

AP Human Geography Unit II. MCQs Continued

1. The type of migration in which a person chooses to migrate is called
 - A) chain migration.
 - B) step migration.
 - C) forced migration.
 - D) voluntary migration.
 - E) channelized migration.
2. According to Ravenstein's Laws of Migration, every migration flow generates a return migration flow. This phenomenon is known as
 - A) transposed migration.
 - B) reverse migration.
 - C) counter-urbanization.
 - D) counter-migration.
 - E) none of the above.
3. Which of Ravenstein's Laws of Migration best reflects the Gravity Model?
 - A) Most migrants are male.
 - B) Most migrants move short distances.
 - C) Most long distance migrants move to large urban areas.
 - D) All of the above.
 - E) A and B only.
4. According to Ravenstein's Laws of Migration, which group is most likely to move?
 - A) Older adults.
 - B) Young adults.
 - C) Children.
 - D) Families.
 - E) All of the above.
5. According to Ravenstein's Laws of Migration, long distance migrants tend to settle
 - A) in rural farming areas.
 - B) in the United States.
 - C) in large cities.
 - D) in small towns.
 - E) all of the above.
6. Migration from a location is called
 - A) immigration.
 - B) voluntary migration.
 - C) emigration.
 - D) step migration.
 - E) chain migration.
7. Migration to a location is called
 - A) immigration.
 - B) voluntary migration.
 - C) mobility.
 - D) emigration
 - E) migration.
8. Reasons why a person feels compelled to leave his or her home area is called
 - A) push factors.
 - B) pull factors.
 - C) place utility factors.
 - D) economic indicator factors.
 - E) none of the above.
9. Reasons why a migrant is attracted to a specific destination are called
 - A) push factors.
 - B) pull factors.
 - C) place utility factors.
 - D) economic indicator factors.
 - E) none of the above.
10. Which of the following is an example of a push factor?
 - A) A stable government in the migrant's chosen destination.
 - B) A stable government in the migrant's country of origin.
 - C) Plentiful jobs in the migrant's chosen destination.
 - D) Lack of employment in a migrant's city of residence.
 - E) All of the above.
11. Which of the following is an example of a pull factor?
 - A) War or famine in the migrant's country of origin.
 - B) Political persecution in a migrant's homeland.
 - C) Religious persecution in a migrant's chosen destination.
 - D) Natural disaster that threatens a migrant's home.
 - E) Plentiful jobs in the migrant's chosen destination.
12. All of the following would be considered pull factors except
 - A) religious tolerance in a migrant's chosen destination.
 - B) a stable government in a migrant's chosen destination.
 - C) acceptance towards immigrants in a migrant's chosen destination.
 - D) religious persecution in a migrant's chosen destination.
 - E) plentiful jobs in a migrant's chosen destination.
13. Which example is a not an environmental push?
 - A) The Dust Bowl of the 1930s.
 - B) Hurricane Katrina.
 - C) Cold dreary winters in the U.S. upper Midwest.
 - D) Desert environment of the American Southwest.
 - E) Desertification of the Sahel.
14. The largest internal migration in history is
 - A) the migration of Mexican workers to maquiladora factory towns from 1980 to present.
 - B) the migration of Native Americans to reservations in the late 1800s.
 - C) migration of Muslims from India to Pakistan after World War II.
 - D) the rural to urban migration in China from 1970 to present.
 - E) the migration of Europeans to North America from 1600 to 1900.
15. When did the United States experience record numbers of immigrants?
 - A) Late 19th century.
 - B) Early 20th century.
 - C) Mid-20th century.
 - D) 1960s.
 - E) A and B only.
16. Over the past 30 years, the number of undocumented immigrants in the United States
 - A) has increased because the demand for menial laborers in the United States has grown.
 - B) has increased because of more relaxed border security since September 11, 2001.
 - C) has decreased because of greater border security.
 - D) has decreased because of poor economic conditions in the United States.
 - E) A and B only.

17. The largest source of international immigrants to the United States is from

- A) China. B) India. C) Canada. D) Mexico. E) Russia.

18. Which statement best describes settlement patterns of international migrants in large cities?

- A) Immigrants settle mostly in the suburban areas of cities.
B) Immigrants settle in a dispersed pattern in cities.
C) Immigrants settle in a random pattern in most cities.
D) Immigrants settle in proximity to other immigrants from the same culture.
E) All of the above.

19. Which of the following is an effect of Chain Migration on the area of destination?

- A) Cultural homelands.
B) Culture clusters.
C) Multi-ethnic neighborhoods.
D) Urban slums.
E) Urban ethnic enclaves.

20. The process of migrants moving to a specific location because relatives or members of the same culture have already migrated and settled there is known as

- A) channelized migration.
B) undocumented migration.
C) step migration.
D) chain migration.
E) none of the above

21. A type of migration in which a person migrates in a series of short distance moves is called

- A) chain migration.
B) step migration.
C) forced migration.
D) voluntary migration.
E) channelized migration.

22. Over a period of years, a person moves from his farm to a small town, from his small town to a small city, and finally from the small city to a large city. This is an example of

- A) chain migration.
B) step migration.
C) forced migration.
D) voluntary migration.
E) channelized migration

23. A physical landscape feature or political policy that hinders migration is

- A) a migratory barrier.
B) a natural barrier.
C) an intervening opportunity.
D) an intervening obstacle.
E) none of the above.

24. Which of the following is an example of an intervening obstacle?

- A) The Demilitarized Zone on the Korean Peninsula.
B) Laws requiring immigrants to obtain visas before entering a country.
C) Laws imposing immigration quotas on the number of immigrants who are allowed to move into a country.
D) The wall separating the West Bank from Israel.
E) All of these are intervening obstacles.

25. Which of the following is an example of an intervening opportunity?

- A) The wall separating the West Bank from Israel.
B) The Sahara Desert separating North Africa from West Africa.
C) Taking a high paying job while en route to your intended destination.
D) Getting detained by border patrol while en route to your intended destination.
E) All of the above.

26. According to Wilbur Zelinsky's theory of Migration Transition,

- A) a person living in a country that is in stage 1 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is very unlikely to migrate internationally.
B) a person living in a country that is in stage 2 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is most likely to migrate internationally.
C) a person living in a country that is in stage 3 or 4 of the Demographic Transition Model (DTM) is likely to migrate internally.
D) all of the above.
E) A and B only.

27. Forced migration is

- A) a migration flow in which the migrants have no choice but to relocate.
B) a type of migration flow that allows migrants to choose their destination.
C) a type of migration that no longer exists.
D) always the result war or famine.
E) A and D only.

28. Which of the following was an example of forced migration?

- A) Spanish migration to the Western Hemisphere.
B) Chinese traders' migration to Southeast Asia.
C) India-Pakistan migration after gaining independence.
D) Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade.
E) Settlement of the western frontier in the United States.

29. An example of forced migration is/was

- A) deportation of illegal immigrants out of a country.
B) removal of Native Americans to reservations.
C) relocation of Japanese-Americans to internment camps during World War II.
D) moving Jews to concentration camps in Nazi Germany.
E) all of the above.

30. People who quickly flee their country because of violence or fear are considered

- A) illegal immigrants.
B) draft dodgers.
C) refugees.
D) war criminals.
E) all of the above.

31. The difference between a migrant and a refugee is

- A) migrants seek to move permanently; refugees usually seek to return to their home.
B) migrants move to improve their lives; refugees move as a result of catastrophic events in their homeland.
C) migrants carefully plan their move; refugees have to move on a moment's notice.
D) migrants are usually young and single; refugees are people of all ages.
E) all of the above.

32. Interregional migration was important in the Soviet Union because

- A) the government wanted to alleviate population pressures in existing cities.
- B) the government created industries in areas near raw materials instead of near markets.
- C) the government wanted to populate the country in a uniform manner.
- D) the government wanted to move different ethnicities around to mix them together.
- E) all of the above.

33. Which statement regarding interregional migration in the United States is most accurate?

- A) People are migrating from the East Coast and West Coast to the Southeast and the West.
- B) People are migrating from the West and Midwest to the East Coast and the South.
- C) People are migrating from the East and South to the West and the Midwest.
- D) People are migrating from the Northeast and the Midwest to the West and the South.
- E) People are migrating from the Midwest and West to the East Coast and the South.

34. When a country suffers from a “brain drain” it means the country has experienced

- A) an emigration of educated professionals.
- B) an emigration of working age males.
- C) an emigration of female executives.
- D) an emigration of political leaders.
- E) A and B only.

35. All of the following are examples of a “Brain Drain” except

- A) migration of Russian scientists after the fall of the Soviet Union.
- B) migration of German aerospace experts following World War II.
- C) migration of Cuban doctors after the rise of Fidel Castro.
- D) migration of Mexican farmers to the United States.
- E) graduate students from Least Developed Countries (LDCs) who choose to stay in the U.S. after graduation.

36. Transhumance is

- A) a type of illegal migration that brings farm workers into the United States.
- B) a type of legal guest worker program in Europe.
- C) a type of cyclical migration where farm workers travel into and out of the United States.
- D) a type of cyclical migration practiced by migrant farm workers.
- E) a type of cyclical migration practiced by semi nomadic herders.

37. In developed countries, guest worker programs

- A) are used because native workers cost too much to hire.
- B) recruit workers from less developed countries to fill a need for unskilled labor.
- C) encourage the diversification of culture in a country.
- D) often have negative consequences to a country’s birth rate.
- E) all of the above.

38. Which of the following represents the pattern of interregional African-American migration out of the Southern United States?

- A) Most African-Americans moved to Canada to escape slavery.
- B) Most African-Americans moved to the West Coast area of the United States.

C) Most African-Americans moved to the rural areas of the Western United States.

D) Most African-Americans moved to urban areas in the Northern United States.

E) All of the above.

39. Which of the following is an example of counter-urbanization?

- A) Rural to urban migration.
- B) Urban to rural migration.
- C) Suburban to urban migration.
- D) Urban to suburban migration.
- E) Rural to suburban migration.

40. An obstacle faced by international migrants include

- A) difficulty obtaining permission to enter other countries.
- B) immigration laws limiting the number of migrants who can enter a country.
- C) citizens of the destination country who are often hostile.
- D) difficulty in adjusting to a new culture.
- E) all of the above.

41. Undocumented immigrants

- A) are migrants who circumvent the process to enter the destination country illegally.
- B) are migrants who enter a country through guest worker programs.
- C) are international migrants who move to a new country, but do not become citizens.
- D) are always from Mexico.
- E) all of the above.

42. A person’s activity space includes

- A) seasonal migration patterns.
- B) geographic movement on a daily basis.
- C) areas in which he or she feels comfortable.
- D) places where important activities take place.
- E) none of the above.

43. The most common reason why illegal immigrants enter a country is because

- A) they want access to the host country’s social programs.
- B) they are seeking employment.
- C) they are seeking political refuge.
- D) they want access to centers of higher learning.
- E) all of these are correct.

44. All of the following countries have created pro-natalist population policies except

- A) Kenya.
- B) France.
- C) Russia.
- D) Germany.
- E) All of these countries have pro-natalist policies.

Unit 2b Answer Sheet

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