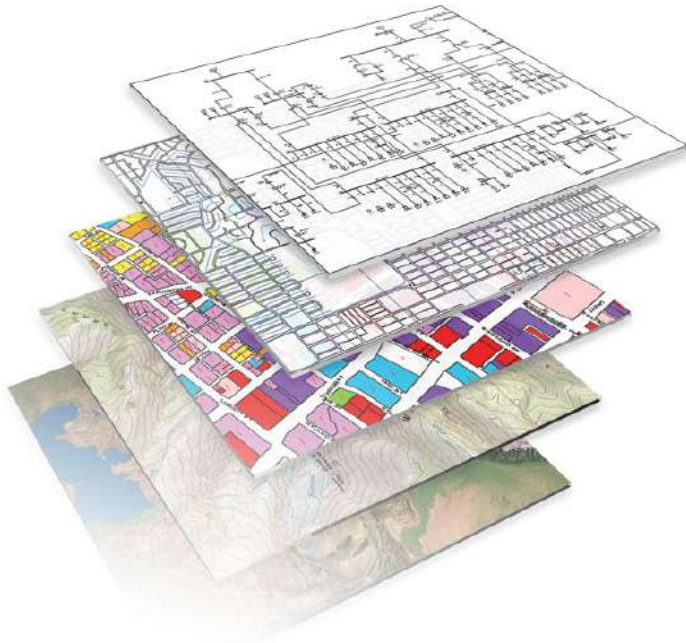
46. The acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite orbiting the planet or from another long-distance method is

- A. GIS.
- B. GPS.
- C. remote sensing.
- D. USGS.
- E. the distribution method.

47. A computer system that stores, organizes, retrieves, analyzes, and displays geographic data is

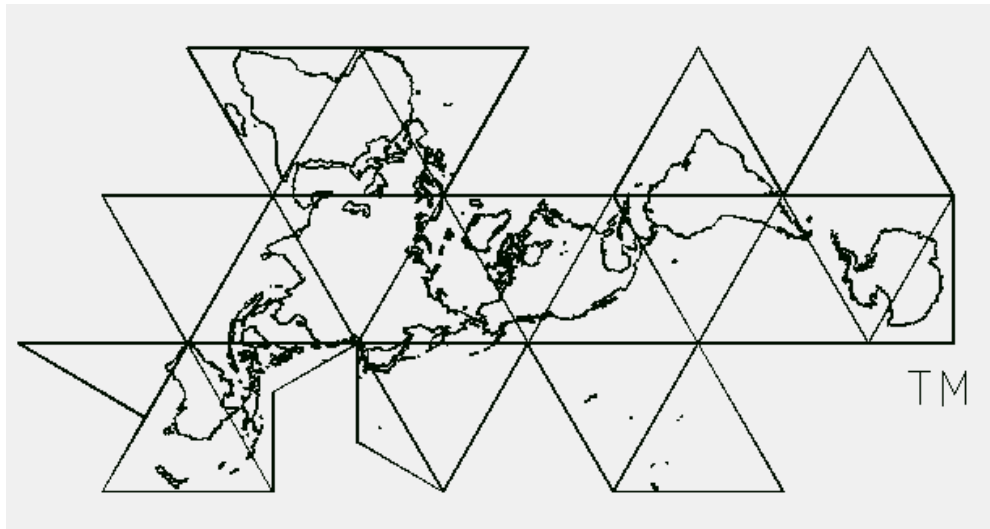
- A. GIS.
- B. GPS.
- C. remote sensing.
- D. USGS.

48. What process is illustrated below?



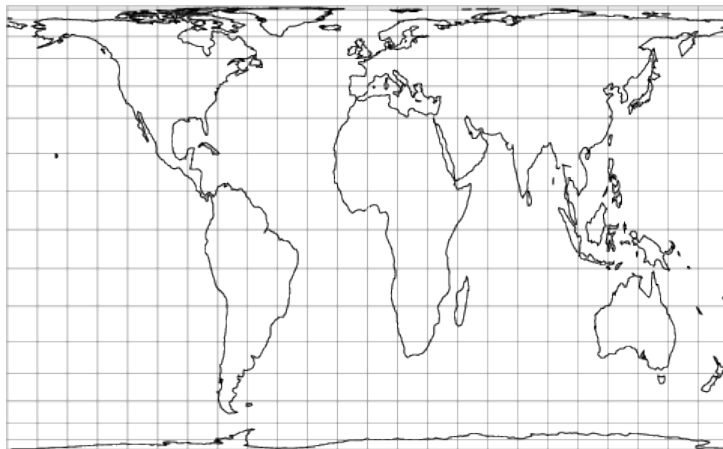
- A. GIS.
- B. GPS.
- C. remote sensing.
- D. USGS.

49. What type of map projection is illustrated below?



- A. Sinusoidal
- B. Mercator
- C. Goode's Interrupted Equal Area
- D. Fuller-Dymaxion
- E. Gall-Peters

50. What type of map projection is illustrated below?



- F. Sinusoidal
- G. Mercator
- H. Goode's Interrupted Equal Area
- I. Fuller-Dymaxion
- J. Gall-Peters