

2000-preliminary test

1. A student concludes from maps of world languages and religions that Western Europe has greater cultural diversity than the Middle East/North Africa region. In view of this, the student is puzzled that regional integration has gone farther in Western Europe than in the Middle East/North Africa region.
 - A. Identify four maps you could use to explain why regional integration has gone further in Western Europe than in the Middle East/North Africa region.
 - B. Describe which features of the maps you would stress as most important and explain why.

2. The demographic transition model has often been used to predict population change in regions experiencing economic development.
 - A. Diagram and clearly label the classic demographic transition model.
 - B. Describe THREE characteristics of countries whose experience would support the usefulness of the demographic transition model for predicting population change.
 - C. Describe THREE characteristics of countries whose experience would not support the usefulness of the demographic transition model for predicting population change.

3. Urban sprawl into agricultural regions is a major problem in many United States and Canadian cities, leading to major land-use conflicts.
 - A. Describe TWO ways that urban sprawl has affected those living in rural areas.
 - B. Identify and discuss THREE ways in which various levels of government have encouraged urban sprawl.
 - C. Identify and discuss THREE ways in which various levels of government have attempted to discourage urban sprawl.

1. According to the Rostow model, countries move through the following five stages of economic development:

- Stage 1: Traditional
- Stage 2: Preconditions for takeoff
- Stage 3: Takeoff
- Stage 4: Drive to maturity
- Stage 5: High mass consumption

Explain the usefulness of the model in understanding contemporary social and economic change with reference to any THREE of the following:

- (A) a country's role in the world economy
- (B) colonial transportation networks
- (C) cultural differences
- (D) local social and class structures

Support your answers with examples from any of the following regions:

- Latin America
- Sub-Saharan Africa
- South Asia

2. The development of suburbs in North American metropolitan areas has greatly accelerated since the 1950's and 1960's.

Discuss how THREE of the following have contributed to this acceleration.

- (a) Transportation
- (b) Housing production
- (c) Landscape preferences
- (d) Social and demographic trends

3.A. (i) Define the term "Green Revolution" as used during the period 1945 to 1985.

(ii) Explain the principal agricultural practices/technologies associated with the Green Revolution.

(iii) Name TWO regions, in different parts of the world, where the Green Revolution has had a significant impact on crop yields.

B. Identify and discuss TWO social, political, or cultural conditions necessary for the success of the agricultural practices/technologies of the Green Revolution.

C. Identify and discuss TWO significant economic or ecological factors that may limit the long-term success of the agricultural practices/technologies of the Green Revolution.

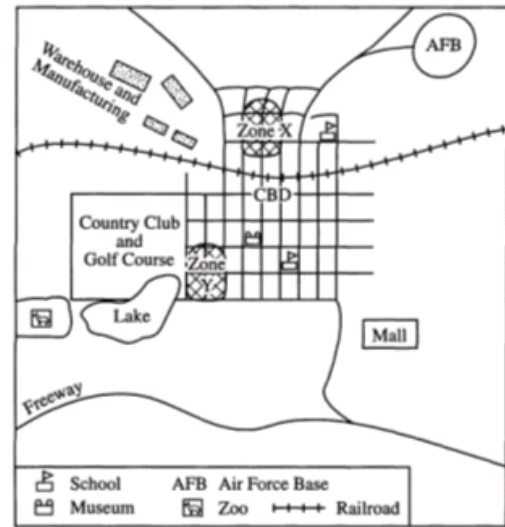
1. With reference to each of the following, explain how religion has shaped the cultural landscape. Support each explanation with a specific example.

- A. Sacred sites
- B. Burial practices/sites
- C. Architecture
- D. Place names

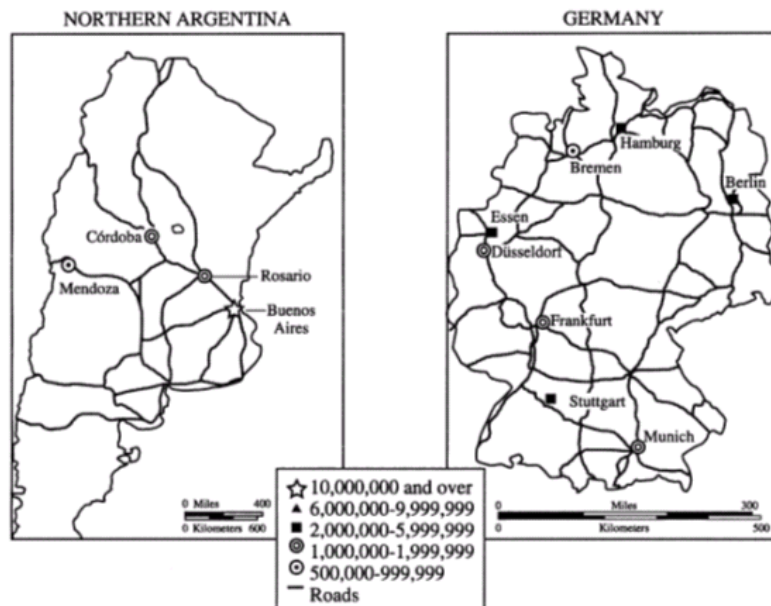
2. Zone X and Zone Y are two different types of neighborhoods with high concentrations of households headed by females. Use the map at right to answer the following questions.

A. Briefly describe TWO socioeconomic factors that have led to the concentration of households headed by females in Zone X and TWO socioeconomic factors that have led to the concentration of households headed by females in Zone Y.

B. Discuss one advantage OR disadvantage of the Hoyt sector model for understanding the location and characteristics of Zones X and Y.



3. Discuss THREE ways in which the concept of core-periphery relations helps explain the development of the urban systems shown below. Be sure to use evidence from both maps to support your conclusions.



1. Over the past 150 years, Europe has changed from a source to a destination region for international migration.

A. Use the demographic transition model to explain briefly Europe's development as a source of international migrants between 1800 and 1920.

B. Identify and briefly explain ONE factor other than demographic transition that was responsible for Europe's development as a source of migrants to the United States between 1800 and 1920.

C. Briefly explain how THREE aspects of the demographic transition model account for Europe's transformation into a destination region for migrants from North Africa between 1960 and 2000.



2. A. Define the following concepts as they are used in political geography.

(i) Nation

(ii) State

(iii) Nation-state

B. For each of these concepts, name a specific late-twentieth century example from Region A and a specific late-twentieth century example from Region B on the map above.

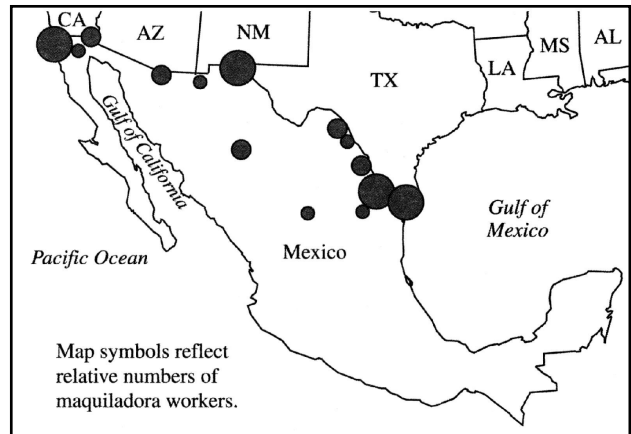
C. Explain how the pursuit of the nation state ideal during recent decades has led to conflict in each of the two Regions A and B on the map above.

3. (A) Identify and explain ONE way that tourism has diminished regional landscape distinctiveness.

(B) Identify and explain ONE way that tourism has enhanced regional landscape distinctiveness.

1. The map above shows the main maquiladora centers in Mexico in the year 2000.

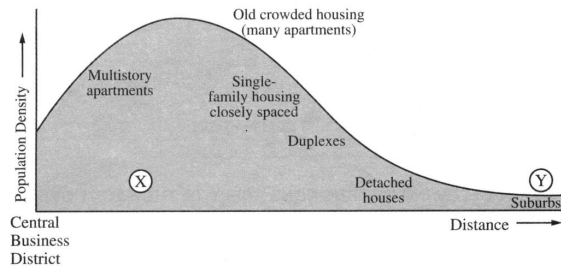
- A. Define a maquiladora.
- B. Refer to the map above to explain the spatial distribution of maquiladoras within Mexico.
- C. Discuss FOUR factors that explain why Mexico has emerged as an important location in the current global system of industrial organization.



2. The restructuring of agriculture in the late twentieth century has had important implications for rural land use and the distribution of poultry (chicken and turkey) production in the United States.

- A. List TWO factors that have increased the demand for poultry.
- B. Briefly describe TWO characteristics of the present economic organization of poultry production in the United States.
- C. Describe TWO features of the present geographic distribution of poultry production in the United States.

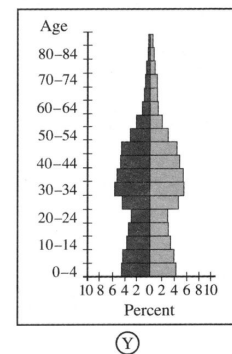
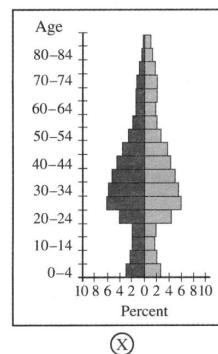
3. The graph shown here describes the residential density profile of a major North American city. The population pyramids labeled X and Y describe the demographic composition of places located at points X and Y on the graph of population density.

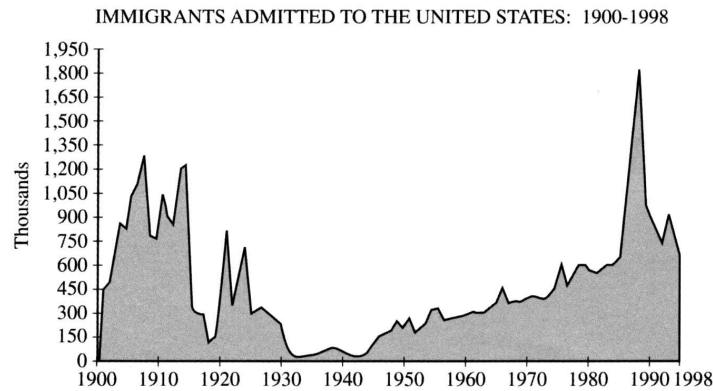


A. Use the concept of land rent (sometimes called bid-rent) to explain the profile of residential population density shown on the graph.

B. Using the population pyramids labeled X and Y, identify and explain TWO differences in the demographic composition between the pyramids.

C. Explain the relationship between the demographic differences identified in part B, above, and residential land use patterns at point X and point Y, respectively, in the graph of population density.





1. Peaks in immigration to the United States reflect changing circumstances at the global scale. Refer to the graph above to answer the following:

- A. Identify the main source areas and explain two key push factors associated with the early twentieth-century peaks.
- B. Discuss how change in the economic structure of the United States promoted immigration in the early twentieth century.
- C. Identify the main source areas and explain two key push factors associated with the late twentieth-century peak.
- D. Discuss how change in the economic structure of the US promoted immigration in the late twentieth century.

2. The modern state system is engaged in a struggle between the forces of supranationalism and devolution.

- A. Define both terms and give a geographic example of each.
- B. With reference to the political and economic geography of Europe, briefly discuss three changes resulting from supranationalism.
- C. With reference to the political and economic geography of Europe, briefly discuss three changes resulting from devolution.

3. In the 1990s the central business and residential districts of cities in the United States became the focus of a revitalization process. Discuss how each of the following has contributed to this revitalization process.

- A. Economic factors
- B. Demographic composition
- C. Urban policy
- D. Sense of place

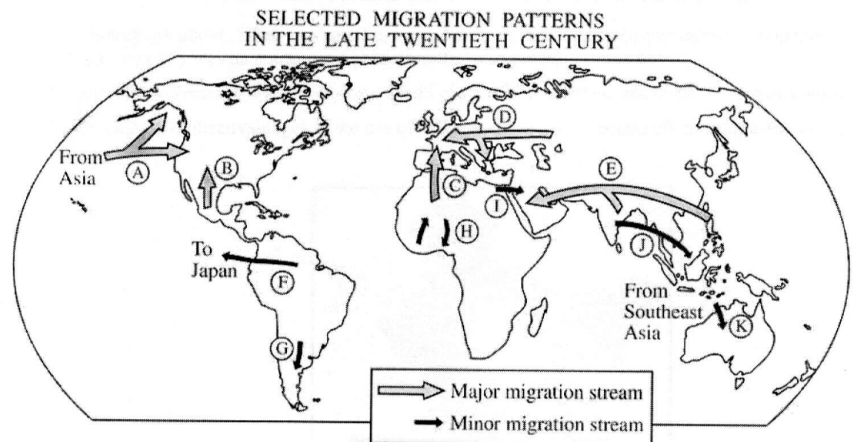
1. International migration in the late twentieth century illustrates many important geographic principles.

A. Define each of the following principles.

1. core-periphery
2. distance decay
3. chain migration

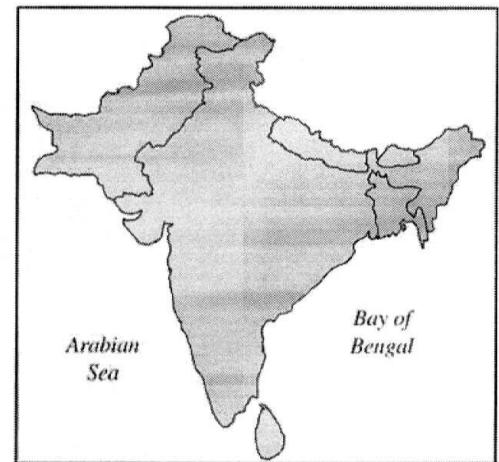
B. For each principle in part A, select a migration stream identified by letter on the map and discuss how the stream you chose illustrates the principle. Note:

Each lettered stream may be used only once.



2. The viability of any state depends on a balance between centripetal and centrifugal forces.

- A. Define the concepts “centripetal force” and “centrifugal force.”
- B. Give a specific example of and explain a centripetal force that affects the viability of any of the states shown on the map.
- C. With reference to a different specific example, explain a centrifugal force that affects the viability of any of the states shown on the map.



3. The photograph above, taken in a small town in Arkansas, shows a customer service call center in a building that until recently was an automotive parts manufacturing plant.

- A. Identify two reasons why businesses would choose to locate their call centers in small southern towns.
- B. Discuss three disadvantages in the use of call centers as a local economic development strategy.

1. At the same time that English is solidifying its role as the world's premier lingua franca, lesser-used minority languages (such as Welsh, Basque, and Inuktitut) are undergoing revival.

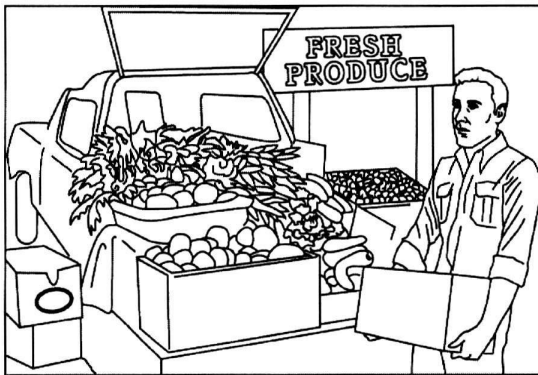
Discuss three distinct factors promoting the revival of minority languages in the face of globalization.

2. Economic restructuring is transforming the world economy.

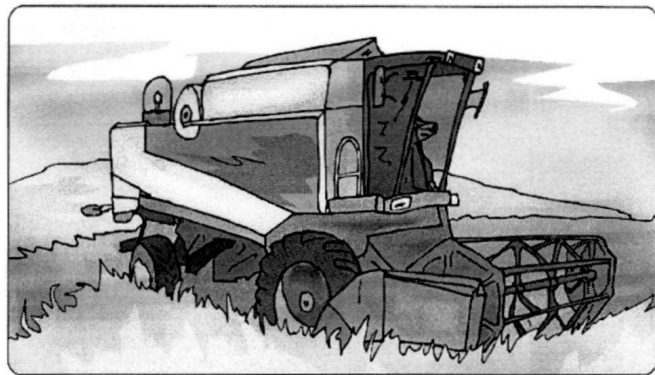
A. Define and discuss the key features of the new international division of labor (also known as global division of labor).

B. Explain an impact of the new international division of labor on the socioeconomic structure of the United States.

C. Explain an impact of the new international division of labor on the socioeconomic structure of developing countries such as Mexico, China, and India.



X



Y

3. The drawings above reflect agricultural activities in the hinterland of a large urban area.

A. Apply the underlying principles of von Thünen's agricultural land-use model to predict the locations of the activities shown in X and Y relative to a large urban area.

B. Choose either activity X or activity Y and apply the underlying principles of von Thünen's agricultural land-use model to explain the location of the activity.

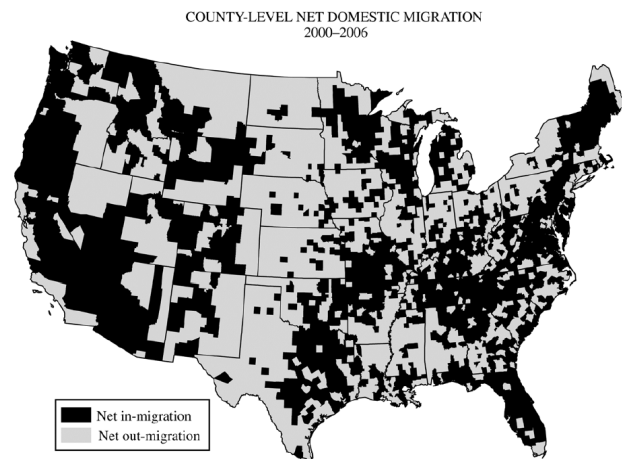
C. Discuss two factors that explain why agricultural land-use patterns today differ from those developed by von Thünen's model in 1826.

1. Von Thünen's model of land use and Burgess' model of land use are similar in appearance but different in their geographic setting. Analyze and discuss the two models in terms of each of the following:

- For each of these models, identify the type of land use the model addresses.
- Identify two assumptions that are shared by both models.
- For each of these models, explain how relative location affects land-use patterns.

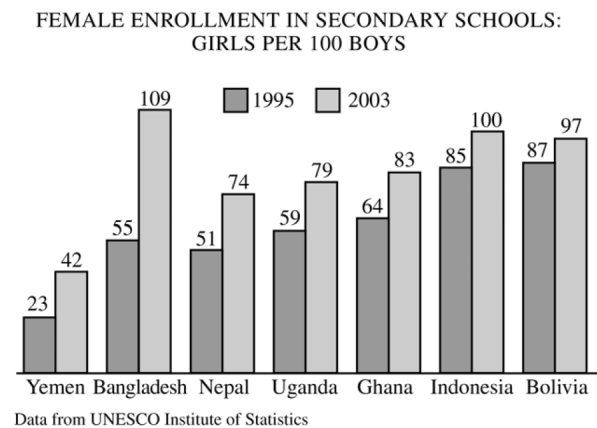
2. Regional migration patterns within the contiguous United States are the result of several factors. This map shows net migration at the county level, but these data support migration patterns at the regional scale.

- Identify two specific regions that have experienced in-migration.
- Identify two specific regions that have experienced out-migration.
- Explain the processes that contribute to the general patterns of migration within the United States shown on the map in terms of each of the following:
 - Economic structure
 - Friction of distance
 - Age structure of the population

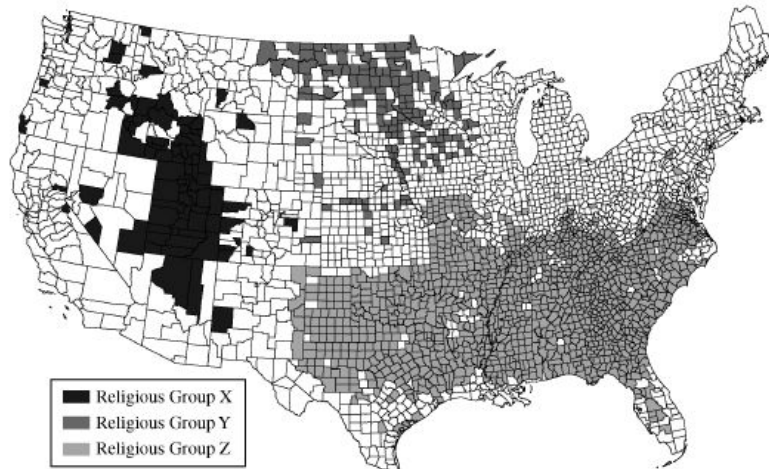


3. Countries in the graph below have been chosen to illustrate an important trend in educational patterns in the developing world.

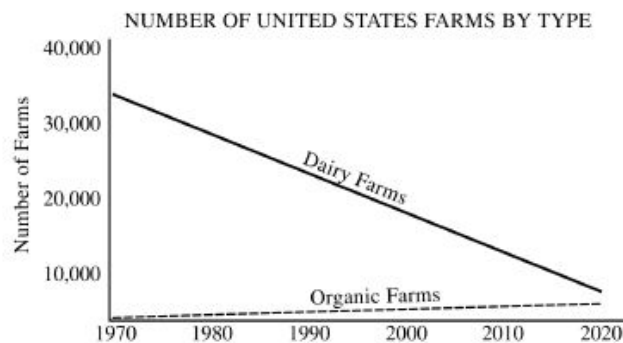
- Identify the trend shown in the graph above.
- Identify and explain an effect of this trend on population growth in the developing world.
- Identify and explain an effect of this trend on economic development in the developing world.
- Identify and explain an effect of this trend on gender roles in the developing world.



PREDOMINANT CHURCH AFFILIATION BY COUNTY, 2000



- The map above shows the distribution of three religious groups in the contiguous United States.
 - Using the letters in the legend, name the three religious groups shown on the map.
 - For ONE of the three religious groups, first identify and then explain TWO factors that have influenced the distribution shown on the map.
 - Explain how the map as presented at this scale is an incomplete representation of the geography of religion in the United States.
- A large proportion of urban residents in the megacities of the periphery of the world system live in squatter settlements.
 - Describe a typical location of squatter settlements within urban areas of megacities on the global periphery.
 - Describe two factors that contribute to the formation of squatter settlements.
 - Give a detailed account of THREE consequences of the rapid growth of squatter settlements. The three consequences you discuss may be social, economic, political, or environmental.



- Agriculture in the United States has changed significantly in the past few decades. With respect to the past, present, and projected trends in agriculture shown in the diagram above, answer the following:
 - First identify and then explain TWO factors contributing to the steady decline in the number of dairy farms since 1970.
 - First identify and then explain TWO factors contributing to the increase in the number of organic farms since 1970.