

Practice Mini Test – chapter 1
Key issues 1 & 2 – AP Human Geo

1. Taking photos of earth from space is also called
 - a. Aerial photography
 - b. satellite imagery
 - c. geographic information system
 - d. geographic positioning systems
 - e. remote photography
2. Newspaper delivery areas are an example of which type of region?
 - a. formal
 - b. functional
 - c. statistical
 - d. graphical
 - e. vernacular
3. Who first coined the term geography?
 - a. Plato
 - b. Aristotle
 - c. Eratosthenes
 - d. Zheng He
 - e. Sauer
4. What geographical feature usually distinguishes time zones?
 - a. 5 degrees of latitude
 - b. 5 degrees of longitude
 - c. 15 degrees of latitude
 - d. 15 degrees of longitude
 - e. 30 degrees of longitude
5. The prime meridian is in what degree of longitude?
 - a. 0 degrees
 - b. 45 degrees
 - c. 90 degrees
 - d. 120 degrees
 - e. 180 degrees
6. The linking of places by common traits or characteristics is defined as
 - a. place
 - b. location
 - c. region
 - d. area
 - e. zone
7. What type of map has all lines of latitude and longitude meeting at right angles, creating much distortion at both of the polar regions?
 - a. Mercator projection
 - b. Robinson projection
 - c. Mollweide projection
 - d. Azimuthal projection
 - e. Goodes-Hosmoline projection
8. Which type of map would have the largest scale?
 - a. World map
 - b. Continent map
 - c. Country map
 - d. Regional Map
 - e. city map
9. At what degree of latitude is the North Pole?
 - a. 0 degrees N.
 - b. 0 degrees S.
 - c. 45 degrees N.
 - d. 90 degrees N.
 - e. 90 degrees S.
10. What term refers to the physical character of a location?
 - a. situation
 - b. site
 - c. Relative location
 - d. Absolute location
 - e. place
11. What is another name for a meridian?
 - a. parallel
 - b. longitude
 - c. latitude
 - d. Poles
 - e. Equator
12. 1:100,000 is an example of what type of scale?
 - a. word
 - b. line statement
 - c. fractional
 - d. small scale
 - e. large scale
13. Looking at an issue such as fertility rate from a local to global perspective in geography would be an example of using
 - a. map scale
 - b. differentiated analysis
 - c. scale of analysis
 - d. continuous synthesis
 - e. regional analysis
14. What is the difference between GPS and GIS?
 - a. GPS uses GIS data
 - b. GIS uses GPS data to determine location
 - c. GPS is the layering of data, whereas GIS is the gathering of data
 - d. GIS is the layering of data, whereas GPS is the gathering of data
 - e. GPS correlates with GIS, but GIS does not correlate with GPS

15. The effects of increasing worldwide use of the Internet, popularity of Hollywood movies and consumption of other English-language media would be examples of
- a. cultural globalization
 - b. expansion diffusion
 - c. the Anatolian migration
 - d. contagious diffusion
 - e. vernacular region
16. The borders of American South or “Dixie” as a culture region are
- a. defined by the locations of all NASCAR races and country music radio stations
 - b. poorly defined fuzzy borders which overlap other American culture regions
 - c. a finite political boundary which surrounds the Civil War-era Confederate states
 - d. defined by the planting range of agricultural products like peanuts and cotton
 - e. a measurable transition zone of 10 miles along the Mason-Dixon line
17. The concept of “place” in human geography can be best defined as
- a. a location on the Earth’s surface with a distinctive characteristic
 - b. a point formed by the intersection of two or more transportation lines
 - c. a point where a natural resource is located
 - d. a sub-unit of a region composed of villages or small towns
 - e. a location where people live and work
18. The concept of scale, in terms of the geographical analysis of population, would be divided upon levels such as
- a. private, business, government
 - b. 1:24,000, 1:1,000,000
 - c. census, tract, city, country
 - d. male, female, dependents
 - e. gender, age, ethnicity
19. The concept of “space” in human geography can be defined as
- a. areas of earth’s surface bounded by objects, real and imagined
 - b. a point on the earth’s surface with a meaningful characteristic
 - c. areas outside of planetary atmospheres
 - d. the amount of human population that can be supported by the resources in the area
 - e. an area with a common homogeneous characteristic