

AP Human Geography
Mrs. Seim
Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Human-induced environmental change is often referred to as
 - a. Anthropomorphic
 - b. Anthropocentric
 - c. Anthropogenic
 - d. Unsustainable
 - e. Environmental determinism.
2. Conserving resources to ensure enough for future generations is called _____.
 - a. Subsistence agriculture
 - b. Sustainability
 - c. Cultural ecology
 - d. Environmental determinism
 - e. The organic movement
3. _____ argued that cultural landscapes should form the basic unit of geographic inquiry.
 - a. Ptolemy
 - b. George Perkins Marsh
 - c. Eratosthenes
 - d. Carl Sauer
 - e. W.D. Pattison
4. A thematic layer is
 - a. a method used in cartography to produce mathematically accurate map projections.
 - b. a map portraying a particular feature that is used in a GIS.
 - c. used in GPS systems to provide more accurate navigational information.
 - d. a map used by early explorers to find particular resources in new regions of the earth.
 - e. used as a method to analyze thematic regions.
5. Which of the following is the oldest field of geography?
 - a. Cultural ecology
 - b. Conservation biology
 - c. Cartography
 - d. Environmental geography
 - e. Physical geography
6. _____ refers to concepts that are universally applicable.
 - a. Nomothetic
 - b. Qualitative
 - c. Idiographic
 - d. Idiocentric
 - e. Quantitative
7. A perceptual region's boundaries are
 - a. Determined by a set of uniform physical or cultural characteristics across a particular area.
 - b. Drawn around the functions that occur between a particular place and the surrounding area.
 - c. Determined by the portion of a particular area that has been modified by human activities.
 - d. Fuzzy because they allow for individual interpretation.
 - e. Designated by the inclusion of a particular cultural characteristic.

8. If a geographer performs a study on people's perceptions of the Deep South using interviews as the primary data source, the geographer's method is
 - a. Quantitative
 - b. Systematic
 - c. Anthropogenic
 - d. Qualitative
 - e. Idiographic
9. Which of the following is true concerning regions?
 - a. They are strict functional units.
 - b. They are usually defined by a standard mathematical formula.
 - c. They are figments of the imagination.
 - d. They are conceptual units
 - e. They have well-defined boundaries
10. Geographic scale refers to
 - a. The ratio between distance on a map and distance on Earth's surface.
 - b. A conceptual hierarchy of spaces
 - c. A notion of place based on individual's perception of space
 - d. The many ways that people define regions
 - e. The level of aggregation at which geographers investigate a particular process.
11. Seattle is located on Puget Sound in northwestern Washington. It has a large university, a famous downtown market, and a moist, marine climate. Seattle's primary economic activities include ship and aircraft construction and high-technology enterprises. This information gives us a description of Seattle's
 - a. Situation
 - b. Cognitive image
 - c. Site
 - d. Landscape
 - e. Relative distance
12. Lines of longitude
 - a. Never meet
 - b. Begin at the equator
 - c. Are referred to as parallels
 - d. Intersect at the poles
 - e. Contain the two tropics
13. Even though some cities are far apart in terms of absolute distance, they are usually quite connected economically and socially. This is representative of
 - a. Topographic space
 - b. Cognitive space
 - c. Topological space
 - d. Relative location
 - e. Situation

14. Which of the following is a true statement regarding time-space convergence?
- Places seem to all look the same
 - Places seem to be getting closer together
 - Places are increasingly concentrated on maintaining their histories
 - Places are making more of an effort to converge activities to save time
 - Places are implementing more rapid forms of transportation
15. Which of the following is NOT a measure of relative distance?
- 2.339 centimeters
 - 35 seconds
 - Two dollars and fifty cents
 - 216 footsteps
 - 15 minutes
16. Tobler's first law of geography states, "Everything is related to everything else, but
- Distant things are generally unrelated."
 - Near things are more closely related than you might think."
 - Distance is always a factor."
 - Near things are more related than distant things."
 - Distance is relative."
17. Rap music first appeared in New York in the 1970's. Later it spread to large cities with vibrant African-American populations—such as Los Angeles, Oakland, Chicago, Philadelphia, and Detroit—without being absorbed by the smaller cities and rural areas in between. This type of spatial diffusion is called
- Relocation potential.
 - Hierarchical diffusion.
 - Contagious diffusion
 - Cultural diffusion
 - Cascade diffusion
18. Stores and restaurants in Oregon that find it cheaper to buy fresh vegetables grown in California than those grown in Florida are taking advantage of
- Expansion diffusion
 - Distance decay.
 - Economies of scale.
 - Intervening opportunities.
 - Retail gravitation.
19. According to the gravity model, which two places are most likely to have a high level of interaction?
- Two cities with very large populations but separated by the Atlantic Ocean like New York and London.
 - Two cities with medium populations separated by a whole continent like Grand Rapids, Michigan and Gulf Shores, Alabama.
 - Two cities with small populations that are relatively close together like Richmond, Virginia and Winchester, Kentucky.
 - Two cities, one with a large population and the other with a medium population that are very close in distance like Seattle and Tacoma, Washington.
 - Two cities with medium populations that are relatively close to each other like Akron, Ohio and Springfield, Missouri.

20. Which of the following is NOT a good example of a barrier to spatial diffusion?
- a. A mountain range
 - b. A different language
 - c. A different dietary preference
 - d. A highway system
 - e. A strict religious system
21. The ration between distance on a map and distance on Earth's surface is called the
- a. Projection.
 - b. Resolution.
 - c. Scale.
 - d. Azimuth.
 - e. Aggregation.
22. Cartography is the art and science
- a. Demographics.
 - b. Mapmaking.
 - c. Spatial orientation.
 - d. Cognitive imagery.
 - e. Making visualizations.
23. Map projections attempt to correct for errors in
- a. Transferability.
 - b. Area, distance, scale and proportion.
 - c. Area, distance, shape, and direction.
 - d. Distance, proximity, and topology.
 - e. Distance, shape, and lines of latitude and longitude.
24. The Mercator projections preserve
- a. Direction.
 - b. Area.
 - c. Shape.
 - d. Scale.
 - e. Distance.
25. Topographic maps use which of the following symbols to convey change over space?
- a. Tonal shadings
 - b. Isolines
 - c. Proportional symbols
 - d. Location charts
 - e. Cartograms