

5. Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and Processes Starter Quiz · 课前小测

AP Human Geography

Name: _____ Score: _____

1. Farming that grows food to sell for profit is called...
 - ☐ subsistence agriculture
 - ☐ commercial agriculture
 - ☐ intensive farming
 - ☐ nomadism
2. Homes grouped closely together form a _____ settlement.
 - ☐ dispersed
 - ☐ clustered
 - ☐ linear
 - ☐ random
3. The first domestication of plants and animals is called the...
 - ☐ Green Revolution
 - ☐ First (Neolithic) Agricultural Revolution
 - ☐ Industrial Revolution
 - ☐ demographic transition
4. The Second Agricultural Revolution mainly used the tools of the...
 - ☐ Neolithic era
 - ☐ Industrial Revolution
 - ☐ internet age
 - ☐ Green Revolution
5. The Green Revolution mainly raised food output by introducing...
 - ☐ more farmland
 - ☐ high-yield seed varieties
 - ☐ colonial borders
 - ☐ supranational organisations
6. Intensive farming uses a lot of labour or money on a small area.
 - ☐ True ☐ False

7. The long-lot system gives each farm a thin strip reaching a river or road.

☐ True ☐ False

8. Agriculture arose independently in several different hearths around the world.

☐ True ☐ False

9. Mechanisation reduced the number of workers needed on farms.

☐ True ☐ False

10. The Green Revolution helped countries like India avoid mass famine.

☐ True ☐ False

5. Agriculture and Rural Land-Use Patterns and ProcessesAnswers · 答案

AP Human Geography

1. **commercial agriculture**

Commercial agriculture produces for sale, not just the family.

2. **clustered**

Clustered (nucleated) settlements group homes together.

3. **First (Neolithic) Agricultural Revolution**

The **First (Neolithic) Agricultural Revolution** began farming.

4. **Industrial Revolution**

It applied **Industrial Revolution** machines and transport to farming.

5. **high-yield seed varieties**

High-yield varieties, plus fertiliser and irrigation, drove the Green Revolution.

6. **True**

Yes — rice paddies and market gardens are intensive.

7. **True**

Long-lots ensured every farm had water and transport access.

8. **True**

Wheat, rice, and maize were domesticated in separate hearths.

9. **True**

Machines did the work of many hands, freeing workers for cities.

10. **True**

Higher yields fed fast-growing populations and prevented famine.