

Week 13

AP Human Geography

Homework bundle for this week

本周作业合集

exercises.lol

Contents 目录

Topic 4 quiz	3
Exercise sheet 4.1	6
Past-paper questions 4.1	10
Exercise sheet 4.2	11
Past-paper questions 4.2	15
Exercise sheet 4.3	17
Past-paper questions 4.3	21
Exercise sheet 4.4	22
Past-paper questions 4.4	26
Exercise sheet 4.5	29
Past-paper questions 4.5	33
Exercise sheet 4.6	34

Past-paper questions 4.6	38
Exercise sheet 4.7	45
Past-paper questions 4.7	49
Exercise sheet 4.8	54
Past-paper questions 4.8	57
Exercise sheet 4.9	59
Past-paper questions 4.9	63
Exercise sheet 4.10	68

AP Human Geography

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Full control by a state over its own affairs is called...
 - ☐ a nation
 - ☐ sovereignty
 - ☐ a boundary
 - ☐ devolution
2. A people's right to govern themselves is called...
 - ☐ colonialism
 - ☐ self-determination
 - ☐ sovereignty
 - ☐ devolution
3. Controlling people and things by controlling an area is called...
 - ☐ sovereignty
 - ☐ territoriality
 - ☐ devolution
 - ☐ migration
4. A boundary forced onto an area by an outside power, ignoring local culture, is...
 - ☐ antecedent
 - ☐ subsequent
 - ☐ superimposed
 - ☐ relic
5. Marking a boundary physically on the ground with fences or posts is called...
 - ☐ definition
 - ☐ delimitation
 - ☐ demarcation
 - ☐ devolution
6. Most states in the world are perfect nation-states with exactly one nation.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

7. Decolonisation after 1945 created many new independent states.

☐ True ☐ False

8. Neocolonialism means a country is still economically controlled after formal independence.

☐ True ☐ False

9. A relic boundary still functions as a real border today.

☐ True ☐ False

10. A dispute over oil or water beneath a border is an allocational dispute.

☐ True ☐ False

AP Human Geography

1. **sovereignty**

Sovereignty is a state's supreme authority over its territory.

2. **self-determination**

Self-determination drove decolonisation and independence movements.

3. **territoriality**

Territoriality is power expressed through control of space.

4. **superimposed**

Superimposed boundaries are imposed from outside and often cause conflict.

5. **demarcation**

Demarcation puts the boundary physically on the ground.

6. **False**

True nation-states are rare; most states are multinational.

7. **True**

Dozens of colonies in Africa and Asia became states.

8. **True**

Debt, trade, and companies can continue an old power's influence.

9. **False**

A **relic** boundary no longer functions but is still visible.

10. **True**

Allocational disputes concern resources under or along a border.

4.1 Introduction to Political Geography

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS state 国家 • nation 民族 • stateless nation 无国家民族 • multinational state 多民族国家
• nation-state 民族国家

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **political geography** 政治地理 — states, nations, and nation-states.

You must be able to:

- distinguish a **state** 国家 (政治), a **nation** 民族, and a **nation-state** 民族国家
- define a **stateless nation** 无国家民族
- distinguish a **multinational state** 多民族国家 from a **multistate nation** 多国民族
- give an example of each concept

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ State, nation, nation-state

A **state** is a territory with a government and sovereignty. A **nation** is a people with a shared identity. A **nation-state** is a state whose territory matches one nation.

■ Stateless nations

A **stateless nation** is a people with a strong shared identity but no state of their own (e.g. the Kurds).

■ Multinational and multistate

A **multinational state** contains several nations within one state. A **multistate nation** is one nation spread across several states.

2 Practice

2.1 State the difference between a state and a nation. [2]

2.2 Define a stateless nation and give one example. [2]

2.3 Country X contains several distinct national groups under one government.

(a) What term describes Country X? [1]

(b) State one challenge it may face. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A politically organized territory with a permanent population, defined borders, and sovereignty is a [1]

- **A** nation
- **B** state
- **C** region
- **D** cultural landscape

3.2 A nation with no sovereign territory of its own is a [1]

- **A** nation-state
- **B** stateless nation
- **C** multistate nation
- **D** federal state

3.3 A single nation's people live across the borders of several neighbouring states.

(a) Name this concept. [1]

(b) Explain how it differs from a multinational state.

[1]

Solutions

2.1 a state is a sovereign territory with a government; a nation is a people with a shared culture/identity.

2.2 a nation with a shared identity but no sovereign state; e.g. the Kurds.

2.3 (a) a multinational state. (b) internal division / demands for autonomy or independence.

3.1 B. a sovereign bordered territory is a state.

3.2 B. a people without a state = stateless nation.

3.3 (a) a multistate nation. (b) here one nation spans many states; a multinational state has many nations inside one state.

- 1.** The European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are supranational organizations composed of independent member states.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A.** Define the concept of an independent state.
- B.** Describe one purpose of supranational organizations.
- C.** Describe one global outcome of an increase in international trade.
- D.** Explain how deindustrialization has affected the economy of core countries.
- E.** Explain why international boundaries on land or at sea may lead to disputes over resources.
- F.** Explain how supranational organizations such as the EU or ASEAN may challenge the sovereignty of member states.
- G.** Explain how advances in communication technologies may affect state sovereignty.

4.2 Political Processes

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS sovereignty 主权 • colonialism 殖民主义 • neocolonialism 新殖民主义 • self-determination 自决
• imperialism 帝国主义

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **political processes** 政治过程 — sovereignty and self-determination.

You must be able to:

- define **sovereignty** 主权 and **self-determination** 自决
- distinguish **colonialism** 殖民主义 from **imperialism** 帝国主义
- define **neocolonialism** 新殖民主义
- explain how these processes shaped today's political map

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Sovereignty and self-determination

Sovereignty is a state's right to govern itself without outside interference. **Self-determination** is a people's right to choose their own governance.

■ Colonialism and imperialism

Imperialism is extending power over other territories by various means. **Colonialism** is one form — settling and directly ruling a distant territory.

■ Neocolonialism

Neocolonialism is indirect control of a former colony through economic or political pressure rather than direct rule.

2 Practice

2.1 Define sovereignty. [2]

2.2 State the difference between colonialism and neocolonialism. [2]

2.3 A former colony is politically independent but depends heavily on a richer country's loans and companies.

(a) Name this relationship. [1]

(b) Explain how it limits the country's real sovereignty. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A people's right to decide their own form of government is [1]

- **A** sovereignty
- **B** self-determination
- **C** devolution
- **D** gerrymandering

3.2 Controlling a former colony through economic power rather than direct rule is [1]

- **A** colonialism
- **B** neocolonialism
- **C** self-determination
- **D** federalism

3.3 An empire once directly ruled many overseas territories.

(a) Name the process of settling and ruling those territories. [1]

(b) State one lasting effect on today's political map.

[1]

Solutions

2.1 a state's supreme authority to govern itself within its territory, free of outside control.

2.2 colonialism = direct settlement and rule of a territory; neocolonialism = indirect economic/political control after formal independence.

2.3 (a) neocolonialism. (b) economic dependence lets the outside power influence its decisions.

3.1 B. a people choosing their own governance = self-determination.

3.2 B. indirect economic control = neocolonialism.

3.3 (a) colonialism. (b) borders, official languages, or state boundaries drawn by the colonisers remain.

- 1.** The European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are supranational organizations composed of independent member states.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A.** Define the concept of an independent state.
- B.** Describe one purpose of supranational organizations.
- C.** Describe one global outcome of an increase in international trade.
- D.** Explain how deindustrialization has affected the economy of core countries.
- E.** Explain why international boundaries on land or at sea may lead to disputes over resources.
- F.** Explain how supranational organizations such as the EU or ASEAN may challenge the sovereignty of member states.
- G.** Explain how advances in communication technologies may affect state sovereignty.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. Political geographers analyze territoriality and sovereignty at a variety of scales, including regional, state, substate regional, and local.
 - A. Define the concept of territoriality in terms of political geography.
 - B. Describe the concept of sovereignty as it relates to the state.
 - C. Compare ONE difference in territorial organization between the governments of unitary states and the governments of federal states.
 - D. Recently, the United Kingdom decided to withdraw from the European Union. Explain ONE possible reason why sovereignty would play a role in the United Kingdom's decision to withdraw from the European Union.
 - E. During the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, some people in Scotland proposed independence from the United Kingdom. Explain ONE possible reason why territoriality would play a role in the devolution of a state.
 - F. Local governments often divide cities into representative electoral districts. Explain how the process of redrawing district boundary lines may affect election results within a city.
 - G. Explain why neighboring local governments may face challenges in providing transportation services to residents of a rapidly growing metropolitan area.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

4.3 Political Power and Territoriality

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS territoriality 领域性 • exclusive economic zone 专属经济区 • choke point 咽喉要道 • state 国家
• boundary 边界

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **territoriality** 领域性 and political power.

You must be able to:

- define **territoriality** 领域性
- explain the strategic value of a **choke point** 咽喉要道
- define an **exclusive economic zone** 专属经济区 (EEZ)
- explain how control of space projects power

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Territoriality

Territoriality is the attempt by a person or group to control an area to influence what happens within it — from a nation's borders to a gang's turf.

■ Choke points

A **choke point** is a narrow passage (a strait or canal) that controls movement; whoever holds it gains strategic and economic power over trade routes.

■ Exclusive economic zone

An **exclusive economic zone** extends 200 nautical miles from a coast, giving a state rights to the resources (fish, oil) in that water.

2 Practice

2.1 Define territoriality. [2]

2.2 Explain why a choke point gives a state strategic power. [2]

2.3 A coastal state claims the waters up to 200 nautical miles from its shore.

(a) Name this maritime zone. [1]

(b) State one resource right it gives the state. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A narrow sea passage that controls a vital shipping route is a [1]

- **A** choke point
 - **B** relict boundary
 - **C** shatterbelt
 - **D** enclave
-

3.2 A country's rights to fish and drill within 200 nautical miles of its coast come from its [1]

- **A** territorial sea only
 - **B** exclusive economic zone
 - **C** relict boundary
 - **D** federal structure
-

3.3 A single strait carries much of the world's oil shipments.

(a) Explain why nearby states value controlling it. [1]

(b) State how this illustrates territoriality.

[1]

Solutions

2.1 the effort to control an area/space to influence people and activities within it.

2.2 it is a narrow passage that controls the flow of trade/ships; whoever holds it can restrict or tax movement.

2.3 (a) exclusive economic zone (EEZ). (b) rights to fishing, oil, gas, or minerals in those waters.

3.1 A. a narrow strategic passage is a choke point.

3.2 B. resource rights to 200 nm = exclusive economic zone.

3.3 (a) controlling it means power over vital trade and potential revenue. (b) it shows states trying to control space to influence activity.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. Political geographers analyze territoriality and sovereignty at a variety of scales, including regional, state, substate regional, and local.
 - A. Define the concept of territoriality in terms of political geography.
 - B. Describe the concept of sovereignty as it relates to the state.
 - C. Compare ONE difference in territorial organization between the governments of unitary states and the governments of federal states.
 - D. Recently, the United Kingdom decided to withdraw from the European Union. Explain ONE possible reason why sovereignty would play a role in the United Kingdom's decision to withdraw from the European Union.
 - E. During the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, some people in Scotland proposed independence from the United Kingdom. Explain ONE possible reason why territoriality would play a role in the devolution of a state.
 - F. Local governments often divide cities into representative electoral districts. Explain how the process of redrawing district boundary lines may affect election results within a city.
 - G. Explain why neighboring local governments may face challenges in providing transportation services to residents of a rapidly growing metropolitan area.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

4.4 Defining Political Boundaries

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS boundary 边界 • political boundaries 政治边界 • superimposed 强加边界 • antecedent 先成边界
• relict 残余边界

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **political boundaries** 政治边界 and their types.

You must be able to:

- distinguish **antecedent** 先成边界, **subsequent** 后成边界, **superimposed** 强加边界, and **relict** 残余边界 boundaries
- define a **geometric boundary** 几何边界
- explain the stages: defined, delimited, demarcated, administered
- identify a boundary type from a description

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Boundary types by history

Antecedent: drawn before dense settlement. **Subsequent:** drawn as a cultural landscape develops, fitting groups. **Superimposed:** forced on an area, ignoring existing cultures. **Relict:** no longer functions but still leaves marks.

■ Geometric boundaries

A **geometric boundary** follows straight lines or lines of latitude/longitude rather than physical or cultural features.

■ From idea to line

A boundary is **defined** (described in a treaty), **delimited** (drawn on a map), **demarcated** (marked on the ground), and **administered** (managed/enforced).

2 Practice

2.1 Define a superimposed boundary. [2]

2.2 State the difference between a delimited and a demarcated boundary. [2]

2.3 An old wall from a former border still stands, though the border is gone.

(a) Name this boundary type. [1]

(b) Name the type drawn along straight lines of longitude. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A boundary drawn before an area was heavily settled is [1]

- **A** subsequent
- **B** antecedent
- **C** superimposed
- **D** relict

3.2 A boundary marked on the ground with pillars and fences has been [1]

- **A** defined
- **B** delimited
- **C** demarcated
- **D** administered

3.3 Colonial powers drew a straight-line border across a region, splitting several cultural groups.

(a) Name this boundary type. [1]

(b) Explain one problem it can cause.

[1]

Solutions

2.1 a boundary forced onto an area by an outside power, ignoring the existing cultural pattern.

2.2 delimited = drawn on a map; demarcated = physically marked on the ground with fences/signs.

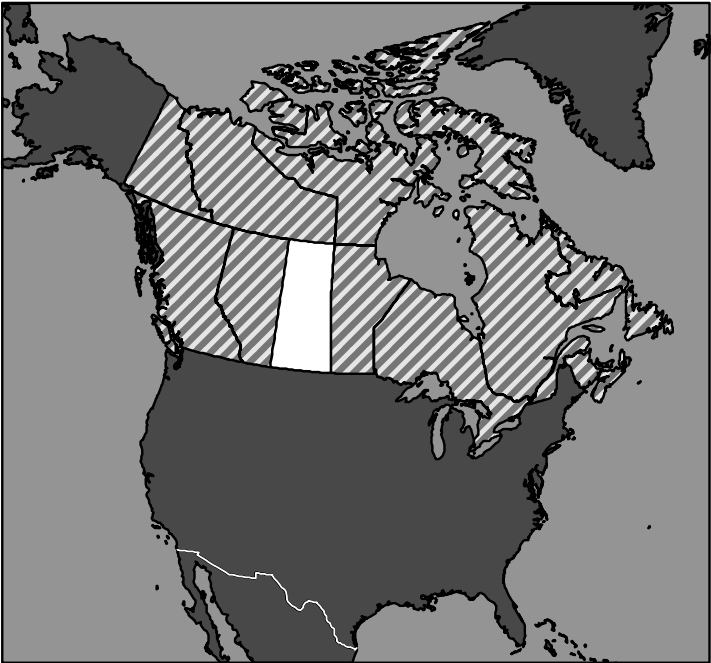
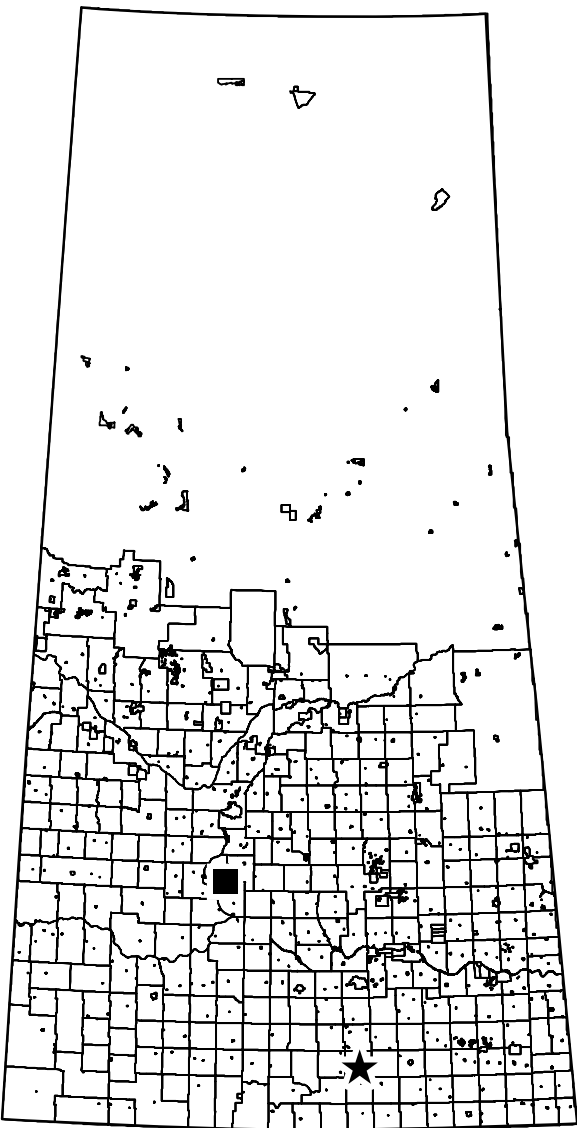
2.3 (a) relict boundary. (b) geometric boundary.

3.1 B. drawn before settlement = antecedent boundary.

3.2 C. physically marking it on the ground is demarcation.

3.3 (a) superimposed (and geometric). (b) it divides cultural groups, causing conflict or instability.

Map 1: Political Divisions in Saskatchewan, Canada



- Saskatchewan
- Other Canadian provinces and territories
- Other countries

0 100 miles

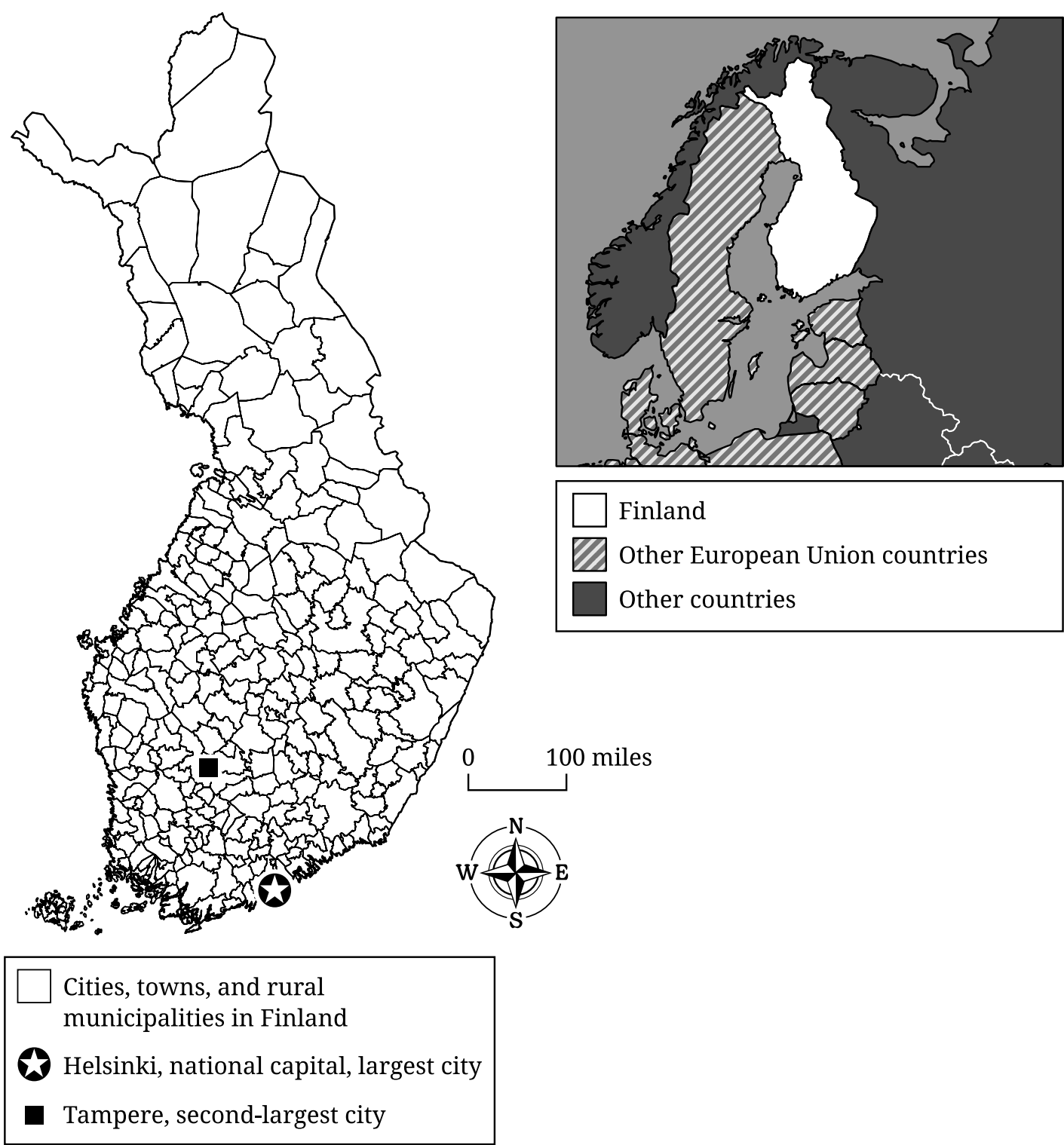


- Cities, towns, and rural municipalities in Saskatchewan
- ★

 Regina, provincial capital, second-largest city
- Saskatoon, largest city

Source: Statistics Canada

Map 2: Political Divisions in Finland



Source: ESRI Data Partners

3. The two maps show political boundaries in Saskatchewan, Canada, and in Finland. Both Finland and Saskatchewan are home to populations of indigenous peoples with a significant amount of political autonomy. Finland is a member state of the European Union.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A. Identify the scale of analysis used for Finland's political divisions in Map 2.
- B. Define geometric boundaries as shown in Map 1.
- C. Describe one function of internal boundaries.
- D. Explain how the spatial organization of a country such as Canada is affected by a federal system of governance.
- E. Explain how the supranational organization shown in Map 2 may limit the actions of Finland as a member state.
- F. Describe one characteristic of a cultural landscape that may reflect cultural beliefs and identities.
- G. Explain how communication technologies may affect the cultural patterns of indigenous languages.

STOP
END OF EXAM

2. The map shows political jurisdictions and Metrorail, a subway system in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. The city and county jurisdictions shown on the map operate the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), which runs Metrorail.
- A. Identify ONE type of boundary shown on the map.
 - B. Describe ONE site characteristic of Washington, D.C., shown on the map.
 - C. Explain how political power is spatially distributed within a federal system of governance.
 - D. Explain ONE way suburban sprawl is likely to negatively affect environmental sustainability in metropolitan areas.
 - E. Describe ONE way transportation-oriented development, such as expanding a Metrorail line, may promote urban sustainability.
 - F. Explain how regional transportation networks led to the development of edge cities.
 - G. Explain how the geographic fragmentation of local governments could present a challenge to the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area's ability to construct a new Metrorail line.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

4.5 The Function of Political Boundaries

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS locational 位置性 • allocational 分配性 • operational 运作性 • boundary 边界 • definitional 定义性

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on the **function of boundaries** 边界的功能 and boundary disputes.

You must be able to:

- explain how boundaries organize voting and territory
- define **redistricting** 重新划分选区 and **gerrymandering** 不公正划分选区
- distinguish **definitional** 定义性, **locational** 位置性, **operational** 运作性, and **allocational** 分配性 disputes
- identify a dispute type from a description

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Boundaries and voting

Internal boundaries divide a country into voting districts. **Redistricting** redraws them as population shifts. **Gerrymandering** draws them unfairly to favour one party.

■ Types of boundary disputes

Definitional: disagree over the treaty's wording. **Locational:** disagree over where the line actually is. **Operational:** disagree over how it is run (e.g. crossing). **Allocational:** disagree over resources (oil, water) beneath or across it.

■ Identifying disputes

Ask what the argument is about: the document (definitional), the exact position (locational), management (operational), or resources (allocational).

2 Practice

2.1 Define gerrymandering. [2]

2.2 State what an allocational boundary dispute is about. [2]

2.3 Two states agree where their border is but argue over the oil field beneath it.

(a) Name this dispute type. [1]

(b) Name the dispute type if instead they argued over the treaty's exact wording. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Redrawing district lines to favour one political party is [1]

- **A** redistricting
 - **B** gerrymandering
 - **C** devolution
 - **D** demarcation
-

3.2 Two countries dispute exactly where a river boundary lies after the river shifted. This is a [1]

- **A** definitional dispute
 - **B** locational dispute
 - **C** operational dispute
 - **D** allocational dispute
-

3.3 Neighbours disagree over how a shared border crossing should be managed and policed.

(a) Name this dispute type. [1]

(b) Explain how it differs from an allocational dispute.

[1]

Solutions

2.1 drawing electoral district boundaries unfairly to give one party or group an advantage.

2.2 a disagreement over resources such as oil, gas, or water that cross or lie beneath the boundary.

2.3 (a) allocational. (b) definitional.

3.1 B. unfair redrawing to favour a party is gerrymandering.

3.2 B. disagreement over the line's position = locational dispute.

3.3 (a) operational dispute. (b) operational is about running/managing the border; allocational is about resources.

- 1.** The European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are supranational organizations composed of independent member states.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A.** Define the concept of an independent state.
- B.** Describe one purpose of supranational organizations.
- C.** Describe one global outcome of an increase in international trade.
- D.** Explain how deindustrialization has affected the economy of core countries.
- E.** Explain why international boundaries on land or at sea may lead to disputes over resources.
- F.** Explain how supranational organizations such as the EU or ASEAN may challenge the sovereignty of member states.
- G.** Explain how advances in communication technologies may affect state sovereignty.

4.6 Internal Boundaries

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS internal boundaries 内部边界 • boundary 边界 • relic 残余边界 • state 国家 • nation 民族

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **internal boundaries** 内部边界 and electoral geography.

You must be able to:

- explain why states create internal boundaries
- link internal boundaries to representation
- explain how redistricting reflects population change
- connect internal boundaries to unitary vs federal structures

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Why internal boundaries exist

States divide their territory into provinces, districts, or counties to organize government, services, and elections.

■ Boundaries and representation

Voting districts must be redrawn (**redistricting**) as population shifts so each representative speaks for a fair share of people.

■ Structure and boundaries

A **unitary** state keeps power central with weaker internal units; a **federal** state gives real power to its internal units (states/provinces).

2 Practice

2.1 State one reason a country creates internal administrative boundaries. [2]

2.2 Explain why districts must be redrawn as population changes. [2]

2.3 A federal country gives its provinces control over their own schools and police.

(a) State how this differs from a unitary state. [1]

(b) State one benefit of strong internal units. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Redrawing internal voting districts after a census mainly aims to [1]

- **A** favour one party
- **B** keep representation roughly equal
- **C** erase relict boundaries
- **D** raise carrying capacity

3.2 Internal units with real, constitutionally protected power indicate a [1]

- **A** unitary state
- **B** federal state
- **C** stateless nation
- **D** relict boundary

3.3 A country's regions demand more say over local matters.

(a) State one way internal boundaries help meet this demand. [1]

(b) Explain how ignoring the demand could threaten unity. [1]

Solutions

2.1 to organize government/services and to run elections/representation.

2.2 populations shift over time; redrawing keeps each district roughly equal so representation stays fair.

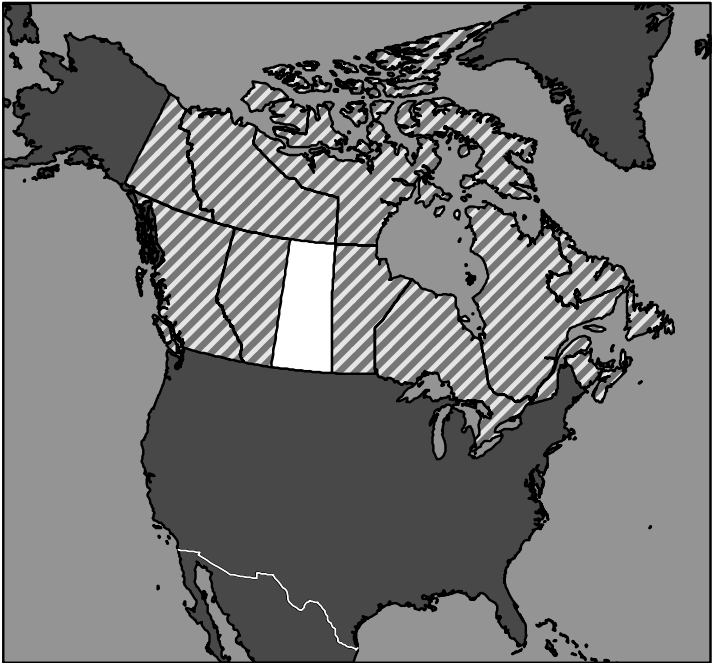
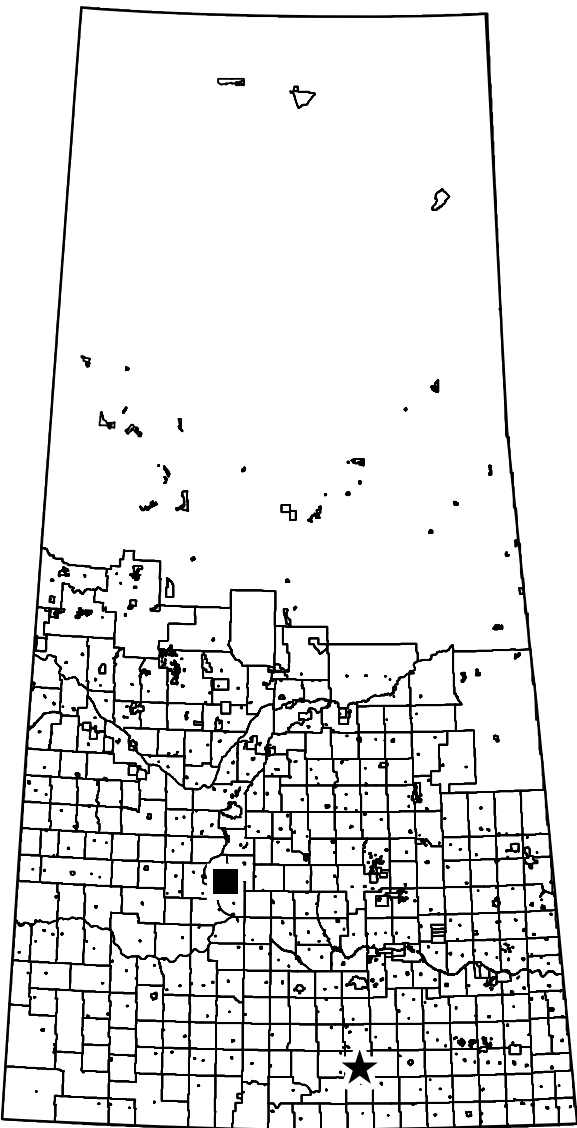
2.3 (a) a unitary state keeps such powers central. (b) local needs are better met / power is shared, reducing tension.

3.1 B. redistricting keeps district populations roughly equal for fair representation.

3.2 B. empowered internal units = federal state.

3.3 (a) giving regions their own governments/powers (federalism/devolution). (b) unmet demands can fuel centrifugal forces and calls to break away.

Map 1: Political Divisions in Saskatchewan, Canada



- Saskatchewan
- Other Canadian provinces and territories
- Other countries

0 100 miles

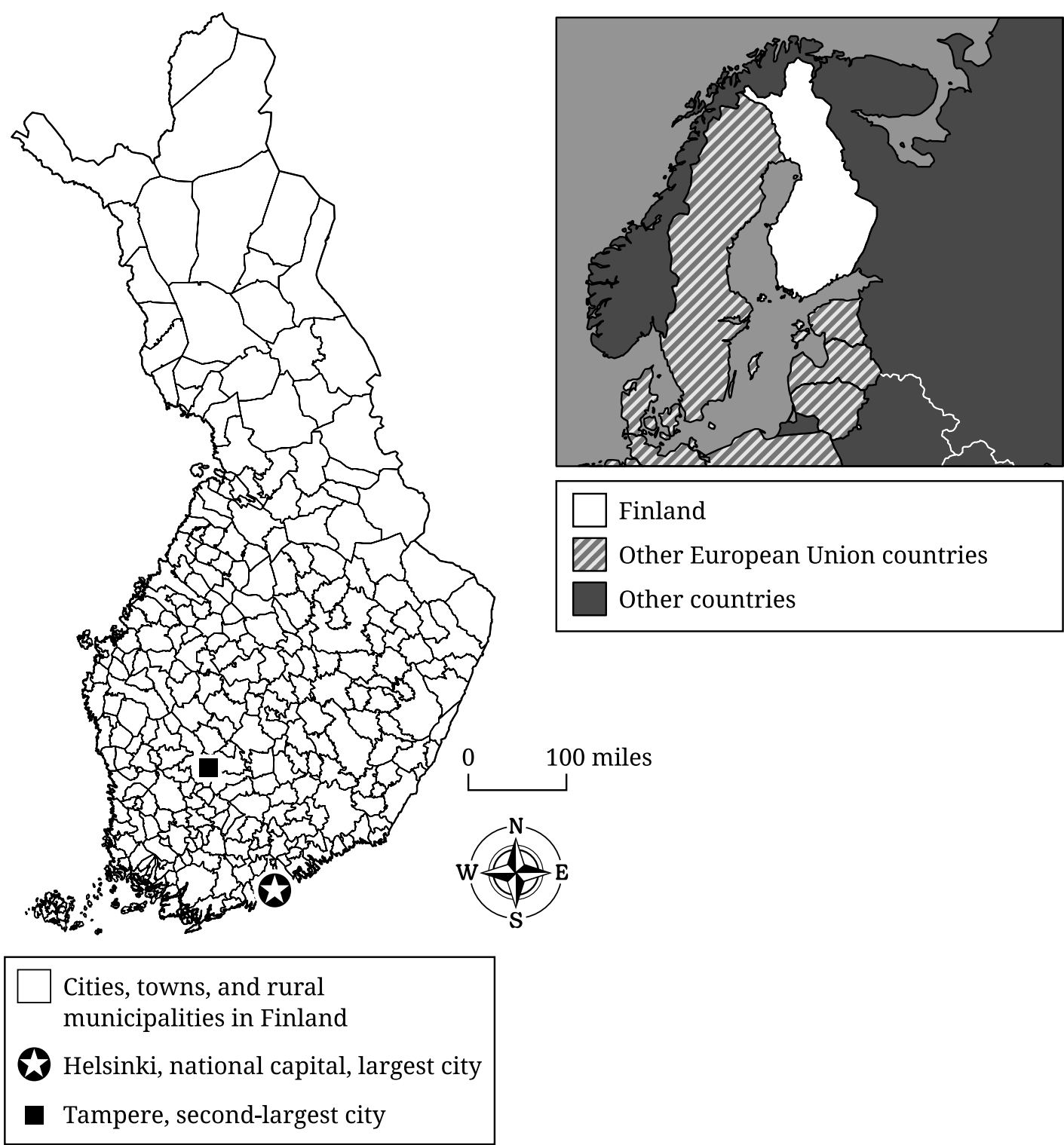


- Cities, towns, and rural municipalities in Saskatchewan
- ★

 Regina, provincial capital, second-largest city
- Saskatoon, largest city

Source: Statistics Canada

Map 2: Political Divisions in Finland



Source: ESRI Data Partners

3. The two maps show political boundaries in Saskatchewan, Canada, and in Finland. Both Finland and Saskatchewan are home to populations of indigenous peoples with a significant amount of political autonomy. Finland is a member state of the European Union.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

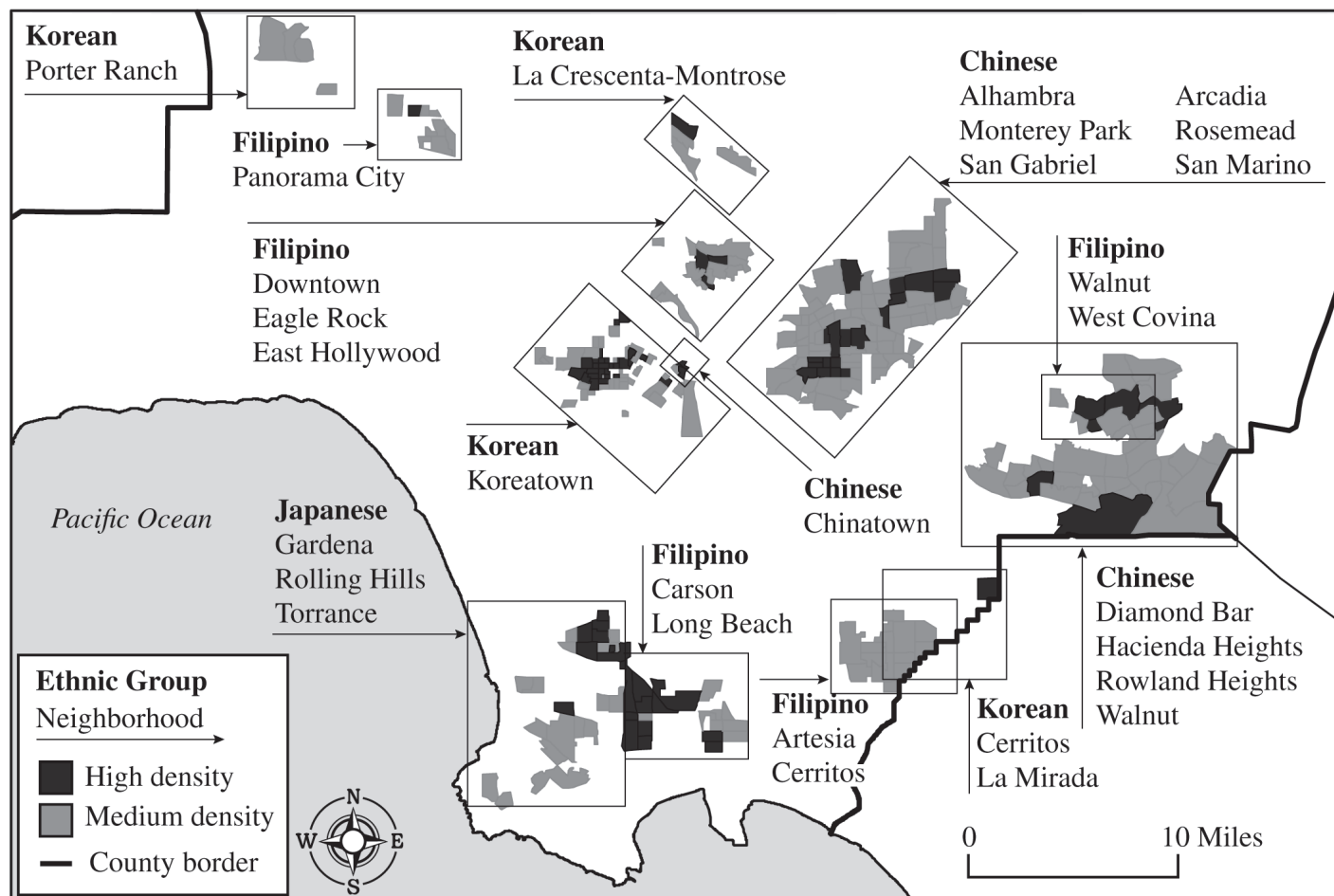
- A. Identify the scale of analysis used for Finland's political divisions in Map 2.
- B. Define geometric boundaries as shown in Map 1.
- C. Describe one function of internal boundaries.
- D. Explain how the spatial organization of a country such as Canada is affected by a federal system of governance.
- E. Explain how the supranational organization shown in Map 2 may limit the actions of Finland as a member state.
- F. Describe one characteristic of a cultural landscape that may reflect cultural beliefs and identities.
- G. Explain how communication technologies may affect the cultural patterns of indigenous languages.

STOP

END OF EXAM

Question 2

Selected Asian Ethnic Neighborhoods in Los Angeles County, California



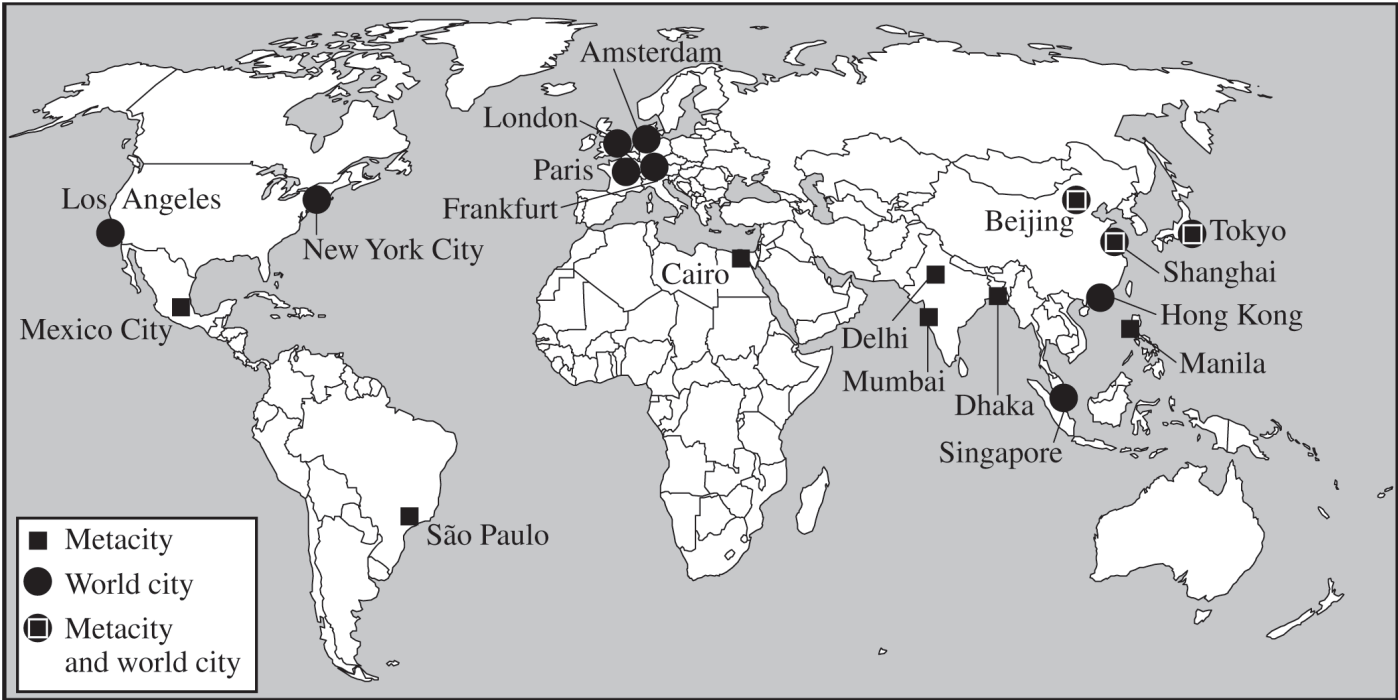
Source: United States Census Bureau

2. The map shows predominantly Asian ethnic neighborhoods in Los Angeles County, California. The names of the neighborhoods and the densities of the ethnic groups are identified on the map.
- Identify ONE neighborhood labeled on the map where two or more Asian ethnic groups reside.
 - Describe the spatial pattern of Chinese ethnic neighborhoods labeled on the map.
 - Explain ONE way immigrants may choose to assimilate into their new place of residence.
 - Explain ONE way immigrants may preserve their ethnic traditions in their new place of residence.
 - Describe ONE way that ethnic neighborhoods may contribute to a sense of place in large metropolitan areas such as Los Angeles.
 - Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to decrease an ethnic community's political power.
 - Explain how the process of redistricting may be used to increase an ethnic community's political power.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

Question 3

Metacities and Top-Tier World Cities, 2020



Source: United Nations

Selected Cities

Urban Area	Population, 2000	Population, 2020	Population Growth, 2000 to 2020	City GDP per Capita, 2020	Country GDP per Capita, 2020
Cairo	13.6 million	20.9 million	54%	\$4,865	\$3,609
Dhaka	10.3 million	21.0 million	104%	\$7,920	\$2,001
New York City	17.9 million	18.8 million	5%	\$86,615	\$63,529
Paris	9.7 million	11.0 million	13%	\$71,346	\$39,180

Note: Values are estimates based on publicly available data.

2. The map shows political jurisdictions and Metrorail, a subway system in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. The city and county jurisdictions shown on the map operate the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), which runs Metrorail.
- A. Identify ONE type of boundary shown on the map.
 - B. Describe ONE site characteristic of Washington, D.C., shown on the map.
 - C. Explain how political power is spatially distributed within a federal system of governance.
 - D. Explain ONE way suburban sprawl is likely to negatively affect environmental sustainability in metropolitan areas.
 - E. Describe ONE way transportation-oriented development, such as expanding a Metrorail line, may promote urban sustainability.
 - F. Explain how regional transportation networks led to the development of edge cities.
 - G. Explain how the geographic fragmentation of local governments could present a challenge to the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area's ability to construct a new Metrorail line.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. Political geographers analyze territoriality and sovereignty at a variety of scales, including regional, state, substate regional, and local.
 - A. Define the concept of territoriality in terms of political geography.
 - B. Describe the concept of sovereignty as it relates to the state.
 - C. Compare ONE difference in territorial organization between the governments of unitary states and the governments of federal states.
 - D. Recently, the United Kingdom decided to withdraw from the European Union. Explain ONE possible reason why sovereignty would play a role in the United Kingdom's decision to withdraw from the European Union.
 - E. During the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, some people in Scotland proposed independence from the United Kingdom. Explain ONE possible reason why territoriality would play a role in the devolution of a state.
 - F. Local governments often divide cities into representative electoral districts. Explain how the process of redrawing district boundary lines may affect election results within a city.
 - G. Explain why neighboring local governments may face challenges in providing transportation services to residents of a rapidly growing metropolitan area.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

4.7 Forms of Governance

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS unitary state 单一制国家 • federal state 联邦制国家 • forms of governance 治理形式
• state 国家 • autonomy 自治

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **forms of governance** 治理形式 — unitary and federal.

You must be able to:

- define a **unitary state** 单一制国家 and a **federal state** 联邦制国家
- state one advantage and disadvantage of each
- match a country situation to the better structure
- link governance form to managing diversity

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Unitary state

A **unitary state** concentrates power in a central government; local units carry out its decisions. It suits smaller or culturally uniform countries.

■ Federal state

A **federal state** shares power between the centre and strong regional units. It suits large or diverse countries where regions want a real say.

■ Choosing a structure

A diverse, large country often chooses **federalism** to give groups autonomy; a small, uniform country often stays **unitary** for efficiency.

2 Practice

2.1 Define a unitary state. [2]

2.2 State one advantage of a federal system for a diverse country. [2]

2.3 A large country has many distinct regional cultures wanting local control.

(a) Which governance form suits it better? [1]

(b) Explain why. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Power concentrated in a strong central government describes a [1]

- **A** federal state
- **B** unitary state
- **C** stateless nation
- **D** supranational union

3.2 A federal structure is most useful for a country that is [1]

- **A** small and culturally uniform
- **B** large and culturally diverse
- **C** an island with one city
- **D** a stateless nation

3.3 A unitary country struggles to meet very different regional needs.

(a) State one drawback of its unitary structure here. [1]

(b) State one reform that could help. [1]

Solutions

2.1 a state where power is concentrated in the central government; local units mainly carry out central decisions.

2.2 regions gain autonomy over local matters; this accommodates diversity and reduces tension.

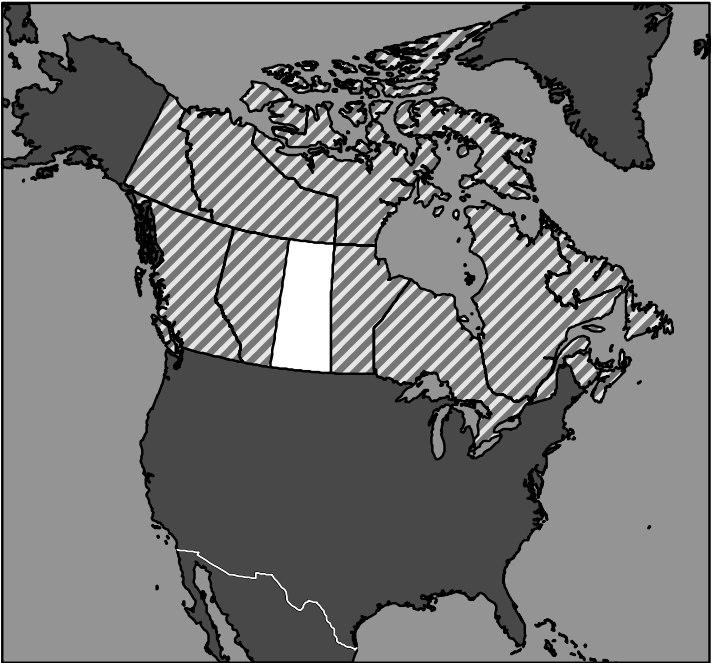
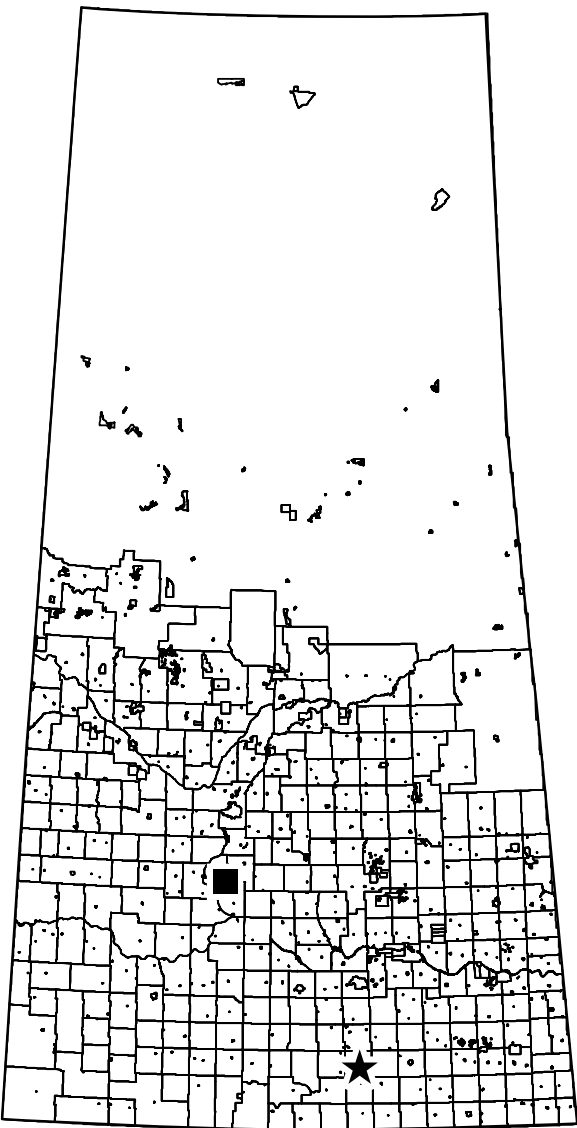
2.3 (a) federal. (b) it gives regions real power, satisfying demands for autonomy and holding the state together.

3.1 B. centralized power = unitary state.

3.2 B. federalism suits large, diverse states.

3.3 (a) distant central government may ignore local needs. (b) devolve power to regions / move toward federalism.

Map 1: Political Divisions in Saskatchewan, Canada



- Saskatchewan
- Other Canadian provinces and territories
- Other countries

0 100 miles

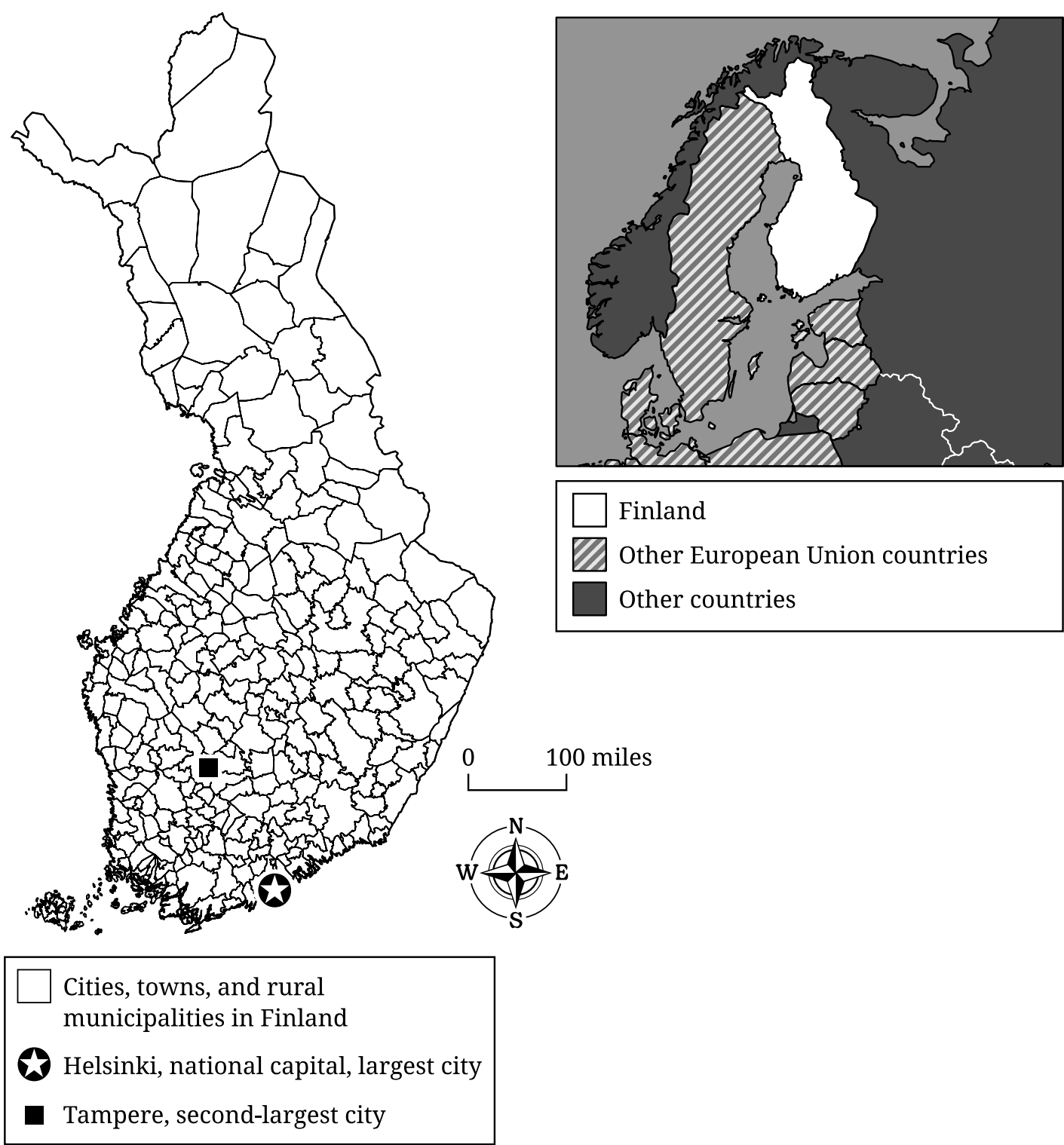


- Cities, towns, and rural municipalities in Saskatchewan
- ★

 Regina, provincial capital, second-largest city
- Saskatoon, largest city

Source: Statistics Canada

Map 2: Political Divisions in Finland



Source: ESRI Data Partners

3. The two maps show political boundaries in Saskatchewan, Canada, and in Finland. Both Finland and Saskatchewan are home to populations of indigenous peoples with a significant amount of political autonomy. Finland is a member state of the European Union.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A. Identify the scale of analysis used for Finland's political divisions in Map 2.
- B. Define geometric boundaries as shown in Map 1.
- C. Describe one function of internal boundaries.
- D. Explain how the spatial organization of a country such as Canada is affected by a federal system of governance.
- E. Explain how the supranational organization shown in Map 2 may limit the actions of Finland as a member state.
- F. Describe one characteristic of a cultural landscape that may reflect cultural beliefs and identities.
- G. Explain how communication technologies may affect the cultural patterns of indigenous languages.

STOP
END OF EXAM

2. The map shows political jurisdictions and Metrorail, a subway system in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area. The city and county jurisdictions shown on the map operate the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority (WMATA), which runs Metrorail.
- A. Identify ONE type of boundary shown on the map.
 - B. Describe ONE site characteristic of Washington, D.C., shown on the map.
 - C. Explain how political power is spatially distributed within a federal system of governance.
 - D. Explain ONE way suburban sprawl is likely to negatively affect environmental sustainability in metropolitan areas.
 - E. Describe ONE way transportation-oriented development, such as expanding a Metrorail line, may promote urban sustainability.
 - F. Explain how regional transportation networks led to the development of edge cities.
 - G. Explain how the geographic fragmentation of local governments could present a challenge to the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area's ability to construct a new Metrorail line.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. The rate of natural increase (RNI), also known as the natural increase rate, helps geographers assess annual population growth or decline.
 - A. Define the concept of RNI.
 - B. Describe how a country may have a negative RNI.
 - C. Compare ONE difference between RNI and the total fertility rate as indicators of population change.
 - D. Explain ONE reason why RNI in urban areas may vary significantly from RNI in rural areas in the same country.
 - E. Explain why there are often differences in doubling times between less developed countries and more developed countries.
 - F. Explain ONE reason ethnonationalism might lead a government to promote pronatalist policies.
 - G. Explain the degree to which a unitary government may be more effective than a federal government in enforcing antinatalist policies.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. Political geographers analyze territoriality and sovereignty at a variety of scales, including regional, state, substate regional, and local.
 - A. Define the concept of territoriality in terms of political geography.
 - B. Describe the concept of sovereignty as it relates to the state.
 - C. Compare ONE difference in territorial organization between the governments of unitary states and the governments of federal states.
 - D. Recently, the United Kingdom decided to withdraw from the European Union. Explain ONE possible reason why sovereignty would play a role in the United Kingdom's decision to withdraw from the European Union.
 - E. During the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, some people in Scotland proposed independence from the United Kingdom. Explain ONE possible reason why territoriality would play a role in the devolution of a state.
 - F. Local governments often divide cities into representative electoral districts. Explain how the process of redrawing district boundary lines may affect election results within a city.
 - G. Explain why neighboring local governments may face challenges in providing transportation services to residents of a rapidly growing metropolitan area.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

4.8 Defining Devolutionary Factors

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS devolution 权力下放 • irredentism 收复失地主义 • autonomy 自治 • state 国家 • nation 民族

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **devolution** 权力下放 and its causes.

You must be able to:

- define **devolution** 权力下放
- explain how physical geography can drive devolution
- explain how ethnic and economic differences drive devolution
- define **irredentism** 收复失地主义

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Devolution

Devolution is the transfer of power from a central government to regional or local governments, often to satisfy groups seeking more control.

■ Physical and ethnic factors

Physical geography (islands, mountains far from the capital) and strong **ethnic or cultural differences** in a region push for devolution or independence.

■ Economic factors and irredentism

A region that feels it is unfairly rich or poor may seek self-rule. **Irredentism** is a state's claim to territory in another state where its people live.

2 Practice

2.1 Define devolution. [2]

2.2 Explain how physical geography can encourage devolution. [2]

2.3 A region with its own language and a distant island location seeks more self-government.

(a) Name two devolutionary factors at work. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The transfer of powers from a national to a regional government is [1]

- **A** supranationalism
- **B** devolution
- **C** gerrymandering
- **D** colonialism

3.2 A state's claim to a neighbouring area where its ethnic kin live is [1]

- **A** irredentism
- **B** devolution
- **C** federalism
- **D** neocolonialism

3.3 A resource-rich region feels its wealth is taken by the central government.

(a) State the type of devolutionary factor. [1]

(b) Explain how it can lead to demands for autonomy. [1]

Solutions

2.1 the transfer of political power from the central government to regional/local governments.

2.2 remote regions (islands, mountains) are hard to govern centrally; distance/isolation strengthens local identity and calls for self-rule.

2.3 (a) ethnic/cultural difference (own language) and physical geography (distant island).

3.1 B. national-to-regional power transfer = devolution.

3.2 A. claiming kin-populated land abroad = irredentism.

3.3 (a) economic. (b) the region may want to keep its wealth, fuelling calls for self-rule or independence.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. The rate of natural increase (RNI), also known as the natural increase rate, helps geographers assess annual population growth or decline.
 - A. Define the concept of RNI.
 - B. Describe how a country may have a negative RNI.
 - C. Compare ONE difference between RNI and the total fertility rate as indicators of population change.
 - D. Explain ONE reason why RNI in urban areas may vary significantly from RNI in rural areas in the same country.
 - E. Explain why there are often differences in doubling times between less developed countries and more developed countries.
 - F. Explain ONE reason ethnonationalism might lead a government to promote pronatalist policies.
 - G. Explain the degree to which a unitary government may be more effective than a federal government in enforcing antinatalist policies.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. Political geographers analyze territoriality and sovereignty at a variety of scales, including regional, state, substate regional, and local.
 - A. Define the concept of territoriality in terms of political geography.
 - B. Describe the concept of sovereignty as it relates to the state.
 - C. Compare ONE difference in territorial organization between the governments of unitary states and the governments of federal states.
 - D. Recently, the United Kingdom decided to withdraw from the European Union. Explain ONE possible reason why sovereignty would play a role in the United Kingdom's decision to withdraw from the European Union.
 - E. During the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, some people in Scotland proposed independence from the United Kingdom. Explain ONE possible reason why territoriality would play a role in the devolution of a state.
 - F. Local governments often divide cities into representative electoral districts. Explain how the process of redrawing district boundary lines may affect election results within a city.
 - G. Explain why neighboring local governments may face challenges in providing transportation services to residents of a rapidly growing metropolitan area.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

4.9 Challenges to Sovereignty

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS supranational organization 超国家组织 • devolution 权力下放 • challenges to sovereignty 主权面临的挑战
• state 国家 • sovereignty 主权

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **challenges to sovereignty** 主权面临的挑战.

You must be able to:

- define a **supranational organization** 超国家组织
- give an example (UN, EU) and its purpose
- explain how supranationalism can limit sovereignty
- explain how devolution challenges sovereignty from within

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Supranational organizations

A **supranational organization** is an alliance of states pooling some power for shared goals — trade, security, or cooperation (e.g. the UN, the EU).

■ Limiting sovereignty from above

Joining such a body means accepting shared rules, so a state gives up some **sovereignty** in exchange for benefits like open trade or collective security.

■ Challenges from within

Devolution and separatist movements challenge sovereignty from below, as regions seek to take power from the central state.

2 Practice

2.1 Define a supranational organization and give one example. [2]

2.2 Explain how joining a supranational body can reduce a state's sovereignty. [2]

2.3 A state faces a strong regional independence movement and also belongs to a trade union of states.

(a) Name the challenge to sovereignty from below. [1]

(b) Name the challenge from above. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The United Nations is best described as a [1]

- **A** unitary state
- **B** supranational organization
- **C** stateless nation
- **D** relict boundary

3.2 A country accepting a trade bloc's shared regulations has traded some sovereignty for [1]

- **A** isolation
- **B** economic benefits
- **C** a relict boundary
- **D** higher fertility

3.3 A trade bloc sets rules its members must all follow.

(a) Explain one benefit a member gains. [1]

(b) Explain one cost to its sovereignty.

[1]

Solutions

2.1 an alliance of states pooling power for common goals; e.g. the UN or the EU.

2.2 the state must follow shared rules/decisions; it gives up some independent control in return for benefits.

2.3 (a) devolution / separatism. (b) supranationalism.

3.1 B. a body of many states cooperating = supranational organization.

3.2 B. states pool sovereignty to gain trade/economic benefits.

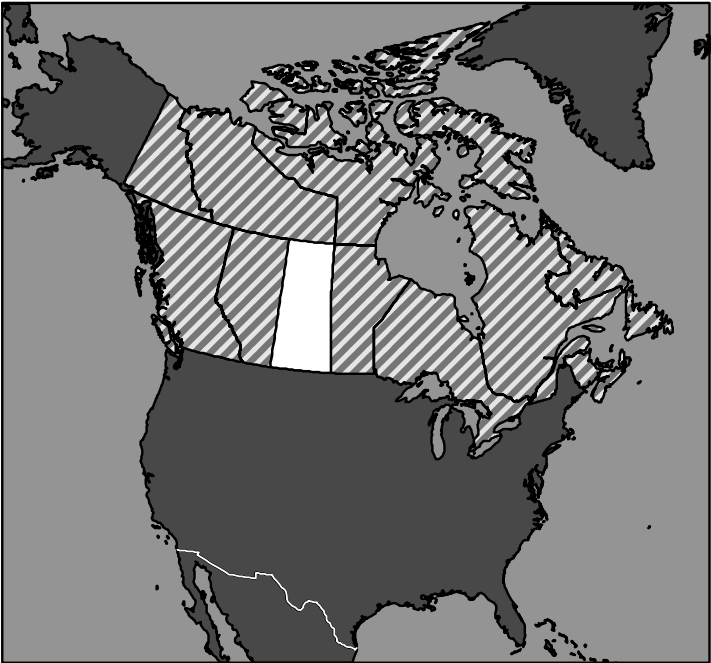
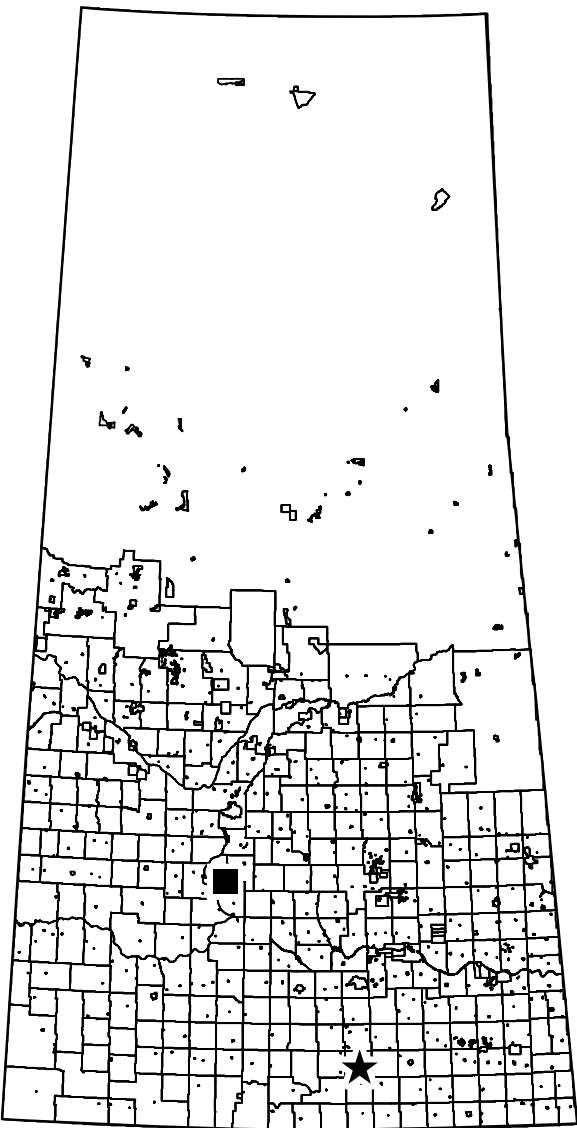
3.3 (a) access to a large open market / shared security. (b) it must follow common rules it did not set alone.

- 1.** The European Union (EU) and Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are supranational organizations composed of independent member states.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A.** Define the concept of an independent state.
- B.** Describe one purpose of supranational organizations.
- C.** Describe one global outcome of an increase in international trade.
- D.** Explain how deindustrialization has affected the economy of core countries.
- E.** Explain why international boundaries on land or at sea may lead to disputes over resources.
- F.** Explain how supranational organizations such as the EU or ASEAN may challenge the sovereignty of member states.
- G.** Explain how advances in communication technologies may affect state sovereignty.

Map 1: Political Divisions in Saskatchewan, Canada



- Saskatchewan
- Other Canadian provinces and territories
- Other countries

0 100 miles

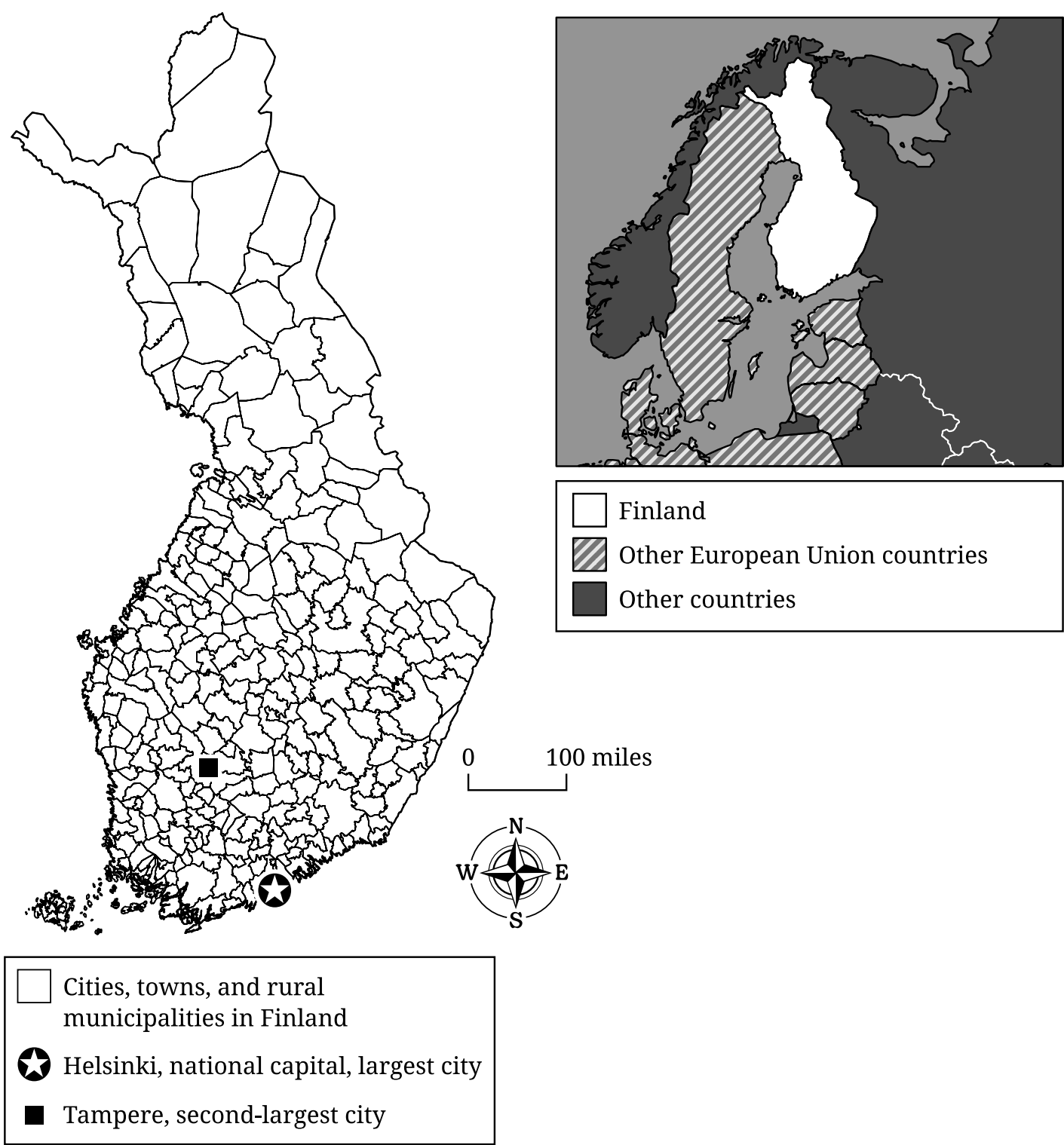


- Cities, towns, and rural municipalities in Saskatchewan
- ★

 Regina, provincial capital, second-largest city
- Saskatoon, largest city

Source: Statistics Canada

Map 2: Political Divisions in Finland



Source: ESRI Data Partners

3. The two maps show political boundaries in Saskatchewan, Canada, and in Finland. Both Finland and Saskatchewan are home to populations of indigenous peoples with a significant amount of political autonomy. Finland is a member state of the European Union.

Respond to parts A, B, C, D, E, F, and G.

- A. Identify the scale of analysis used for Finland's political divisions in Map 2.
- B. Define geometric boundaries as shown in Map 1.
- C. Describe one function of internal boundaries.
- D. Explain how the spatial organization of a country such as Canada is affected by a federal system of governance.
- E. Explain how the supranational organization shown in Map 2 may limit the actions of Finland as a member state.
- F. Describe one characteristic of a cultural landscape that may reflect cultural beliefs and identities.
- G. Explain how communication technologies may affect the cultural patterns of indigenous languages.

STOP

END OF EXAM

HUMAN GEOGRAPHY**SECTION II****Time—1 hour and 15 minutes****3 Questions**

Directions: You have 1 hour and 15 minutes to answer all three of the following questions. It is recommended that you spend approximately one-third of your time (25 minutes) on each question. It is suggested that you take up to 5 minutes of this time to plan and outline each answer. You may plan your answers in this orange booklet, but no credit will be given for anything written in this booklet. **You will only earn credit for what you write in the separate Free Response booklet.**

Question 1

1. Political geographers analyze territoriality and sovereignty at a variety of scales, including regional, state, substate regional, and local.
 - A. Define the concept of territoriality in terms of political geography.
 - B. Describe the concept of sovereignty as it relates to the state.
 - C. Compare ONE difference in territorial organization between the governments of unitary states and the governments of federal states.
 - D. Recently, the United Kingdom decided to withdraw from the European Union. Explain ONE possible reason why sovereignty would play a role in the United Kingdom's decision to withdraw from the European Union.
 - E. During the United Kingdom's withdrawal from the European Union, some people in Scotland proposed independence from the United Kingdom. Explain ONE possible reason why territoriality would play a role in the devolution of a state.
 - F. Local governments often divide cities into representative electoral districts. Explain how the process of redrawing district boundary lines may affect election results within a city.
 - G. Explain why neighboring local governments may face challenges in providing transportation services to residents of a rapidly growing metropolitan area.

Begin your response to this question at the top of a new page in the separate Free Response booklet and fill in the appropriate circle at the top of each page to indicate the question number.

4.10 Consequences of Centrifugal and Centripetal Forces

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 10 marks

KEY WORDS centrifugal 离心力 • centripetal 向心力 • state 国家 • nation 民族 • devolution 权力下放

Objective

Build the skills to answer exam questions on **centrifugal** 离心力 and **centripetal forces** 向心力.

You must be able to:

- define **centripetal** 向心力 and **centrifugal** 离心力 forces
- give an example of each
- explain their effect on a state's stability
- suggest how a government can strengthen unity

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Centripetal forces

Centripetal forces pull a state together — a shared language, national identity, strong institutions, or a common goal.

■ Centrifugal forces

Centrifugal forces pull a state apart — deep ethnic, religious, or economic divisions, or unfair treatment of a region.

■ Effect and response

Strong centripetal forces bring stability; strong centrifugal forces bring instability or breakup. Governments strengthen unity with inclusive policies, shared symbols, and fair investment.

2 Practice

2.1 Define a centrifugal force and give one example. [2]

2.2 State one centripetal force and explain how it helps a state. [2]

2.3 A country has sharp regional inequality and separatist feeling.

(a) Which type of force is dominant? [1]

(b) State one policy to build a centripetal force instead. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 A shared national identity that unites a diverse population is a [1]

- **A** centrifugal force
- **B** centripetal force
- **C** relict boundary
- **D** push factor

3.2 Deep religious and language divisions that threaten to split a state are [1]

- **A** centripetal forces
- **B** centrifugal forces
- **C** supranational forces
- **D** geometric boundaries

3.3 A government wants to hold a divided country together.

(a) State one centripetal measure it could take. [1]

(b) Explain how it counteracts centrifugal forces. [1]

Solutions

2.1 a force that divides/destabilizes a state; e.g. deep ethnic, religious, or economic division.

2.2 a shared national language/identity; it unites people and strengthens loyalty to the state.

2.3 (a) centrifugal. (b) fairer investment across regions / inclusive national identity / devolution.

3.1 B. a unifying identity is a centripetal force.

3.2 B. divisions pulling a state apart are centrifugal forces.

3.3 (a) inclusive national symbols, shared official language, fair regional investment, or devolution. (b) it builds shared loyalty/fairness, weakening reasons to divide.