

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- 1) Which of the following do geographers NOT do? 1) _____
A) They organize material spatially.
B) They organize material chronologically.
C) They identify the location of important places.
D) They explain why one human activity is found near another.
E) They ask where and why.
- 2) To explain why different places are interrelated, geographers have three basic concepts 2) _____
A) place, region and connection.
B) scale, space and connection.
C) scale, space and region.
D) place, scale and space.
E) place, region and space.
- 3) History and geography differ in one especially important matter. 3) _____
A) A geographer is limited because most places are inaccessible.
B) A geographer can travel to a different place, but a historian cannot travel back in time.
C) Geography studies from a temporal perspective while history examines events from a spatial perspective.
D) History is a much older discipline than geography.
E) History is constantly changing, but geography remains static.
- 4) The first person to use the word *geography* was 4) _____
A) Eratosthenes.
B) Thucydides.
C) Aristotle.
D) Strabo.
E) Thales of Miletus.
- 5) Who was the first to conclude the Earth was spherical based upon empirical evidence? 5) _____
A) Strabo
B) Aristotle
C) Pei Xiu
D) Anaximander
E) Ptolemy

- 6) The science of taking measurements of the Earth's surface is known as 6) _____
- A) geotagging.
 - B) topography.
 - C) meteorology.
 - D) photogrammetry.
 - E) demography.
- 7) GIS stands for 7) _____
- A) Geographic Information System.
 - B) General Information System.
 - C) Geotagged Informative Situation.
 - D) Geographic Intended Science.
 - E) Geocoded Information Satellite.
- 8) A map that overlays data from one source on top of a map provided by a mapping service (such as Google Maps) is known as a 8) _____
- A) mashup.
 - B) citizen science project.
 - C) VGI.
 - D) GIS.
 - E) GPS.
- 9) A computer system that stores, organizes, queries, analyzes, and displays geographic data is known as a 9) _____
- A) GPS.
 - B) GIS.
 - C) USGS.
 - D) remote sensing system.
 - E) mashup.
- 10) The acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite orbiting the planet or from another long-distance method is 10) _____
- A) GPS.
 - B) aerial photography.
 - C) GIS.
 - D) remote sensing.
 - E) USGS.
- 11) Map scale is 11) _____
- A) the relationship between the length of a feature's size on a map to its actual size on Earth.
 - B) the ratio of the largest to smallest areas on a map.
 - C) the difference in elevation between two points in an area.
 - D) the extent of spread of a phenomenon over a given area.
 - E) the system used by geographers to transfer locations from a globe to a map.

- 12) 1:24,000 is an example of what kind of scale? 12) _____
A) bar line
B) metric scale
C) ratio or fractional scale
D) graphic scale
E) written scale
- 13) What is the major problem cartographers face when making a map of the world? 13) _____
A) size B) place C) scale D) location E) distortion
- 14) Which of the following cannot happen as a result of distortion when making a map of the world? 14) _____
A) The distance between two points may increase or decrease.
B) The relative size of different areas may be altered, so that one area may appear larger than another on a map when in reality it is smaller.
C) The direction from one place to another can be distorted.
D) The shape of an area can be distorted, so that an area may appear elongated or squat.
E) An area which is north of another area may appear to be south of that same area on a map.
- 15) If the scale of a map is 1:100,000, then 1 centimeter on the map represents _____ on Earth's surface. 15) _____
A) 1 kilometer
B) 10,000 kilometers
C) 100,000 kilometers
D) 10 kilometers
E) It depends on the size of the map.
- 16) In terms of map scale, a ratio of 1:2,000,000 means 16) _____
A) 1 unit on the ground represents 2 million of the same unit on the map.
B) 1 unit on the map represents 2 million of the same unit on the ground.
C) the ratio between the smallest and largest features on the map.
D) the number of maps in print.
E) the ratio between the largest and smallest features on the map.
- 17) Which map has the largest scale? 17) _____
A) 1/240,000
B) 1/10,000,000
C) 1/1,000,000
D) 1/24,000
E) 1/100,000

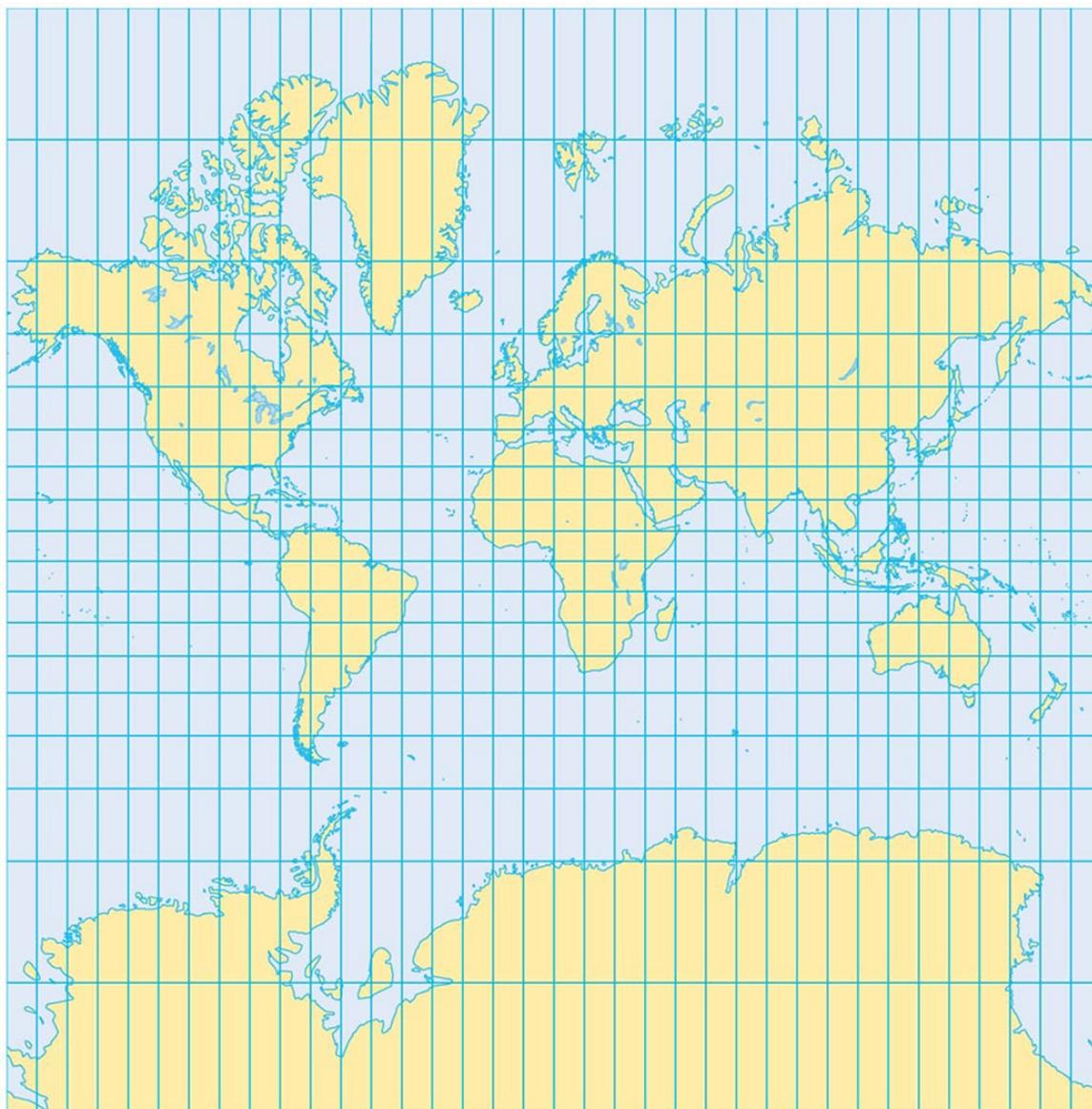
18) Compared to a globe, Greenland would appear on a Mercator Projection as

18) _____

- A) relatively large as compared to Africa.
- B) exactly the same relative size to the other land masses.
- C) in the opposite hemisphere.
- D) possessing much more topographical features.
- E) relatively small as compared to Africa.

19) The following projection is a

19) _____

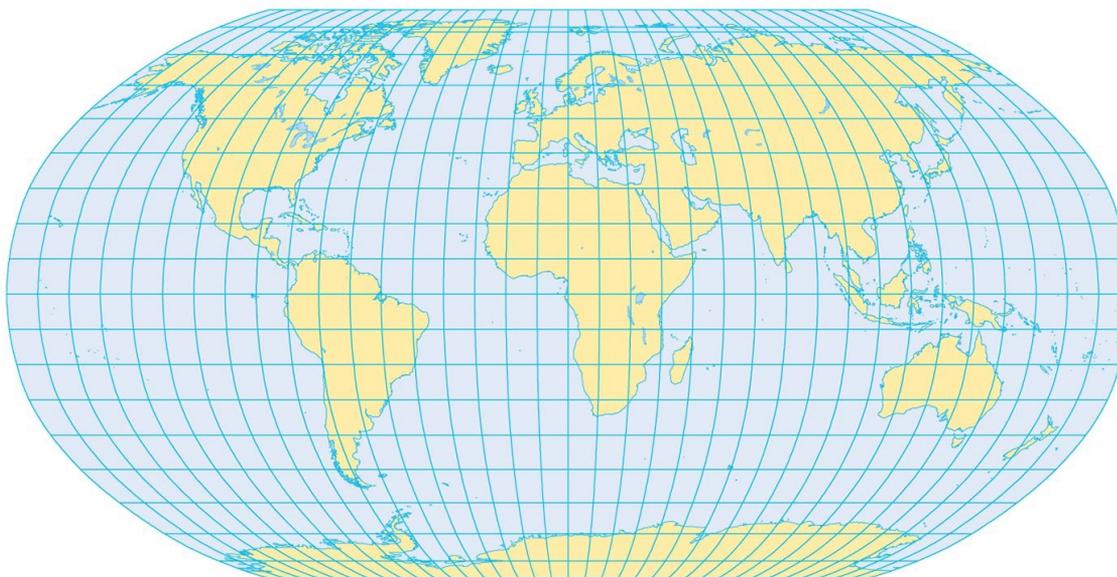


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- A) mashup projection.
- B) Goode Holmosine Projection.
- C) Gall-Peters Projection.
- D) Mercator Projection.
- E) Robinson Projection.

- 20) You have a fractional scale of 1:100,000. Which of the following written scales is correct? 20) _____
- A) one inch equals one mile
 - B) one centimeter equals one hundred kilometers
 - C) one centimeter equals one meter
 - D) one centimeter equals one kilometer
 - E) one foot equals one mile

- 21) The following projection is a 21) _____



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- A) Mercator Projection.
 - B) mashup projection.
 - C) Gall-Peters Projection.
 - D) Robinson Projection.
 - E) Goode Holmosine Projection.
- 22) You are making a map of Africa. The land area of Africa is enormous in size. Which of the following maps scales would be appropriate to use? 22) _____
- A) 10/1
 - B) 1/10,000,000
 - C) 1/10
 - D) 1/24,000
 - E) 1/1000
- 23) There are 12 inches in a foot and 5280 feet in a mile. Your map has a written scale of "one inch equals one mile". What is the fractional scale? 23) _____
- A) 1/63360
 - B) 1/12
 - C) 1/1000
 - D) 1/440
 - E) 1/5280

- 24) Greenwich Mean Time is measured from 24) _____
A) 90 degrees latitude.
B) 180 degrees longitude.
C) 90 degrees longitude.
D) 0 degrees latitude.
E) 0 degrees longitude.
- 25) The International Date Line mostly follows 25) _____
A) 90 degrees latitude.
B) 0 degrees longitude.
C) 180 degrees longitude.
D) 0 degrees latitude.
E) 90 degrees longitude.
- 26) Where would you be located if you experienced exactly 12 hours of daylight? 26) _____
A) Equator
B) anywhere on the planet except the poles
C) Greenwich, England
D) 0° longitude
E) North Pole
- 27) Time changes by one hour for each 15° degree change in longitude; this is because 27) _____
A) twenty-four latitude lines were chosen so that 24 hours represents a 360° revolution around the planet.
B) early navigation instruments did not allow better accuracy than 15 degrees.
C) it was determined by how fast 17th century ships could travel.
D) 15° insures that major population centers have unique time zones.
E) 15° was chosen arbitrarily.
- 28) You have a geographic coordinate of 65°N, 100°E. What is the only continent where this geographic location could be found? 28) _____
A) Australia
B) Asia
C) Antarctica
D) South America
E) North America

29) Denver, Colorado is located at approximately

29) _____



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- A) 40°N, 100°W.
- B) 40°S, 100°E.
- C) 40°N, 100°E.
- D) 40°N, 100°S.
- E) 40°S, 100°W.

30) The name given to a portion of Earth's surface is known as

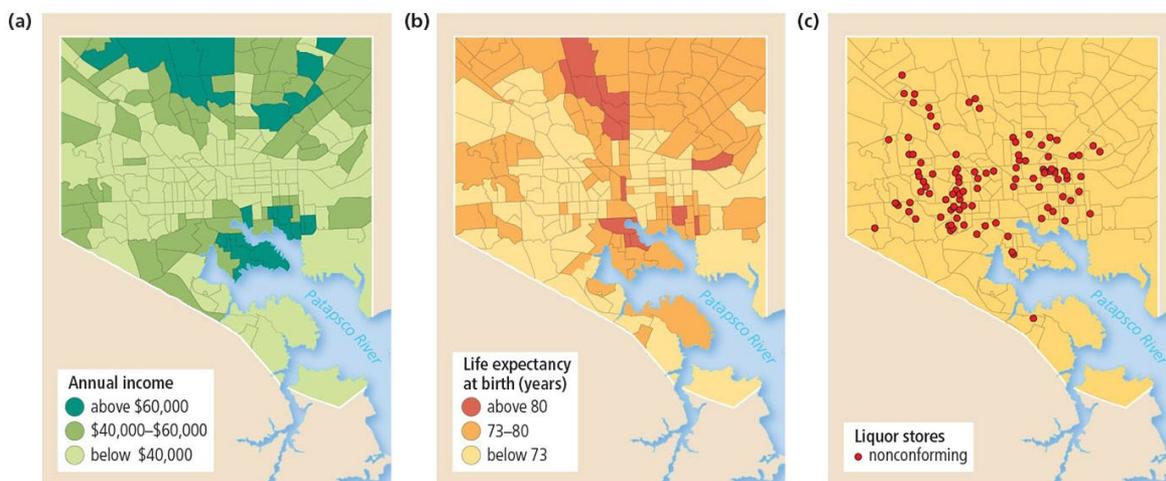
30) _____

- A) situation.
- B) toponym.
- C) location.
- D) jargon.
- E) site.

- 31) Site identifies a place by its 31) _____
A) unique physical characteristics.
B) primary dimensions.
C) mathematical location on Earth's surface.
D) location relative to other objects.
E) nominal location.
- 32) Situation identifies a place by its 32) _____
A) unique physical characteristics.
B) nominal location.
C) location relative to other objects.
D) mathematical location on Earth's surface.
E) primary dimensions.
- 33) An area distinguished by one or more distinctive characteristics is a(n) 33) _____
A) uniform unit.
B) biome.
C) landscape.
D) ecosystem.
E) region.
- 34) Which is NOT an example of a functional region? 34) _____
A) the market area of a supermarket
B) the area of dominance of a television station
C) the area served by a sports franchise
D) the circulation area of a newspaper
E) the area dominated by a particular crop
- 35) The state of Montana is BEST considered a formal region because 35) _____
A) the climate is the same everywhere in the region.
B) the same state laws apply everywhere in the region.
C) the whole state is mountainous.
D) it is a part of the United States.
E) only one language is spoken everywhere in the region.
- 36) A formal region defines an area 36) _____
A) which is connected by established transportation routes.
B) which has variation in human or physical geographic characteristics.
C) in which everyone shares in common one or more distinctive characteristics.
D) which is organized around a node.
E) which has a centralized government.

- 37) Which of the following is NOT a characteristic which can be used to define a formal region? 37) _____
- A) the service area of an Internet provider
 - B) the practicing of a specific religious faith
 - C) a specific cultural taboo practiced by the vast majority within the region
 - D) a common language
 - E) the production of a specific crop throughout the region
- 38) The Midwest of the United States is an example of a 38) _____
- A) vernacular (or perceptual) region.
 - B) uniform region.
 - C) cultural landscape.
 - D) formal region.
 - E) functional region.
- 39) Moving toward the Southern border of the United States, English becomes less common and Spanish is more often spoken. What type of region does this gradual change of language reflect? 39) _____
- A) formal
 - B) nodal
 - C) vernacular
 - D) bilingual
 - E) functional
- 40) To geographers, the spread of McDonald's around the world represents 40) _____
- A) a unique taste in nearly every location.
 - B) local diversity.
 - C) a popular fad.
 - D) globalization.
 - E) the relocation diffusion of restaurants.
- 41) The Ford Motor Company has assembly plants in many countries, conducts product research on multiple continents and sells its vehicle around the world. Ford is an example of 41) _____
- A) a corporate fad.
 - B) spatial association.
 - C) geographic diversity.
 - D) relocation diffusion.
 - E) a transnational company.

42) Income, life expectancy at birth and non-conforming liquor stores are displayed for Baltimore, Maryland. What spatial association is present? 42) _____



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- A) There is a spatial association between high income and low life expectancy at birth.
- B) There is a spatial association between low income and high life expectancy at birth.
- C) Areas with high numbers of nonconforming liquor stores tend to have higher overall life expectancies.
- D) There is a spatial association between areas of low income, low life expectancy and high numbers of nonconforming liquor stores.
- E) No spatial associations are present on the featured maps of Baltimore.

43) The arrangement of a feature in space is known as its 43) _____

- A) distribution.
- B) spatial analysis.
- C) spatial association.
- D) regional analysis.
- E) regional dissociation.

44) The frequency with which something occurs in space is known as 44) _____

- A) density.
- B) dispersion.
- C) pattern.
- D) concentration.
- E) distribution.

45) The extent of a feature's spread over space is its 45) _____

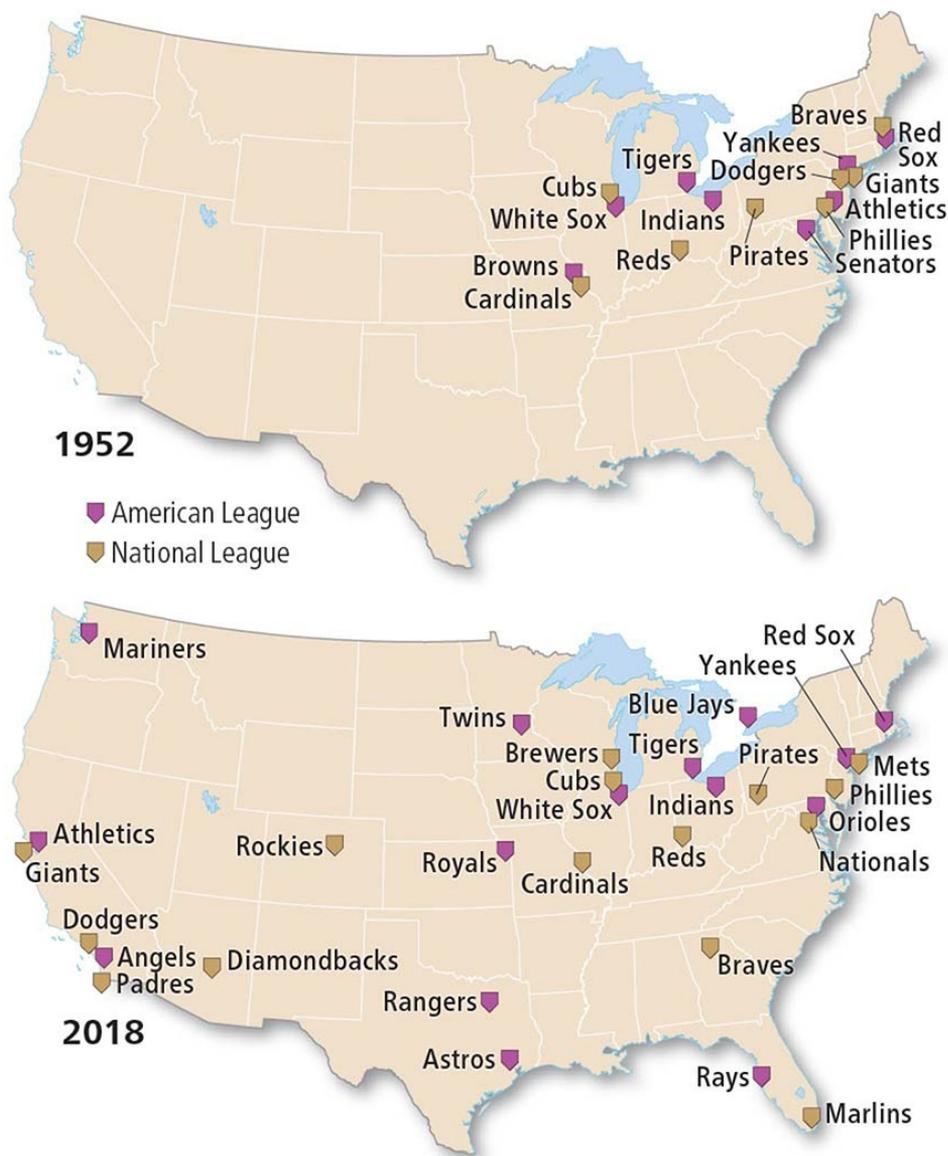
- A) concentration.
- B) diffusion.
- C) density.
- D) pattern.
- E) distribution.

- 46) The three main properties of distribution are
- A) concentration, pattern, place.
 - B) density, concentration, pattern.
 - C) location, place, time.
 - D) location, diffusion, concentration.
 - E) density, place, diffusion.

46) _____

- 47) What has occurred with respect to the distribution of Major League Baseball teams from 1952 to 2018?

47) _____



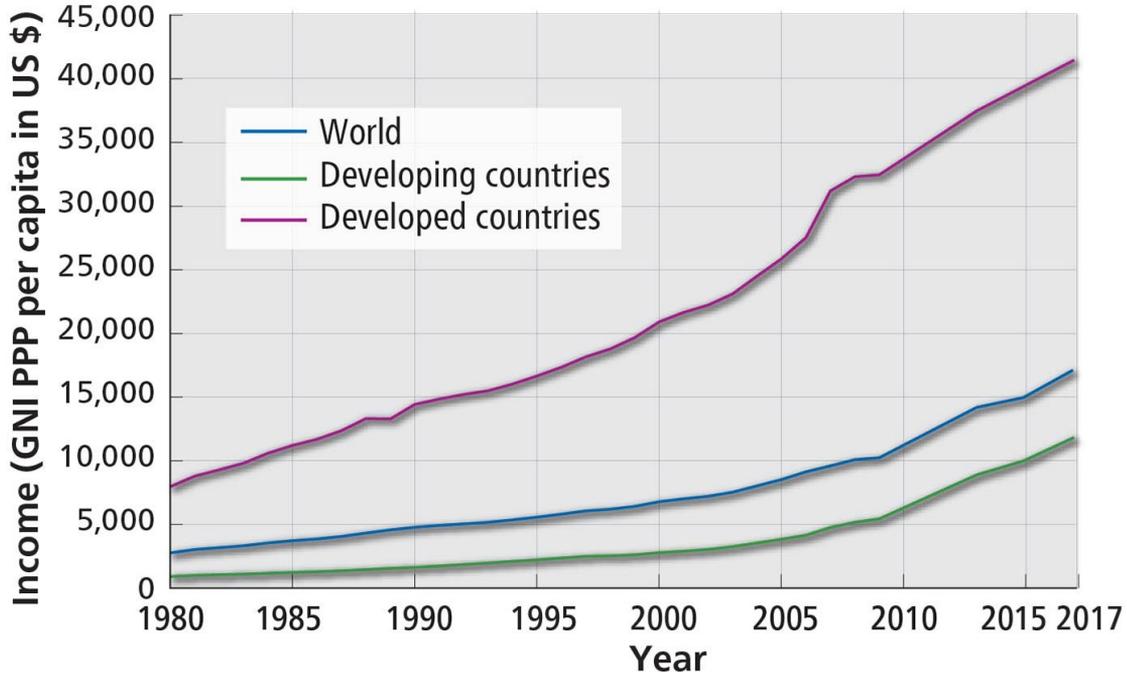
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- A) The number of teams has decreased, and as a result the density has also decreased and the distribution has become more dispersed.
- B) The number of teams has decreased, but the density has increased and the distribution has become more concentrated.
- C) The number of teams has increased, and as a result the density has also increased and the distribution has become more concentrated.

- D) The number of teams has increased, but as a result the density has decreased and the distribution has become more dispersed.
- E) The number of teams has increased, and as a result the density has also increased and the distribution has become more dispersed.

48) Globally, the average income of women is roughly _____ that of men. 48) _____
 A) 10% B) 75% C) 95% D) 50% E) 25%

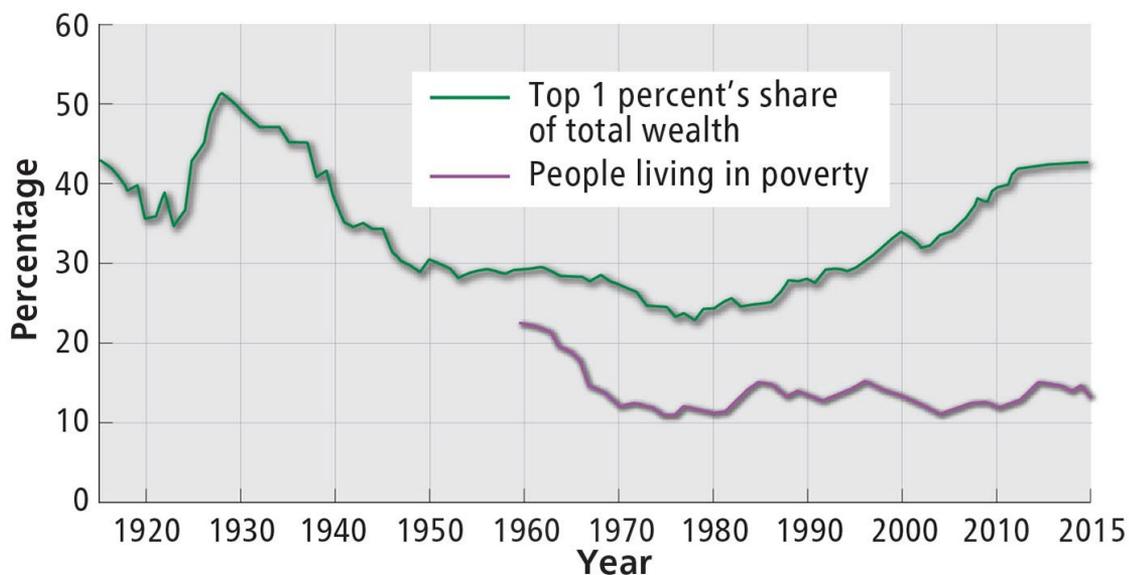
49) Global income has 49) _____



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- A) remained stable from 1980 to 2017.
- B) steadily decreased from 1980 to 2017.
- C) seen an increase in the gap between developed countries and developing countries from 1980 to 2017.
- D) declined precipitously in developed countries and declined by small amounts in developing countries from 1980 to 2017.
- E) seen a reduction in the gap between developed countries and developing countries from 1980 to 2017.

50) The share of U.S. wealth held by the wealthiest 1% of the population is currently at roughly 50) _____



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- A) 10%. B) 1%. C) 40%. D) 5%. E) 15%.

51) The spread of an underlying principle, such as a new technological innovation, is an example of 51) _____
A) distance decay.
B) expansion diffusion.
C) space-time compression.
D) spatial interaction.
E) stimulus diffusion.

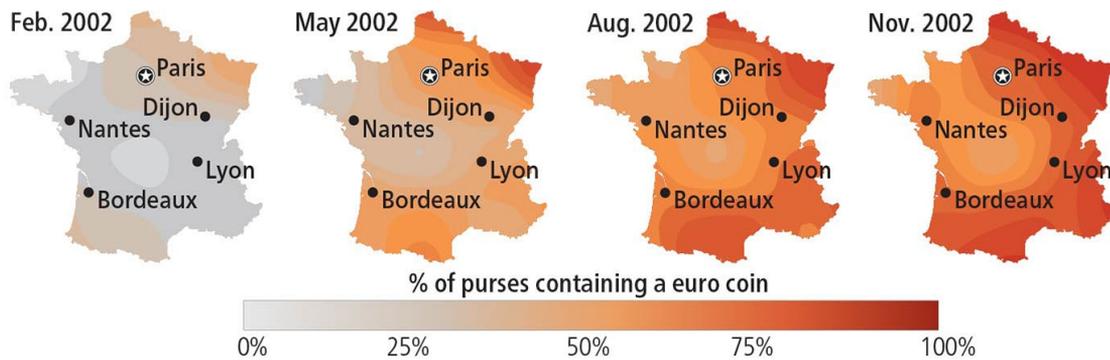
52) Which is a form of expansion diffusion? 52) _____
A) relocation
B) hearth diffusion
C) contagious
D) syncretism
E) distance-decay

53) The process by which a group's cultural features are altered to resemble those of another group is 53) _____ known as
A) assimilation.
B) acculturation.
C) syncretism.
D) spatial networking.
E) distance-decay.

- 54) The process of changes in culture that result from the meeting of two groups is known as 54) _____
A) assimilation.
B) acculturation.
C) syncretism.
D) spatial networking.
E) distance-decay.
- 55) The combination of elements of two groups into a new cultural feature is known as 55) _____
A) assimilation.
B) acculturation.
C) syncretism.
D) spatial networking.
E) distance-decay.
- 56) A cultural innovation originates at a node known as a(n) 56) _____
A) hearth.
B) assimilation.
C) network.
D) diffusion.
E) distance-decay.
- 57) The reduction in the time it takes to diffuse something to a distant place is known as 57) _____
A) space-time compression.
B) expansion diffusion.
C) relocation diffusion.
D) acculturation.
E) distance-decay theory.
- 58) New York is a center of global fashion. A global elite living in Tokyo or Los Angeles will be quicker to adopt a new fashion than a poor resident of New York. This is an example of what type of diffusion? 58) _____
A) hierarchical
B) fashion
C) contagious
D) stimulus
E) distance-decay
- 59) The concept of space-time compression means 59) _____
A) as an object moves faster through space, time slows for that object.
B) people no longer have time to read books.
C) there is more space in smaller places than ever.
D) distant places in the world are becoming effectively closer together because connections are faster.
E) today it is harder than ever to keep track of what is happening in distant places.

- 60) The Caribbean islands of Trinidad and Tobago are populated by people who came from India who brought with them their Hindu faith and various languages from South Asia. This is an example of _____
- A) expansion diffusion.
 - B) contagious diffusion.
 - C) hierarchical diffusion.
 - D) stimulus diffusion.
 - E) relocation diffusion.

- 61) For May 2002, how would you best explain the map color difference between the cities of Nantes and Paris? _____



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- A) People in Nantes possessed more coins that were issued by a country other than France, as compared to Paris, probably because they tended to use credit cards less.
 - B) A lower density of people in Paris as compared to Nantes possessed Euro coins that were issued by a country other than France.
 - C) A higher density of people in Paris as compared to Nantes possessed Euro coins that were issued by a country other than France.
 - D) A higher percentage of people in Paris as compared to Nantes possessed Euro coins that were issued by a country other than France.
 - E) People in Nantes possessed fewer coins that were issued by a country other than France, as compared to Paris, probably because they tended to use credit cards more.
- 62) Of the four major Earth systems, which one is composed of living organisms? _____
- A) hydrosphere
 - B) atmosphere
 - C) cryosphere
 - D) biosphere
 - E) lithosphere

- 63) An ecosystem is best described as 63) _____
A) a system that is composed of nonliving or inorganic matter.
B) a group of living plants and the soil types that is present.
C) all living organisms in the atmosphere, hydrosphere, and lithosphere.
D) a group of living organisms and the abiotic spheres with which they interact.
E) a system composed of living organisms.
- 64) The use of Earth's resources in ways that ensure their availability in the future is known as 64) _____
A) an ecosystem.
B) environmental determinism.
C) an environmental pillar.
D) conservation.
E) sustainability.
- 65) Earth's crust and the adjacent portion of the upper mantle belong to the 65) _____
A) three pillars of sustainability.
B) atmosphere.
C) lithosphere.
D) hydrosphere.
E) biosphere.
- 66) According to environmental determinism, 66) _____
A) the physical environment causes social development.
B) the physical environment sets limits on human actions.
C) people determine their physical environment.
D) people can adjust to the physical environment.
E) people can choose a course of action from many alternatives offered by the physical environment.
- 67) The concept that the physical environment limits human actions, but that people have the ability 67) _____
to adjust to the physical environment is
A) environmental determinism.
B) spatial association.
C) climate.
D) possibilism.
E) cultural relativism.
- 68) The vast majority (80%) of California's water supply is for 68) _____
A) sale to neighboring states like Arizona and Nevada.
B) private businesses.
C) diversion to Mexico.
D) agriculture.
E) residential usage.

- 69) Why do the people of the Netherlands have a big stake in curtailing global warming? 69) _____
- A) They welcome global warming because it is so cold there.
 - B) A rise of the sea level would threaten their dike systems and could cause a significant loss of land created from polders and developed infrastructure.
 - C) They are responsible for causing much of the global warming and feel responsible.
 - D) They don't have enough fresh drinking water.
 - E) They rely on wind energy, and global warming might change the direction and intensity of the wind.

ESSAY. Write your answer in the space provided or on a separate sheet of paper.

- 70) Discuss the differences between the disciplines of history and geography.
- 71) What are some of the contemporary tools used in analytical mapping? Identify at least three tools in your response which are used by geographers to collect and/or analyze geographic data.
- 72) You are creating a map of the entire continent of Africa. Would a small scale or a large scale be more appropriate? Why?
- 73) Why is a Mercator Projection a poor choice for a map of high-latitude regions of the world?
- 74) Explain the difference between site and situation when discussing location.
- 75) Discuss the concept of a region in geography.
- 76) List each type of region described in the textbook and give an example of each.
- 77) Discuss the differences between the three properties of distribution: density, concentration and pattern.
- 78) Describe the differences between contagious, hierarchical and relocation diffusion. Please ensure you give an example of each in your response.
- 79) Define what is sustainability, making sure to address the Three Pillars of Sustainability in your response.
- 80) What are the main differences between the environmental determinist and possibilist approaches to cultural ecology?

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 1) B
- 2) B
- 3) B
- 4) A
- 5) B
- 6) D
- 7) A
- 8) A
- 9) B
- 10) D
- 11) A
- 12) C
- 13) E
- 14) E
- 15) A
- 16) B
- 17) D
- 18) A
- 19) D
- 20) D
- 21) D
- 22) B
- 23) A
- 24) E
- 25) C
- 26) A
- 27) A
- 28) B
- 29) A
- 30) B
- 31) A
- 32) C
- 33) E
- 34) E
- 35) B
- 36) C
- 37) A
- 38) A
- 39) A
- 40) D
- 41) E
- 42) D

Answer Key

Testname: UNTITLED1

- 43) A
- 44) A
- 45) A
- 46) B
- 47) E
- 48) D
- 49) C
- 50) C
- 51) E
- 52) C
- 53) A
- 54) B
- 55) C
- 56) A
- 57) A
- 58) A
- 59) D
- 60) E
- 61) D
- 62) D
- 63) D
- 64) E
- 65) C
- 66) A
- 67) D
- 68) D
- 69) B
- 70) Varies
- 71) Varies
- 72) Varies
- 73) Varies
- 74) Varies
- 75) Varies
- 76) Formal, functional and vernacular. Examples will vary.
- 77) Varies
- 78) Varies
- 79) Varies
- 80) Varies