

427. The development of the core-periphery model led to hundreds of years of European domination of world markets.
- (A) Discuss the ways Europeans excluded nonmember countries from core benefits.
 - (B) Peripheral countries have long been excluded from access to technological advances. How have cell phones and the Internet begun to even out the playing field for developing countries? Support your opinion with examples.
 - (C) Semiperipheral countries were exploited by core countries. How did that in turn affect peripheral countries?
428. Cottage industry has become a popular idea again. Many seek to reclaim the balance of nature through the use of renewable resources and a small ecological footprint.
- (A) How can cottage industries compete with multinational corporations?
 - (B) Use of computers has led to the rise of many home-based businesses. How can this trend benefit the communities in which they are based?
 - (C) Burt's Bees is an example of a company that has outgrown its cottage industry beginnings. Yet it still employs ecological conservation. Are the two mutually exclusive? Provide examples to back up your argument.

Cities and Urban Land Use

429. In the past, many urban areas were viewed as “male spaces” because women had comparatively few opportunities to
- (A) produce children and help raise families
 - (B) find employment and buy property
 - (C) use public transportation systems
 - (D) maintain a network of female friends
 - (E) barter and sell goods
430. Today, city planners work to create healthy urban environments by designing neighborhoods and streets that allow residents to
- (A) obtain organic foods
 - (B) engage in regular exercise
 - (C) drive without obstacles
 - (D) easily access health clinics of all sizes
 - (E) commute quickly to schools and workplaces
431. Urban political districts are often created by dividing a city using
- (A) a map of the city's mineral resources
 - (B) advanced geosensing tools
 - (C) estimations of party lines as social boundaries
 - (D) its natural physical boundaries
 - (E) extended kinship models as guides
432. In a futuristic version of Hoyt's sector model, low-income populations would be most likely to live close to
- (A) industrial canals
 - (B) high-speed rail lines
 - (C) green spaces and parks
 - (D) pedestrian walkways
 - (E) wind farms

433. The gravity model, which can be used to calculate the bonds between different urban centers, assumes that two cities located close together
- would attract more people than two cities located far apart
 - would not attract a large number of people
 - would only attract people to the larger of the two cities
 - would attract equal numbers of people to each city
 - would attract fewer people than the residential population of both cities combined
434. Residents of edge cities and suburban areas have long depended on automobiles and public transportation to access
- performing arts centers in large cities
 - educational opportunities in large cities
 - jobs in large cities
 - places of religious worship in large cities
 - family networks in large cities
435. A *greenbelt policy* encourages a city to curb the amount of construction on a city's edges to encourage growth in
- the city's suburbs
 - the city's industrial zones
 - the city's transportation networks
 - the city's waterfront district
 - the city's core
436. The political powers of a city council are typically outlined in
- the city commission's handbook
 - the platform of the city's controlling political party
 - the state's labor code
 - the federal constitution
 - the state's constitution
437. In the United States, it has been demonstrated that a sudden influx of wealth into an urban ghetto typically leads to
- a drop in the number of women-owned businesses in the ghetto
 - the ghetto's transformation into a commuter zone
 - further segregation and the persistence of the ghetto
 - desegregation and economic development within the ghetto
 - reunification of extended families throughout the ghetto
438. In many American cities, public transportation and emergency response services must be improved within the next 25 years primarily to serve
- the aging Baby Boomer population
 - inner-city college students
 - commuters from suburban areas
 - industrial workers from rural areas
 - Generation X service workers
439. Landless residents of large cities often band together to address their concerns through political demonstrations that may later solidify into
- ad hoc committees
 - grassroots organizations
 - trade associations
 - civic associations
 - neighborhood block clubs
440. When a city is not designed to be sustainable and eco-friendly, it has the potential to become
- a center of "lost space"
 - part of the public realm
 - a suburban ghetto
 - an urban heat island
 - an eco-village
441. The 1970s and 1980s departure of Caucasian middle- and high-income families from urban areas to outlying areas, termed *white flight*, was characterized primarily as
- a social movement
 - a political movement
 - an eco-movement
 - a religious movement
 - a racial movement
442. Housing cooperatives present a unique housing option for many urban residents, as they are often
- presidentially controlled and state-owned
 - city-controlled and privately owned
 - democratically controlled and community-owned
 - government-controlled and individually owned
 - corporate-controlled and privately owned

443. Opponents of *automobile dependency* in cities argue that traffic congestion creates a constant demand for
- (A) bigger, more streamlined roads
 - (B) an increased number of bicycle paths
 - (C) more modern light rail systems
 - (D) evenly distributed office parks
 - (E) more traffic lights and pedestrian crossings
444. Cities must develop affordable urban housing and working spaces in order to encourage an increase in the number of
- (A) traditional industrial jobs
 - (B) transportation-related jobs
 - (C) arts and creative jobs
 - (D) agricultural jobs
 - (E) information sector jobs
445. Increasingly, residents of *gated communities*, both within cities and in suburbs, are commonly recognized as having
- (A) low incomes and poor lifestyles
 - (B) high incomes and elite lifestyles
 - (C) median incomes and middle-class lifestyles
 - (D) no incomes and varying lifestyles
 - (E) varying incomes and unconventional lifestyles
446. Many American cities developed unevenly between the Industrial Revolution and the late 1900s because developers and investors rejected city plans that allowed
- (A) businesses and housing to be close together
 - (B) businesses and housing to be separated by a rural barrier
 - (C) businesses to be located in strip malls
 - (D) housing to be in outlying suburban areas
 - (E) big-box retailers to build stores within city limits
447. The concentric zone model provided a way for urban residents to gradually move up economically and socially by allowing them
- (A) to migrate progressively away from the working-class zone
 - (B) to migrate progressively away from the residential zone
 - (C) to migrate progressively away from the commuter zone
 - (D) to migrate progressively away from the transitional zone
 - (E) to migrate progressively away from the central business district
448. In Harris and Ullman's multiple-nuclei model, a city could be understood as lacking a central business district if
- (A) similar industries were located in one large business park
 - (B) different industries were located in one large business park
 - (C) similar industries were scattered throughout the main city's edge cities
 - (D) different industries were located throughout the city
 - (E) different industries were concentrated in one of the main city's suburbs
449. After World War II, the governments of many European nations countered urban housing shortages by building
- (A) public housing in rural areas
 - (B) private residential towers within the city
 - (C) subsidized housing blocks within the city
 - (D) efficient urban highways
 - (E) private residential housing in commuter zones
450. Until recently, many transportation plans for urban areas failed to create space for environmentally friendly corridors for transportation such as
- (A) highways and side streets
 - (B) overpasses for private bus lines
 - (C) waterways for freight ships
 - (D) pedestrian walkways and bicycle paths
 - (E) airspace for helicopters and private planes
451. As an urban neighborhood's socioeconomic status decreases, its residents are more likely to be denied the opportunity to
- (A) enter into mortgages and receive home loans
 - (B) attend local public schools
 - (C) participate in city government meetings
 - (D) find employment in the city's central district
 - (E) commute to rural areas
452. Studies in urban areas such as Washington, D.C., have indicated that when the number of high-wage jobs increases in the suburbs, the number of low-wage jobs is likely to rise
- (A) in the suburbs
 - (B) in rural areas
 - (C) in neither the suburbs nor the central city
 - (D) in urban greenbelts
 - (E) in the central city

453. Many of today's emerging megacities, such as Rio de Janeiro and Guangzhou, are actually not one distinct city but
- (A) a collection of highly populated religious centers
 - (B) multiple cities that have merged
 - (C) academic institutions located close to suburbs and edge cities
 - (D) a collection of company towns set up by major industries
 - (E) a ring of commuter towns
454. In developing nations such as Egypt, large numbers of individuals leave rural areas on a seasonal basis mainly to find work in
- (A) agricultural communes
 - (B) academic centers
 - (C) large cities
 - (D) sites for religious pilgrims
 - (E) small and medium-size cities
455. Central place theory lost ground in the 20th century as city networks came to be seen as determining the importance of cities more than
- (A) industries within the cities
 - (B) the size of the cities and less developed areas surrounding them
 - (C) people within the cities
 - (D) the size of the nation's largest cities
 - (E) the net economic growth generated by a region's suburbs
456. An excellent example of a primate city that serves as the focus of a country and its culture is
- (A) Copenhagen, Denmark
 - (B) Marseilles, France
 - (C) Calgary, Canada
 - (D) Seattle, United States of America
 - (E) Tijuana, Mexico
457. Since the 1980s, there has been a trend to build suburbs and edge cities within the United States
- (A) in mountainous, rocky areas
 - (B) along rural roads rather than major highways
 - (C) within and around historic districts of large cities
 - (D) increasingly closer to the central city
 - (E) increasingly farther away from the central city
458. In the city of Jerusalem, the concentric zone model can be modified to account for the presence of at least two central business districts for
- (A) at least two different residential suburbs
 - (B) at least two similar homeless populations
 - (C) at least two different ethnic and religious populations
 - (D) at least two different government administrations
 - (E) at least two similar banking centers
459. Which of the following was a global city in the Western world during the time of the Greek and Roman Empires?
- (A) Honolulu, United States of America
 - (B) Warsaw, Poland
 - (C) Almaty, Kazakhstan
 - (D) Alexandria, Egypt
 - (E) Arad, Israel
460. Christaller's central place theory, which provides a reason why a certain number of human settlements exist in an urban system, assumes that all consumers
- (A) work at equal distances from one another
 - (B) are of the same ethnic background and have the same kinship patterns
 - (C) have the same income and shop in the same way
 - (D) travel to the farthest points possible to obtain luxury goods
 - (E) like to visit small shopping centers rather than large ones
461. The rank-size rule does not work when one considers the distribution of
- (A) all of the citizens in a given country
 - (B) all of the cities in a given country
 - (C) all of the counties, provinces, or parishes within a given state
 - (D) all of the polities within a given region
 - (E) all of the hyperlocal systems of government within a given city
462. The concentric zone model is portrayed as a series of rings, with the outermost ring being the
- (A) central business district
 - (B) factory zone
 - (C) commuter zone
 - (D) working-class zone
 - (E) zone of transition

463. A city seeking to reenergize an inactive central business district should take steps to
- (A) plan events that will increase the number of residents and visitors within the district
 - (B) raze badly damaged historic buildings
 - (C) raise funds to build affordable housing units outside city limits
 - (D) separate residential and commercial activities
 - (E) raise property taxes to build parking lots for private cars throughout the neighborhood
464. In cities such as Chicago, individuals who take positions as members of a municipal council primarily engage in activities to
- (A) make sure that funding is received for national parks within city limits
 - (B) make sure that city elections have candidates from at least two political parties
 - (C) make sure that the city government does not receive funds from the state government
 - (D) make sure that the mayor is reelected
 - (E) make sure that the city government functions correctly
465. During the 1950s, many urban American neighborhoods came to be segregated because of redlining, a practice engaged in by
- (A) corporate real estate directors
 - (B) banks and other lending institutions
 - (C) independent surveyors
 - (D) civil rights activists
 - (E) renovators of historic homes
466. In the sector model, also known as the Hoyt model, it is proposed that a city should grow outward from its center because
- (A) private cars will carry commuters in and out of the city effectively
 - (B) there are not enough trails and bike paths within the city's center for residents who enjoy recreation
 - (C) major lines of transportation will carry commuters to outlying areas
 - (D) physical features such as lakes and rivers take up most of the space in the city's center
 - (E) many commercial activities in the city's center should be relocated to outlying residential areas

467. When a large city experiences a sudden spike in internal immigration, that is, citizens of that country begin flocking to the city, the population of the city is likely to include
- (A) individuals who were formerly expatriates
 - (B) individuals who were formerly residents of rural areas and smaller cities
 - (C) individuals who were formerly members of rural collectives
 - (D) individuals with a high level of education
 - (E) individuals who are members of large extended families
468. Green building is a form of gentrification because it
- (A) raises property values throughout a neighborhood
 - (B) creates an environment that encourages discrimination and prejudice
 - (C) restricts home ownership on the basis of sexual orientation
 - (D) requires cities to raise taxes on property owners
 - (E) maintains current zoning laws and regulations
469. During the Neolithic Revolution, the majority of cities originated in areas where the population was able to
- (A) build underwater irrigation systems
 - (B) unite in polytheistic worship
 - (C) fight naval battles
 - (D) generate an agricultural surplus
 - (E) establish intercontinental trade routes
470. In Europe's Industrial Revolution, the rate of rural-urban migration increased as many members of which group left the fields for the factories?
- (A) The barons
 - (B) The clergy
 - (C) The monarchy
 - (D) The merchants
 - (E) The peasants
471. The earliest cities appear to have developed from villages in which much of the population was already linked by
- (A) complex kinship structures
 - (B) marine trade routes
 - (C) the slave trade
 - (D) a caste system
 - (E) paved roads and highways

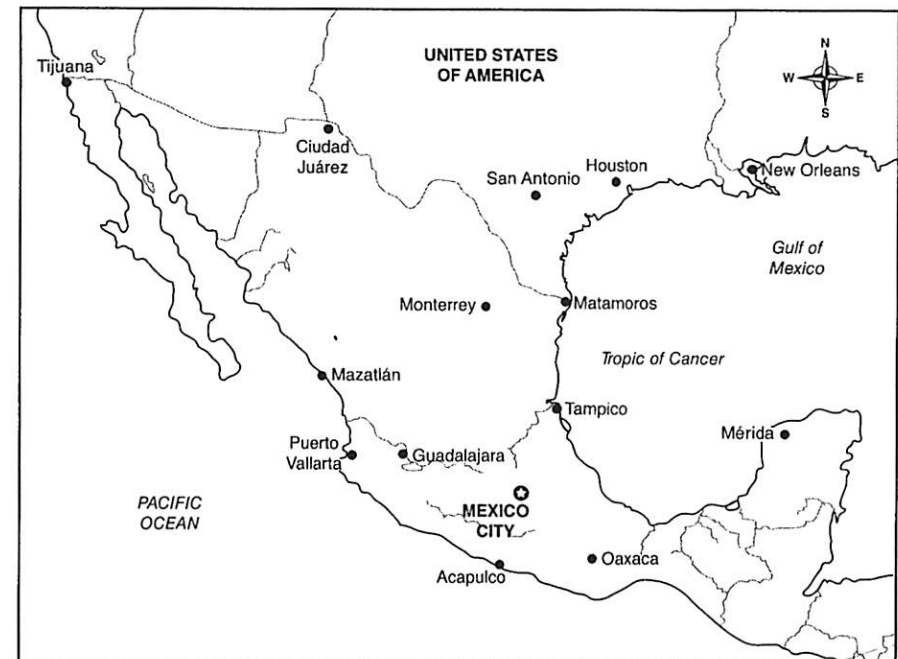
472. What is a likely result of a rapid rise in the rate of rural-urban migration?
- (A) An increase in the number of health problems in rural areas
 - (B) Increased literacy in rural areas
 - (C) Overcrowding in urban areas
 - (D) A decrease in the number of businesses in rural areas
 - (E) An increase in the number of children in urban areas
473. Many of the earliest cities grew rapidly because they were religious centers that attracted
- (A) animal sacrifices
 - (B) priests and scribes
 - (C) pilgrims and pilgrimages
 - (D) the building of royal tombs
 - (E) trade by artisans
474. Many political leaders in the earliest cities funded centralized administrations by taxes collected on
- (A) large building projects
 - (B) the sale of agricultural harvests
 - (C) the mentoring of apprentices through trade associations
 - (D) military training
 - (E) wild fish and game
475. When rural-urban migration is a cycle rather than a flow, it is likely because rural residents must return to rural areas to
- (A) conduct religious rituals
 - (B) obtain an education
 - (C) hunt wild game
 - (D) raise agricultural crops
 - (E) undergo military training
476. A major problem facing modern megacities is
- (A) suburbanization
 - (B) federal contracting
 - (C) air pollution
 - (D) long-distance trade
 - (E) the emergence of new ethnic communities

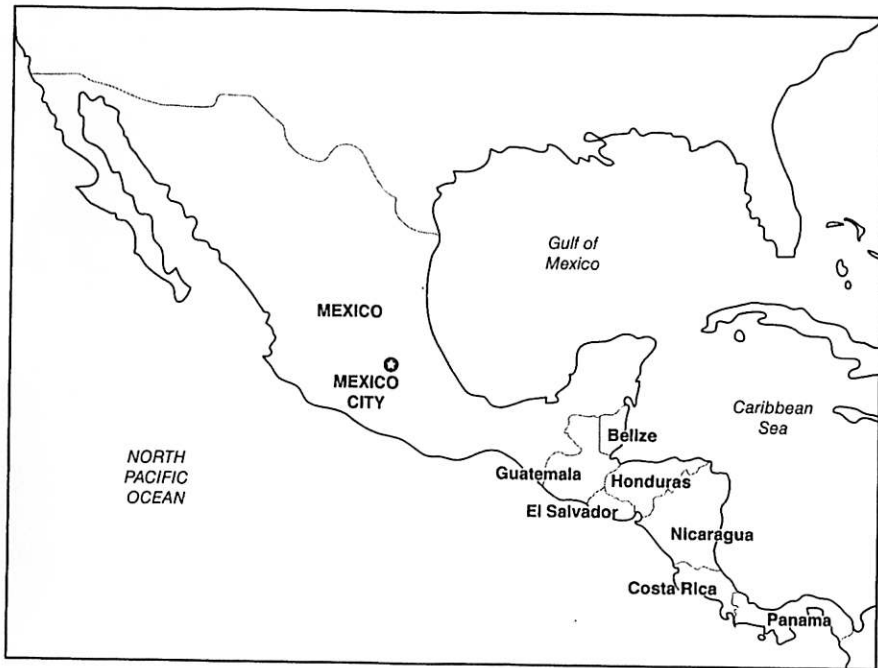
477. Global cities such as New York and London are characterized as such primarily because they are home to
- (A) intense religious rituals
 - (B) major hospitals and medical centers
 - (C) historic ethnic neighborhoods
 - (D) immigrants who speak a variety of languages
 - (E) international business centers
478. In global cities, frequent displacement of minority populations with low incomes is often caused by the process of
- (A) social reproduction
 - (B) urban blight
 - (C) gentrification
 - (D) rent control
 - (E) traffic congestion
479. Suburbanization causes cities to lose populations to areas surrounding them, which leads to
- (A) congestion and racial tension
 - (B) decentralization and urban sprawl
 - (C) centralization and international immigration
 - (D) intense building in inner cities
 - (E) a shift from a manufacturing economy to an information-based service economy
480. A common violation of the rank-size rule occurs when the largest, or primate, city of a country is not much bigger than
- (A) the rural areas outlying the primate city
 - (B) the larger cities of other countries
 - (C) the smaller cities of a country
 - (D) the capital city or district of a country
 - (E) the county in which the primate city exists
481. Christaller's central place theory explains that settlements will form in a triangular/hexagonal lattice, with the geometric shapes forming
- (A) thresholds
 - (B) hierarchies of cities
 - (C) transport routes
 - (D) market areas
 - (E) uneven hinterlands

482. Edge cities typically grow on the borders of large urban areas at points near
- (A) electrical and nuclear power plants
 - (B) schools and universities
 - (C) sports and recreation complexes
 - (D) major roads and airports
 - (E) navigable waterways
483. The rank-size rule is a tool used by geographers but could also be considered a tool of applied
- (A) mathematicians
 - (B) physicists
 - (C) chemists
 - (D) biologists
 - (E) geologists
484. In central place theory, range, or the maximum distance a consumer will travel to buy a good, is proportional to
- (A) the cost of real property where the good is sold
 - (B) the cost of not obtaining the good
 - (C) the wholesale cost of the good
 - (D) the cost of living in the consumer's city
 - (E) the cost of obtaining the good
485. The gravity model, used to predict flows of human activity between places, has been criticized for its inability to take into account
- (A) frequent migration
 - (B) areas where people are underemployed
 - (C) the evolution of patterns
 - (D) natural disasters
 - (E) distance decay
486. In a concentric zone model, the zones outside the core are sized according to
- (A) what people will pay for transportation
 - (B) what people will pay for the land
 - (C) what people will pay in taxes
 - (D) what people will pay for goods
 - (E) what people will pay for entertainment
487. The sector model, developed by Hoyt in the late 1930s, is accurate in explaining the growth of numerous industrial cities in
- (A) Canada
 - (B) India
 - (C) Beijing
 - (D) Egypt
 - (E) Great Britain
488. Geographers Chauncy Harris and Edward Ullman developed their multiple-nuclei model during a time when many people began to use cars to navigate cities more easily. Which decade was it?
- (A) 1930s
 - (B) 1890s
 - (C) 1910s
 - (D) 1940s
 - (E) 1970s
489. The simplest form of the gravity model looks at the interaction between
- (A) two towns
 - (B) two megacities
 - (C) a city and the suburban areas that surround it
 - (D) a network of at least three towns
 - (E) a city and its hinterland
490. The multiple-nuclei model holds that a typical metropolitan area has multiple centers, one of which is the central business district (CBD) and the others of which are
- (A) rural farms
 - (B) counties
 - (C) suburban downtowns
 - (D) shantytowns
 - (E) communes
491. As many cities discourage heavy industry from taking place within city limits, they work to motivate urban employers to increase the number of
- (A) agricultural jobs
 - (B) student jobs
 - (C) part-time jobs
 - (D) seasonal jobs
 - (E) service jobs

492. *Job sprawl* involves the migration of jobs out of the urban cores of cities and into
- entertainment complexes
 - the outermost rings surrounding cities
 - gated communities
 - sacred landscapes
 - ports and waterways
493. Quantifying changes in population requires demographers to measure fertility, mortality, and migration, with the requirement that the migration be
- permanent or long lasting
 - seasonal
 - related to employment
 - related to tourist activity
 - related to religious persecution
494. American cities experiencing deindustrialization have simultaneously been prone to an increase in
- modernization
 - globalization
 - ghettoization
 - colonization
 - suburbanization
495. Public housing is typically defined as affordable housing offered to low-income urban residents by
- international organizations
 - local, state, and federal agencies
 - private corporations
 - religious organizations
 - political parties
496. Housing in edge cities is often meant to create a semirural fantasy space in which houses and gardens are typically
- natural and unfenced
 - extremely similar and minimalist
 - sleek and modernist
 - designed for agricultural use
 - well manicured and gated

497. When a city's terrain is rugged and the city lacks basic infrastructure, which type of network offers the most flexibility for urban transportation?
- A grid of roads
 - A rail line with many stations
 - A grid of canals
 - A set of pipelines
 - A central airport
498. Cities in areas that have a high chance of being affected by natural disasters are required to develop emergency transit plans to
- help urban residents prepare for natural disasters
 - eliminate the dangers posed by natural disasters
 - determine where natural disasters might strike
 - help urban residents evacuate in response to natural disasters
 - minimize the effect of natural disasters
499. Use the following maps provided to determine Mexico City's role as a megacity within the country of Mexico, and as a global city in relation to the United States and Central America.





- (A) Examine the location of Mexico City, or the Federal District, in relation to Mexico's other cities. Explain Mexico City's geographic limitations as a hub for Mexico's national commodity chain.
- (B) Provide examples of two ways that economic ties between Mexico City and two of the larger cities in Texas, Houston and San Antonio, allow Mexico City's influence to spread to the United States.
- (C) Identify three ways that Mexico City's location allows it to remain an urban node for production, trade, and finances to link North American and Central American markets.

500. City, local, state, and federal governments often must work to provide housing for individuals who are priced out of urban housing markets.
- (A) Describe the types of housing governments should create for the following low-income groups: single-parent families, aging seniors, and single individuals with service-sector jobs.
- (B) Provide examples of three ways that a city government could generate funds to improve existing affordable housing units.
- (C) Explain three consequences of failing to build enough affordable housing for a large metropolitan area. These consequences may be social, economic, political, or environmental.

ANSWERS

Chapter 1: Key Geography Concepts

- (D) A ratio of the number of items within a defined unit of area measures density. For example, human population density is typically measured according to the number of inhabitants per square mile or square kilometer of land. Because it is a ratio of quantity per unit of area, density always expresses a relative value.
- (C) The *site* of Manhattan is best described as an island bordered by the Hudson and East Rivers. *Site* refers to a place's absolute location, often described in terms of its physical geography. *Situation*, on the other hand, refers to a place's location relative to external social relations, systems, or networks. All other available choices describe Manhattan's situation relative to other places.
- (B) Spatial coordinates of latitude and longitude express absolute location. Absolute location identifies a place according to a standardized system of mathematical coordinates. Relative location, on the other hand, identifies a place in relation to some other place. For example, the absolute location of Chicago is 41° north and 87° west, while its location relative to Milwaukee, Wisconsin, would be 90 miles south on Interstate 94.
- (A) Distribution refers to the spatial arrangement of items or features within a given area. For instance, a map indicating the location of each national park in the United States would demonstrate how these parks are spatially distributed throughout the country. Spatial arrangements of certain items or features can be described in terms of even or uneven distributions across space. In the case that many items are located close to one another, it is possible to say that these items are clustered together.
- (E) A method for representing the three-dimensional surface of the earth on a two-dimensional map is known as projection. There are many different methods of map projection, including cylindrical, conical, and azimuthal projections. However, no single method of projection perfectly represents the three-dimensional surface of the earth.
- (C) A subjective image of an area informed by individual perceptions and experiences in that area is known as a mental map. Unlike other kinds of maps, which are typically material representations shared by multiple users, mental maps are highly personal images about a place composed of subjective perceptions, memories, biases, and feelings.
- (B) The notion that the physical environment offers certain constraints and opportunities that influence cultural practices without entirely determining them is known as possibilism. This idea stands contrary to the antiquated theory of environmental determinism, which posited that the physical environment absolutely determines how cultural practices develop in a given place. Possibilism, on the other hand, suggests that the physical environment offers certain possibilities that influence how a culture develops without absolutely determining this course of development.