

# 2016 AP<sup>®</sup> Human Geography Exam

---

## Released for teacher use

**This exam may not be posted on school or personal websites, nor electronically redistributed for any reason.** This exam is provided by the College Board for AP Exam preparation. Teachers are permitted to download the materials and make copies to use with their students in a classroom setting only. To maintain the security of this exam, teachers should collect all materials after their administration and keep them in a secure location.

**Further distribution of these materials outside of the secure College Board site disadvantages teachers who rely on uncirculated questions for classroom testing.** Any additional distribution is in violation of the College Board's copyright policies and may result in the termination of Practice Exam access for your school as well as the removal of access to other online services such as the AP Teacher Community and Online Score Reports.

# Contents

Student Answer Sheet for the Multiple-Choice Section

Section I: Multiple-Choice Questions

Section II: Free-Response Questions

Multiple-Choice Answer Key

Free-Response Scoring Guidelines

Scoring Worksheet

Question Descriptors and Performance Data

Contact Us

Note: This publication shows the page numbers that appeared in the actual exam. This publication was not repaginated to begin with page 1.



DO NOT WRITE IN THIS AREA

Be sure each mark is dark and completely fills the circle. If a question has only four answer options, do not mark option E.

- |    |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |     |   |   |   |   |   |
|----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|-----|---|---|---|---|---|
| 76 | A | B | C | D | E | 91  | A | B | C | D | E | 106 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 77 | A | B | C | D | E | 92  | A | B | C | D | E | 107 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 78 | A | B | C | D | E | 93  | A | B | C | D | E | 108 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 79 | A | B | C | D | E | 94  | A | B | C | D | E | 109 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 80 | A | B | C | D | E | 95  | A | B | C | D | E | 110 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 81 | A | B | C | D | E | 96  | A | B | C | D | E | 111 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 82 | A | B | C | D | E | 97  | A | B | C | D | E | 112 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 83 | A | B | C | D | E | 98  | A | B | C | D | E | 113 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 84 | A | B | C | D | E | 99  | A | B | C | D | E | 114 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 85 | A | B | C | D | E | 100 | A | B | C | D | E | 115 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 86 | A | B | C | D | E | 101 | A | B | C | D | E | 116 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 87 | A | B | C | D | E | 102 | A | B | C | D | E | 117 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 88 | A | B | C | D | E | 103 | A | B | C | D | E | 118 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 89 | A | B | C | D | E | 104 | A | B | C | D | E | 119 | A | B | C | D | E |
| 90 | A | B | C | D | E | 105 | A | B | C | D | E | 120 | A | B | C | D | E |

## QUESTIONS 121–126

### For Students Taking AP Biology

Write your answer in the boxes at the top of the griddable area and fill in the corresponding circles. Mark only one circle in any column. You will receive credit only if the circles are filled in correctly.

Figure 1 displays six 10x6 grids, labeled 121 through 126, showing the evolution of a pattern. Each grid has a top row of 6 cells and a bottom row of 6 cells. The top row cells are labeled 1 to 6. The bottom row cells are labeled 1 to 6. The pattern starts with a single cell at (1,1) in grid 121 and grows to fill the entire grid by grid 126.

## QUESTIONS 131–142

### For Students Taking AP Physics 1 or AP Physics 2

Mark two responses per question. You will receive credit only if both correct responses are selected.

- |     |                 |     |                 |     |                 |
|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|-----|-----------------|
| 131 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 135 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 139 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 132 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 136 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 140 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 133 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 137 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 141 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |
| 134 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 138 | (A) (B) (C) (D) | 142 | (A) (B) (C) (D) |

[illegible]



COMPLETE THIS AREA ONLY ONCE.

[illegible]

# AP<sup>®</sup> Human Geography Exam

## SECTION I: Multiple Choice

2016

**DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

### At a Glance

**Total Time**

1 hour

**Number of Questions**

75

**Percent of Total Score**

50%

**Writing Instrument**

Pencil required

### Instructions

Section I of this exam contains 75 multiple-choice questions. Therefore, please fill in only the circles for numbers 1 through 87 on your answer sheet.

Indicate all of your answers to the multiple-choice questions on the answer sheet. No credit will be given for anything written in this exam booklet, but you may use the booklet for notes or scratch work. After you have decided which of the suggested answers is best, completely fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet. Give only one answer to each question. If you change an answer, be sure that the previous mark is erased completely. Here is a sample question and answer.

Sample Question      Sample Answer

Chicago is a

(A) ● (C) (D) (E)

(A) state

(B) city

(C) country

(D) continent

(E) village

Use your time effectively, working as quickly as you can without losing accuracy. Do not spend too much time on any one question. Go on to other questions and come back to the ones you have not answered if you have time. It is not expected that everyone will know the answers to all of the multiple-choice questions.

Your total score on the multiple-choice section is based only on the number of questions answered correctly. Points are not deducted for incorrect answers or unanswered questions.

Form O  
Form Code 4MBP

53

# HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## SECTION I

Time—60 minutes

75 Questions

**Directions:** Each of the questions or incomplete statements below is followed by five suggested answers or completions. Select the one that is best in each case and then fill in the corresponding circle on the answer sheet.

1. Subsistence agriculture is most common in which of the following regions?
  - (A) Great Plains of the United States
  - (B) Pampas of Argentina
  - (C) Amazon Basin
  - (D) The Outback of Australia
  - (E) The Ruhr Valley of Germany
2. Historically, Iceland had only one period of human migration. The country has never been invaded and possesses a common culture and language. As a result, Iceland is regarded as a good example of which of the following concepts?
  - (A) Absolute monarchy
  - (B) Theocracy
  - (C) Constitutional monarchy
  - (D) Nation-state
  - (E) Exclave
3. Which of the following defines Chicago's position in relation to the infrastructure of the United States?
  - (A) Site
  - (B) Situation
  - (C) Absolute location
  - (D) Vernacular region
  - (E) Transition zone
4. An ethnic neighborhood is best described as which of the following?
  - (A) An involuntary community where people with similar values reside
  - (B) A rural community where people with similar backgrounds are required to live
  - (C) A voluntary urban community where people of similar origin reside
  - (D) An area in the inner city where certain groups are forced to live
  - (E) A city neighborhood that is undergoing population change due to immigration
5. Toponyms in southern California reflect which of the following?
  - (A) Cultural heritage of the settlers
  - (B) Importance of time-space convergence
  - (C) Growing influence of globalization
  - (D) Significance of locational theory
  - (E) Role of popular culture in American society
6. The township and range land survey system in the United States contributed to which of the following?
  - (A) A dispersed rural settlement pattern
  - (B) A clustered rural settlement pattern
  - (C) A rural long-lot pattern
  - (D) An urban agglomeration pattern
  - (E) An urban daily system pattern
7. Transnational migrants often send money back to their home countries to support nonmigrant family members. What is the term used to describe their international financial transactions?
  - (A) Reparations
  - (B) Quotas
  - (C) Foreign aid
  - (D) Foreign direct investment
  - (E) Remittances

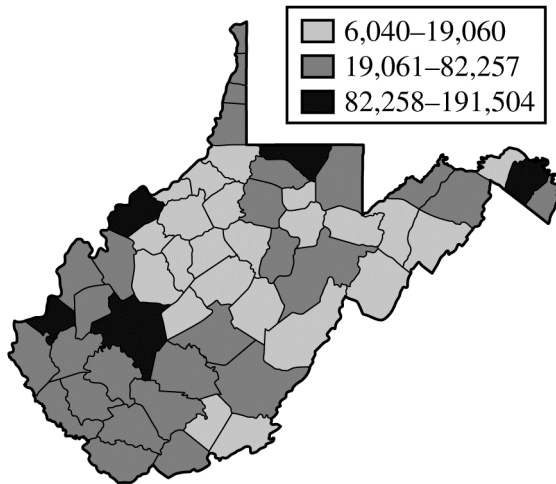


8. Which of the following countries has experienced an economic boom as a result of the reclassification of tar sands from potential reserves to proven reserves of energy?  
(A) Saudi Arabia  
(B) Nigeria  
(C) Canada  
(D) China  
(E) Venezuela
9. The Gullah language is spoken in African-American communities of the coastal southeastern United States, particularly in South Carolina, Georgia, and northeastern Florida. It is a combination of Elizabethan English and African dialects. One can describe Gullah as a  
(A) creolized language  
(B) lingua franca  
(C) Sino-Tibetan dialect  
(D) language family  
(E) linguistic branch of the Niger-Congo family
10. A primate city such as Mexico City is  
(A) always located in the center of its country for maximum accessibility  
(B) more than twice the size of any other city in its country and dominant economically and culturally  
(C) most likely to share its rank size with at least one other city in the country  
(D) always a national capital serving as the seat of government and industrial center of the country  
(E) much larger than the cities in any neighboring country and serves as the region's financial capital
11. Traditional labor-intensive agriculture often involves which of the following?  
(A) Field terracing  
(B) Mechanical plowing  
(C) Hybrid seeds  
(D) Use of pesticides  
(E) High levels of debt
12. Which of the following has brought significant numbers of foreign visitors and currency to Costa Rica, Ecuador, Nepal, and Belize?  
(A) Casino gambling  
(B) Vacation cruising  
(C) Offshore banking  
(D) Factory outlet shopping  
(E) Ecotourism
13. What is the source of dispute between Canada, Russia, Norway, Denmark, and the United States over political boundaries in the Arctic Ocean and ownership of the North Pole?  
(A) They all claim the right to extract natural resources out to the edge of the continental shelf, beyond their exclusive economic zones.  
(B) They all claim to have had indigenous residents from their countries living on the polar ice pack at sometime in the past.  
(C) Each claims the first explorer to reach the North Pole came from their country and planted their flag, signifying ownership.  
(D) The northern polar region has the same international treaties that govern land use and resources in Antarctica.  
(E) The North Pole is the focal point of all the intersecting boundaries on the map. However, it floats on a constantly moving ice sheet.
14. Which of the following resources is used to produce the largest amount of electricity in the United States?  
(A) Coal mined and transported within the United States by railroads  
(B) Coal imported from foreign countries by ships  
(C) Natural gas drilled and imported from foreign countries by pipelines  
(D) Oil (petroleum) drilled and transported within the United States via pipelines  
(E) Oil (petroleum) imported from foreign countries by ships

15. Which of the following best describes urban planning in the United States?
- (A) It is imposed by the federal government through national standards.
  - (B) It is accomplished, for the most part, through local ordinances governing land use.
  - (C) It follows rules and standards established by international organizations.
  - (D) It is imposed by state governments through regional standards.
  - (E) It is conducted cooperatively by public-private partnerships.
16. Specialty agriculture and timber production have increased the level of development and gross national income (GNI) of Chile's economy through which of the following?
- (A) Export sales to consumers in the United States, Japan, and other foreign markets
  - (B) Creation of a trade alliance with Brazil and Argentina
  - (C) Provision of basic staple foods and building materials to Chilean consumers
  - (D) An increase in shipping trade from ports along the Strait of Magellan
  - (E) A focus on plant-based produce that has a long shelf life and does not require preservatives
17. In the first decade of the twenty-first century, which of the following countries had the lowest fertility rate?
- (A) Somalia
  - (B) Niger
  - (C) Angola
  - (D) Democratic Republic of Congo
  - (E) South Africa
18. Cities in India have a competitive advantage over cities in China as locations for international consumer services, such as call centers and bill processing. This advantage has its origins in which of the following?
- (A) Low levels of primary-level education in China
  - (B) The Indian government's status as a neutral state in global political affairs
  - (C) The English language legacy of British colonialism in India
  - (D) Large amounts of mineral resources found in China used to manufacture goods for export
  - (E) Chinese emigration to Southeast Asia in the 1800s and 1900s
19. Which of the following was a consequence of blockbusting in North American cities?
- (A) European immigrants moved into housing vacated by upwardly mobile Americans.
  - (B) Poor residents were unable to acquire mortgages.
  - (C) Real estate agents lost sellers.
  - (D) Neighborhoods were razed for commercial establishments.
  - (E) The ethnic composition of neighborhoods changed.
20. In which of the following countries has the diffusion of Christianity met the most resistance?
- (A) China
  - (B) Brazil
  - (C) Italy
  - (D) Mexico
  - (E) South Africa
21. The measure of the average number of children who are born to women of childbearing age in the population is called the
- (A) actual birth rate
  - (B) crude birth rate
  - (C) total fertility rate
  - (D) adjusted birth rate
  - (E) net reproduction ratio

22. Sometimes a diffusion process encounters barriers that slow or stop the spread of an innovation. Which of the following is an example of such a barrier?
- (A) A lack of infrastructure to support a new technology
  - (B) A change in the price of energy
  - (C) A jump from contagious to hierarchical diffusion
  - (D) A transition from stimulus to contagious diffusion
  - (E) A new form of media to broadcast information
23. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Hinduism?
- (A) It uses human and animal images in its sacred spaces.
  - (B) Pilgrims bathe in holy rivers.
  - (C) Religious functions most likely take place at home within the family.
  - (D) It is a universalizing religion.
  - (E) Sacred places are established by tradition.
24. If a manufacturing company uses a single, weight-losing raw material to manufacture its finished product, then most likely the company will
- (A) locate several manufacturing plants close to consumers
  - (B) use a ubiquitous raw material
  - (C) choose to outsource its labor component
  - (D) agglomerate close to similar factories
  - (E) locate its manufacturing plant at the raw material site
25. In descriptions of interaction between people and the environment, the term “environmental determinism” implies that
- (A) the physical environment exclusively shapes humans and their actions
  - (B) humans by their actions and technologies alter the physical environment to suit their needs
  - (C) determination of environmental limitations is a primary task of geographers
  - (D) capitalist economies do not contribute to global environmental degradation
  - (E) there exists no interacting relationship between people and their surrounding physical environment
26. Which of the following is an example of a shatterbelt region?
- (A) Eastern Europe
  - (B) Western Europe
  - (C) Siberia
  - (D) South America
  - (E) Southern Africa
27. A country in the first stage of the demographic transition demonstrates which of the following?
- (A) An old population age structure
  - (B) High birth rates, but low death rates
  - (C) Low birth rates, low death rates, and low rates of population growth
  - (D) High birth rates, high death rates, and low rates of population growth
  - (E) High birth rates, high death rates, and high rates of population growth

WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES  
BY POPULATION IN 2007



28. The map shown above best fits which of the following map types?
- Choropleth
  - Cartogram
  - Proportional symbol
  - Dot symbol
  - Isoline
29. In contrast to folk culture, popular culture is typical of
- large heterogeneous groups
  - indigenous groups
  - groups that have little interaction with other groups
  - small homogeneous groups
  - groups living in isolated areas
30. Which of the following religions is appropriately matched with its region of origin?
- Islam . . Egypt
  - Judaism . . Spain
  - Hinduism . . China
  - Buddhism . . India
  - Christianity . . Germany
31. Which of the following is South Africa's former state-sanctioned policy of segregating the races?
- Redlining
  - Gerrymandering
  - Apartheid
  - Secularism
  - Gentrification
32. Which of the following variables has an inverse or negative relationship with the level of economic development of a country?
- Literacy rate
  - Birth rate
  - Percent of labor force in tertiary sector of economy
  - Life expectancy
  - Percent of urban population
33. A set of economic and political relationships that organizes food production from the development of seed to marketing the products is known as
- food processing
  - mechanized farming
  - mixed crop and livestock farming
  - agribusiness
  - commercial farming

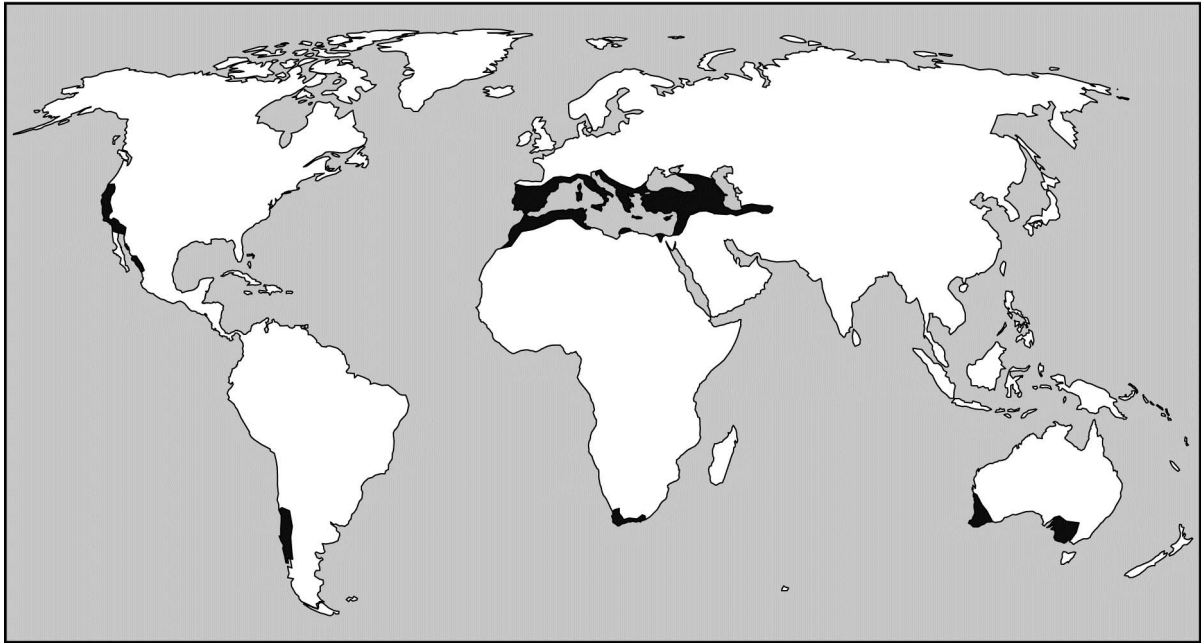


34. The urban linguistic landscape shown in the photograph above is most likely found in a region where which of the following languages is spoken?
- (A) Chinese  
(B) Bahasa Indonesia  
(C) Hindi  
(D) Arabic  
(E) Russian
35. In which of the following pairs do both countries exhibit zero or negative population growth rates?
- (A) Pakistan and China  
(B) India and Germany  
(C) Japan and Germany  
(D) China and India  
(E) India and Japan
36. The boundaries of congressional districts of the United States are
- (A) set according to a process developed by the writers of the United States Constitution  
(B) redrawn every ten years  
(C) redrawn whenever a member of Congress feels his or her constituency has changed  
(D) redrawn after every presidential election  
(E) drawn to cross over state boundaries
37. Often a manufacturing company will attempt to merge with another company that possesses forward or backward links in the supply or production process. Which of the following terms best describes this type of strategy?
- (A) Vertical integration  
(B) Transnational corporation  
(C) Privatization  
(D) Agglomeration  
(E) Economies of scale
38. At some point in their recent history, all of the following countries became divided into two political entities as a result of cultural or ideological conflict EXCEPT
- (A) Korea  
(B) Vietnam  
(C) Germany  
(D) Ireland  
(E) Japan
39. Genetic engineering of agricultural crops has primarily increased the productivity of modern farming by
- (A) converting annual plants to perennials, which do not require replanting  
(B) increasing the size of fruits and grains  
(C) increasing plants' drought resistance and resistance to pests  
(D) cutting the cost of bulk seeds during planting seasons  
(E) changing vegetable and fruit colors to suit consumer demands



Window screens  
Green roofs  
Photovoltaics  
Breezeways  
Pilings

40. All of the terms listed in the box above could be used to illustrate what concept?
- (A) Folk cultures responding to physical geography
  - (B) Diffusion of cultural traits from Asia
  - (C) Architectural adaptations to the natural environment
  - (D) Elements of cultural identity
  - (E) Innovation without diffusion
41. Which of the following describes the connection between land values and population density?
- I. Higher population density indicates a higher demand for land and thus the price of land is bid up in densely settled regions.
  - II. Higher prices make land less affordable so that expensive locations generally have lower population densities.
  - III. Larger areas of land will cost more but will be less likely to be densely settled.
- (A) I only
  - (B) II only
  - (C) III only
  - (D) I and II
  - (E) II and III
42. The diffusion pattern of Walmart stores, which have spread from small towns to large cities throughout the United States, is an example of
- (A) relocation diffusion
  - (B) contagious diffusion
  - (C) stimulus diffusion
  - (D) distance decay
  - (E) reverse hierarchical diffusion
43. The industrialization and mechanization of agriculture in the United States during the past 70 years have resulted in
- (A) a decrease in the number of farms and an increase in the size of farms
  - (B) an increase in the number of farms and a decrease in the size of farm fields
  - (C) an increase in the diversity of crops and animals grown on individual farms
  - (D) an increase in the economic viability of small towns in the agricultural regions
  - (E) a decrease in the tonnage of pesticides and herbicides used on cropland
44. In the development of urban land, which of the following is typically built on the most accessible sites?
- (A) Single-family housing
  - (B) Farm markets
  - (C) Retail complexes
  - (D) Industrial parks
  - (E) High-rise apartment buildings
45. Which of the following is the most often cited environmental benefit of the eat-local movement?
- (A) Less fossil fuel is used in transporting food to market.
  - (B) Fewer pesticides are used by farmers.
  - (C) Less topsoil is lost to wind and water erosion.
  - (D) There is less demand for chemical fertilizers.
  - (E) It helps local and regional economies.
46. Which of the following groups would most likely engage in the gentrification of an older residential neighborhood?
- (A) University students on limited incomes
  - (B) Double-income households without children
  - (C) People above age sixty-five on limited incomes
  - (D) Double-income households with children
  - (E) Recent immigrants on limited incomes



47. What kind of agriculture is primarily practiced in the dark-shaded areas on the map above?

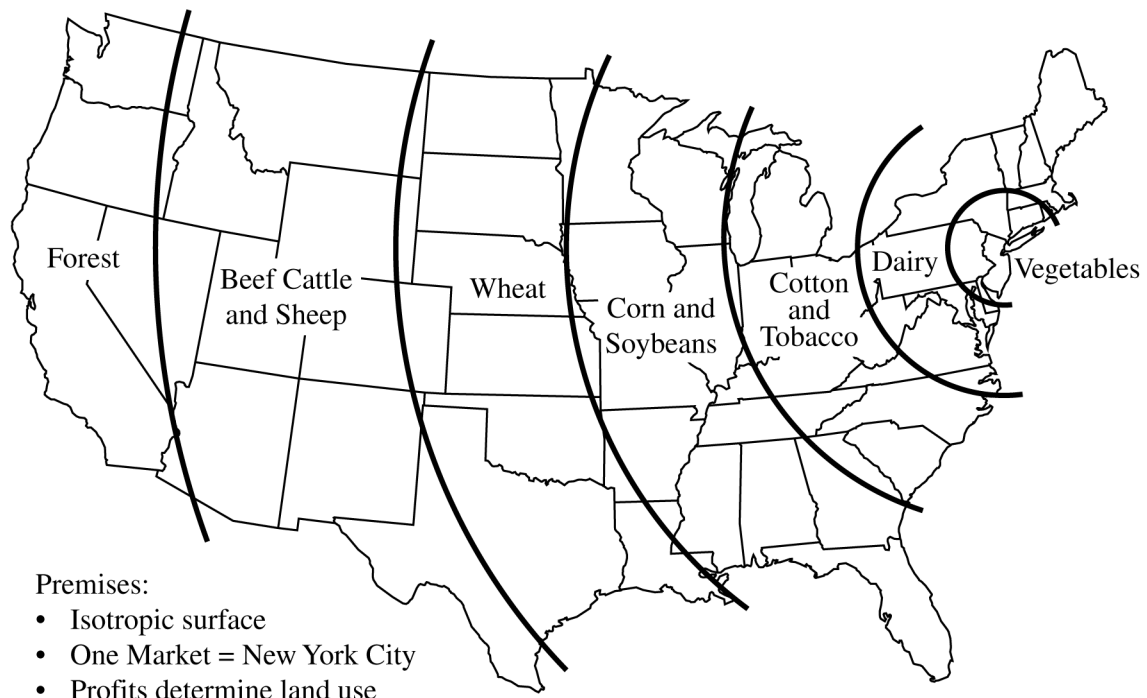
- (A) Shifting cultivation
- (B) Pastoral nomadism
- (C) Cattle ranching
- (D) Mediterranean
- (E) Plantation

48. All of the following were colonized by France EXCEPT

- (A) Cuba
- (B) Vietnam
- (C) Algeria
- (D) Louisiana
- (E) Quebec

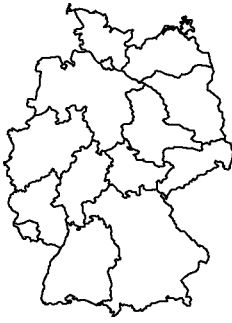
49. Which of the following best describes Alfred Weber's analysis of location decisions?

- (A) It seeks to evaluate the impact of a single factor of production on location.
- (B) It seeks to minimize costs among multiple inputs of production.
- (C) It is applicable only in postindustrial economies with predictable spatial patterns.
- (D) It depends on the availability of a single node, link, and input of production.
- (E) It is applicable only in industrial economies with predictable spatial patterns.



50. The above map shows von Thünen's model applied to a map of the contiguous United States. Which of the following realities would NOT be accounted for by the theoretical predictions shown on the map?

- (A) Wyoming is a major cattle-ranching area.
- (B) Oregon has established a Forest Resources Institute.
- (C) New Jersey's nickname is the Garden State.
- (D) Florida's government has a Department of Citrus.
- (E) The first cheese factory in the United States was near Rome, New York.

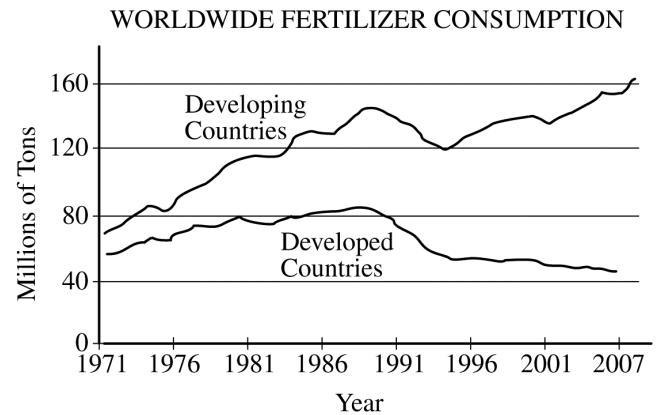


51. What do the states represented above have in common?

- (A) They are all federal states.
- (B) They are all formerly communist states.
- (C) They are all mega states.
- (D) They are all unitary states.
- (E) They are all ethnic states.

52. Which of the following types of urban land use is most common on the periphery of cities in Latin America?

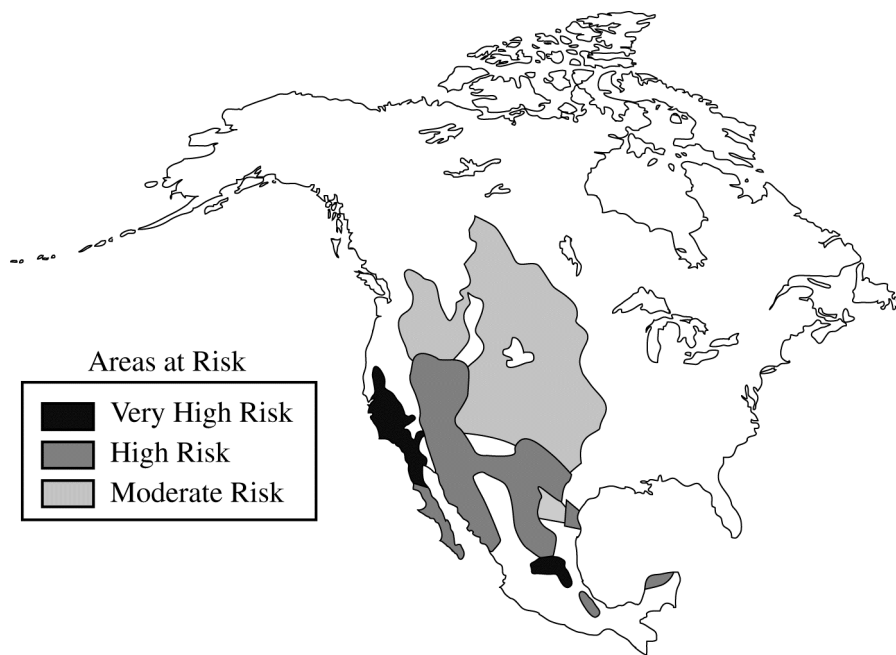
- (A) A plaza surrounded by a central business district
- (B) Parks and recreation areas
- (C) Upper-class residential developments
- (D) Residential squatter settlements
- (E) Rail transportation corridors



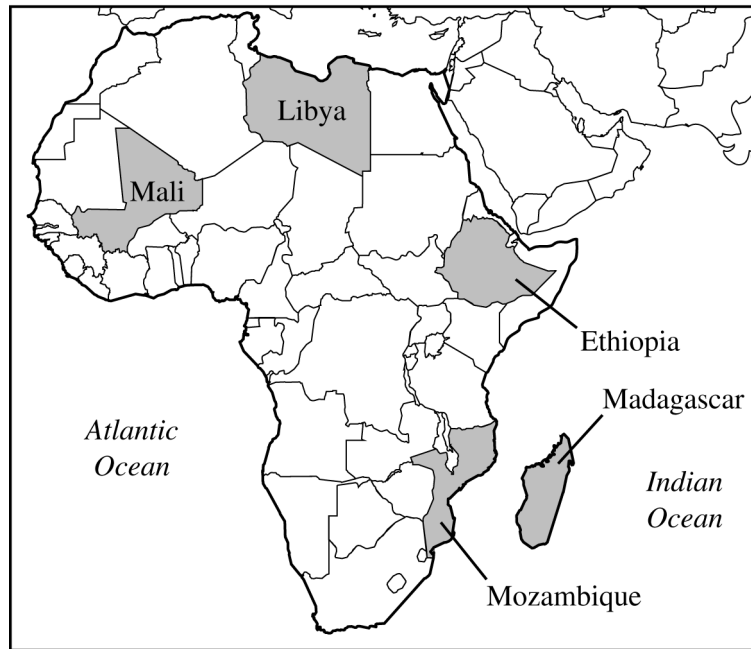
53. Which of the following is indicated on the graph above?

- (A) Worldwide fertilizer use is declining with the rise of sustainable agriculture.
- (B) Developed countries in the core are using greater amounts of fertilizer.
- (C) Developing countries in the periphery are shifting to more sustainable agriculture and using smaller amounts of fertilizer.
- (D) Worldwide fertilizer use is increasing but faster in peripheral developing countries.
- (E) Worldwide fertilizer use is increasing but notably faster in core developed countries.





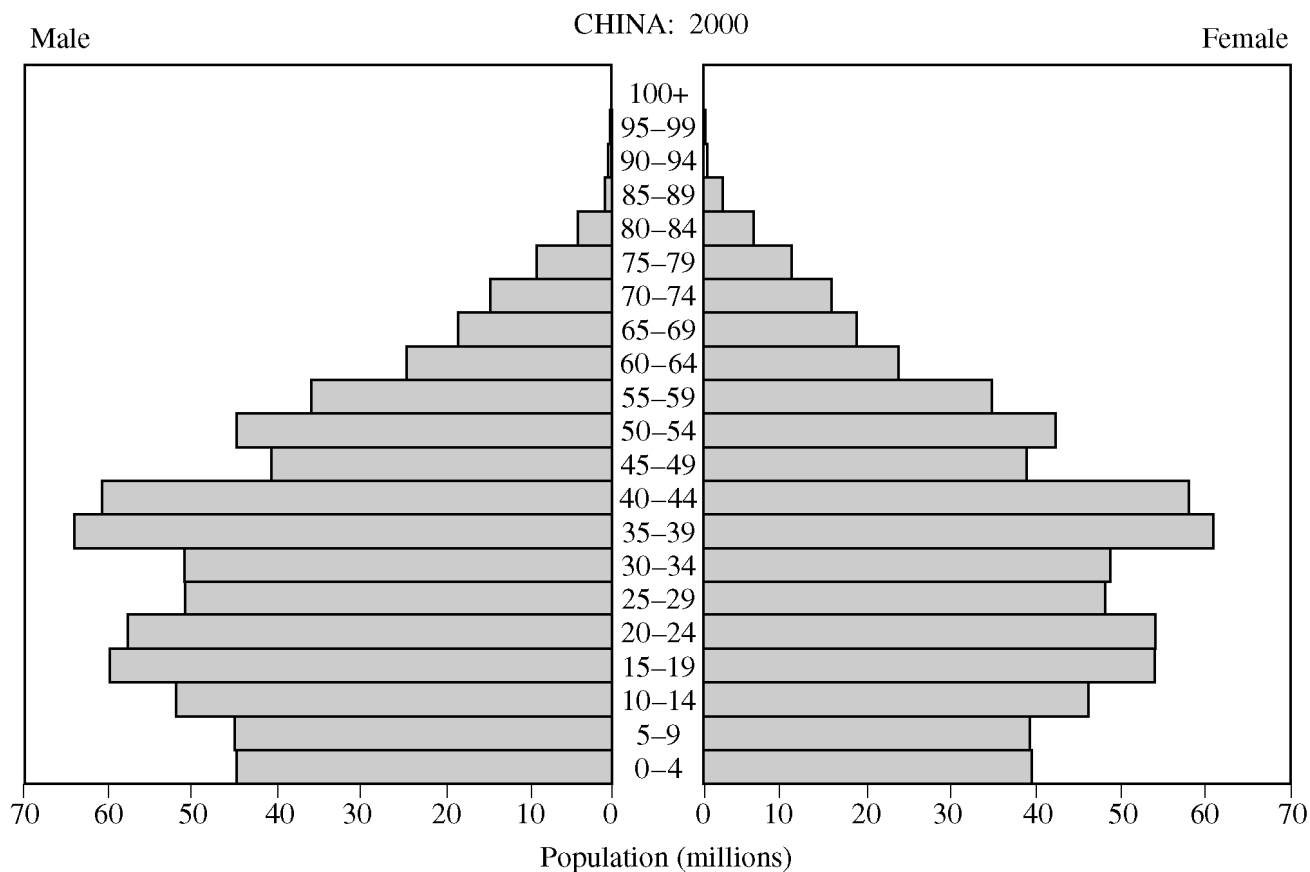
54. The shaded areas on the map above most likely indicate regions that are affected or threatened by which of the following?
- (A) Depopulation
  - (B) Deforestation
  - (C) Desertification
  - (D) Deindustrialization
  - (E) Devolution



55. The map above shows the countries in Africa where private investors and foreign governments have leased farmland for large-scale commercial farming. Usually much of the food produced is bound for wealthier nations. This practice is an example of
- (A) decolonization
  - (B) Pan-Africanism
  - (C) neocolonialism
  - (D) imperialism
  - (E) irredentism

56. Crossing which of the following borders requires few, if any, formalities and thus encourages the free flow of people and products?
- (A) Netherlands-Belgium
  - (B) India-Pakistan
  - (C) United States-Canada
  - (D) Romania-Ukraine
  - (E) North Korea-South Korea
57. Which of the following is the primary reason for the rapid population growth in megacities throughout the developing world?
- (A) Interregional migration
  - (B) A decline in the death rate
  - (C) The natural increase rate
  - (D) The decline in the dependency ratio
  - (E) A decrease in the doubling time
58. Even though it is a relatively clean source of energy, which of the following is a disadvantage of hydroelectric power?
- (A) The water used needs to be chemically treated immediately upon leaving the powerhouse.
  - (B) The electricity generated has a lower voltage than electricity generated by traditional coal and natural gas plants.
  - (C) The generators are more complex than coal or gas generators and are expensive to purchase and maintain.
  - (D) It is not an effective power source in regions which traditionally experience less rainfall.
  - (E) It can alter the ecosystems above and below the dam site.
59. According to the rank-size rule, which of the following is true about the second-largest city in a country?
- (A) It is almost equal in population to the largest city.
  - (B) It has a population that is twice the size of the third-largest city.
  - (C) It has half the number of functions as those in the largest city.
  - (D) It has half the population size of the largest city.
  - (E) It is located half as far from the largest city as is the third-largest city.
60. Many companies moved their operations from New England and the Midwest to locations in the South because
- (A) the South had less expensive site factors than northern regions
  - (B) southern regions had better access to deep water ports
  - (C) the South had more advantageous relative locations
  - (D) the southerly climate was an environmental push factor
  - (E) southern culture was a social pull factor
61. A green space in the center of a village reflects the traditional cultural landscape of which of the following United States regions?
- (A) New England
  - (B) The Upper Midwest
  - (C) The Southeast
  - (D) The Southwest
  - (E) The Tidewater
62. Which statement best describes population growth patterns in the world today?
- (A) In the world as a whole, women have an average of five or more children, leading to Malthusian crises.
  - (B) Fertility rates in low- and middle-income countries worldwide are higher now than 25 years ago.
  - (C) In the world as a whole, fertility rates have fallen in the last 25 years.
  - (D) In sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia, and the Pacific, fertility rates have doubled in the last 25 years.
  - (E) Fertility rates in most high-income countries have risen in the last 25 years.
63. The Berlin Wall fell in 1989, but people in the former East and West Germany still feel its influence. Geographers would say that where the wall once stood now acts as a
- (A) superimposed boundary
  - (B) relict boundary
  - (C) fortified boundary
  - (D) antecedent boundary
  - (E) natural boundary

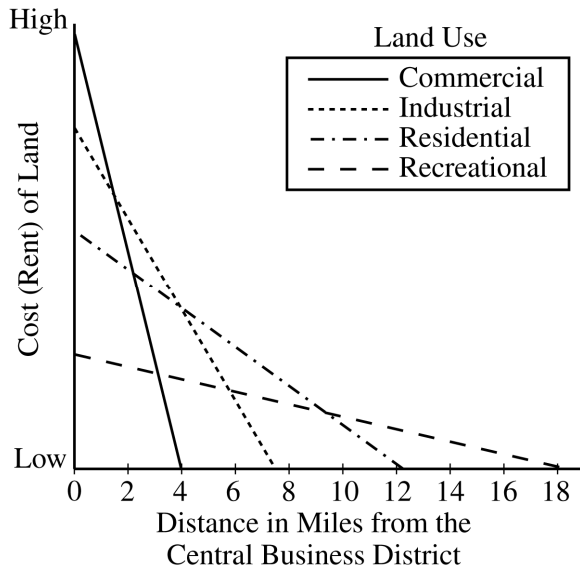
64. Mixed-use development, pedestrian-friendly design, and the incorporation of front porches and alleys are design elements of which of the following?
- (A) New urbanism
  - (B) Transit-oriented development
  - (C) Zero growth
  - (D) Urban growth boundaries
  - (E) Leapfrog development
65. In which of the following world regions has the Green Revolution had the least impact on agriculture?
- (A) East Asia
  - (B) South Asia
  - (C) Southeast Asia
  - (D) Central America
  - (E) Sub-Saharan Africa
66. According to Christaller's central place model, which of the following would most likely have the smallest range?
- (A) A university
  - (B) An international airport
  - (C) A grocery store
  - (D) A professional football stadium
  - (E) A symphony orchestra hall
67. Which factor is most responsible for the increase in Japan's dependency ratio?
- (A) An increase in life expectancy
  - (B) An increase in the death rate
  - (C) An increase in the rate of natural increase
  - (D) A decrease in the doubling time
  - (E) An increase in the total fertility rate
68. Which of the following best defines Carl Sauer's concept of cultural landscape?
- (A) It is the way people landscape their yards in different parts of the world.
  - (B) It is the way houses of worship are built.
  - (C) It is the outcome of interactions between humans and their natural environment.
  - (D) It is a shared set of meanings and symbolic practices.
  - (E) It is the human adaptation to Earth's physical environment.
69. Sri Lanka and Australia have about the same population. What data would help you determine which country has a higher physiological population density?
- (A) The area of each country
  - (B) The number of farmers in each country
  - (C) The total fertility rate of each country
  - (D) The amount of arid land in each country
  - (E) The amount of arable land in each country
70. Economic complementarities between two places tend to
- (A) reflect only differences in resource base
  - (B) occur when each place specializes in commodities demanded by the other
  - (C) occur when the places specialize in the same commodities
  - (D) reflect the minimization of distance
  - (E) reflect the maximization of scale
71. The spread of the use of chopsticks into Southeast Asian countries with the influx of Chinese immigrants is an example of which of the following concepts?
- (A) Stimulus diffusion
  - (B) Hierarchical diffusion
  - (C) Assimilation
  - (D) Acculturation
  - (E) Relocation diffusion



72. Based on the population pyramid above, which of the following will pose the greatest demographic challenge to China beginning in 2029 ?

- (A) Providing for the needs of its aging population
- (B) Finding enough teachers to educate the young
- (C) Limiting out-migration of the 60- to 64-year-old age cohort
- (D) Providing prenatal medical care
- (E) Controlling population growth





73. Using the diagram above, at what distance from the central business district will recreational land use begin to outbid all other land uses?
- (A) About 3 miles  
 (B) About 6 miles  
 (C) About 10 miles  
 (D) About 12 miles  
 (E) About 18 miles

74. The Malthusian view of the world argues that
- (A) the contemporary problem of famine in developing countries is a result of the colonial legacy  
 (B) the problem of population growth is a result of economic underdevelopment  
 (C) one way to solve population growth in developing countries is to reduce their foreign debt  
 (D) famine in developing countries can be explained by examining their patterns of population growth  
 (E) population growth is helpful to developing countries because it provides a larger rural workforce

75. Which of the following is NOT part of the definition of a state?
- (A) A common language  
 (B) An organized economy and circulation system  
 (C) Political sovereignty  
 (D) A permanent resident population  
 (E) Defined boundaries

### END OF SECTION I

**IF YOU FINISH BEFORE TIME IS CALLED, YOU MAY  
CHECK YOUR WORK ON THIS SECTION.**

**DO NOT GO ON TO SECTION II UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.**

**AFTER TIME HAS BEEN CALLED, PLEASE TURN THE PAGE AND ANSWER QUESTIONS 76-87**

**MAKE SURE YOU HAVE DONE THE FOLLOWING.**

- **PLACED YOUR AP NUMBER LABEL ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**
- **WRITTEN AND GRIDDED YOUR AP NUMBER CORRECTLY ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**
- **TAKEN THE AP EXAM LABEL FROM THE FRONT OF THIS BOOKLET AND PLACED IT ON YOUR ANSWER SHEET**

# AP<sup>®</sup> Human Geography Exam

## SECTION II: Free Response

2016

DO NOT OPEN THIS BOOKLET UNTIL YOU ARE TOLD TO DO SO.

### At a Glance

**Total Time**

1 hour, 15 minutes

**Number of Questions**

3

**Percent of Total Score**

50%

**Writing Instrument**

Pen with black or dark blue ink

**Suggested Time**

25 minutes per question

**Weight**

The questions are weighted equally, but the parts of a question are not necessarily given equal weight.

### IMPORTANT Identification Information

PLEASE PRINT WITH PEN:

1. First two letters of your last name

First letter of your first name

2. Date of birth

Month Day Year

3. Six-digit school code

4. Unless I check the box below, I grant the College Board the unlimited right to use, reproduce, and publish my free-response materials, both written and oral, for educational research and instructional purposes. My name and the name of my school will not be used in any way in connection with my free-response materials. I understand that I am free to mark "No" with no effect on my score or its reporting.

No, I do not grant the College Board these rights. ☐

### Instructions

The 3 questions for Section II are printed in this booklet. Each question is followed by lined pages. You may use the unlined pages of this booklet to organize your answers, but you must write your answers on the lined pages provided for each question. Begin each answer on the lined page facing the question. Write clearly and legibly. Cross out any errors you make; crossed-out work and work appearing on any unlined pages will not be scored.

Section II of this exam requires answers in essay form. Each answer should be in organized, well-balanced, and comprehensive prose form; outline form is not acceptable. Do not spend time restating the questions or providing more than the number of examples called for. While a formal essay is not required, it is not enough to answer a question by merely listing facts. Illustrate your answers with substantive geographic examples where appropriate.

Manage your time carefully. You may proceed freely from one question to the next. You may review your responses if you finish before the end of the exam is announced.

Form O

Form Code 4MBP

53

**2016 AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**

**HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**

**SECTION II**

**Time—75 minutes**

**Percent of total score—50**

**Directions:** You have 75 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may use the unlined space below each question for notes. Be sure to write your answers on the lined pages immediately following each question.

1. Development results in a number of economic and social changes within a country.
  - A. Identify primary, secondary, and tertiary economic activities.
  - B. Explain TWO different reasons for each of the following changes that typically occur as a country develops over time.
    1. Declines in primary sector employment
    2. Decreases in infant mortality rate
    3. Improvements in women's social status

**2016 AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**



2. Many countries around the world, including Canada, have more than one official language.
- A. Identify the primary language spoken by most inhabitants in the shaded area on the map.
  - B. Explain how bilingualism can have a positive impact on a country.
  - C. Explain how bilingualism can have a negative impact on a country.
  - D. Discuss TWO reasons, other than language, why Canada does not fit the nation-state concept.

**2016 AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY FREE-RESPONSE QUESTIONS**



Photo Y



Photo Z

Photo Y, © Richard van Kesteren / age fotostock; Photo Z, © Sisse Brimberg / Cotton Coulson / Keenpress / Exactostock

3. The pictures show two types of agriculture in the world.
- A. Identify the grain crop shown in each photo.
  - B. Discuss TWO economic differences between subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture.
  - C. Identify ONE environmental impact resulting from the type of agriculture shown in photo Y.
  - D. Identify ONE environmental impact resulting from the type of agriculture shown in photo Z.

**STOP**

**END OF EXAM**



**Answer Key**  
**2016 Human Geography**  
**Section I**

|                |                |                |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| Question 1: C  | Question 26: A | Question 51: A |
| Question 2: D  | Question 27: D | Question 52: D |
| Question 3: B  | Question 28: A | Question 53: D |
| Question 4: C  | Question 29: A | Question 54: C |
| Question 5: A  | Question 30: D | Question 55: C |
| Question 6: A  | Question 31: C | Question 56: A |
| Question 7: E  | Question 32: B | Question 57: A |
| Question 8: C  | Question 33: D | Question 58: E |
| Question 9: A  | Question 34: D | Question 59: D |
| Question 10: B | Question 35: C | Question 60: A |
| Question 11: A | Question 36: B | Question 61: A |
| Question 12: E | Question 37: A | Question 62: C |
| Question 13: A | Question 38: E | Question 63: B |
| Question 14: A | Question 39: C | Question 64: A |
| Question 15: B | Question 40: C | Question 65: E |
| Question 16: A | Question 41: A | Question 66: C |
| Question 17: E | Question 42: E | Question 67: A |
| Question 18: C | Question 43: A | Question 68: C |
| Question 19: E | Question 44: C | Question 69: E |
| Question 20: A | Question 45: A | Question 70: B |
| Question 21: C | Question 46: B | Question 71: E |
| Question 22: A | Question 47: D | Question 72: A |
| Question 23: D | Question 48: A | Question 73: C |
| Question 24: E | Question 49: B | Question 74: D |
| Question 25: A | Question 50: D | Question 75: A |

# AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## 2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1

#### A. Identify the three main economic activities. (1 point total)

(1 point for identifying all three)

**Primary:** Production of raw materials or natural resource extraction (e.g., agriculture, mining, energy, timber, fishing)

**Secondary:** Processing or refining of natural resources (e.g., manufacturing finished goods, industry, building construction, assembly, factory work, value-added, blue collar)

**Tertiary:** Provision of services (e.g., healthcare, technology, communications, financial, wholesale and retail trade, transportation, personal, professional, business services, white collar)

#### B. Changes as a result of development. (6 points total)

1. **Primary Sector Employment:** Employment in the primary sector decreases as countries develop. This is a result of TWO of the following categories:

2 points (1 point for explanation + 1 point for explanation)

- Technological improvements:** Reduced need for human labor as primary industries add mechanized equipment or processes.
- Industrialization:** Shift toward an increasing percentage of jobs in secondary and/or tertiary (also quaternary, quinary) sectors resulting from changes (e.g., increased demand for manufactured products, agribusiness, higher pay, greater profits, improved education).
- Off-shoring, outsourcing, or colonization:** Reduced employment opportunities as colonies or less-developed countries are utilized for primary resources, rise of multinational/transnational corporations, globalized trade and connectivity.
- Rural to urban migration:** Increased secondary and tertiary-sector employment opportunities in towns and cities draw people away from rural places of primary sector production.
- Environmental change:** Human causes (e.g., resource depletion and/or unsustainable practices, overfishing, deforestation); natural causes (e.g., land becomes less arable, desertification, flooding, extended drought); promotion of sustainability.

2. **Infant Mortality Rate:** Increased funding and access to services for mothers and children (under one years old) lead to a reduction in the IMR as a result of TWO of the following categories:

2 points (1 point for explanation + 1 point for explanation)

- Healthcare:** Improved access to (social and spatial) and/or quality of medical care for expectant mothers and/or their infants, vaccination.
- Social or cultural changes:** Improved health education, infant safety devices, laws that indirectly influence a reduction in IMR, fewer teenage pregnancies, reduced disparities in health care provision and education, improved maternity leave policies, longer spacing between births.
- Environmental factors:** Improved sanitation, clean water supplies, removal of toxic materials and hazardous wastes, infectious disease prevention, reduced air pollution
- Diet or nutrition:** Improved infant and/or maternal nutrition, encouraging breastfeeding, increased access to vitamin supplements (prenatal or for mother), increased access to food and/or food safety (e.g., regulations).

# AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## 2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 1 (continued)

3. **Women's Social Status:** As a country develops, there is increased equity and access for women as a result of TWO of the following categories:

2 points (1 point for explanation + 1 point for explanation)

- a. **Employment:** Increased employment opportunities in the paid labor force, increased opportunities for equal access to all levels of education leading to higher earning potential, improved maternity leave policies, greater self-sufficiency.
- b. **Societal changes:** Greater gender equality/decline in patriarchal society, reduced gender favoritism of infants, increased social justice and human rights for women, global pressure from other cultures, improved social standing due to education.
- c. **Healthcare:** Increased access to women's healthcare, contraception, family planning.
- d. **Political:** Increased political participation, universal voting rights, increased candidacy by women and political leadership roles, law enforcement protections for women, government funding of women's programs.
- e. **Demographic:** Increased average age of marriage and/or initial motherhood, fewer teenage pregnancies.
- f. **Finance:** Increased access to capital (loans or microloans), decline in barriers for women to start new businesses, increased land tenure.

# AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## 2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2

#### A. Using the map, identify the primary language spoken in the shaded area. (1 point total)

French, Québécois French, Canadian French, French Canadian. the Francophone world

#### B. Explain how bilingualism can have a positive impact on a country (2 points total)

(1 point. for basic explanation; 2 points for full explanation)

1. **Cultural diversity/multiculturalism:** Bilingualism fosters an openness to immigrants, minority empowerment, minority rights, and the expression of unique cultural products (e.g. music, literature, film, television).
2. **Political identity:** Bilingualism attempts to establish local, regional, or provincial government, which allows some level of self-government and prevents potential political conflict.
3. **Sense of place:** Bilingualism gives minority language speakers a feeling of belonging or value and produces a unique cultural landscape (e.g., architecture, farming, signage).
4. **Syncretic culture:** The use of two languages leads to mixed figures of speech or synthetic vocabulary, or the use of two languages in a single conversation (code-switching), which leads to diverse social interaction.
5. **Education:** Bilingual students, as opposed to monolingual students, can have more improved knowledge, perspectives, and skill sets.
6. **Political linkages:** Bilingualism improves political relationships and creates additional allies.
7. **Economic advantages:** A multiple-language population can develop global business opportunities and promote tourism.

#### C. Explain how bilingualism can have a negative impact on a country. (2 points total)

(1 point for basic explanation; 2 points for full explanation)

1. **Cultural tension:** Discrimination, segregation, barriers to social or political interactions, ethnocentrism.
2. **Centrifugal political forces:** Regionalized language areas within the country may seek independence or become areas of political or armed conflict; separatism may affect economy or weaken the political state (devolution).
3. **Challenges to unity:** Loss of understanding and translation problems with the creation of country-wide policies and/or the delivery of services.
4. **Education:** Higher public or private costs incurred to educate language groups separately or to include both languages in a single education system.
5. **Economic disadvantages:** Increased costs to print or broadcast public information, documents, signage, or provide public services, perform elections, or enforce laws and public safety; imposition on businesses, practically or legally, to advertise and provide products and services in more than one language.
6. **External threat:** Irredentism, any country using the excuse of linguistic connections to interfere with internal affairs of the other country.

# AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## 2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 2 (continued)

**D. Discuss TWO reasons, other than language, why Canada does not fit the nation-state concept. (Two points total)**

2 points (1 point for reason with detailed examples + 1 point for reason with detailed examples)

1. **Multiple nations:** Presence of First Nations, indigenous people; Québécois, Anglo Canadians
2. **Multiple ethnicities:** East, South, or Southeast Asians; Eastern Europeans; French Caribbean; Latin Americans; or African immigrants.
3. **Cultural diversity:** Multiple religious groups (e.g. Catholics, Protestants, Hutterites, Muslim, Jews, Buddhist, Eastern Orthodox, Hindu, Sikh, Animist, secularism) or cultural traditions (e.g. food, customs).
4. **Ethnoregionalism:** Federal state is a way to address regionalism; devolution (more power given to Québec and Nunavut in recent years); rise in devolution reduces power in Ottawa; indigenous land rights; Nunavik in Québec.
5. **Regional party politics:** Regionalism that challenges unity; rise of nationalist, separatist or political movements (e.g. FLO, Parti Québécois, Coalition Avenir Québec, Québec Solidaire) or east-west split in conservative Canadian national politics.
6. **Government policies:** Policies that emphasize multiculturalism over melting pot.
7. **Heterogeneity vs. homogeneity:** Heterogeneity contrasted with the nation-state ideal of homogeneity or discussion that contrasts Canada with another country (e.g. Japan, Iceland, Denmark, Poland).

# AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY 2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

## Question 3

### A. Identify the grain crop shown in each photo: (1 point total)

(1 point for identification of both)

Photo Y

Rice (wet or paddy rice is OK)

Photo Z

Wheat, oats, barley, rye, flax, millet, triticale,  
canola, rice (only upland or dry)

### B. Discuss TWO economic differences between subsistence agriculture and commercial agriculture. (4 points total)

4 points (2 points for a difference and a corresponding comparison) + (2 points for a difference and a corresponding comparison)

|                                       | Subsistence   | Commercial   |
|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| <b>Labor/mechanization/technology</b> | High inputs of human labor or intensive<br>Hand tools/limited mechanization<br>Low technology | Low inputs of human labor or extensive<br>Machinery/mechanization<br>High technology |
| <b>Economic purpose</b>               | Family or communal<br>For households<br>With surplus to local markets                         | Profit drive/agribusiness<br>For trade<br>Large scale markets<br>(reg./nat./global)  |
| <b>Size or scale of farm</b>          | Small plots   | Large farms  |
| <b>Level of Economic development</b>  | Predominant in LDCs/less developed  | Common (but not limited to) MDCs/developed   |
| <b>Financial investment</b>           | Low levels of financial/capital investment  | High levels financial/capital investment, loans                                      |
| <b>Inputs</b>                         | Lower use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides  | Higher levels of chemical fertilizers and pesticides                                 |
| <b>Percent labor in agriculture</b>   | Countries have higher percent of labor force in agriculture                                   | Countries have lower percent of labor force in agriculture                           |
| <b>Gender</b>                         | Large percent of farm workers are female  | Small percent of farm workers are female   |

### C. Identify ONE environmental impact resulting from the type of agriculture shown in Y. (1 point total)

1. **Habitat loss:** Destruction of natural wetlands, lakes, streams, forested regions; loss of species (aquatic/terrestrial plants and animals)
2. **Water quality:** Pesticides and fertilizers used in paddy farming or to control mosquitoes can affect bird reproduction and downstream aquatic ecology
3. **Increased wetlands:** Increased water surface areas for migratory birds, reptiles, sedentary fish, or other water-dependent species.



# AP<sup>®</sup> HUMAN GEOGRAPHY

## 2016 SCORING GUIDELINES

### Question 3 (continued)

4. **Changes to natural systems by landscape modification:** Specific to rice farming: terracing, diversion of streams, rivers, deforestation, increase in arable land and wetlands; and increased CH<sub>4</sub> emissions from organic decomposition in rice paddies adds to the greenhouse effect.
5. **Disease:** Increases water borne disease, mosquitoes, malaria, and other diseases.
6. **Soil quality:** Improvement from burning rice straw, deposition/sedimentation.
7. **Air quality:** Smoke from burning rice paddies/straw; CH<sub>4</sub> (methane) from organic decomposition.

**D. Identify ONE environmental impact resulting from the type of agriculture shown in Z. (1point total)**

1. **Air quality:** Degradation from spraying agricultural chemicals (herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers), vehicle exhaust, and dust:
2. **Water quality:** Downstream effects of water diversion, increased sedimentation, and chemical pollution; dead-zones in lakes and oceans at or near the mouths of rivers.
3. **Soil quality:** Erosion, nutrient loss, moisture capacity loss, salinization, land exhaustion, accumulation of agricultural chemical (herbicides, pesticides, fertilizers)
4. **Modified biodiversity:** Destruction of natural grasslands, wetlands, plains' fauna and flora; super pests; decreased crop variety from monoculture Airborne or other mechanized pesticide spraying damages natural insect ecology and harms animals that prey upon insects; agricultural chemicals and vehicle exhaust contribute to greenhouse effect.
5. **Water availability:** Depletion of streams, groundwater, and aquifers from irrigation in dry regions or during dry climate cycles.

# Scoring Worksheet

## 2016 AP Human Geography

### Section I: Multiple Choice

$$\frac{\text{Number Correct}}{\text{(out of 75)}} \times 0.8000 = \frac{\text{Weighted Section I Score}}{\text{(Do not round)}}$$

### Section II: Free Response

$$\text{Question 1} \quad \frac{\text{}}{\text{(out of 7)}} \times 2.8571 = \frac{\text{}}{\text{(Do not round)}}$$

$$\text{Question 2} \quad \frac{\text{}}{\text{(out of 7)}} \times 2.8571 = \frac{\text{}}{\text{(Do not round)}}$$

$$\text{Question 3} \quad \frac{\text{}}{\text{(out of 7)}} \times 2.8571 = \frac{\text{}}{\text{(Do not round)}}$$

$$\text{Sum} = \frac{\text{}}{\text{Weighted Section II Score}} \\ \text{(Do not round)}$$

### Composite Score:

$$\frac{\text{Weighted Section I Score}}{\text{Score}} + \frac{\text{Weighted Section II Score}}{\text{Score}} = \frac{\text{Composite Score}}{\text{(Round to nearest whole number)}}$$

AP Score Conversion Chart  
Human Geography

| Composite Score Range | AP Score |
|-----------------------|----------|
| 88 – 120              | 5        |
| 75 – 87               | 4        |
| 64 – 74               | 3        |
| 52 – 63               | 2        |
| 0 – 51                | 1        |

## Question Descriptors and Performance Data

### 2016 AP Human Geography

This table shows the content assessed, the correct answer, and how AP students performed on each question.

#### Multiple-Choice Questions

| Question | Topic   | Sub-Topic                 | Answer | % Correct |
|----------|---|---------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 1        | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Development and diffusion | C      | 32        |
| 2        | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Patterns                  | D      | 70        |
| 3        | I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives           | Geographical Perspective  | B      | 38        |
| 4        | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Definitions               | C      | 74        |
| 5        | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Landscapes                | A      | 56        |
| 6        | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Land use                  | A      | 38        |
| 7        | II. Population and Migration                        | Movement                  | E      | 53        |
| 8        | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Spatial Aspects           | C      | 7         |
| 9        | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Differences               | A      | 72        |
| 10       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Definitions               | B      | 76        |
| 11       | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Development and diffusion | A      | 71        |
| 12       | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Impact                    | E      | 59        |
| 13       | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Boundaries                | A      | 62        |
| 14       | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Patterns                  | A      | 28        |
| 15       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Responses to urban growth | B      | 38        |
| 16       | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Patterns                  | A      | 75        |
| 17       | II. Population and Migration                        | Growth and Decline        | E      | 47        |
| 18       | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Spatial Aspects           | C      | 63        |
| 19       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Responses to urban growth | E      | 58        |
| 20       | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Differences               | A      | 76        |
| 21       | II. Population and Migration                        | Growth and Decline        | C      | 66        |
| 22       | I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives           | Concepts and Models       | A      | 75        |
| 23       | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Concepts                  | D      | 58        |
| 24       | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Character                 | E      | 71        |
| 25       | I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives           | Concepts and Models       | A      | 65        |
| 26       | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Challenges                | A      | 36        |
| 27       | II. Population and Migration                        | Growth and Decline        | D      | 70        |
| 28       | I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives           |                           | A      | 55        |
| 29       | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Differences               | A      | 93        |

| Question | Topic   | Sub-Topic                 | Answer | % Correct |
|----------|---|---------------------------|--------|-----------|
| 30       | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Differences               | D      | 68        |
| 31       | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Challenges                | C      | 64        |
| 32       | II. Population and Migration                        | Growth and Decline        | B      | 43        |
| 33       | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Agricultural change       | D      | 66        |
| 34       | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Differences               | D      | 82        |
| 35       | II. Population and Migration                        | Growth and Decline        | C      | 69        |
| 36       | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Patterns                  | B      | 53        |
| 37       | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Character                 | A      | 41        |
| 38       | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Challenges                | E      | 65        |
| 39       | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Agricultural change       | C      | 62        |
| 40       | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Landscapes                | C      | 79        |
| 41       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Responses to urban growth | A      | 37        |
| 42       | I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives           | Concepts and Models       | E      | 31        |
| 43       | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Agricultural change       | A      | 71        |
| 44       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Built Environment         | C      | 42        |
| 45       | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Agricultural change       | A      | 37        |
| 46       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Built Environment         | B      | 42        |
| 47       | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Production regions        | D      | 66        |
| 48       | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Differences               | A      | 35        |
| 49       | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Spatial Aspects           | B      | 46        |
| 50       | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Land use                  | D      | 69        |
| 51       | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Boundaries                | A      | 46        |
| 52       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Responses to urban growth | D      | 61        |
| 53       | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Agricultural change       | D      | 64        |
| 54       | II. Population and Migration                        | Analysis                  | C      | 55        |
| 55       | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Challenges                | C      | 41        |
| 56       | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Boundaries                | A      | 47        |
| 57       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Responses to urban growth | A      | 49        |
| 58       | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Impact                    | E      | 31        |
| 59       | I. Geography: Its Nature and Perspectives           | Geographical Perspective  | D      | 72        |
| 60       | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Spatial Aspects           | A      | 64        |
| 61       | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Landscapes                | A      | 36        |

| Question | Topic   | Sub-Topic            | Answer | % Correct |
|----------|---|----------------------|--------|-----------|
| 62       | II. Population and Migration                        | Growth and Decline   | C      | 42        |
| 63       | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Boundaries           | B      | 43        |
| 64       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Built Environment    | A      | 68        |
| 65       | V. Agriculture, Food Production, and Rural Land Use | Agricultural change  | E      | 67        |
| 66       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Functional Character | C      | 74        |
| 67       | II. Population and Migration                        | Analysis             | A      | 64        |
| 68       | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Landscapes           | C      | 63        |
| 69       | II. Population and Migration                        | Distribution         | E      | 60        |
| 70       | VI. Industrialization and Economic Development      | Spatial Aspects      | B      | 64        |
| 71       | III. Cultural Patterns and Processes                | Differences          | E      | 61        |
| 72       | II. Population and Migration                        | Analysis             | A      | 68        |
| 73       | VII. Cities and Urban Land Use                      | Functional Character | C      | 29        |
| 74       | II. Population and Migration                        | Analysis             | D      | 61        |
| 75       | IV. Political Organization of Space                 | Boundaries           | A      | 58        |

# Contact Us

## **New York Office**

250 Vesey Street  
New York, NY 10281  
212-713-8000  
212-713-8277/55 (fax)

## **AP Services for Educators**

P.O. Box 6671  
Princeton, NJ 08541-6671  
212-632-1781  
877-274-6474 (toll free in the U.S. and Canada)  
610-290-8979 (fax)  
Email: [apexams@info.collegeboard.org](mailto:apexams@info.collegeboard.org)

## **AP Canada Office**

2950 Douglas Street, Suite 550  
Victoria, BC, Canada V8T 4N4  
250-472-8561  
800-667-4548 (toll free in Canada only)  
Email: [gewonus@ap.ca](mailto:gewonus@ap.ca)

## **College Board International**

*Serving all countries outside the U.S. and Canada*  
250 Vesey Street  
New York, NY 10281  
212-373-8738  
646-417-7350 (fax)  
Email: [international@collegeboard.org](mailto:international@collegeboard.org)

## **Middle States Regional Office**

*Serving Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands*  
Three Bala Plaza East, Suite 501  
Bala Cynwyd, PA 19004-1501  
866-392-3019  
610-227-2580 (fax)  
Email: [middlestates@collegeboard.org](mailto:middlestates@collegeboard.org)

## **Midwestern Regional Office**

*Serving Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, West Virginia, and Wisconsin*  
8700 West Bryn Mawr Avenue, Suite 900N  
Chicago, IL 60631-3512  
866-392-4086  
847-653-4528 (fax)  
Email: [ROMWRO@collegeboard.org](mailto:ROMWRO@collegeboard.org)

## **New England Regional Office**

*Serving Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont*  
1601 Trapelo Road, Suite 12  
Waltham, MA 02451-7333  
866-392-4089  
781-663-2743 (fax)  
Email: [newengland@collegeboard.org](mailto:newengland@collegeboard.org)

## **Southern Regional Office**

*Serving Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia*  
3700 Crestwood Parkway, Suite 700  
Duluth, GA 30096-7155  
866-392-4088  
770-225-4062 (fax)  
Email: [sro@info.collegeboard.org](mailto:sro@info.collegeboard.org)

## **Southwestern Regional Office**

*Serving Arkansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas*  
4330 Gaines Ranch Loop, Suite 200  
Austin, TX 78735-6735  
866-392-3017  
512-721-1841 (fax)  
Email: [southwestern@collegeboard.org](mailto:southwestern@collegeboard.org)

## **Western Regional Office**

*Serving Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming*  
2001 Gateway Place, Suite 220W  
San Jose, CA 95110-1038  
866-392-4078  
408-367-1459 (fax)  
Email: [western@collegeboard.org](mailto:western@collegeboard.org)