

Montogue

AP Human Geography

50 Practice Questions

Lucas Monteiro Nogueira

Here's a selection of 50 simple MCQs for AP Human Geography students. The subject distribution is shown below.

Subject	Questions
Thinking Geographically	1 – 5
Population and Migration Patterns and Processes	6 – 13
Cultural Patterns and Processes	14 – 22
Political Patterns and Processes	23 – 27
Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes	28 – 36
Cities and Urban Land-Use Patterns and Processes	37 – 44
Industrial and Economic Development Patterns and Processes	45 – 50



Questions with a blue square (■) involve more complex, sometimes obscure concepts, while questions with a red square (■) are harder than the others.

1.

While New Yorkers eat lunch, the Japanese are sleeping. Which of the following concepts are closely related to the sentence above?

- (A) Altitude and geographic coordinates.
- (B) Latitude and Earth's rotational movement.
- (C) Longitude and Earth's translational movement.
- (D) Circles of latitude and cardinal directions.
- (E) Meridians and seasons.

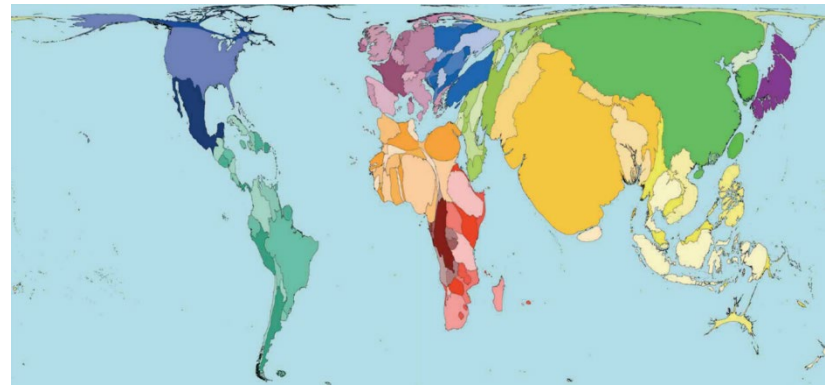
2. Which of the following maps would most likely use the smallest scale?

- (A) A map of the city of Los Angeles.
- (B) A map of Washington state.
- (C) A map of Fifth Avenue in New York City.
- (D) A map of North America.
- (E) A world map.

3. Remote sensing, a modern cartographic technique, is closely related to which of the following technologies?

- (A) Telescope and radar.
- (B) Telescope and aerial photography.
- (C) Radar and compass.
- (D) Radar and aerial photography.
- (E) Telescope and compass.

Questions 4 and 5 refer to the following map.



- (A) Azimuthal projection.
- (B) Gnomonic projection.
- (C) Orthographic projection.
- (D) Stereographic projection.
- (E) Cartogram.

5. The variable represented in this map is, most likely:

- (A) Territorial area.
- (B) GDP per capita.
- (C) Human Development Index.
- (D) Population.
- (E) Life expectancy.

6. Works such as Ehrlich's *The Population Bomb* and The Club of Rome's *Limits to Growth* are aligned with which of the following population theories?

- (A) Cornucopianism.
- (B) Neomalthusianism.
- (C) Population neutralism.
- (D) Antinatalism.
- (E) Environmentalism.

7. The demographic transition model is sometimes criticized because it was based on the _____ experience and hence may not exactly apply to elsewhere in the world.

- (A) North American.
- (B) European.
- (C) East Asian.
- (D) African.
- (E) Australian.

8. Which of the following is **not** a factor that contributed to the population boom witnessed in developing countries in the second half of the twentieth century?

- (A) Increased agricultural output as a result of new technologies.
- (B) Civil strife in former colonial nations, especially in Africa.
- (C) Greater access to healthcare and reduced infant mortality.
- (D) Accessibility of schooling for children, especially in rural areas.
- (E) Market liberalization reforms and more dynamic economies.

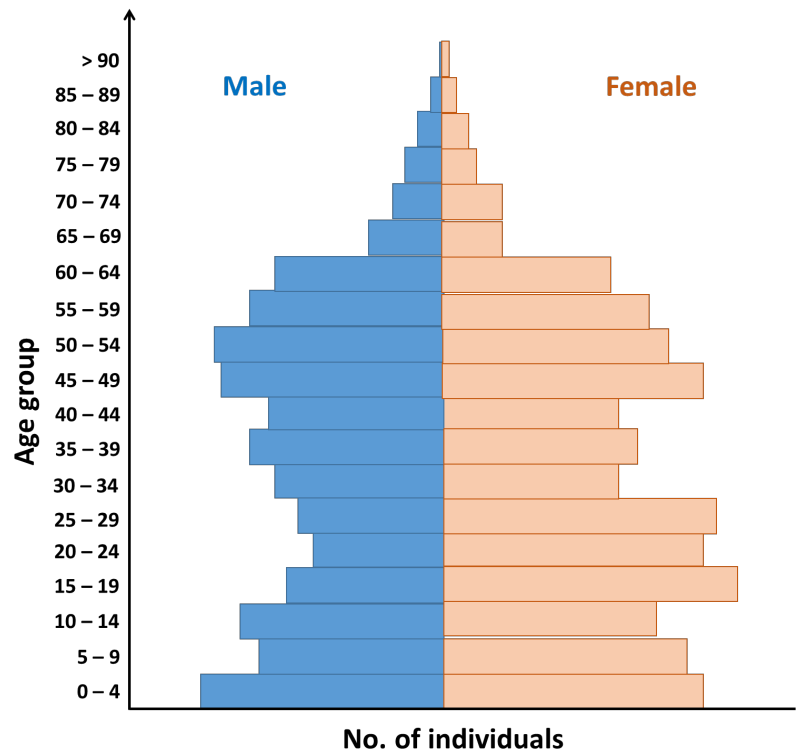
9. Which of the following statements regarding historical North American migration streams is **not** correct?

- (A) The first major migration wave to the United States originated in Europe.
- (B) The most recent major migration wave to the United States came from Latin America and Asia.
- (C) Canada's first major migration originated in France.
- (D) Canada's second major migration came from the British Isles.
- (E) Canada's third major migration came from Africa.

10. One noteworthy characteristic of China's one-child policy has been:

- (A) Greater prevalence of youngsters and reduced demographic aging.
- (B) Increase in number of families with several children.
- (C) Development of an unbalanced sex ratio, skewed towards males.
- (D) Foci of resistance to the policy were more common in urban areas than in rural ones.
- (E) The policy is set to remain in place indefinitely.

11. The population pyramid illustrated below:



- (A) Likely represents a country that has just taken part in a war.
- (B) Likely represents a large city in Japan or Norway.
- (C) Likely represents the demographics of a squatter settlement in the developing world.
- (D) Likely represents a rural area in the Indian countryside.
- (E) Likely represents a rural town in the US' industrial Midwest.

12. The United Nations' Human Development Index (HDI) is calculated on the basis of the following factors, **except**:

- (A) Gross domestic product.
- (B) Gross national income per capita.
- (C) Mean years of schooling.
- (D) Expected years of schooling.
- (E) Life expectancy at birth.

13. In which of the following countries is language a centrifugal force?

- (A) Canada.
- (B) Germany.
- (C) Italy.
- (D) Japan.
- (E) Mexico.

■ **14.** Which of the following options contains a country in which Sunni Islam is particularly common and a country in which Shia Islam is particularly common, respectively?

- (A) Lebanon, Turkey.
- (B) Iraq, Saudi Arabia.
- (C) Bahrain, Afghanistan.
- (D) Azerbaijan, Egypt.
- (E) Indonesia, Iran.

■ **15.** Sanskritization is characterized by:

- (A) Development of dialects motivated by marginalization of minority groups.
- (B) A lower caste seeking upward social mobility by emulating practices of an upper caste.
- (C) The development of separate religious branches due to cultural interactions.
- (D) Erasure of customs and religious practices as a result of sociopolitical domination.
- (E) Increased trade and migration between countries with similar ethnic profiles.

16. Which of the following examples of religious architecture does **not** have a common design style?

- (A) Buddhist pagodas.
- (B) Christian cathedrals.
- (C) Hindu shrines.
- (D) Jewish synagogues.
- (E) Islamic mosques.

17. Which of the following is **not** an example of religious secularization?

- (A) After Imperial Japan's defeat in World War II, the concept of the emperor as a living deity was formally annulled.
- (B) France's 1905 law on the separation of church and state and the diffusion of the concept of *laïcité*.
- (C) The enforcement of conservative Christian principles during Francisco Franco's dictatorship in Spain.
- (D) The Kemalist reforms in Turkey after World War I.
- (E) The suppression of Indo-Tibetan Buddhism in Western China.

■ **18.** Pidgin languages:

- (A) Have a more diverse vocabulary than the dominant language.
- (B) Often lack inflectional morphemes.
- (C) Have very complicated clausal structures.
- (D) Include separate words to indicate tense.
- (E) Are conceptually identical to creole languages.

19. Environmental racism is characterized by, for example:

- (A) Deployment of incentives for minority communities to join environmental justice groups.
- (B) Promoting greater participation of persons of color in the boards of large oil companies.
- (C) Increased funding for alternative energy sources.
- (D) Pro-natalist policies specifically aimed at increasing the fertility rate of biracial families.
- (E) Efforts to divert wastewater deposition and other forms of pollution to minority communities.

20. Which of the following is an **incorrect** association between population groups and regions wherein they are particularly numerous?

- (A) Jewish Americans → Northeastern United States
- (B) African Americans → Southeastern United States
- (C) Native Americans → New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts
- (D) Hispanic Americans → Southern California and Texas
- (E) Irish Americans → Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania

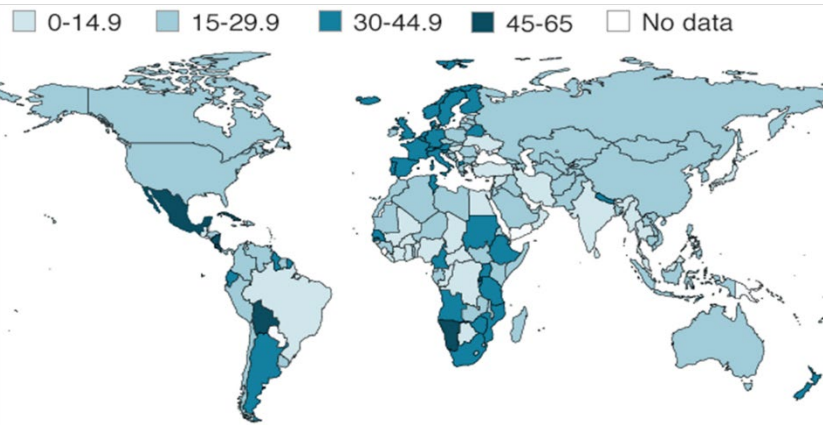
21. Which of the following is a **not** a subjective factor that contributes to women's less favorable position in the urban labor force, especially in less developed countries?

- (A) Policymakers' lasting bias toward policies that favor the male workforce to the detriment of women.
- (B) An orthodox perception of women as individuals with low-level skills and aptitudes.
- (C) The gradual replacement of women's reproductive role with a more proactive function in the broader economy.
- (D) Some employers' perception of women as being less likely to organize and easier to exploit.
- (E) Weak enforcement of laws against sexual harassment in the workplace.

22. The following map shows the proportion of women representatives in national legislatures in 2018.

Regarding this map, which of the following is **false**?

Women representatives in national legislatures in 2018 (%)



- (A) The participation of women in parliament is lower than 40% in India.
- (B) The participation of women in parliament is greater in Western Europe than in the United States.
- (C) The participation of women in parliament is similar in the United States and Canada.
- (D) The participation of women in parliament is greater in West Africa than in the southern part of the continent.
- (E) The participation of women in parliament is greater in Argentina than in Brazil.

23. Which of the following alternatives contains a perforated state and a proruptioned state, respectively?

- (A) San Marino and Afghanistan.
- (B) South Africa and Thailand.
- (C) South Africa and San Marino.
- (D) Thailand and South Africa.
- (E) Thailand and Lesotho.

24. The so-called 'heartland' defined by Halford Mackinder, which according to him had to be controlled for a power to consolidate its dominance, is located in:

- (A) North America.
- (B) South America.
- (C) Western Europe.
- (D) Eastern Europe.
- (E) Africa.

25. The ETA and the IRA are prominent examples of:

- (A) Islamic terrorist groups.
- (B) Separatist movements in Europe.
- (C) Pacifist non-governmental organizations.
- (D) Nationalist groups from Québec (Canada).
- (E) Political parties that fight for the independence of India's Kashmir region.

26. A typical balkanization process is characterized by:

- (A) Regional economic cooperation and formation of trade groups.
- (B) Localized warfare followed by formation of states on ethnic lines.
- (C) Unification of territory and homogenization of political systems.
- (D) Surplus of agricultural production and better food security.
- (E) Economic protectionism and development of local industries.

27. Regarding Exclusive Economic Zones (EEZs) as defined in the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea, which of the following is **false**?

- (A) A country A may conduct marine scientific research within the EEZ of a country B only if endowed with the consent of country B.
- (B) A country is given the exclusive jurisdiction to construct artificial islands within its own EEZ.
- (C) A country is given the exclusive right to exploit its own EEZ for fisheries, but allowable catches are imposed and regulated by the International Maritime Organization (IMO).
- (D) A country is given the exclusive jurisdiction to implement wind and tidal power facilities within its own EEZ.
- (E) Landlocked states have no EEZs.

28. How does agricultural research help reduce hunger and poverty?

- (A) Cutting-edge agricultural technologies decrease agribusiness transnational companies' need for manual labor.
- (B) Agricultural research employs skilled labor in fields such as bioinformatics and genetic engineering.
- (C) Agricultural innovations increase outputs and may lower the cost of food.
- (D) Agricultural innovations are first diffused to small farmers and only later to enterprise agriculture.
- (E) Agricultural research is focused on crops destined for human consumption instead of animal feed, such as soybeans.

29. Which of the following is **not** a feature of organic farming?

- (A) Minimal use of synthetic inputs.
- (B) Recycling of organic waste.
- (C) Control of pests and weeds through biological methods.
- (D) Extensive reliance on GMOs.
- (E) Promotion of animal welfare.

30. In terms of plant production, 'biological control' means pest and disease control methods:

- (A) Based on manual removal of pests.
- (B) Based on deployment of chemicals extracted from bacteria.
- (C) Based on deployment of pests' natural enemies and predators.
- (D) Based on use of eco-friendly pesticides.
- (E) Based on a combination of synthetic techniques.

31. Which of the following is **not** an assumption in von Thünen's model of agricultural land use?

- (A) Farmers act to maximize profits.
- (B) The physical environment is flat and homogeneous.
- (C) Goods are transported via oxcart.
- (D) Soil quality and climate are consistent.
- (E) Transportation costs are independent of distance.

32. One driving force for expansion of cultivars for production of ethanol and biodiesel has been:

- (A) Improved irrigation techniques.
- (B) Rising oil prices.
- (C) Increased migration from cities to rural areas.
- (D) Growing demand for internal-combustion-engine vehicles.
- (E) Greater regulation on corn- and sugarcane-based fuels.

33. Which of the following is an example of a risk avoidance strategy for an agricultural producer?

- (A) Establishing a monoculture farming system.
- (B) Increasing the stocking rate on their property.
- (C) Maintaining a constant stocking rate throughout the year.
- (D) Growing more than one type of agricultural crop at the same time.
- (E) Using the most powerful pesticides on the market.

■ **34.** Agricultural policy was an important subject in the Doha Round of 2001, which sought to lower barriers to international trade. Which of the following was a point of attrition that prevented countries from reaching an agreement?

- (A) More-developed countries called for more stringent environmental regulation in less-developed countries' agricultural sectors.
- (B) There was a demand for more-developed countries to open their markets to manufactured goods from less-developed ones, and for less-developed countries to open their markets to agricultural goods from more-developed ones.
- (C) Less-developed countries demanded that more-developed ones absorb growing waves of migrants dispossessed by agricultural automation.
- (D) Less-developed countries demanded that more-developed ones share intellectual property associated with cutting-edge agricultural technology.
- (E) Less-developed countries demanded that more-developed ones curtail, and eventually eliminate, subsidies to internal agricultural output.

35. Which of the following is a consequence of the socialization of farmland in the former Soviet Union?

- (A) A lack of surplus food.
- (B) A diversification of agricultural products.
- (C) A better system for distribution of agricultural products.
- (D) Greater political representation for farmers.
- (E) Enhanced competition.

36. Which of the following is an **incorrect** association between an agricultural product and its greatest global producer(s)?

- (A) Corn → United States
- (B) Rice → China and India
- (C) Coffee beans → France and Germany
- (D) Soybeans → United States and Brazil
- (E) Wheat → China and India

37. Which of the following is a purpose-built national capital constructed in the second half of the twentieth century?

- (A) Brasília, Brazil.
- (B) Pretoria, South Africa.
- (C) Canberra, Australia.
- (D) Karachi, Pakistan.
- (E) Saint Petersburg, Russia.

38. In the so-called gravity model, interactions between urban centers are:

- (A) Directly proportional to the urban centers' populations and directly proportional to the distance between them.
- (B) Directly proportional to the urban centers' populations and inversely proportional to the distance between them.
- (C) Inversely proportional to the urban centers' populations and directly proportional to the distance between them.
- (D) Inversely proportional to the urban centers' populations and inversely proportional to the distance between them.
- (E) Independent of either population or distance.

■ **39.** An edge city or exurban community:

- (A) Is a rural district in the outskirts of a large city.
- (B) Was the predominant urban form in Western Europe and North America during the 19th century.
- (C) Is part of a polycentric urban area. It often replaces dormitory suburbs in the outskirts of a business district.
- (D) Is a city with a grid street pattern instead of a hierarchical street pattern.
- (E) Is a purpose-built political capital outside large population centers.

40. A city characterized by widespread use of information and communication technologies for enhanced governance is called a:

- (A) Eco city.
- (B) Dual city.
- (C) Megalopolis.
- (D) Smart city.
- (E) Satellite city.

41. In spite of its historical value, central place theory has lost ground in recent decades as city networks became important in determining cities' influence more than:

- (A) The cities' closeness to the sea.
- (B) The size of the cities and less developed areas surrounding them.
- (C) The density of roads and number of vehicles per resident.
- (D) The ratio of the cities' suburb size to the commercial district size.
- (E) The cities' availability of services such as education and healthcare.

42. One common criticism of automobile dependency in large cities is that it is often associated with:

- (A) Investments in parks and urban forests.
- (B) Provision of bicycle paths.
- (C) Construction of large, streamlined roads.
- (D) Deployment of traffic lights and pedestrian crossings.
- (E) Implementation of subway systems and urban rail transport.

■ **43.** Which of the following is **not** an argument in favor of modern anti-urbanist mentality?

- (A) Large cities are ridden with noise and environmental pollution.
- (B) Violent crime is rampant in large urban areas.
- (C) Cost of living is ever increasing in global cities.
- (D) The best universities and job opportunities are in cities.
- (E) Rural areas offer an idyllic atmosphere and better quality of life.

44. The rank-size rule may not apply to a given country because of the country's primate city, in view of the fact that:

- (A) The primate city can also be a national capital.
- (B) The primate city can be polycentric and hard to demarcate with precision.
- (C) The primate city is often disproportionately large and exceptionally expressive of national capacity and feeling.
- (D) The primate city often has a greater proportion of marginalized communities than elsewhere in the country.
- (E) The primate city can be more integrated to the international economy than with the economic environment of its own country.

45. Which of the following is **not** a typical characteristic of early adopters in innovation diffusion?

- (A) They are often clustered around sources of innovation and technological development.
- (B) They are generally below-average in terms of wealth.
- (C) They have solid knowledge of science and can communicate in more than one language.
- (D) They are generally younger than late adopters.
- (E) They regularly interact with other early adopters and consumers of advanced technology.

46. Which of the following is an **incorrect** association between economic activity and stage of production?

- (A) Dairy farming → Primary
- (B) Gold mining → Primary
- (C) Steelmaking → Secondary
- (D) Pharmaceutical synthesis → Quaternary
- (E) Advertising → Quaternary

47. What do all five BRICS countries have in common?

- (A) They all share liberal political ideologies.
- (B) All of them are located in the southern hemisphere.
- (C) All of them are member-states of the OECD.
- (D) They are all economically emerging nations.
- (E) Their territories are landlocked.

■ **48.** Regarding China's special economic zones, which of the following is **false**?

- (A) They were initially concentrated in coastal and river-delta cities.
- (B) Their implementation was accompanied by substantial investments in transportation infrastructure, with emphasis on railways.
- (C) Their implementation was accompanied by land use reforms, including allocation of formerly state-owned land to foreign companies.
- (D) They were initially driven by foreign direct investment, including from the Chinese diaspora.
- (E) They were initially driven by quaternary activities such as banking and advertising, with little contribution from manufacturing.

■ **49.** Break-of-bulk points are:

- (A) Manufacturing companies that arose after the First Industrial Revolution.
- (B) Supply chain locations in which freight changes from one mode of transportation to another.
- (C) Ports that link one ocean or large sea to another, such as the Panama and Suez canals.
- (D) Factories that process raw materials directly and produce manufactured goods with substantial weight loss.
- (E) Transportation facilities specialized in shipping inexpensive products such as beef and vegetables.

50. Which of the following is **not** a common criticism leveled at transnational corporations from the First World that operate in lesser-developed countries?

(A) These companies' operations in lesser-developed countries contribute to the dependency of these countries on more-developed ones.

(B) These companies' operations in lesser-developed countries outsource potentially well-paying jobs from more-developed countries to cheaper labor in less-developed ones.

(C) These companies may decrease or abandon their operations in less-developed nations when international demand declines, regardless of these nations' internal economic environment.

(D) These companies may avoid profit-sharing agreements with local governments and communities.

(E) These companies may allocate substantial funds to local development and workforce training.



1.B. The sentence is related to the concept of time zones, which vary from one place to another due to differences in latitude.

2.E. As a general rule, the smaller the scale, the greater the area represented will be. Accordingly, a world map would have the smallest scale of the five alternatives.

3.D. Radar is an example of active remote sensing technology. Aerial photography is one of the oldest forms of remote sensing.

4.E. A cartogram is a map in which the sizes of the spatial units – in the present case, the countries – are distorted and proportional to the variable being represented.

5.D. This cartogram is part of the Worldmapper project, which used data gathered from organizations such as the United Nations and the World Health Organization to create anamorphic maps for a number of variables; this one in particular represents the world population in 2000.

6.B. Neomalthusianism postulates that population planning is required to avoid demographic catastrophe. On the other hand, cornucopianism rejects the view that demographic growth may lead to catastrophe, insisting instead that increases in population lead to innovation and technological substitution. Population neutralism stands in the middle of the Malthusian-cornucopian spectrum, arguing that population growth is neither bad nor good. Antinatalism is a philosophical stance that condemns procreation and argues that it would've been better not to have been born at all.

7.B. The DTM is Eurocentric, as it was formulated on the basis of the European experience.

8.B. While increases in agricultural output, economic reforms and greater access to healthcare and education all contributed to emerging nations' population boom, military conflicts such as the Vietnam War and the 1967 – 1970 Nigerian Civil War hampered progress in the developing world.

9.E. Canada's first migration wave consisted mainly of French settlers that set up shop in Quebec and Acadia. The second migration wave, in turn, mainly involved British and Irish settlers. The third wave saw expressive contributions from continental Europe, such as Ukrainians fleeing from the expanding Bolshevik revolution.

10.C. The most striking effect of the OCP was the development of a distorted sex ratio, with the Chinese population exhibiting a ratio of 119 boys to 100 girls at one point. Selective abortion after pre-natal screening has been a major cause of this phenomenon.

11.A. Notice that there is a flagrant void in the number of young males relatively to the number of young females, and a lower number of middle-aged men than middle-aged women; this could represent the demographic profile of a country that has just returned from a devastating war.

12.A. A country's GDP is not considered in the calculation of the HDI.

13.A. Canada's French-speaking regions have had spasms of nationalism over the course of the country's history. Germany, Italy, Japan and Mexico, on the other hand, have more uniform and cohesive linguistic identities.

14.E. Indonesia has the largest muslim population in the world, the majority of which belong to the Sunni branch. Iran, in turn, is the world's largest Shiite nation.

15.B. Sanskritization occurs when a lower caste seeks upward social mobility by adopting or imitating the customs, rituals, ideology and way of life of an upper caste. The term was introduced by Indian sociologist M.N. Srinivas in the 1950s.

16.D. Jewish synagogues have no historically well-defined pattern, possibly because of the constraints imposed by antisemitism and diasporic dispersion. Buddhist pagodas have several well-defined levels with winged roofs; Christian cathedrals often feature bell towers and cross-shaped floor plans; Hindu shrines have rectangular-shaped main bodies and short towers of carved stone; mosques have minarets.

17.C. After a brief bout of anticlericalism in Spain's short-lived Republican regime, Franco's government, which emerged victorious from a brutal civil war, was quick to restore privileges to the church and associate the national ethos with Roman Catholicism.

18.B. Pidgins are simple: they lack inflections on verbs and nouns, true articles and other function words (such as conjunctions), and complex sentences.

19.E. Statement E is a textbook example of environmental racism.

20.D. Native Americans are much more concentrated in, say, Oklahoma and the Southwest than in the Northeast. World Population Review notes that Native American make up only 0.67% of the population of New Jersey.

21.C. Nothing to add here!

22.D. Scanning the map, notice that southern African nations such as Namibia and South Africa have darker shading – i.e., greater proportions of women in parliament – than West African nations such as Algeria and Mali.

23.B. A prorupted state has a narrow, elongated territorial extension; the prime example is Thailand. A perforated state has a sovereign nation whose territory completely surrounds that of another sovereign nation; these include South Africa, which is ‘perforated’ by Lesotho, and Italy, which completely surrounds San Marino and the Vatican.

24.D. The ‘heartland’ of Mackinder is located in Eastern Europe. This region has fertile soil and a vast supply of raw materials, and hence constituted a strategically vital territory for any aspiring imperial power.

25.B. The ETA (“Basque Homeland and Liberty” in Basque) is a separatist organization that claims the independence of the Basque Country, a region located between northern Spain and southwestern France. In turn, the IRA (Irish Republican Army) is a paramilitary organization that seeks the formation of an unified Irish republic, including, among other things, the secession of Northern Ireland from the United Kingdom.

26.B. Balkanization has been observed in the Balkans (where else?) after the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire in the wake of World War I, and later in the decolonization of West Africa and British East Africa.

27.C. There are no constraints for conservation or judicious use of the EEZ for fisheries, which has led to overfishing practices in some states’ coastal waters.

28.C. This one is fairly obvious.

29.D. Substantial use of genetically modified organisms (GMOs) is by no means a feature of organic farming. That being said, avoidance of synthetic inputs, biological pest control, recycling of organic waste, and promotion of animal welfare are all associated with organic farming.

30.C. Biological control has been attempted as a potential replacement for synthetic inputs in some cultivars.

31.E. In *The Isolated State*, von Thünen at first does not assume that cost of transportation per unit is proportional to the distance travelled. This is due to the fact that he does take into account the amount of food for the horses that needs to be taken on each trip, and hence the unit costs of

transportation are slightly decreasing. However, later on he assumes transportation cost to be proportional to distance.

32.B. For instance, an Indonesian researcher has observed that crude palm oil (a source of biodiesel) exports in his country may have increased in tandem with the rise in oil prices from 2012 to 2016.

33.D. This one appeared in a sample exam prepared by the Queensland Curriculum and Assessment Authority (Australia).

34.E. The greatest point of attrition in the Doha Development Round was developed nations' refusal to end their reliance on trade-distorting agricultural subsidies and tariffs.

35.A. In the Soviet communes, farmers had to meet quotas to meet food production, but had no incentive to exceed this amount. As a result, farmers produced just enough to comply with the government-imposed rules, with little surplus.

36.C. The world's greatest producers of coffee are Brazil, Vietnam and Colombia; coffee is not a common agricultural product in the European Union.

37.A. Brasília was constructed between 1956 and 1960 to replace Rio de Janeiro as Brazil's national capital.

38.B. The gravity model states that interactions between two urban centers are proportional to the product of their populations (replacing 'mass' in Newton's law of gravitation) and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between them.

39.C. An edge city is part of a polycentric urban center in which a dormitory suburb or a rural area outside a central business district is replaced with a commercial area that possesses a bustling economic environment of its own. The term was popularized in Joel Garreau's 1991 book *Edge City: Life on the New Frontier*.

40.D. This is but the simplest definition of smart city; several others exist.

41.B. Central place theory has become less relevant as city networks have become a better metric of importance than the city's overall size and its position relatively to surrounding less-developed areas.

42.C. Automobile dependency is often associated with construction of large roads, favoring use of an environmentally unclean means of transportation and siphoning money from potentially more sustainable alternatives.

- 43.D.** Steven Conn dissects American anti-urbanism in his 2014 volume *Americans Against the City*.
- 44.C.** The primate city is often several times larger than the second largest city, and hence may disrupt a country's conformity to the rank-size rule.
- 45.B.** Early adopters are generally endowed with substantial wealth, especially when the innovation to be adopted is costly. Further, they tend to be young, have a grasp of science, are clustered in centers of techno-scientific development, and have a social network plenty with other avid consumers.
- 46.D.** Pharmaceutical synthesis, a manufacturing process, is classified as secondary.
- 47.D.** The BRICS countries – namely Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa – are all emerging, newly-industrialized nations.
- 48.E.** Labor-intensive manufacturing was the driving force in China's first few SEZs.
- 49.B.** Break-of-bulk refers to a location, such as a seaport, where freight has to be transferred from one mode of transport to another.
- 50.E.** The fact that transnationals may invest in local infrastructure and workforce is obviously not a negative aspect of their operations in less-developed nations.



Answer Summary

1	B	26	B
2	E	27	C
3	D	28	C
4	E	29	D
5	D	30	C
6	B	31	E
7	B	32	B
8	B	33	D
9	E	34	E
10	C	35	A
11	A	36	C
12	A	37	A
13	A	38	B
14	E	39	C
15	B	40	D
16	D	41	B
17	C	42	C
18	B	43	D
19	E	44	C
20	C	45	B
21	C	46	D
22	D	47	D
23	B	48	E
24	D	49	B
25	B	50	E



Was this material helpful to you? If so, please consider donating a small amount to our project at www.montoguequiz.com/donate so we can keep posting free, high-quality materials like this one on a regular basis.

Questions researched and solved by Lucas Monteiro Nogueira.
Edited by Lucas Monteiro Nogueira.