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Unit 2 ap human geography practice test

AP Statistics provides an introduction to analyzing, collecting, and working with statistical data. Students will build their skills in four key areas: selecting statistical methods, data analysis, using probability and simulation, and statistical argumentation. Pick one of our free AP Statistics practice tests to start your exam prep right now. The course content is divided into nine units, each with a different weighting on the final exam: Exploring One-Variable Data: 15-23% of the exam Exploring Two-Variable Data: 5-7% of the exam Collecting Data: 12-15% of the exam Probability, Random Variables, and Probability Distributions: 10-20% of the exam Sampling Distributions: 7-12% of the exam Inference for Categorical Data: Proportions: 12-15% of the exam Inference for Quantitative Data: Means: 10-18% of the exam Inference for Categorical Data: Chi-Square: 2-5% of the exam Inference for Quantitative Data: Slopes: 2-5% of the exam The exam is made up of multiple choice and free response questions. The multiple choice section has 40 questions, takes 90 minutes, and accounts for half of your final score. The free response section has 6 questions, takes 90 minutes, and accounts for half of your final score. The FRQ section can be further broken down into Part A and Part B. Part A has five questions, each with a different primary focus: collecting data, exploring data, probability and sampling distributions, inference, and a final question that combines two or more skills. Part B is an investigative task that brings together multiple skills and units into one unique application. Our free AP Stats practice questions cover all nine units of the course, and they will help you prepare for the final exam. Start your exam prep today! Test your knowledge with the quizzes above and then review our detailed answer explanations to learn the "why" behind each right or wrong answer. Try our free AP US History practice tests. We have 9 tests which cover each of the periods in this course, followed by a full-length APUSH practice exam. Our practice questions include detailed explanations for every answer. Choose a test from the list below to start your AP US History review right now! The AP U.S. History exam is also known as the APUSH exam. It covers American History from 1491 to the present. The exam is divided into two sections: Section I includes multiple choice and short answer questions, and Section II includes a document-based question and a long essay question. Part A of Section I has 55 APUSH multiple choice questions that must be answered within 50 minutes. Part B of Section I has 3 short answer questions that must be answered within 40 minutes. Part A of Section II is the document-based question (DBQ) which must be answered within 60 minutes. Part B of Section II is the long essay question which must be answered within 40 minutes. For the long essay, three questions are presented and you choose the one that you would like to answer. The total length of the APUSH exam is 3 hours and 15 minutes. These APUSH practice tests are great for exam prep. We have an AP US History practice exam for each of the 9 time periods that are covered in this course. All of our multiple choice questions include detailed answer explanations. Choose a time period from the list above and start your test prep right now! Use our free AP Calculus AB tests to prepare for your test prep. We have 10 tests which cover the major topics of this course, followed by a full-length AP Calculus AB practice exam. Answers and detailed explanations are included with all of our practice questions. Choose a test from the listing below to start your AP Calc review right now! The AP Calculus AB exam is divided into two sections, each worth 50% of your final score. Section I is the multiple choice section which you have 105 minutes to complete. Section II is the free response section which you have 90 minutes to complete. Section I is further broken down into Part A and Part B. Part A does not allow a graphing calculator and Part B allows a graphing calculator, with some questions requiring its use in order to get an answer. Section II is also broken down into a Part A and Part B, but the calculator usage is reversed. Part A has two free response questions that require a graphing calculator. Part B consists of four problems in which a calculator is not permitted. Both the multiple choice and free response questions expect you to evaluate, analyze, conceptualize, and develop functions and representations both at face value in in real-world contexts. The best way to prepare for this challenging exam is to complete as many practice problems and exams as possible. Start your prep right now by selecting one of our tests above! Unit 2 of AP Human Geography addresses the theories, policies, and causes and effects of the ever-changing distribution of the world's population. Take our 15-question quiz to review the population and migration concepts pertinent to human geography studies. Congratulations - you have completed . You scored %%SCORE%% out of %%TOTAL%%. Your performance has been rated as %%RATING%% Your answers are highlighted below. There are 15 questions to complete. Next Practice Test: Cultural Patterns & Processes >> AP Human Geography Main Menu >> Below is our list of free AP European History practice tests. These are multiple choice questions that are designed to be similar to those on the updated AP Euro exam. Each set of questions includes stimulus material that you should review before answering. The stimulus material consists of a primary or secondary source such as passages of text, images, maps, graphs, or charts. The AP European History test is 3 hours and 15 minutes long and is divided into 2 sections: Section I is worth 60% of your total exam score, and consists of two subsections. Section I Part A consists of 55 multiple choice questions to answer in 55 minutes. This part of the test is worth 40% of your total exam score. Section I Part B is a short-answer section. You will have 40 minutes to provide paragraph-length responses to 3 short answer questions. Questions 1 and 2 are required, but you can choose between answering either question 3 or question 4. This part of the test is worth 20% of your total exam score. Section II is worth 40% of your total exam score, and consists of 2 questions. You will have 60 minutes (including a 15-minute reading period) to write an argumentative essay on a Document-Based Question. This part of the test is worth 25% of your total exam score. You will then have 40 minutes for the Long Essay Question. This will involve developing, analyzing, and supporting an argument. This part of the test is worth 15% of your total exam score. Start your test prep right now with our AP European History multiple choice questions. We have dozens of free practice questions which include answers and detailed explanations. Unit 3 of the AP Geography curriculum closely examines global cultures and the ways in which they diffuse amongst peoples. The following 15 practice questions cover the patterns and changes in the cultural landscape that you must know to ace this unit. Congratulations - you have completed. You scored %%SCORE%% out of %%TOTAL%%. Your performance has been rated as %%RATING%% Your answers are highlighted below. There are 15 questions to complete. Next Practice Test: Political Patterns & Processes >> AP Human Geography Main Menu >> The AP Environmental Science course is one of the most interesting science classes available because it covers aspects of geology, biology, chemistry, geography, and environmental studies. The course looks at a wide variety of man-made environmental problems as well as those caused by nature. Start your exam prep now with our free AP Environmental Science practice tests. The APES exam is a two-hour and forty-minute test divided into two sections, section I being multiple choice and section II being free response. You will have 90 minutes for the multiple choice section and 70 minutes for the free response section. The AP Environmental Science multiple choice section is worth 60% of your total exam score and consists of 80 questions. The free response section is worth 40% of your total exam score and consists of 3 essay questions. The essay questions are as follows: Design an investigation based on an environmental scenario. This question will have a model or quantitative data with it. Analyze an environmental problem and come up with a possible solution. This question will have a model or quantitative data with it. Analyze an environmental problem and come up with a possible solution through calculations. This question will present an authentic environmental scenario. Calculators are permitted on both sections of the exam; four-function, scientific, and graphing calculators are all acceptable. Topics covered on the test include earth systems and resources, biodiversity, the living world, populations, land and water use, energy resources and consumption, pollution (atmospheric, aquatic, and terrestrial), and global change. Passing the AP exam is equivalent to passing a one-semester introductory college course on environmental science. Start your test prep with our free AP Environmental Science practice tests. They feature challenging questions with detailed explanations for each answer. Good luck with your studies! Last Updated on March 18, 2025 APHG Unit 2 Practice Test (Free MCQ and FRQ) Questions and Answers. Are you preparing for AP Human Geography Unit 2: Population and Migration Patterns and Processes? We've got you covered with a comprehensive practice test featuring free multiple-choice questions (MCQ) and free-response questions (FRQ) answers. Our APHG Unit 2 practice test is designed to help you master the essential concepts of population dynamics, migration trends, and the factors influencing these processes. Enhance your understanding and boost your confidence with our detailed questions and answers, tailored to meet your study needs. Start practicing now to excel in your AP Human Geography exam! APHG Unit 2 Practice Test - MCQ APHG Unit 2 Practice Test - FRQ 1. According to the demographic transition model, population growth should slow down as a country becomes more developed. (A) Where is the United States according to the demographic transition model? Answer: The United States is in Stage 4 of the demographic transition model. Low birth and death rates characterize this stage, stabilizing population growth. In Stage 4, countries typically experience high levels of urbanization, advanced healthcare, higher levels of education, and improved economic conditions. The United States has reached this stage due to its developed economy, low fertility rates, and high life expectancy. (B) In the 1990s, the United States experienced increased population growth; compare this recent growth to slow growth patterns in other highly developed countries. Answer: The increased population growth in the United States during the 1990s can be attributed to several factors: Immigration: The United States saw significant immigration during this period, which contributed to population growth. Higher Fertility Rates: The United States maintained relatively higher fertility rates compared to other developed countries. Economic Opportunities: The robust economy attracted immigrants and encouraged higher birth rates among residents. In contrast, other highly developed countries, particularly in Europe and Japan, experienced slow growth patterns due to: Lower Fertility Rates: These countries had very low birth rates, often below the replacement level. Aging Population: Many elderly citizens contributed to a higher death rate. Economic and Social Factors: Lower fertility rates were influenced by economic uncertainty, the high cost of living, and cultural shifts towards smaller families. 2. At the United Nations International Conference on Population and Development held in Cairo, Egypt, in 1994, the Indian delegation claimed that population policy involved much more than limiting growth. (A) Describe India's claim that consumption of natural resources must enter global conversations on population policy. Answer: India's claim emphasized that population policy should not solely focus on limiting population growth but also consider the consumption patterns of natural resources. The argument highlighted that: Resource Consumption Disparities: Despite having lower population growth rates, developed countries consume significantly more resources per capita than developing countries. Environmental Impact: High consumption levels in affluent countries lead to greater environmental degradation, including deforestation, pollution, and carbon emissions. Sustainable Development: Population policies should integrate sustainable resource management to ensure that both current and future generations can meet their needs without depleting resources. (B) Discuss how population, technology, and affluence have affected the environments of Costa Rica, China, and Canada. Answer: Costa Rica: Population: Costa Rica has a relatively stable population with moderate growth rates. Population pressures have led to deforestation and habitat loss in the past, but recent efforts have focused on conservation. Technology: The country has invested in eco-friendly technologies, renewable energy sources, and sustainable agricultural practices. Affluence: Rising affluence has increased the demand for resources and enabled investments in environmental protection and ecotourism, promoting conservation efforts. China: Population: China, with the world's largest population, faces significant environmental challenges due to urbanization, industrialization, and agricultural expansion. Technology: Rapid technological advancements have boosted industrial output and contributed to severe air and water pollution. Affluence: Growing affluence has increased consumption and waste, exacerbating environmental issues. However, recent policies emphasize green technology and environmental regulations to mitigate these impacts. Canada: Population: Canada has a relatively low population density but experiences localized environmental pressures due to urban sprawl and resource extraction. Technology: Advanced technologies in mining, forestry, and oil extraction have significant environmental impacts, including habitat destruction and greenhouse gas emissions. Affluence: High levels of affluence result in high per capita consumption of energy and resources. Environmental policies and a strong conservation ethic aim to balance economic growth with sustainability. By analyzing these factors, students can understand the complex interactions between population dynamics, technological advancements, and levels of affluence, and their combined effects on the environment. See also: