Package Title: Testbank
Course Title: Arbogast, Discovering Physical Geography, 3rd Edition
Chapter Number: 01

Question Type: Multiple Choice

1. Geography is

a) a recent scientific discipline studying the tectonic plates of the Earth and their movements over time.
b) the study of rocks and their formation and differentiation on the surface of the Earth.
c) the discipline of creating maps devoted to the features and structure of the Earth.
d) an ancient discipline examining the spatial attributes of the Earth's surface and how they differ from one place to another.
e) the classification and categorization of rock, sediment, and soils and their characteristic landforms.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

2. Within the field of geography, most geographers consider themselves to be either a(n)

a) physical or human specialist.
b) marine or soil specialist.
c) field or data specialist.
d) regional or political specialist.
e) animal or human specialist.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

3. Physical geography contains the subfields of

a) climatology, scientology, geology, hydrology, and ecology.
b) climatology, biology, sociology, hydrology, and geology.
c) climatology, meteorology, geomorphology, hydrology, and soils.
d) biology, anthropology, sociology, hydrology, and soils.
e) biology, geomorphology, sociology, hydrology, and soils.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

4. Spatial analysis is used by

a) physical geographers.
b) cultural geographers.
c) historical geographers.
d) all of these.
e) none of these.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

5. In physical geography the term *process* broadly refers to

a) a series of actions that turn one thing into another thing.
b) a series of actions that can be measured and that produce a predictable end result.
c) the steps necessary to go from an initial condition to the final product.
d) the steps involved in changing a starting landscape into a different landscape.
e) the way a thing works.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography

Bloomcode: Knowledge

6. In physical geography the processes we talk about are fundamentally products of the energy

a) that flows from the Sun to the Earth.
b) from the heat of the Earth's interior.
c) of plate tectonics.
d) from the greenhouse effect.
e) absorbed by the ozone layer.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

7. Which of the following is (are) not directly related to the flow of solar radiation?

a) circulation of the atmosphere
b) distribution of vegetation
c) movement of water in the air, in streams, and collection in lakes
d) all of these
e) none of these

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

8. Who monitors the gaging stations in the United States?

a) U.S. Geological Survey
b) U.S. Forest Service
c) U.S. Department of the Transportation
d) U.S. Department of Parks and Recreation
e) U.S. Environmental Protection Agency

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

9. A gaging station measures the

a) purity of the water in a stream.
b) quality of water in a stream.
c) number of fry in a stream.
d) amount of vegetation in a stream.
e) quantity of water in a stream.

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

10. Humans are considered part of the

a) atmosphere.
b) lithosphere.
c) hydrosphere.
d) biosphere.
e) none of these.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

11. This sphere is composed of many critical components essential to life, such as oxygen, carbon, water, and nitrogen in vapor or gaseous form.

a) atmosphere
b) lithosphere
c) hydrosphere
d) biosphere
e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

12. This sphere provides the habitat and nutrients for many life-forms as rocks and minerals.

a) atmosphere
b) lithosphere
c) hydrosphere
d) biosphere
e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

13. This sphere encompasses that part of the Earth where water, in all its forms, flows and is stored.

a) atmosphere
b) lithosphere
c) hydrosphere
d) biosphere
e) none of these

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

14. Birds would be placed in this sphere.

a) atmosphere

b) lithosphere
c) hydrosphere
d) biosphere
e) none of these

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

15. Geographers are analyzing data on the levels of carbon dioxide in our atmosphere from the past to the present. This study falls into which of the following categories?

a) deforestation
b) farmland loss
c) global climate change
d) natural hazards
e) none of these

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 3: 1.3 Describe how the scientific method is used in physical geography.
Section Reference 3: Organization of This Book
Bloomcode: Knowledge

16. Geographers are studying the effects of the clearing of the tropical rainforests, which leads to soil erosion, loss of wildlife habitat, and species extinction. This study falls into which of the following categories?

a) deforestation
b) farmland loss
c) global climate change
d) natural hazards
e) none of these

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 3: 1.3 Describe how the scientific method is used in physical geography.

Section Reference 3: Organization of This Book
Bloomcode: Knowledge

17. Geographers are studying the phenomenon whereby, as the global population increases, arable land is being converted into zones of economic development and residential housing. This development leads to more intensive farming of the agricultural soils still in use, increasing the risk of soil erosion and pollution. This study falls into which of the following categories?

a) deforestation
b) farmland loss
c) global climate change
d) natural hazards
e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 3: 1.3 Describe how the scientific method is used in physical geography.
Section Reference 3: Organization of This Book
Bloomcode: Knowledge

18. Geographers are analyzing data on where and when hurricanes strike, tornadoes form, flooding takes place, earthquakes happen, and the like. As the global population grows, many people are moving into areas affected by these events. This study falls into which of the following categories?

a) deforestation
b) farmland loss
c) global climate change
d) natural hazards
e) none of these

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 3: 1.3 Describe how the scientific method is used in physical geography.
Section Reference 3: Organization of This Book
Bloomcode: Knowledge

19. The term *Geography* translates as

a) place on Earth.
b) written history.
c) written universe.
d) Earth description.
e) none of these.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

20. What term describes patterns or distributions of specific variables over physical space?

a) pedology
b) spatial analysis
c) geology
d) ecology
e) none of these.

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

21. What term broadly refers to a series of actions that can be measured and that produce a predictable result?

a) system
b) step theory
c) principles
d) process
e) none of these.

Answer: d

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

22. Systems theory is MOST closely related to which of the following statements?

a) It is a way to understand the inputs and outputs of complex systems..
b) It is a theory that successfully predicts the future in all cases.
c) It is a way to show the randomness of nature.
d) All of these.
e) None of these.

Answer: a

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

23. Fish and sea life belong to which of the Earth's spheres?

a) atmosphere
b) biosphere
c) hydrosphere
d) lithosphere
e) none of these

Answer: b

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

24. What is the biggest misconception concerning the definition of geography?

a) Most define it as a specialized science.
b) Most define it as a physical science concerned with the Earth as a system.
c) Most define it as just locating things on a map.
d) Most define it as a science interested in evaluating people.
e) none of these.

Answer: c

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

25. Which of the following are examples of how physical geographers use the scientific method?

a) collecting water samples from a number of streams and conducting chemical analyses on them to test the hypothesis that water in streams in the region is acidic
b) mapping the distribution of a particular soil type across the United States
c) collecting land-cover data from a series of aerial images and examining the change in different types of land cover through time to test the hypothesis that the amount of agricultural area in a particular region has decreased over time.
d) all of these
e) a and c only

Answer: e

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

26. Select all of the following that are examples of the appropriate use of spatial analysis.

a) examining the spatial distribution of language, religion, history, and climate in the Middle East to explain why different people may align themselves politically with others
b) examining spatial patterns in the movement of buoys near piers to help predict where rip currents are more likely to form
c) examining the spatial distribution of wind speed, water depth, and wave height in Lake Michigan to explain the current population distribution of Michigan
d) graphing lake elevation from 1964 to 1986

Answer: a, b

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Comprehension

27. Select the two questions that are of greatest fundamental interest to geographers.

a) Where?
b) How?
c) Who?
d) Why?
e) When?

Answer: a, d

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

28. Which of the following is an example of natural processes directly related to the flow of solar radiation?

a) the circulation of the atmosphere
b) the movement of water in the air, in streams, and collection in lakes
c) the distribution of vegetation
d) the formation of soils
e) all of these

Answer: e

Difficulty: Medium
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Comprehension

Question Type: True/False

29. Geography is just the study and definition of the location of countries, capital cities, rivers, and oceans.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy

Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

30. Geography is an academic discipline with numerous specialized subfields.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

31. Physical geography overlaps with the scientific study of soils.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

32. Physical geography overlaps with the field of meteorology.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

33. Physical geography overlaps with the scientific study of climatology.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.

Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

34. Physical geography overlaps with the field of ecology.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

35. Physical geography overlaps with the field of biology.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

36. Physical geography can be described as the spatial analysis of naturally occurring events or human responses that can be measured.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

37. Physical geography can be described as the spatial analysis of the physical components and natural processes that combine to form the environment.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

38. A process is a naturally occurring series of events or reactions that combine to form the environment in a nonmeasurable way.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

39. There are more rivers in the western United States than in the eastern part of the country

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

40. There are three great spheres—the atmosphere, lithosphere, and hydrosphere—and where they overlap you will find life.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

41. The lithosphere is the living portion of the Earth.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

42. The hydrosphere is the part of the Earth where water, in all of its forms, flows and is stored.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

43. The atmosphere is the thin gaseous shell that flows around the Earth.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

44. Among many other things, physical geographers study the loss of farmland and trends in population growth and location.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

45. The two questions that are fundamental to most geographers are *where* and *how*.

Answer: False

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

46. The two questions that are fundamental to most geographers are *where* and *why*.

Answer: True

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

Question Type: Essay

47. What is *spatial analysis*?

Answer: spatial analysis is a method of analyzing data that specifically includes information about the location of places and their defining characteristics.

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 1: 1.1 Comprehend the character and scope of Geography as a scientific discipline.
Section Reference 1: The Scope of Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

48. What is a *process*?

Answer: A process is a naturally occurring series of events or reactions that can be measured and that result in predictable outcomes. In other words, it describes a series of actions that can be measured and that produce a predictable end result. In physical geography, these processes are fundamentally products of the energy that flows from the Sun to the Earth in the form of solar radiation.

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

49. Of the Earth's four spheres, how would you describe the atmosphere?

Answer: The atmosphere is the gaseous shell that surrounds the Earth. It is composed of many critical components essential to life, such as oxygen, carbon, water, and nitrogen.

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

50. Of the Earth's four spheres, how would you describe the lithosphere?

Answer: The lithosphere is the solid part of the Earth encompassing the outer 100 km (~62 mi) of the Earth. It includes the soil and minerals. This sphere provides the habitat and nutrients for many life-forms.

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

51. Of the Earth's four spheres, how would you describe the hydrosphere?

Answer: The hydrosphere is the part of the Earth where water in all of its forms flows and is stored. It is absolutely critical to life.

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

52. Of the Earth's four spheres, how would you describe the biosphere?

Answer: The biosphere is the living portion of the Earth. It includes all of the plants and animals on the planet.

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 2: 1.2 Define the sub disciplines of physical geography.
Section Reference 2: Defining Physical Geography
Bloomcode: Knowledge

53. How are physical geography and deforestation related?

Answer: As tropical rainforests are cleared, the problems of soil erosion, loss of wildlife habitat, and species extinctions increase. These problems are of interest to physical geographers.

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 3: 1.3 Describe how the scientific method is used in physical geography.
Section Reference 3: Organization of This Book

Bloomcode: Knowledge

54. How are physical geography and natural hazards related?

Answer: Hazards occur when extreme events result in danger to humans. As the global population grows, increasing numbers of people are moving into areas that are susceptible to extreme natural events such as hurricanes, tornadoes, flooding, earthquakes, and volcanoes.

Difficulty: Easy
Learning Objective 3: 1.3 Describe how the scientific method is used in physical geography.
Section Reference 3: Organization of This Book
Bloomcode: Knowledge