

43. An area off the coast of a country that extends 200 miles for the purpose of controlling natural resources, established under the UN Conference of the Law of the Seas is a(n):  
 a. territorial sea bed      c. international body of water      e. sovereign territory  
 b. exclusive economic zone      d. zone of capitulation
44. Which of the following can be considered a modern frontier?  
 a. Sahara Desert      c. The Baltic Republics      e. Antarctica  
 b. Andean Highlands      d. The Outback of Australia
45. The process of determining the boundaries of districts for the purpose of electing political officials is called:  
 a. redistricting      c. gerrymandering      e. reapportionment  
 b. framing      d. irredentism
46. Which of the following happens in the first stage of imperialism?  
 a. core states send colonists to the periphery  
 b. core states set up formal governments in the periphery  
 c. core states extract raw materials from the periphery  
 d. capital cities are set up in the periphery  
 e. core states arrange for transition to independence for the periphery

#### Advanced Placement Human Geography

#### Agriculture Key Questions

1. Which of the following products is currently the leading export of the United States (interms of tonnage) ?  
 a. Coffee      c. Rice      e. Wheat  
 b. Corn      d. Sugar Cane
2. Which of the following factors did Von Thunen emphasize in his model of agricultural land use in 1826?  
 a. Field Rotation      c. Transportation      e. Labor Costs  
 b. Machinery Costs      d. Fertilizer and Pesticide Costs
3. Which of the following types of agriculture involves the greatest percentage of people in the world today?  
 a. Commercial Agriculture      d. Slash and Burn Agriculture  
 b. Pastoral Nomadism      e. Highly Mechanized Agriculture  
 c. Subsistence Agriculture
4. Before the First Agricultural Revolution people were engaged primarily in:  
 a. Hunting and Gathering      c. Mining      e. Sustainable Agriculture  
 b. Genetically Modified Crops      d. Planting Seed Crops
5. The area around the southern border of the Sahara Desert where desertification is occurring due to over-grazing is called the:  
 a. Nigerian Plain      c. Veld      e. Kalahari  
 b. Sahel      d. Rift Valley
6. Which of the following is associated with "Slash and Burn" agriculture?  
 a. It occurs in the temperate zones      d. It is practiced primarily in the U.S.  
 b. It is part of the Green Revolution      e. It occurs mainly in the tropical regions  
 c. It is found mainly in China

7. Which of the following "realms" was least affected by the Green Revolution?  
 a. Southeast Asia      c. South Asia      e. sub-Saharan Africa  
 b. Southwest Asia      d. Western Europe
8. Most scientists agree seed agriculture had its origin in:  
 a. Southeast Asia      c. South Asia      e. Africa  
 b. Southwest Asia      d. Latin America
9. Which of the following was NOT an important agricultural hearth?  
 a. Southern Africa      c. Northern China      e. Ethiopia  
 b. Southeast Asia      d. Southwest Asia
10. The greater the percentage of a country's labor force engaged in agriculture the:  
 a. higher the standard of living of the country  
 b. greater the number of commercial farms  
 c. more people engaged in manufacturing  
 d. greater the number of subsistence farms  
 e. greater the number of service related workers
11. The integration of farms into large food production industries is called:  
 a. Mechanized Farms      c. Surplus Agriculture      e. Meatrix  
 b. Sustainable Agriculture      d. Agribusiness
12. The "Corn Belt" is synonymous with what other two agricultural products?  
 a. hogs and ethanol      c. wheat and barley      e. sugar beets and lamb  
 b. rice and soybeans      d. cheese and rye
13. The two leading producers of wheat in the world are:  
 a. Russia and Indonesia      c. Egypt and Australia      e. Mexico and Japan  
 b. China and United States      d. France and South Africa
14. Which of the following crops are associated with Mediterranean Agriculture?  
 a. cotton and sugar cane      c. corn and soybeans      e. sugar beets and rice  
 b. grapes and olives      d. coffee and tobacco
15. Which of the following types of agriculture is primarily found in less developed countries  
 a. Subsistence      c. Mediterranean      e. Dairy  
 b. Plantation      d. Mixed crop and livestock
16. Which of the following factors is Not a reason for the decline in the number of U.S. dair farms over the past few decades?  
 a. higher yields of milk from cows      d. increased mechanization  
 b. displacement by megacities      e. increased size of dairy herds  
 c. less demand for milk products
17. The major form of agriculture in Southeastern United States is:  
 a. commercial gardening      c. slash and burn farming      e. sugar beet farming  
 b. Mediterranean agriculture      d. pastoral nomadism
18. Which of the following crops is INCORRECTLY matched with its region in the U.S.?  
 a. Midwest—rice, sugar cane      c. California---rice, grapes      e. Midwest—corn, soybean  
 b. Great Plains--winter wheat, spring wheat      d. Florida---citrus, sugar cane

17. The purpose of "crop rotation" is to:
- harvest crops early
  - maintain soil fertility
  - keep products fresh
  - increase mechanization
  - reduce transportation costs
20. Which of the following types of agriculture has increased significantly in the United States since 1970?
- rice farming
  - coffee plantations
  - sugar cane farming
  - tobacco farming
  - chicken or broiler farming
21. Which of the following is NOT a major practice of "sustainable agriculture"?
- land use management systems
  - limited use of fertilizers
  - use of organic fertilizers
  - wide use of pesticides and herbicides
  - better integration of crops and livestock
22. Extensive agriculture is characterized by which of the following practices?
- heavy use of mechanization
  - limited use of chemical fertilizers
  - small farm size
  - heavy use of migrant farm workers
  - high number of farmhands
23. Which of the following increased the production of livestock in Argentina and Australia in the late 19<sup>th</sup> Century?
- political stability in each country
  - new African markets
  - refrigeration of ships
  - British Commonwealth exports
  - improved animal feed
24. In which of the following regions of the world have many wooded areas been deforested to provide beef for hamburgers for fast-food chains in the United States?
- Southeast Asia
  - Central and South America
  - West Africa
  - East Africa
  - Canada
25. The \_\_\_\_\_ system of rectangular land division scheme in the United States that was adopted after the American Revolution is quite unique in the world.
- long-lot
  - wood-lot
  - mile-grid
  - township-and-range
  - metes and bounds
26. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of plantation agriculture?
- Capital-intensive
  - Manual labor oriented
  - Highly specialized
  - Local consumption oriented
  - Found mostly in the tropics
27. Which of the following countries is not an exporter of wheat?
- China
  - Argentina
  - United States
  - Australia
  - Canada
28. Which of the following products is most likely to locate closest to urban areas?
- Wheat
  - Soybeans
  - Cheese
  - Butter
  - Milk
29. The adoption of hybrid seeds has resulted in all of the following Except:
- reduction in plant diversity
  - increased grain output
  - an urban to rural migration
  - widening the gap between rich and poor
  - higher yields per acre
30. The country of Brazil produces most of its ethanol from:
- soybeans
  - cow manure
  - sugarcane
  - rice
  - corn
31. Which of the following plants was the dominant crop of the Fertile Crescent, ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia?
- wheat
  - rice
  - potatoes
  - coffee
  - corn
32. Plantation crops such as sugar cane, bananas and coffee found in LDCs are examples of:
- import-based agriculture
  - export-based agriculture
  - value-added agriculture
  - Mediterranean type crops
  - slash and burn agricultural
33. All of the following are factors related to the Green Revolution EXCEPT:
- mechanized irrigation
  - pesticides
  - plant hybridization
  - chemical fertilizers
  - low-cost human labor
34. Farms that are small family run farms in the Third World that produce a variety of crop such as: vegetables, eggs, corn and fruit are most likely examples of:
- plantation farms
  - export-based agriculture
  - subsistence farms
  - commercial farms
  - monoculture
35. The implementation of pest-resistant crops with higher productivity by agro-industries is a result of:
- organic farming
  - genetically engineered foods
  - sustainable agriculture
  - chemical fertilizers
  - value-added agriculture
36. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the industrialization of agriculture?
- increased use of fertilizers
  - introduction of biotechnology and hybrid seeds
  - changes in rural labor activities
  - development of industrial substitutes for agricultural products
  - increased focus on the family farm as a centerpiece of agriculture
37. Mediterranean type crops in the United States would most likely be found in which of the following regions?
- Southern California
  - Hawaii
  - The Mid-West
  - The Great Plains
  - Central Florida
38. Domesticated animals and plants have existed for approximately \_\_\_\_\_ years.
- 3,000
  - 6,000
  - 1,000
  - 7,000
  - 12,000
39. Economic activities are grouped into five major aggregates of productive activities. Which denotes the "extractive sector"?
- primary
  - secondary
  - tertiary
  - quaternary
  - quinary
40. Many crops today diffused from their original source areas as a result of :
- international businesses
  - First Agricultural Revolution
  - Second Agricultural Revolution
  - Atlantic Slave Trade
  - colonial expansion by Europeans
41. Von Thunen called his book "The Isolated State" because he wanted to establish:
- a totally hypothetical situation
  - a self contained country
  - a new country
  - a state with limited access
  - an island state

42. In the Von Thunen model the second concentric circle around the city you would most likely find:
- a. a recreation area
  - b. wheat fields
  - c. pastures
  - d. feed lot for animals
  - e. forests for wood
43. Rural housing throughout the world reflects different housing types based on:
- a. personal preferences
  - b. the cultural environment
  - c. mining regions
  - d. large population numbers
  - e. available trees
44. The form of villages, still existing in many rural areas that are remainders of turbulent pasts is:
- a. linear
  - b. grid
  - c. round
  - d. walled
  - e. dispersed
45. Less developed countries that produce cash crops such as; sugar, cacao and coffee:
- a. plant less crops to drive up prices
  - b. form cooperatives to market crops
  - c. form cartels to improve distant markets
  - d. set market prices themselves
  - e. are at the mercy of purchasing countries
46. Which of the following countries owes its cotton fields to the influence of Great Britain?
- a. China
  - b. Sri Lanka
  - c. India
  - d. Mexico
  - e. Brazil
47. Rubber trees were first tapped in which of the following countries?
- a. Indonesia
  - b. Malaysia
  - c. South Africa
  - d. Brazil
  - e. Russia
48. What country purchases over half of the world's annual production of coffee?
- a. United Kingdom
  - b. Canada
  - c. United States
  - d. China
  - e. India
49. In Africa as in much of the less developed world most of the agricultural work is done by:
- a. women
  - b. children
  - c. men
  - d. hired labor
  - e. migrant workers
50. Which of the following is NOT characteristic of Asian rice production?
- a. Most of it is grown on small plots
  - b. It is usually labor intensive
  - c. It is strongly associated with Asian cultures
  - d. It is a major export of most Asian countries
  - e. It is the major staple crop of most Asian countries

