AP HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

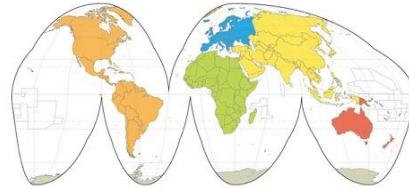## THE GRAND REVIEW

Unit I: Geography: Its Nature and Perspective
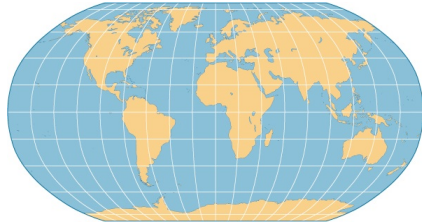
Identify each type of map:

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
     b. clustered rural settlement
     c. grid street pattern

14. a. site
     b. situation
     c. relative location

15. a. latitude and longitude
     b. site
     c. situation
     d. absolute location

16. a. globalization
     b. nationalism
     c. foreign investment
     d. multinational corporations

17. a. major airport
     b. grid street pattern
     c. major central park
     d. natural harbor
     e. public sports facility

18. a. Westernization
     b. uniform consumption preferences
     c. enhanced communications
     d. local traditions

19. a. time zones
     b. China
     c. United States railroads
     d. 15 degrees

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

20. formal region

21. functional region

22. vernacular region

a. Milwaukee

b. the *Milwaukee Journal Sentinel*

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

24. Apple invented the modern smart phone but Android controlled 80 percent of the world market in 2016 because of

25. fashion trends may diffuse from New York or Los Angeles, to Chicago, then Milwaukee, then West Bend because of

26. widespread fear of a roaming band of killer clowns in 2016 is an example of

a. relocation diffusion

b. hierarchical diffusion

c. contagious diffusion

d. stimulus diffusion

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27.   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.

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

    a.   maps of crime rates in Milwaukee by neighborhood
    b.   maps of crime rates in Milwaukee by decade
    c.   maps of crime rates in Milwaukee drawn by hand and by GIS
    d.   maps of crime rates in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, and the United States
    e.   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?

    a.   cartogram
    b.   choropleth
    c.   dot symbol
    d.   isoline
    e.   proportional symbol

30.   Minnesota was settled primarily by _____ , but St. Paul's toponym indicates it was settled by _____.

    a.   Catholics, Lutherns
    b.   Catholics, Methodists
    c.   Lutherans, Catholics
    d.   Lutherans, Methodists
    e.   Methodists, Catholics
    f.   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 <u>cause</u> 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 <u>effect</u> 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:
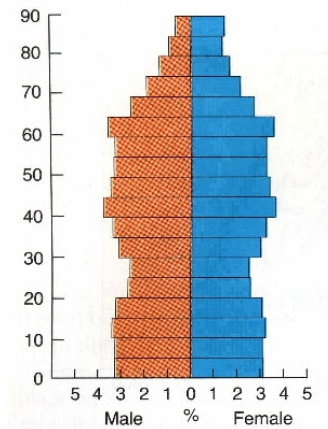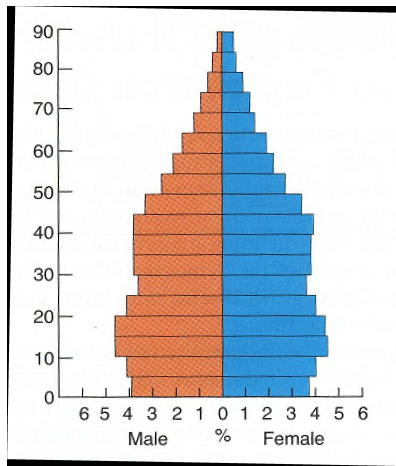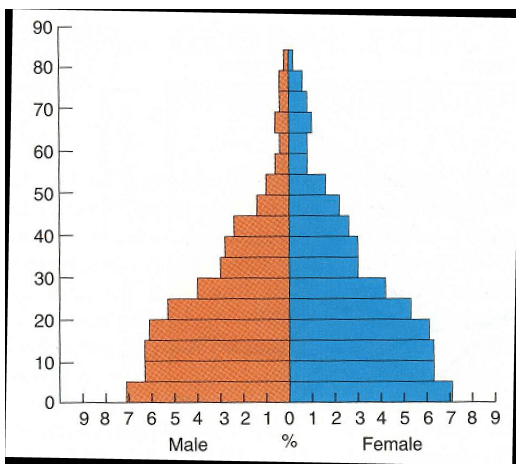
54. _____   55. _____   56. _____
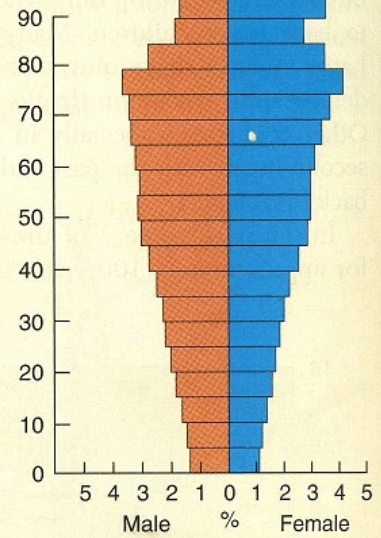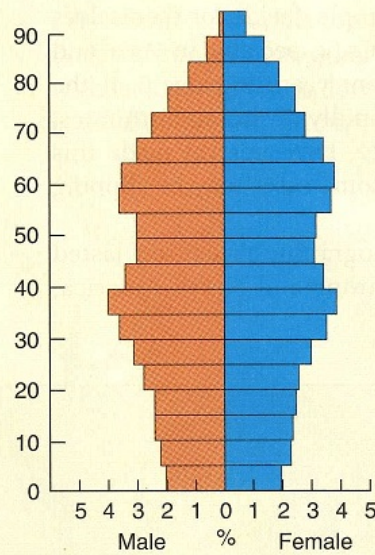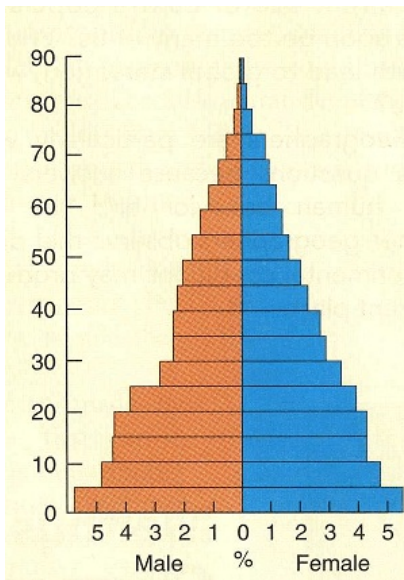
57. _____   58. _____   59. _____

Label each of the following Detroit, MI; Laredo, TX; Lawrence, KS; Naples, FL; Unalaska, AK; or USA:
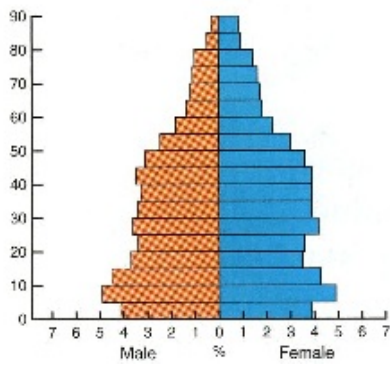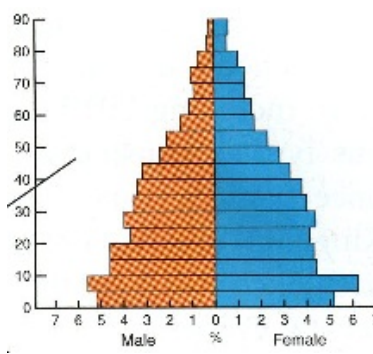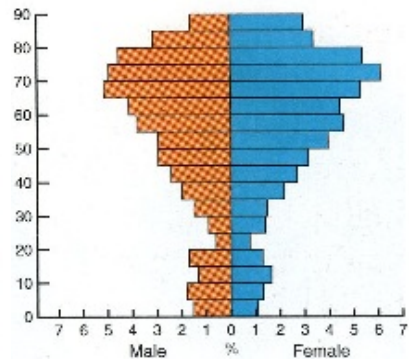
60. _____ 61. _____ 62. _____
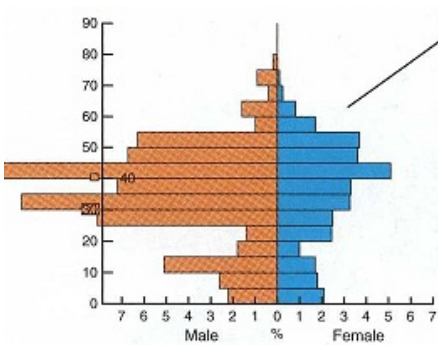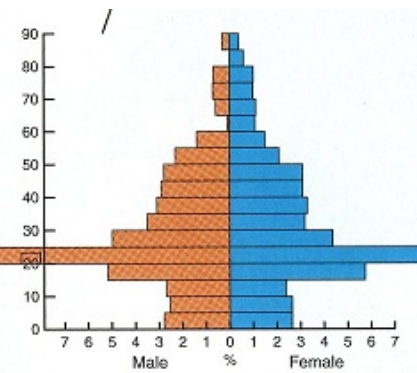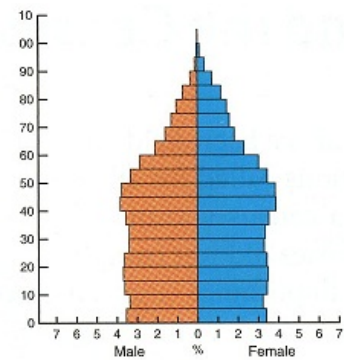
63. _____ 64. _____ 65. _____

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?

    a.   912,000
    b.   9,120,000
    c.   91,200,000
    d.   912,000,000
    e.   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

    a.   30 square kilometers per person.
    b.   30 persons per square kilometer.
    c.   0.03 square kilometers per person.
    d.   0.03 persons per square kilometer.
    e.   300 persons per square kilometer.

75 . Compared to the Netherlands, Egypt has

    a.   low arithmetic density, low physiological density, a low number of farmers per capita.
    b.   low arithmetic density, high physiological density, a low number of farmers per capita.
    c.   low arithmetic density, high physiological density, a high number of farmers per capita.
    a.   high arithmetic density, low physiological density, a low number of farmers per capita.
    e.   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?

    I.   China
    II.   India
    III. Italy
    IV.   Japan
    V.   Pakistan
    VI.   Russia

    a.   I and II   e.   I, III, IV, VI
    b.   I and III   f.   I, IV, V, VI
    c.   II, III, and IV   g.   III, IV, V, VI
    d.   III, IV, and VI   h.   I, III, IV, V, VI

77. Generally speaking, countries with high fertility rates usually have high

    a.   female employment.
    b.   infant mortality rates.
    c.   literacy rates.
    d.   standards of living.
    e.   use of birth control.

78.   Thomas Malthus's theories may be regarded as

    a.   totally correct—people are starving all over the world.
    b.   totally correct—life spans have increased.
    c.   partially correct—some people are starving but LDCs have increase their food supply with
            new agricultural technology.
    d.   partially correct—life spans have increased due to advancements in agricultural technology.
    e.   totally incorrect.

79.   A country with a high dependency ratio probably has

    a.   a low birth rate, low gender inequality, and a low standard of living.
    b.   a low birth rate, low gender inequality, and a high standard of living.
    c.   a low birth rate, high gender inequality, and a low standard of living.
    d.   a high birth rate, low gender inequality, and a low standard of living.
    e.   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?

    I.   Africa
    II.   Asia
    III.   Australia
    IV.   Europe
    V.   North America
    VI.   South America

    a.   I   e.   I, II, VI
    b.   II   f.   III and IV
    c.   I and II   g.   IV and V
    d.   I, II, IV   h.   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			

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Match the following:

89.	fragmentation of a region into smaller units		a.	apartheid
90.	a common language		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

    a. Bosnians leaving Yugoslavia.
    b. Guatemalans leaving Guatemala.
    c. Muslims leaving India.
    d. non-Arabs leaving Sudan.
    e. 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?

    a. The disease spread among a population that later divided and evolved into four different languages.
    b. The population divided and evolved into the four different languages, and then the disease spread.
    c. The disease spread to two different populations that later divided into different languages.
    d. The disease and language spread to four different regions at the same time at the same rate.
    e. No conclusion is possible.

121. 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-Iraman, Hindi, Bengali
    d. Indo-European, Baltic-Slavic, Russian, Ukranian
    e. Indo-European, Germanic, English, Midland-Northern

122. _____ is to Canada as _____ is to the United States.

    a. French; English
    b. French; Spanish
    c. presidential government; parliamentary government
    d. conflict over ethnicity; conflict over language
    e. northern hemisphere; southern hemisphere

123. Mexico is

    I.   the largest number of legal immigrants to the United States
    II. the largest number of illegal immigrants to the United States
    III. a member of NAFTA
    IV. a member of the OAS
    V.   predominantly Catholic

    a. II, V   e. II, IV, V
    b. I, III, V   f. I, II, III, IV
    c. II, III, V   g. I, II, III, V
    d. I, IV, V   h. I, II, III, IV, V

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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 the 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.   a formal region
    b.   a common ethnicity
    c.   control over internal affairs
    d.   control over external affairs
    e.   sovereignty

169. _____ and _____ are multi-state nations. _____ and _____ were multi-state nations in the twentieth century but no longer are.

    a.   China, Germany; Ireland, Vietnam
    b.   China, Ireland; Germany, Vietnam
    c.   China, Vietnam; Germany, Ireland
    d.   China, Denmark; Germany, Ireland
    e.   Denmark, Ireland; Germany, Vietnam

170. Which of the following is NOT a supranational organization?

    a.   Arab League
    b.   European Union
    c.   NAFTA
    d.   NATO
    e.   United Nations

171. Which of the following has fostered the most significant economic growth by eliminating import tariffs between member states?

    a.   Arab League
    b.   European Union
    c.   NAFTA
    d.   NATO
    e.   United Nations

172. Which of the following does not fit with the others?

    a   the core–periphery
    b.   irredentism
    c.   neocolonialism
    d.   Immanuel Wallerstein
    e.   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?

    a.   twelve-nautical-mile territorial sea zone and part of the Arctic Circle
    b.   export processing zone (EPZ)
    c.   200-nautical-mile exclusive economic zone
    d.   empowerment zone
    e.   continental shelf

174.   An increasing number of states have adopted a federal form of government primarily to

      a.   grant different ethnicities or nationalities more effective representation.
      b.   encourage the breakup of the superpower alliances.
      c.   govern compact states more effectively.
      d.   deploy scarce resources efficiently.
      e.   meet all of the above needs.

175.   Which of the following is NOT true about congressional district boundaries in the United States?

      a.   They are contiguous.
      b.   They are formal regions.
      c.   They are redrawn after the census.
      d.   They are redrawn every ten years.
      e.   They contain roughly qual 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

184.   a.   agribusiness
       b.   energy and technology
       c.   subsistence farming

185.   a.   efficient transportation
       b.   regionalized cuisine
       c.   corporately controlled farms

186.   a.   Green Revolution
       b.   increases in agricultural workers
       c.   increases in the use of fossil fuels

187.   a.   the eat local food movement
       b.   improves to the local economy
       c.   organic farming

188.   a.   beef
       b.   railroad
       c.   Milwaukee, 1900

189.   a.   factory farms
       b.   genetic engineering
       c.   high food prices
       d.   Green Revolution

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. Hawiians—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.

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204.   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.

205.   With respect to the relationship between culture, religion, and the physical environment

      a.   few religions derive meaningful events from the physical environment.
      b.   religious ideas may be responsible for some of the changes people make in the physical environment.
      c.   religion is no longer an important source of identification for a distinct cultural group.
      d.   all religions appeal primarily to people living in their land of origin.
      e.   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

      a.   the amount of crop produced in a year.
      b.   the importance of the crop to the farmer.
      c.   the income derived from crops.
      d.   A and B
      e.   A and C

207.   Chile's agricultural economy primarily consists of

      a.   selling food within Chile.
      b.   exporting food to other countries in South America.
      c.   exporting food to the United States and other MDCs.
      d.   innovations in organic food.
      e.   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

253.
  a. outsourcing
  b. low labor costs
  c. low transportation costs

254.
  a. China
  b. India
  c. widespread use of English

255.
  a. ecological damage
  b. hydro electrical power
  c. renewable energy
  d. pollution

256.
  a. manufacturing close to a market
  b. bulk-reducing industry
  c. bulk-gaining industry
  d. footloose industry

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?

        a.   agglomeration—entertainment district
        b.   horizontal integration—economic complements
        c.   neocolonialism—trade deficits
        d.   transnational corporation—Walmart
        e.   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

265.   Egypt

266.   France

267.   Germany

268.   India

269.   Mexico

270.   South Korea

271.   United States

Choose the one that does not belong:

272.   a.   dispersed rural settlement
        b.   New England
        c.   township and range system

273.   a.   high income taxes
        b.   plentiful low-cost public transit
        c.   USA

274.   a.   megalopolis
        b.   core area
        c.   Boston to Washington, D.C.
        d.   Los Angeles to San Diego

275.   a.   agglomeration
        b.   business park
        c.   decentralization
        d.   edge cities

276.   a.   urban
        b.   Africa
        c.   Asia
        d.   South America

277.   a.   world cities
        b.   Chicago
        c.   Mumbai
        d.   Tokyo

278.   a.   concentric zone model
        b.   decentralization
        c.   edge city
        d.   galactic city model

279.   a.   France
        b.   Mesopotamia
        c.   Mexico
        d.   North China
        e.   the Indus Valley

280.   a.   500 B.C.—defensive sites
        b.   A.D. 1700—water power
        c.   A.D. 1800—railroad junctions
        d.   pre-1950—navigable waterways
        e.   post-1950—highways

281.   a.   1—sail-wagon epoch
        b.   2—steamboat epoch
        c.   3----steel rail epoch
        d.   4—auto-air-amenity epoch
        e.   5— high technology epoch

282.   a.   Brookfield Square
        b.   edge city
        c.   gentrification
        d.   suburban sprawl
        e.   white flight

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:

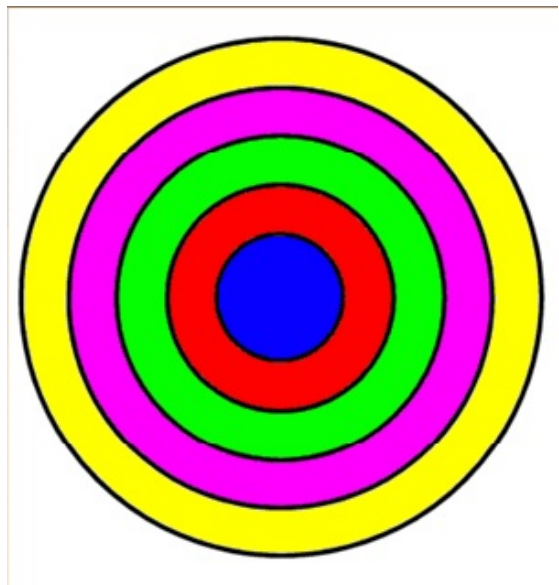|			
285.	export primarily to consumers outside the settlement	a.	basic industries
286.	sell to people within the settlement	b.	CBD
287.	basic industries minus non-basic industries	c.	central plaza
288.	related to talent	d.	economic base
289.	related to the level of services provided	e.	Economic Enterprise 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

created by Jim Nelsen, Golda Meir School, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

Choose the effect of the others:

299.
a. intraregional migration
b. overpopulation
c. megacities

301.
a. suburbanization
b. interstate highways
c. low-cost mortgages

300.
a. blockbusting and racial steering
b. redlining by financial institutions
c. concentration of public housing
d. fixed school district boundaries
e. racial segregation

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. Boomburgs, greenfields, and uptowns are all types of

   a. density gradients
   b. edge cities
   c. hamlets
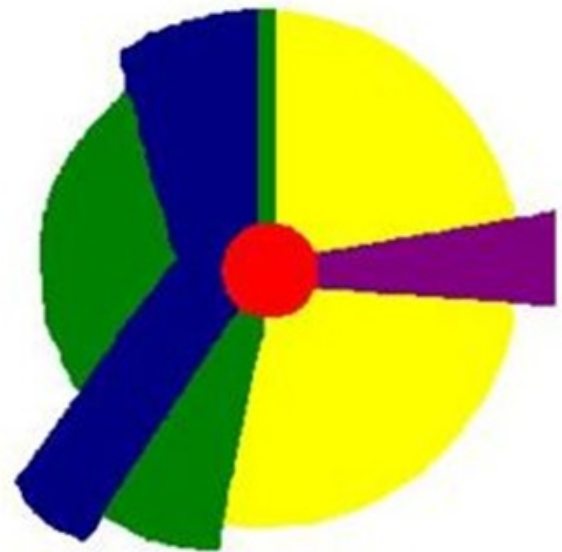   d. metropolises
   e. metropolitan statistical areas

Models You Need to Know

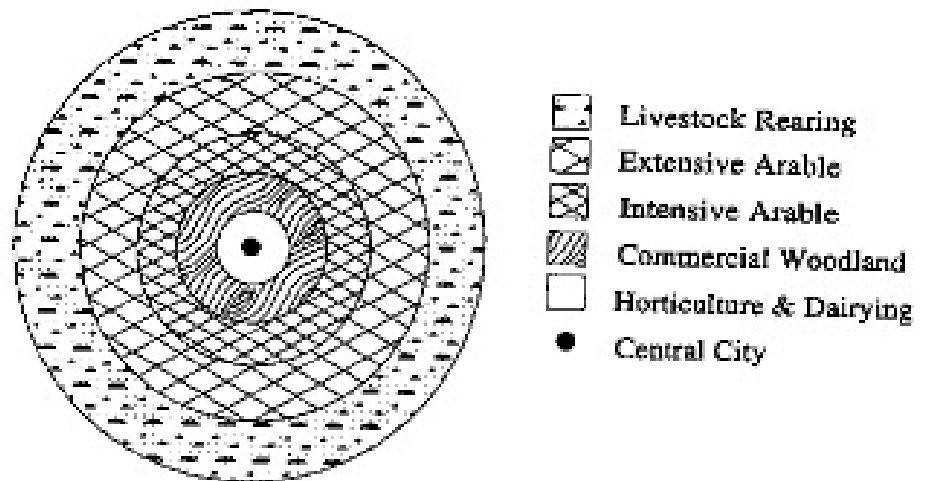Label each of the following models and explain how each can be useful to geographers.
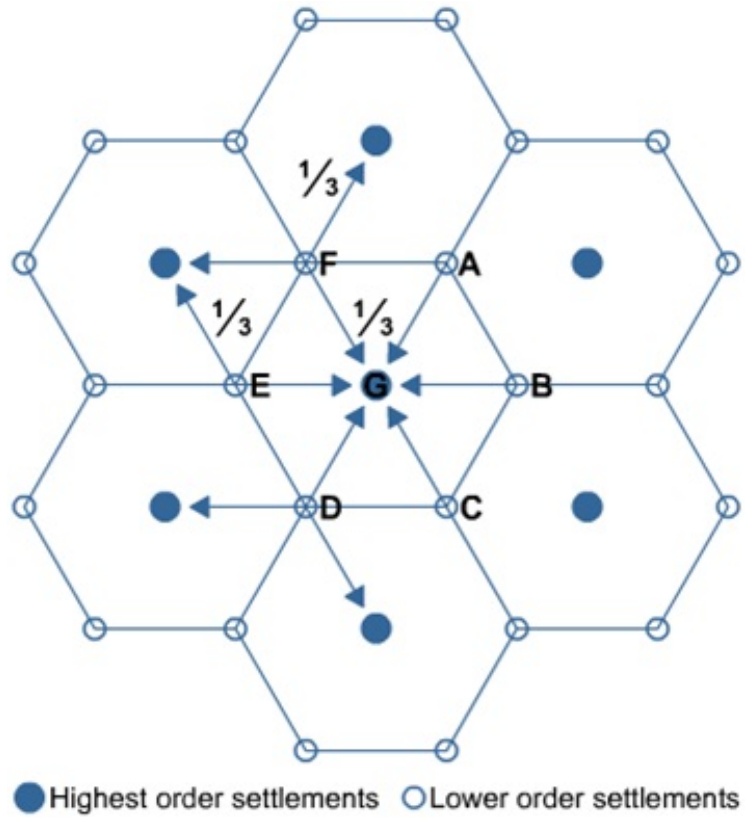
310.

311.

312.

313.

Livestock Rearing
Extensive Arable
Intensive Arable
Commercial Woodland
Horticulture & Dairying
● Central City

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314.

●Highest order settlements ○Lower order settlements

315.

————— Roads
Circle size represents comparative size of city (population)