

AP Human Geography Unit 5 Quiz

1. In subsistence farming what should NOT be done?
 - a. producing only enough goods for one or one's family
 - b. growing multiple different crops year round
 - c. using private property to farm
 - d. growing one crop for monetary gain
2. Nomadic farming is an example of what?
 - a. Intensive agriculture
 - b. the urban community
 - c. Extensive agriculture
 - d. Ancient farming techniques no longer used today
3. What pattern of settlement is best used for access to waterways and roadways
 - a. River boundaries
 - b. French long lots
 - c. Township and range
 - d. Metes and bounds
4. Why does Von Thunen Model have dairy and market farming in the nearest ring to the city center?
 - a. the model was made before refrigeration and such products go bad the quickest
 - b. Von Thunen lived in a secluded town that primarily produced dairy
 - c. dairy and market farming products are heavy and cost a large sum to transport
 - d. dairy and market farming are not the closest ring to the center
5. What is NOT a cause of pink/pig lagoons
 - a. Commercial livestock farming
 - b. overuse of fertilizer
 - c. poor environment safety
 - d. High concentration of animal feces

6. What is terrace farming commonly used for?
 - a. potatoes
 - b. Wet rice farming
 - c. tobacco (cash crop)
 - d. Sugar plantations

7. What changes in developing countries lead to an increase in women's involvement in subsistence farming?
 - a. world wide women's right advocates
 - b. a decrease in available male workers because of urban jobs
 - c. lack of male workers because of war and internal conflict
 - d. International treaties and agreements surrounding equality

8. What did the green revolution do?
 - a. Improved crop genetics, pesticide and fertilizers
 - b. introduced higher quality farming conditions
 - c. strived to slow global warming
 - d. changed the variations of fruits and vegetables sold at grocery stores

9. In what order are the rings of Von thunen model (first being closest to the core/market)
 - I. Grains and field crops
 - II. Ranching and livestock
 - III. Dairy farming and market farming
 - IV. Forests
 - a. I, III, IV, II
 - b. II, I, IV, II
 - c. IV, III, I, II
 - d. II, IV, I, III

10. What is the main reason why shifting cultivation is problematic?

- a. Many farmers starve from constant movement
- b. It is expensive and only done by the high class
- c. land quickly loses fertility and can cause dust clouds
- d. it harms animal life in the surrounding areas

11. Which is NOT a hearth of the first agricultural revolution?

- a. Russia
- b. China
- c. Eastern United States
- d. Andean highlands

12. What crops are typical of Mediterranean agriculture?

- a. Rice, soy, legumes
- b. Plantains, sugar cane, mangos
- c. olive, wine, grapes
- d. Tobacco, wheat, corn

13. What is the main cause of salinization?

- a. Poor air quality
- b. Saliva of animals deteriorating the soil
- c. overgrazing
- d. Long term irrigation

14. Which can not be used as a biofuel?

- a. Corn
- b. methane
- c. solid waste
- d. Natural gas

15. What are the common characteristics of township and range lots?
- a. long, thin
 - b. Based on natural markers, not symmetrical
 - c. symmetrical, square
 - d. Surrounded by water
16. Why are the majority of hubs on the coast?
- a. Hubs on the land don't make as much money
 - b. It is the most convenient spot for trade, communication and transport
 - c. it is international law that each country has at least one costal hub
 - d. shipping goods over water is the most efficient mode of transportation
17. Is plantation agriculture intensive or extensive?
- a. intensive
 - b. extensive
 - c. neither
 - d. both
18. Where is commercial grain farming in the United States (aka the “breadbasket”)?
- a. East coast
 - B. Midwest
 - C. North East
 - D. West coast
19. What was one cause of the supermarket revolution?
- a. Decreased amount of arable land
 - b. Increased amount of suburban areas
 - c. increased monopolies and trusts in the food industry
 - d. Increased commercial agriculture

20. When was the von thunen model made?

- a. 19th century
- b. 18th century
- c. 17th century
- d. 16th century

Explanations

1. The answer is D. (grow one crop for monetary gain). Subsistence farming is when farmers (normally family/community farms) produce enough crops only for their needs, and do not enter their products into the market. D. is the only answer that directly contrasts the definition of subsistence farming.
2. The answer is C. (extensive agriculture). Extensive agriculture requires little investment in materials in correlation to the land size used. Nomadic farmers don't need many tools or resources for the large expanse of land that they utilize.
3. The answer is B. (French long lots). French long lots are used in places like Quebec, Louisiana, and Florida. They can be described as long thin plots that utilise their length to contain multiple different terrains; such as fertile land, rivers, and the roadside.
4. The answer is A. (such goods go bad the quickest). Since there was no refrigeration at the time the model was made fresh produce and dairy had to be close to the center or market to reduce the amount of spoiled goods.
5. The answer is B (overuse of fertilizers). pink /pig lagoons are when water is contaminated by pig feces and affects drinking water. All other answers cause pink lagoons.
6. The answer is B. (wet rice farming) terraces are an innovation commonly used in China. Transforming the landscape into stair like formations to help with erosion and flood control.
7. The answer is B. (a decrease in available male workers because of urban jobs). In many developing nations there has been an increase in available higher paying jobs in urban centers. Men migrating to these areas leave the farming to the women of the house.

8. The answer is A. (Improved crop genetics, pesticide and fertilizers). The green revolution mechanized farming, making seeds that produce a higher yield, fight viruses better, and stay fresh longer.
9. The answer is D. (dairy farm, forests, grains, ranching). Dairy and market farming are the closest because they spoil quickly. Forests are the second ring due to the fact timber is heavy and expensive to transport. Grains and field crops are the third ring because they do not go bad quickly. Livestock and ranching is the farthest ring from the core/marketplace, because this is pre-refrigeration and it is easiest to slaughter livestock on the way to the market.
10. The answer is C. (land quickly loses fertility and can cause dust clouds). Shifting cultivation also known as “slash and burn” or “swidden” burns and effectively destroys the land after harvest and farmers move to new land. This harms the soil and leaves it without vegetation to support more growth.
11. The answer is A. (Russia). Russia is not a hearth of the first agricultural revolution.
12. The answer is C. (olives, wine, and grapes). The warm temperate climate enables such crops to grow their best, and can be found in places like Italy.
13. The answer is D. (long term irrigation). The irrigation can cause increased levels of mineral content, and once the water evaporates only minerals are left, filling the lake bed.
14. The answer is D. (natural gas). Natural gas is not a renewable energy and therefore not a biofuel.
15. The answer is C. (symmetrical, square). The plots in township and range settlement are very geometric and do not take natural markers into account. One example of metes and bounds is the land ordinance act of 1785
16. The answer is B (it is in the most convenient spot for trade, communication and transport). Hubs are the interconnection of multiple trade ports, and in turn communication and transport. The most major hubs are on the coast because it reaches the most people at one place.
17. The answer is A. (intensive). Plantation agriculture uses a lot of manpower and tools for each square foot of land. Typically growing the harshest crops like sugarcane.

18. The answer is B. (Midwest). The Midwest is known as the breadbasket of the nation taking care of commercial grain farming like, rye, wheat etc. This is because of its soil type and climate.
19. The answer is D. (increased commercial agriculture). Commercial agriculture made it so that fewer families farmed for themselves, but bought food at the grocery stores from commercial grain, livestock, and produce farmers.
20. The answer is A. (19th century). The Von Thunen model is a 19th century German model that was made to locate agricultural industries relative to a city center/market place.

