

***Human Geography: Places and Regions in Global Context, 6e (Knox/Marston)***

**Chapter 1 Geography Matters**

**1.1 Minimal Choice**

1) Given the convergence of time and space over the last century, our grandparents' general sense of the cognitive distance between places was most likely \_\_\_\_\_ than ours.

A) greater

B) less

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

2) Eckert IV, Bartholomew's Nordic and Mollweide are all examples of

A) equal area map projections.

B) earth-orbiting satellites providing satellite imagery.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

3) In a cartogram, \_\_\_\_\_ is distorted for effect.

A) area

B) location

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

4) For data to be meaningful for GIS, it is critical that

A) the data's specific location in space can be identified.

B) the data can be seen in satellite images.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

5) Isopleth maps rely heavily on

A) lines.

B) dots.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

6) Topographic maps are examples of

A) isopleth maps.

B) choropleth maps.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

7) Small-scale maps cover a \_\_\_\_\_ portion of the Earth's surface on a page.

A) large

B) small

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

8) Representative fractions are \_\_\_\_\_ that indicate the ratio between linear distance on a map and actual distance on the Earth's surface.

A) map scales

B) proportional charts

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

9) As socially constructed representations of the world around us, all maps are

A) subjective.

B) objective

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.2 Why Places Matter

10) Geographers warn that GIS can be used to help create a surveillance society in which people are judged by

A) where they live.

B) lifestyle and beliefs.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

11) Say that one has a series of maps of the same place but that they vary by scale. They are arranged from the largest scale map on the left to the smallest scale on the right. Thus, going left to right, the features on the map are getting

A) farther apart.

B) closer together.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

12) Geographic information systems can be a powerful and controlling tool in a

A) surveillance society.

B) mundane society.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

13) Physical geographers study things like weather, soil formation and animal ecology. Human geographers are more likely to study

A) landscapes.

B) landforms.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 07 Physical processes

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

14) People's relationships with their environments are more likely to be studied by

A) physical geographers.

B) human geographers.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: Numerous Standards

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

15) Agricultural production, food security, resource management, population change, ecology of human disease, environmental pollution and the symbolism of place and landscape are studied by

A) human geographers.

B) physical geographers.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: Numerous Standards

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

16) Those who study climate, weather patterns, soil formation, plant and animal ecology and other such topics related to Earth's natural processes and outcomes are called

A) regional geographers.

B) physical geographers.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 08 Ecosystems and biomes

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

17) The shared meanings that come from the lived experiences of daily life—those common & routine interactions that allow us to become familiar with one another's vocabulary, humor, dress codes, gestures, etc.—is known as

A) intersubjectivity.

B) spatial interaction.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 10 Cultural mosaics

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

18) The scale of social interaction—of personal relationships and daily routine—for most people is the scale of the

A) community.

B) national state.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.2 Why Places Matter

19) The prime meridian cuts through

A) Greenwich, England.

B) Quito, Ecuador.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

20) The prime meridian is a line of

A) latitude.

B) longitude.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

21) The Global Positioning System (GPS) used to help with location and navigation relies on information broadcast from

A) a series of U.S. satellites.

B) the Royal Observatory in London, England.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

22) The Global Positioning System is based on the concept of

A) absolute location.

B) relative location.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

23) When we explain that New Orleans sits on a marshy delta, at and below sea level, and in a hurricane region, we are describing New Orleans' location in term of its

A) site.

B) situation.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 15 How physical systems affect human systems

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

24) Windsor, Ontario's \_\_\_\_\_, on the Canadian border across the river from Detroit, Michigan, provides ideal access to the American automotive industry.

A) site

B) situation

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

25) The diffusion of phenomena over space is very important in understanding geographical change and is one of the most important aspects of

A) spatial interaction.

B) relative location.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

26) The spread of gossip among students seated in a classroom would best be characterized as \_\_\_\_\_ diffusion.

A) expansion

B) hierarchical

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

27) In contrast to regions defined by some common or homogeneous feature(s), metropolitan areas like the Twin Cities (Minneapolis & St. Paul, MN), Budapest, Hungary and Washington, DC are best described as \_\_\_\_\_ regions.

A) structural

B) functional

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

28) The landscape(s) you pass every day on the way to school, the ones you do not give much thought to, are known as

A) vernacular landscapes.

B) symbolic landscapes.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

29) Extreme devotion of people with different cultural backgrounds to regional interests and customs is known as

A) sectionalism.

B) irredentism.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 05 Regions

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

30) The transferability of coal is greater between places connected by

A) rail and navigable waterways.

B) interstate expressways and air routes.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

31) Which of the following two have higher transferability?

A) computer microchips

B) computer monitors

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

32) The geographic concept of intervening opportunities refers to

A) alternative origins and destinations.

B) alternative spaces and scales.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis



33) Which Iowa resident is most likely faced with a greater number of intervening opportunities?

A) a person hungry for a hamburger

B) a person hungry for sushi

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

34) The observation that the railroad contributed to time-space convergence is an example of a

A) general outcome.

B) unique outcome.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.7 Developing a Geographical Imagination

35) To classify or group places and areas according to shared and/or distinctive attributes is, simply, to create

A) regions.

B) topological space.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 05 Regions

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

## 1.2 Multiple Choice

1) That places are interdependent means that individual places are

A) connected to events and processes around them.

B) separated from the world around them.

C) independent of the world around them.

D) not unique, but just like the places around them.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.2 Why Places Matter

2) Because of the difficulty of projecting a round, 3-dimensional earth on a 2-dimensional piece of paper, maps of the world typically vary according to

- A) shapes of the land masses.
- B) relative sizes of the land masses.
- C) relative altitude of the land masses.
- D) shapes and relative sizes of land masses.
- E) shapes and relative altitudes of land masses.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

3) Contour lines

- A) cannot be used to make an isoline map.
- B) connect points of equal elevation.
- C) were common on maps made before the nineteenth century, but are rarely used now.
- D) are required to make sense of a three-dimensional map.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

4) Choropleth maps represent data with

- A) tonal shadings.
- B) dots.
- C) special symbols.
- D) arrows of varying lengths.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

5) Which type of map projection is best for representing cultural, demographic, and economic data?

- A) Peters projection
- B) Robinson projection
- C) Mollweide projection
- D) Dymaxion projection
- E) Mercator projection

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

6) The \_\_\_\_\_ map projection deliberately emphasizes the true areas of countries.

- A) Robinson
- B) Peters
- C) Notsram
- D) Mollweide
- E) Mercator

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

7) The \_\_\_\_\_ map projection presents the true shapes of landmasses but distorts their relative sizes.

- A) Mercator
- B) Xonk
- C) Mollweide
- D) Robinson
- E) Peters

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

- 8) The beauty of equidistant maps is that they
- A) are aesthetically pleasing.
  - B) objectively represent the world.
  - C) accurately represent distance in all directions.
  - D) display areas on the earth's surface in their true proportions.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

- 9) Though all of the following distort the shape of land masses and area, which of the following maps or map types does so most blatantly and intentionally?

- A) cartograms
- B) conformal projections.
- C) polyconic
- D) isoline
- E) Peters

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

- 10) The distribution of dairy farms across the United States would most effectively and precisely be represented using a

- A) dot map.
- B) isoline map.
- C) choropleth map.
- D) cartogram.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

11) Which of the following cannot appropriately and effectively be used in the creation of thematic maps?

- A) isolines
- B) dots
- C) proportional symbols
- D) located charts
- E) All of the above can be used appropriately and effectively.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

12) As contour lines on a topographic map get closer and closer,

- A) the slope of the land gets steeper and steeper.
- B) the scale of the map gets larger and larger.
- C) the scale of the map gets smaller and smaller.
- D) the distortion of the projection gets greater and greater.
- E) the projection of the distortion gets greater and greater.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

13) The dependence of Minneapolis on vegetables from Florida, New York City on energy from Quebec, California on immigrant labor from Mexico, and Colorado on tourists from New York city demonstrates the interdependence of

- A) latitude.
- B) projection.
- C) place.
- D) situation.
- E) site.

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

14) A rise in international oil prices associated with an outbreak of war in an oil producing country demonstrates the interdependence of geographic

- A) scale.
- B) situation.
- C) site.
- D) projection.
- E) longitude.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

15) The declining fortunes of a potato farmer in Idaho due to a decline in North American cultural preferences for French fries demonstrates interdependence of

- A) scale.
- B) place.
- C) situation.
- D) site.
- E) region.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

16) The study of natural events such as tornadoes, forest fires or landslides are explored within the \_\_\_\_\_ branch of geography.

- A) physical
- B) human
- C) regional
- D) spatial
- E) natural

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 07 Physical processes

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

- 17) Human Geography is best described as the
- A) study of how human activity is organized in space.
  - B) relationship between people and their environment(s).
  - C) location of places (capitals, rivers, countries, etc.) around the earth.
  - D) description of the world's environments in terms of its landforms.
  - E) both A and B

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: Numerous Standards

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

- 18) Which of the following is a tool or technique of the contemporary geographer?

- A) GPS
- B) GIS
- C) remote sensing
- D) cartography
- E) All of the above are used by contemporary geographers.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

- 19) Reference to "Greenwich Village" as a neighborhood in New York City or "the Loop" business region in Chicago identifies these places in terms of their \_\_\_\_\_ location.

- A) absolute
- B) cognitive
- C) nominal
- D) spatial
- E) relative

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

20) Global Positioning Systems (GPS) rely upon satellites orbiting the Earth to help us accurately identify the \_\_\_\_\_ location of a place on earth.

- A) absolute
- B) cognitive
- C) nominal
- D) spatial
- E) relative

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

21) In the grid of coordinates that cover the earth, lines of \_\_\_\_\_ intersect at the North and South Poles.

- A) latitude
- B) longitude
- C) prime meridians
- D) parallel

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

22) When driving from Chicago to Minneapolis-St. Paul, the absolute distance between them is measured in terms of the number of

- A) cups of coffee one might drink between them.
- B) music compact disks one will listen to.
- C) hours and minutes it takes to make the drive.
- D) potty stops the children will require.
- E) miles or kilometers between them.

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis



23) When one expresses the distance between home and her favorite restaurant as "a \$6.00 cab ride," she is referring to the \_\_\_\_\_ distance between them.

- A) absolute
- B) cognitive
- C) relative
- D) spatial
- E) situational

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

24) Hawaii's tropical location, sandy beaches, volcanoes, volcanic soils, and plentiful moisture play an important role in its economic activities. In terms of its relative location, these characteristics refer to Hawaii's

- A) site.
- B) situation.
- C) place.
- D) space.
- E) distance.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 16 Resources

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

25) The statement, "Mexico's location next to the United States has had a great impact on its economic development," suggests that Mexico's economic development is related to its

- A) site.
- B) situation.
- C) spatial interaction.
- D) cognitive distance.
- E) sense of place.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

26) For each person who makes the 250-mile trip from Saint Louis to Kansas City, which of the following varies the least from person to person?

- A) absolute distance
- B) relative distance
- C) cognitive distance
- D) All of the above will vary significantly from person to person.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

27) In contrast to the suburbs on the far outskirts of a city, the location of a neighborhood next to a downtown university has high \_\_\_\_\_ to the students.

- A) utility
- B) intersubjectivity
- C) ubiquity
- D) cognitive distance
- E) time-space convergence

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

28) The utility of a specific place to live is generally measured in terms of

- A) access to things like work, school and leisure.
- B) housing costs.
- C) quality of life.
- D) cost of living.
- E) all of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

29) To a business manager, the utility of a potential supermarket location will most likely be based on

- A) prestige, convenience and feelings of community happiness.
- B) projected costs and revenues.
- C) environmental characteristics.
- D) distance from sources of food and household goods.
- E) its population characteristics.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

30) The concept of \_\_\_\_\_ suggests that the farther one has to travel to Green Bay, WI, the less likely he or she is to attend a Green Bay Packers football game.

- A) friction of distance
- B) distance decay
- C) cognitive distance
- D) absolute distance

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

31) A transportation map, such as a bus or subway map showing the routes and connections between places, is a representation of

- A) relative space.
- B) cognitive space.
- C) topological space.
- D) outer space.
- E) none of the above

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

32) Topological space is best represented by a

- A) topographic map.
- B) metro (subway) system map.
- C) page from a road atlas.
- D) weather map.
- E) map of the trails and features in a state park.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

33) Geographers characterize accessibility in terms of

- A) absolute location.
- B) relative location.
- C) cognitive location.
- D) all of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

34) For there to be interdependence between Detroit and Toronto, all of the following are necessary *except*

- A) complementarity between Detroit and Toronto.
- B) transferability between Detroit and Toronto.
- C) the lack of intervening opportunities between Detroit and Toronto.
- D) spatial diffusion.
- E) All of the above are necessary.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

- 35) Complementarity is the result of several factors, including
- A) physical environments.
  - B) specialization and economies of scale.
  - C) resource endowments.
  - D) division of labor.
  - E) All of the above contribute to complementarity between places.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

- 36) Which of the following best demonstrates complementarity?
- A) US demand for coffee & Nicaragua's ability to supply it effectively
  - B) the ability to easily ship coffee beans from Nicaragua to the US
  - C) the fact that Vietnam and Indonesia (big coffee producers) are so much further away than Central American countries
  - D) All of the above combine to explain complementarity between the US & Central America.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

- 37) Despite great demand for fresh water in Saudi Arabia and the great availability of fresh water in Canada, spatial interdependence between the two countries is limited due to
- A) high complementarity.
  - B) low complementarity.
  - C) high transferability.
  - D) low transferability.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

38) The transferability of a good is most likely to change over time with changes in

- A) technology.
- B) cultural preferences.
- C) demand.
- D) supply.
- E) all of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

39) The best example of cascade (or hierarchical) diffusion is the spread of

- A) fashion across the world's major urban centers.
- B) an agricultural innovation across a farming region.
- C) a disease from one side of a country to the other.
- D) a rumor across campus.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

40) Landscapes that represent the aspirations and/or values of the people that created them (such as the Capital, White House and other Federal buildings in the center of Washington, DC) are referred to as \_\_\_\_\_ landscapes.

- A) ordinary
- B) vernacular
- C) symbolic
- D) patriotic

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 06 Perceptions of places

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

41) Of the following, which is *least* likely to increase time-space convergence?

- A) increasing the speed limits between two cities
- B) building a bridge across a river dividing two halves of a city
- C) replacing a bicycle with a motorcycle
- D) participating in the World Wide Web
- E) traveling around the world and crossing the international date line

Answer: E

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

42) The way that things spread through space and over time is known to geographers as

- A) time-space convergence.
- B) spatial diffusion.
- C) globalization.
- D) irredentism.
- E) transferability.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

43) Based on all the songs and stories written about it, the Mississippi River carries a strong \_\_\_\_\_ for both those who have lived on it and those who have not.

- A) sense of place
- B) geographical imagination
- C) mental map
- D) social construction

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 06 Perceptions of places

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

44) The world of experience for most people is the scale (or spatial level) of

- A) the world economy.
- B) world regions.
- C) national states.
- D) human settlements.
- E) the periphery.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

45) The prime meridian is also known as (the)

- A) international date line.
- B) 0 (zero) degrees longitude.
- C) 0 (zero) degrees latitude.
- D) equator.
- E) North Pole.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

46) Places are "social products," and are *socially constructed*. This refers to the

- A) buildings & monuments humans have built in places.
- B) meanings different groups give to different places.
- C) relationships between the different social groups of a place.
- D) interrelationships between places.
- E) way cartographers organize places when making maps.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 06 Perceptions of places

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

47) A helpful way of understanding geographic scale is to think of it as

- A) the balance between physical and human geography.
- B) how human impacts to the environment are measured.
- C) the delicate balance between nature and society in the protection of the environment.
- D) the partitioning of space within which different processes are played out.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

48) As presented in your text, which of the following best describes the relationship between Ethiopia and Switzerland?



- A) They are both Sub-Saharan African countries.
- B) They are the world's poorest and richest countries, respectively.
- C) They are both considered neutral countries in the world system.
- D) Their combined traditions have given the world a unique form of "world beat" music.
- E) They exemplify the best and worst of globalization.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 05 Regions

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

49) Medical geographers have observed that the world-wide spread of HIV/AIDS from its hearth in Central Africa is best explained by a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ diffusion pattern.

- A) expansion
- B) hierarchical
- C) relocation
- D) contagious

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

50) The hierarchical (also known as cascade) diffusion pattern by which HIV/AIDS spread across the world is characterized by moving across the world's

- A) lowest income countries.
- B) major urban areas.
- C) most popular tourist areas.
- D) island countries.
- E) tropical regions.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

51) Remote sensing is one of today's geographer's numerous tools. Fundamental to remote sensing are

- A) aerial photographs and satellite imagery.
- B) binoculars.
- C) mental maps.
- D) computerized library archives.
- E) Global Positioning Systems.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

52) Regional geography is

- A) the theoretical side of cartography.
- B) the part of human geography that emphasizes landscapes.
- C) combination of elements from both human and physical geography.
- D) a sub-category of physical geography.
- E) what separates human from physical geography.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 05 Regions

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

53) Of the following, which would probably be the most useful source of data/information for evaluating the loss of farmland to urban growth around the edges of Chicago over a 20 year period?

- A) geodemographic research
- B) global positioning systems
- C) remote sensing
- D) mental maps
- E) spatial diffusion

Answer: C

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

54) Which of the following helps describe New Orleans' situation?

- A) It lies at or below sea level.
- B) It is in hurricane alley.
- C) It is on the coast
- D) It has a subtropical climate.
- E) It is at the mouth of the Mississippi transportation waterway.

Answer: E

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

55) Which of the following is most likely to be found around the outer parts of a culture region as modeled by geographer Donald Meinig?

- A) core
- B) sphere
- C) domain
- D) cultural hearth
- E) symbolic landscapes

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

56) \_\_\_\_\_ are interdependent.

- A) Places
- B) Regions
- C) Spaces
- D) People
- E) All of the above

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 1.1 Why Geography Matters

57) Of the following, the best example of a functional region is

- A) the Corn Belt.
- B) the West Coast.
- C) Cajun Country.
- D) Chicago.
- E) North America.

Answer: D

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 05 Regions

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

58) In the context of human geography, places

- A) are dynamic.
- B) have fixed boundaries.
- C) are static.
- D) all of the above

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 1.2 Why Places Matter

59) Places can best be thought of as

- A) independent.
- B) interdependent.
- C) co-dependent.
- D) dependent.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 1.1 Why Geography Matters

60) The success of Geographic Information Systems is primarily due to the use of this technology:

- A) shipping
- B) the world wide web
- C) computers
- D) global satellites

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

61) Physical geography focuses the least on

- A) landforms.
- B) animal ecology.
- C) culture.
- D) soil formation.
- E) climate.

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 07 Physical processes

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

62) At the heart of geographic research is

- A) getting published in *National Geographic*.
- B) analysis of data.
- C) collection of facts.
- D) getting government grants.
- E) learning place names.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 18 Geography for interpreting present and planning for future

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

63) Of the following tools of the geographer, which is most commonly used?

- A) computer simulations
- B) surveys
- C) lab experiments
- D) maps

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

64) The Prime Meridian

- A) is essentially a latitude line.
- B) passes through Greenwich, England.
- C) forms an angle of 0 degrees with the earth's equator.
- D) was established by the Greeks.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

65) Cognitive images (mental maps) can be based on

- A) visual representations of actual locations.
- B) direct experiences.
- C) people's imaginations.
- D) all of the above
- E) none of the above

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 02 Using mental maps

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

66) Denver is now one of the world's most important centers of cable television in large part because

- A) its location is ideal for satellite transmission around the world.
- B) it has a well-educated work force.
- C) the Federal Communications Commission is headquartered there.
- D) it offers tax incentives to cable television corporations.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

67) Friction of distance

- A) is usually negligible over distances of less than ten miles.
- B) is dependent in part upon an individual's cognitive distance.
- C) is now considered an outdated concept with little current utility.
- D) is another term for the distance-decay function.
- E) all of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

68) The utility of a specific place

- A) varies directly with its distance from a person's primary place of residence.
- B) is unaffected by the friction of distance.
- C) is the same for all people.
- D) is a measure of the value and importance of that place to a certain person or group.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

69) Absolute space is

- A) socioeconomic space.
- B) behavioral space.
- C) mathematical space.
- D) experiential/cultural space.
- E) Absolute space can be any of the above.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

70) A point in mathematical space corresponds to \_\_\_\_\_ in behavioral space.

- A) a landmark
- B) distribution
- C) a territory
- D) a pathway

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

71) Time-space convergence

- A) has been hampered by the computer revolution.
- B) increases as the friction of distance decreases.
- C) has severely hindered the ability of companies to take advantage of economies of scale.
- D) all of the above

Answer: B

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

72) Which of the following is NOT one of the basic concepts of spatial interaction?

- A) transferability
- B) complementarity
- C) concentration
- D) diffusion
- E) intervening opportunity

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

73) Human geographers, like most social scientists, begin with

- A) model formation.
- B) observation.
- C) statistical analysis.
- D) data visualization.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

74) This is NOT one of the fundamental concepts of spatial analysis:

- A) location
- B) distance
- C) value
- D) accessibility
- E) spatial interaction.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

75) The Prime Meridian

- A) always crosses the equator at an angle of less than 90 degrees.
- B) goes through Paris and New York.



C) is the main reference point for determining latitude.

D) runs through both poles.

Answer: D

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

76) Critical to the development of a shared sense of place is what takes place on a daily bases in "third places," meaning such places as

A) pubs, cafes and corner stores.

B) work places.

C) people's homes and apartments.

D) government offices.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

77) In an example of global interdependence among places and regions, which of the following is NOT an explanation for rising food prices across the globe?

A) increased interest in local foods in the USA

B) increased consumption of meat

C) increased price of energy

D) booming economies of China and India

E) increased use of grain for biofuels

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 1.1 Why Geography Matters

78) As an example of the widespread geographic ignorance in the United States, our text reports that the majority of young adults in the USA have serious misperceptions of the following facts. Which of them is false?

- A) English is the most commonly spoken native (or first) language in the world.
- B) Indonesia is the largest Muslim country in the world.
- C) The population of China and India are each more than three times the size of the U.S. population.
- D) The United States spends less than 0.2 % of its annual budget on aid to poor countries.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 09 Human populations (characteristics, distribution, migration)

Section Headings: 1.2 Why Places Matter

79) A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ is the ratio between linear distance on a map and linear distance on the earth's surface.

- A) map scale
- B) economy of scale
- C) map projection
- D) isoline

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

80) An S-curve showing the growth in the percentage of adopters is useful in helping to explain

- A) the spatial diffusion of an innovation.
- B) connectivity in topological space.
- C) the transferability of energy resources.
- D) the relationship between relative and absolute distance.
- E) the impact of sense of place on outsiders.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

81) Which of the following geographic phenomena is most effectively understood through spatial analysis?

- A) the distance people are willing to travel for groceries
- B) the strong feelings people have toward their ethnic home region
- C) regionalization and the classification of a continent into sub-regions
- D) place-making and the production of cultural landscapes
- E) natural processes creating unique landforms in humid environments.

Answer: A

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

82) Sense of place is experienced

- A) only by insiders.
- B) only by outsiders.
- C) by both insiders and outsiders.
- D) by animals, not humans.

Answer: C

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 06 Perceptions of places

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

83) Most central to developing our appreciation for the importance of geography is for us to develop our

- A) geographical imagination.
- B) sense of place.
- C) intersubjectivity.
- D) cognitive space.
- E) neoliberal policies.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.7 Developing a Geographical Imagination

84) Understanding the first law of geography, that "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than are distant things," is to recognize the concept of

- A) friction of distance.
- B) time-space convergence.
- C) cognitive distance.
- D) situation.
- E) regionalism.

Answer: A

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

### 1.3 True or False

1) The most detailed scale with which geographers work is the body and the self.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

2) Isoline maps connect data points that have equal value.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

3) The most controversial of the various types of map projections discussed in the text is the Mercator projection.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

4) Latitude measures angular distance, while longitude measures linear distance.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

5) Topographic maps contain isolines.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

6) GIS has advanced geographer's understanding of places and regions more in the last 10 years than in the previous 500 years.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

7) Map projections do not have to deal with nor consider scale.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

8) The best maps are the most objective maps.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

9) According to your text, globalization will eventually make geography obsolete through destruction and homogenization.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 06 Perceptions of places

Section Headings: 2.4 Future Geographies

10) All the world's people and places benefit equally from globalization.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 09 Human populations (characteristics, distribution, migration)

Section Headings: 2.3 Contemporary Globalization

11) The prime meridian and the equator are both lines of latitude.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

12) One cannot have a cognitive image (nor draw a mental map) of a place to which he or she has not been.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 02 Using mental maps

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

13) Complementarity emerges from the ability of two places to understand and appreciate each other.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

14) Cost savings from high volumes of production are known as economies of space.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

15) Small family farms are unable to compete with large factory farms because they are unable to operate at similar economies of scale.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

16) For a family from St. Louis, Missouri considering a drive to Las Vegas, Nevada, the Ozark entertainment center of Branson, Missouri presents an intervening opportunity.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

17) Geographers understand that just because a place is near by does not mean that it is accessible.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking  
NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things  
Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

18) Climatic complementarity helps explain why a retiree spends summers in the north and winters in the south.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 15 How physical systems affect human systems

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

19) Complementarity is sufficient to explain the interdependence between places.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

20) Car tires have higher transferability than Swiss watches.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

21) Time-space convergence refers to the shrinking relative distances between places.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

22) The mental maps of people from the same home town will be identical.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 02 Using mental maps

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

23) Regions come in many scales.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 05 Regions

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

24) Geographic Information Systems (GIS) are used mostly by physical geographers, rarely by human geographers.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

25) Insiders and outsiders tend to construct a given place differently.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 04 Characteristics of places

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

26) The pattern by which communicable diseases (including HIV/AIDS) spread is usually by a combination of expansion and hierarchical diffusion.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

27) People's relationships with their environments is a central theme of human geography.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 15 How physical systems affect human systems

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

28) Generally, as connectivity increases, accessibility falls.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis



29) The term "geography" means the study of maps and place names.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

30) Human geography is about cartography, map-making and clearly portraying where things are.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.3 Studying Human Geography

31) Geography is a theoretical science with few practical applications to real world problems and issues.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 18 Geography for interpreting present and planning for future

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

32) The scientific classification of places and areas is called regionalization.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 05 Regions

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

33) Geographical research attempts to formulate hypotheses and create models.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

34) GIS is the one analytical tool used by all geographers.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

35) The geographical term "situation" refers to a place's location relative to other places and human activities.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

36) Generally, the greater the absolute distance, the lesser the cognitive distance.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

37) Advances in telecommunications and transportation technologies have reduced cognitive distances.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

38) Generally, people try to maximize the overall utility of a location.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

39) For two places to be interdependent, there must be a demand for something in one place and an accessible supply of it in the other place.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

40) Economic specialization is an obstacle to achieving economies of scale.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 11 Economic interdependence

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

41) The international division of labor is based on complementarity.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G2 Critical thinking

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

42) Cognitive images are mental maps that precisely portray real life.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 02 Using mental maps

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

43) The friction of distance means that the further away a place is, the less likely the interaction with it.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G1 Scientific inquiry

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

44) People create and modify places at the same time that they are influenced by them.

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G5 Science & society

NG Standards: 14 Modification of physical environment

Section Headings: 1.2 Why Places Matter

45) Geography is more interested in unique outcomes than general outcomes.

Answer: FALSE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 05 Regions

Section Headings: 1.7 Developing a Geographical Imagination

46) An insider's sense of place develops in the context of their lifeworld, intersubjectivity, and experiences in "third places."

Answer: TRUE

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 06 Perceptions of places

Section Headings: 1.6 Regional Analysis

## 1.4 Matching

*SPACE: Match the example to the type of space.*

- A) coastal regions
- B) 100 square mile area
- C) sacred spaces of holy cities
- D) US cities as scary, crowded places

1) Absolute space

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

2) Relative space (socioeconomic)

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

3) Relative space (experiential/cultural)

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

4) Cognitive space

Diff: 2

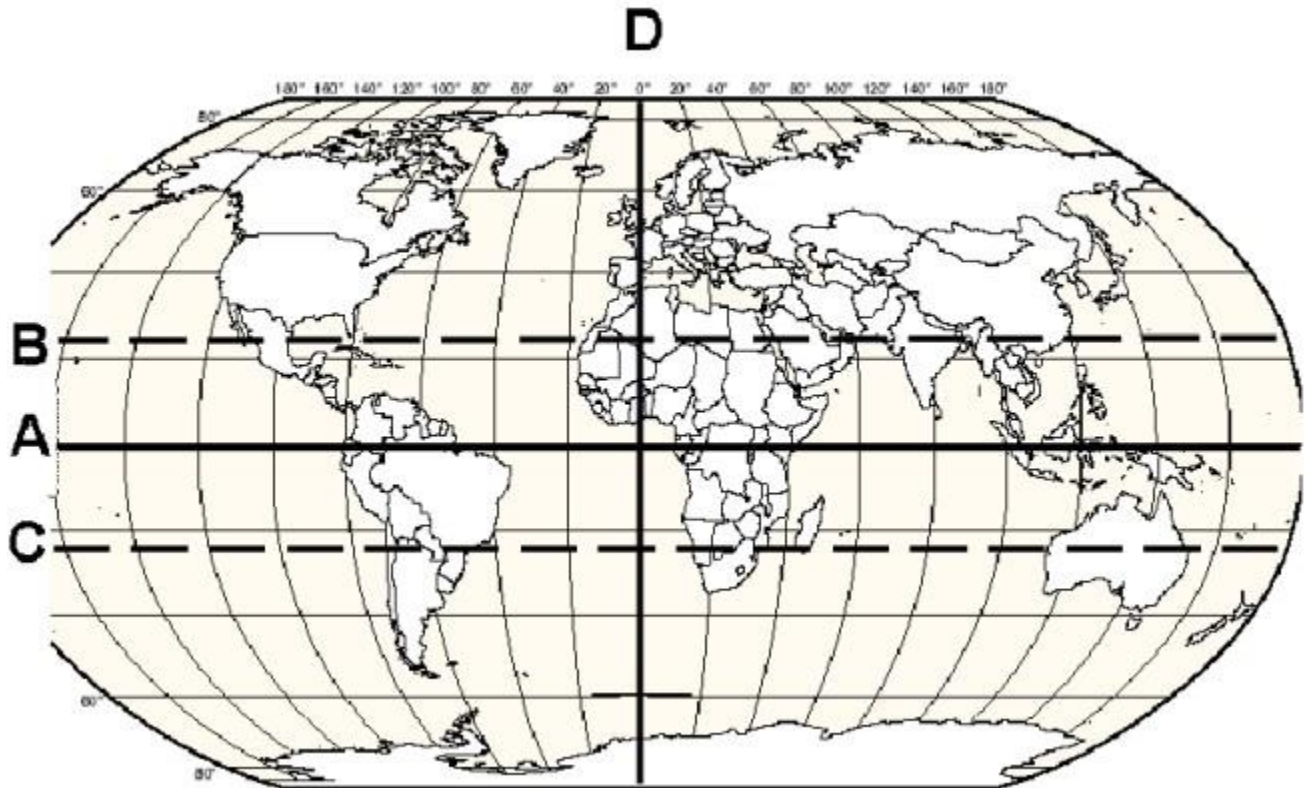
Bloom's: 3 Applying

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

Answers: 1) B 2) A 3) C 4) D

*LATITUDE & LONGITUDE: Match the line to its correct name.*



5) Which line indicates the prime meridian?

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

6) Which line indicates the equator?

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

7) Which line is a line of longitude?

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

8) Which line indicates the Tropic of Capricorn?

Answer: C

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

9) Which line indicates the Tropic of Cancer?

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

*MAPS AND PROJECTIONS: Match the characteristic to the map or projection it best describes.*

- A) Map most likely to be centered on the North Pole
- B) intentional distortion of space and area in proportion to magnitude of a characteristic
- C) varying colors or patterns to show variations in number, frequencies or densities
- D) Equal-area map to emphasize the global South
- E) Distorts everything, yet used by National Geographic for its appearance and suitability as a reference map
- F) preserves compass bearing— used in navigation for centuries
- G) represents Earth's form horizontally and vertically

10) Azimuthal Projection

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

11) Peters projection

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

12) Robinson projection

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

13) Mercator projection

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

14) topographic maps

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

15) choropleth maps

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

16) cartogram

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers

Answers: 10) A 11) D 12) E 13) F 14) G 15) C 16) B



*SPATIAL INTERACTION: Match the term or concept to the explanation.*

- A) intervening opportunity
- B) spatial diffusion
- C) complementarity
- D) transferability

17) important in determining the volume and pattern of movements and flows

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

18) the cost of moving an item relative to the value of the item

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

19) precondition for spatial interaction—matching supply in one place with demand in another

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

20) the way that things spread through space and time

Diff: 2

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

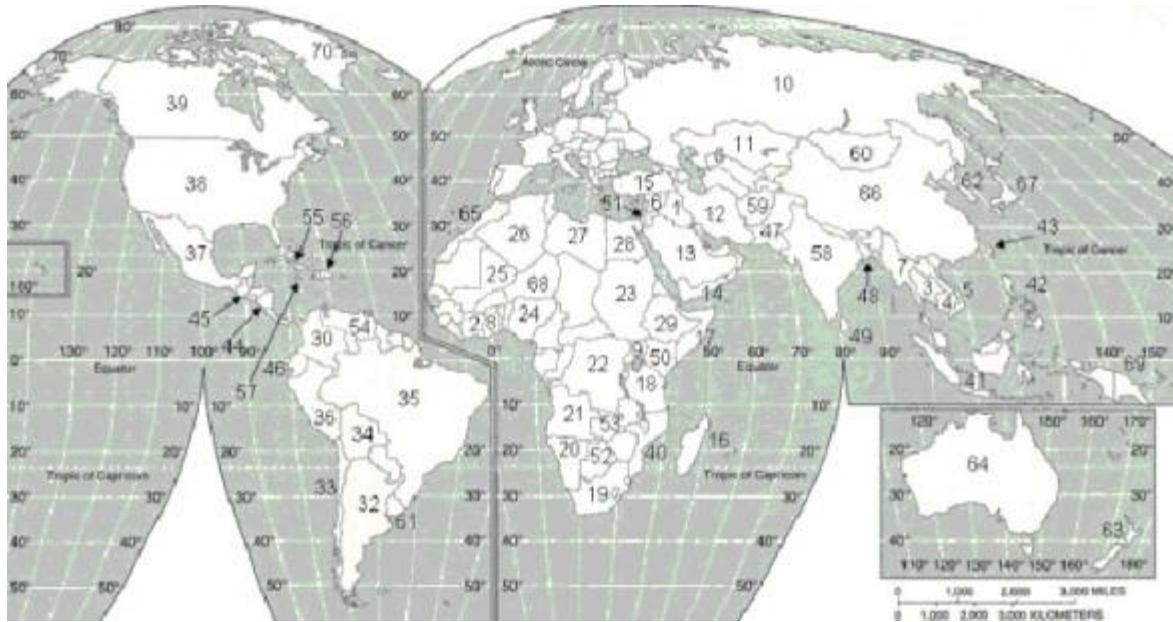
NG Standards: 03 Analyzing spatial organization of things

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis

Answers: 17) A 18) D 19) C 20) B

## 1.5 Map Identification

### World Map



1) China shares a border with which of the following countries?

- A) Russia
- B) India
- C) France
- D) Canada
- E) Both Russia and India

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

2) The country of Ethiopia is identified by the number

- A) 25.
- B) 29.
- C) 34.
- D) 59.
- E) 60.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

3) Ankara is the capital of

- A) Turkey.
- B) Iran.
- C) Jamaica.
- D) Botswana.
- E) Kazakhstan.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

4) Ottawa is the capital of

- A) Canada.
- B) France.
- C) Iran.
- D) Mexico.
- E) India.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

5) The capital of country #10 is

- A) Moscow.
- B) Ottawa.
- C) Beijing.
- D) Cairo.
- E) Adis Ababa.

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

6) The capital of country #11 is

- A) Moscow.
- B) Ottawa.
- C) Paris.
- D) Astana.
- E) Adis Ababa.

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

7) The country situated between countries 37 and 39 is

- A) Canada.
- B) China.
- C) Mexico.
- D) Russia.
- E) the United States of America.

Answer: E

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

8) Mexico City is the capital of which country?

- A) 34
- B) 35
- C) 36
- D) 37
- E) 38

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

9) Countries 20, 21 and 22 are all part of

- A) North Africa.
- B) Sub-Saharan Africa.
- C) Southeast Asia.
- D) the Middle East.
- E) North America.

Answer: B

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

10) Which pair of countries share a border?

- A) Russia & Kazakhstan
- B) Canada & Mexico
- C) Ethiopia & Kazakhstan
- D) Canada & France
- E) India & Mexico

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

11) Of the following, which is farthest from the prime meridian?

- A) 5

B) 15

C) 20

D) 25

E) 50

Answer: A

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

12) Of the following, which is closest to the prime meridian?

A) 5

B) 15

C) 20

D) 25

E) 50

Answer: D

Diff: 1

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

## 1.6 Questions with Images



1) The map of Washington D.C.'s metrorail transportation system in the figure above is an example of a

- A) mental map.
- B) topological map.
- C) cognitive image.
- D) geographic information system.
- E) culture region.

Answer: B

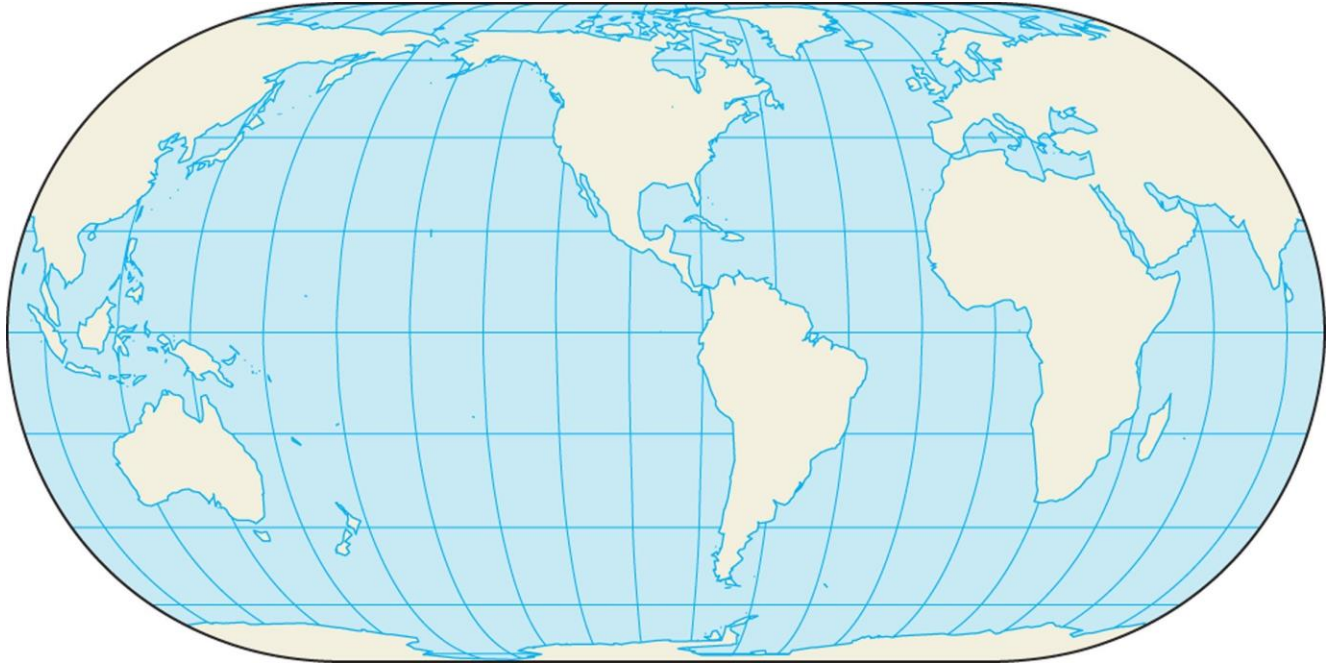
Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis



2) The above map is an example of a

- A) Robinson Projection map.
- B) Peters projection map.
- C) Mercator projection map.
- D) cartogram.
- E) choropleth map.

Answer: A

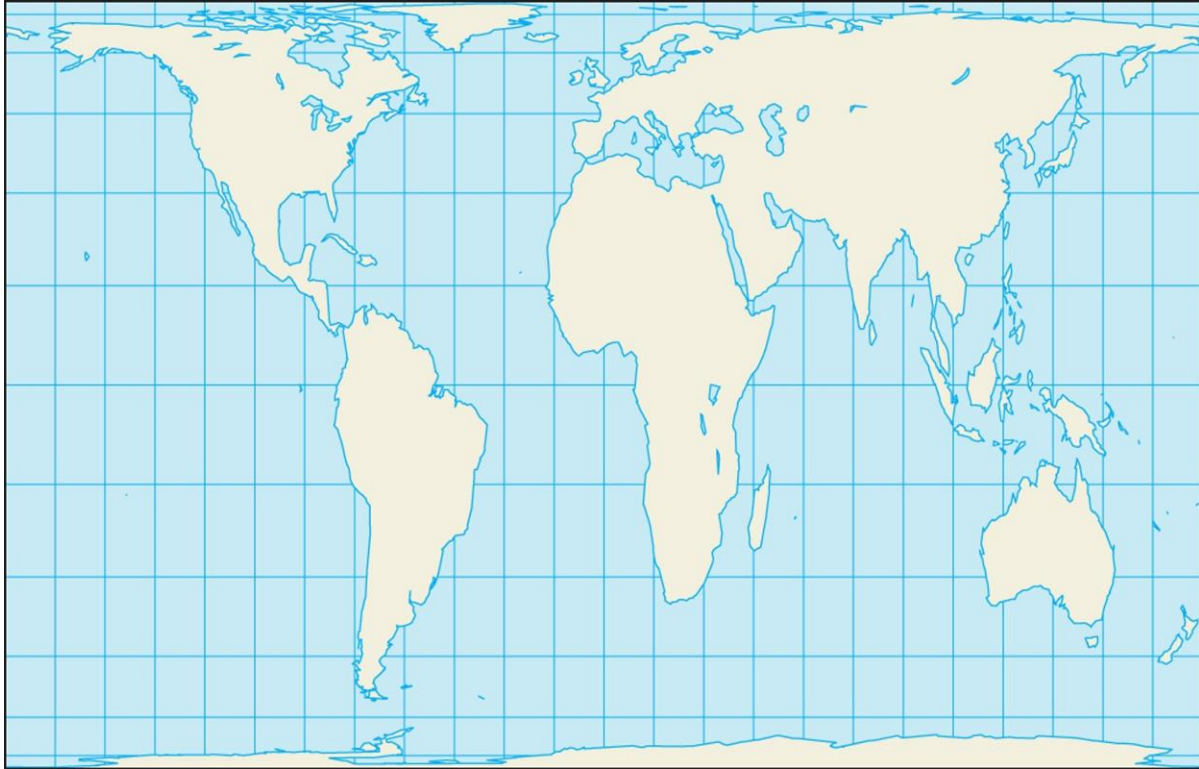
Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers



3) The above map is an example of a

- A) Robinson Projection map.
- B) Peters projection map.
- C) Mercator projection map.
- D) cartogram.
- E) choropleth map.

Answer: B

Diff: 2

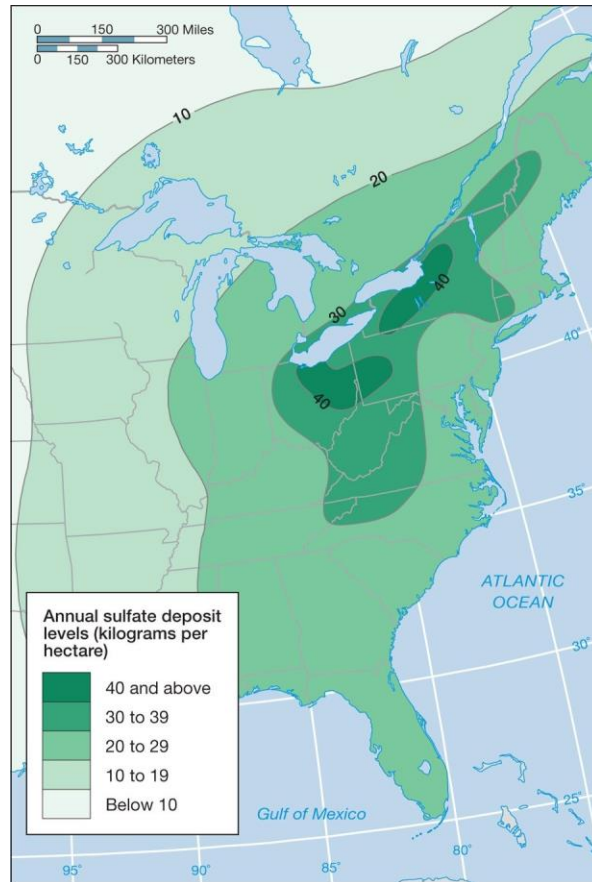
Bloom's: 1 Remembering

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers





4) The above map is an example of a(n)

- A) isoline map.
- B) topographic map.
- C) located chart map.
- D) azimuthal equidistant projection.
- E) choropleth map.

Answer: A

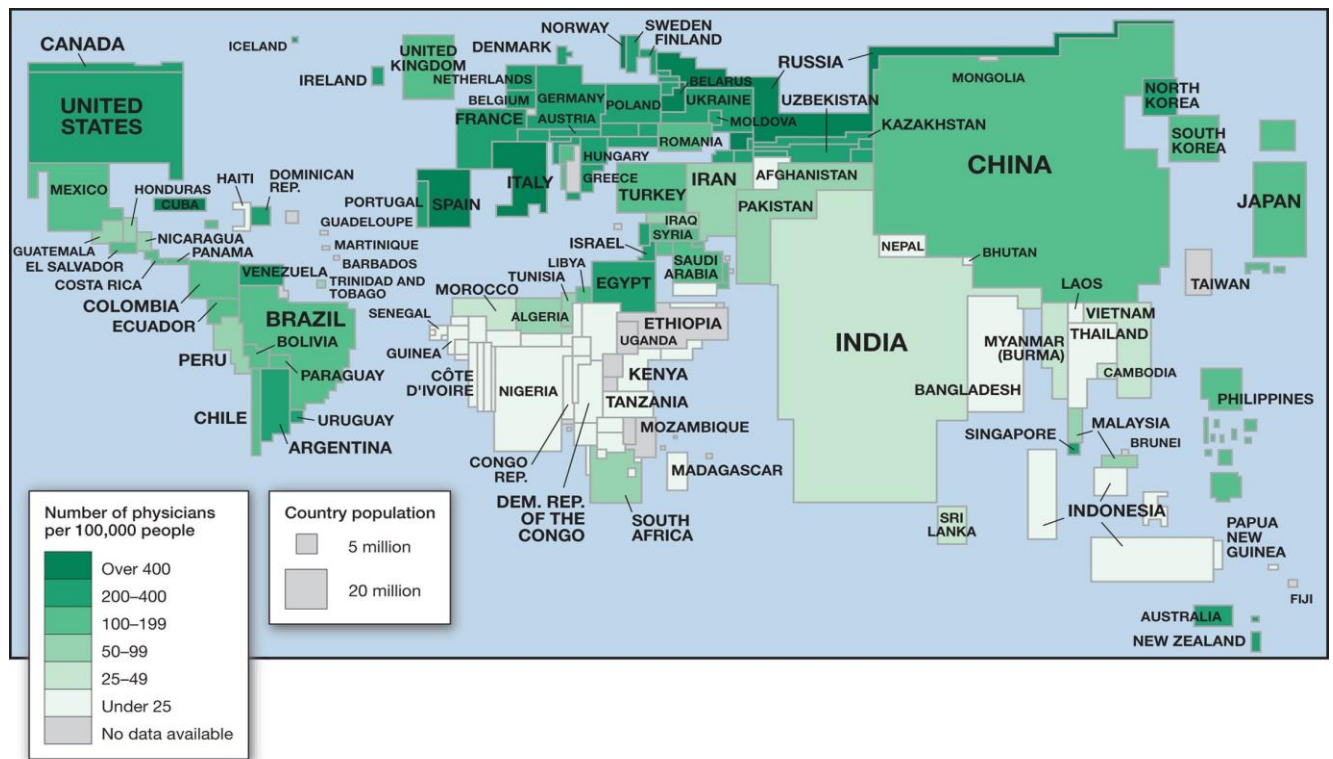
Diff: 2

Bloom's: 4 Analyzing

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers



5) The above map is an example of a(n)

- A) isopleth map.
- B) topographic map.
- C) cartogram.
- D) Peters projection map.
- E) located chart map.

Answer: C

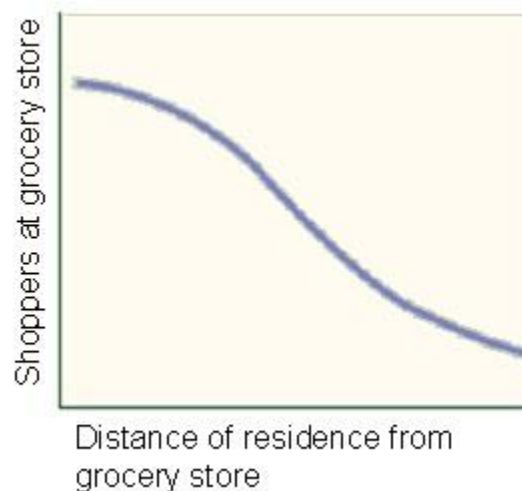
Diff: 2

Bloom's: 1.5 Remembering/Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.4 Basic Tools and Methods of Human Geographers



6) The above graph shows that the farther people have to travel, the less likely they are to do so. The inhibiting effect of distance is ascribed to

- A) the friction of distance.
- B) the problem of space.
- C) time-space convergence.
- D) cognitive distance.
- E) irredentism.

Answer: A

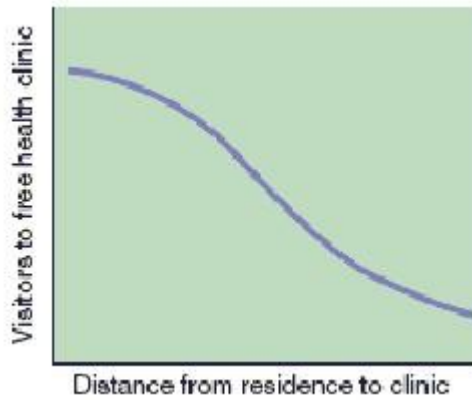
Diff: 3

Bloom's: 2 Understanding

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis



7) As conceptualized in the above graph, the farther people have to travel, the less likely they are to do so. This is best captured in the geographic concept of

- A) distance decay.
- B) friction of distance.
- C) spatial analysis.
- D) complementarity.
- E) transferability.

Answer: B

Diff: 3

Bloom's: 3 Applying

PS GlobalOutcome: G3 Maps, graphs & data

NG Standards: 01 Maps & spatial thinking to communicate info

Section Headings: 1.5 Spatial Analysis