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Chapter 1 Practice Test

Indicate whether the statement is true or false.

1. Maps that show population density are physical maps.
   a. True
   b. False

2. A formal region focuses on an area's unifying quality or feature, such as the "Corn Belt" in the Ohio to Nebraska area of the United States.
   a. True
   b. False

3. An example of a physical system that geographers study is a wetland.
   a. True
   b. False

4. Geographers present historical patterns of regions or cities.
   a. True
   b. False

5. To use remote sensing correctly, a geographer needs to be physically at the place of study.
   a. True
   b. False

6. Absolute location is how two places are located in relation to each other.
   a. True
   b. False

7. Spatial perspective considers how places, people, or objects relate to each other across Earth's surface.
   a. True
   b. False

8. A disadvantage of the Winkel Tripel projection is that it doesn't accurately show distances, sizes, and geographic shapes.
   a. True
   b. False

9. Modern geographers no longer need direct observation and measurement as it has been replaced by much more accurate geospatial technology.
   a. True
   b. False

10. Geographers use data from satellite imagery to study Earth's natural and human processes.
    a. True
    b. False

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Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

11. Before computers, how did mapmakers create map projections?
    a. with historical records
    b. with mathematical formulas
    c. with economic forecasts
    d. with observation of natural distortions on Earth's surface

12. A geographer studying an ecosystem would look at
    a. how the community of plants and animals depend on one another and their surroundings.
    b. how the landforms in an area were created by forces deep within the Earth.
    c. how the ethnic groups in a community value ecology.
    d. how conserving energy and resources can sustain the human and physical world.

13. Internal maps relate to
    a. individuals' subjective perception of the geographic world around them.
    b. specific topics in geography such as landforms, vegetation, or population of a known area.
    c. maps inside technical devices like GPS systems in cars that help us find places.
    d. layers of information such as soils, zoning, and population within composite maps.

14. Which is the best example of the geographic term, "site"?
    a. a specific climate zone, such as the arctic tundra
    b. a general region, such as the Grain Belt
    c. a specific physical setting, such as Baja California's location on a peninsula west of mainland Mexico
    d. a general setting, such as Detroit's situation as an industrialized port city along the Great Lakes

15. Though modern geographers use information from economics, sociology, history, and many other school subjects, before modern computers, geographers most heavily relied on skills in
    a. math.
    b. botany.
    c. physics.
    d. geology.

16. A reading of 36 degrees North latitude and 140 degrees East longitude provides
    a. a relative position.
    b. an absolute location.
    c. a global reckoning.
    d. a planar projection.

17. One limitation of geospatial technology is that it cannot provide information about
    a. things below the surface.
    b. why humans do things.
    c. the impact of industry.
    d. areas humans cannot safely visit.

Chapter 1 Practice Test

18. Which is the main purpose for global positioning technology?
    a. to determine relative locations on Earth
    b. to determine absolute locations on Earth
    c. to determine elevations of geographic features on Earth
    d. to determine the physical characteristics of regions

19. When geographers identify a perceptual region, they define it based on
    a. an area surrounding and related to an important central landform or feature.
    b. an area which people associate with having certain traditions or values.
    c. an area with political borders that mark different nationalities, cultures, and landforms.
    d. an area that has certain resources or produces certain crops or products.

20. In the grid system used to map locations on Earth's surface, lines parallel to the Equator are called
    a. latitudinal lines.
    b. geometric lines.
    c. barometric lines.
    d. longitudinal lines.

21. Which type of map would be best for a person traveling on a mountain trail on foot?
    a. a large scale physical map
    b. a small scale relief map
    c. a large scale political map
    d. a small scale thematic map

22. What is the key function of geographic information systems?
    a. to link places to one another when rugged terrain makes communication difficult
    b. to link resource providers and potential markets
    c. to link images and data from satellites and other sources
    d. to link computers in different geographic areas

23. Which is the best example of the geographic term, "site"?
    a. a general region, such as America's Heartland
    b. a specific climate zone, such as the tropical lowlands
    c. a specific physical setting, such as Miami's location on Florida's southeastern tip
    d. a general location, such as Seattle's position in the rainy northwest coastal area

24. A Mercator Projection is what type of projection?
    a. conic projection
    b. cylindrical projection
    c. planar projection
    d. thematic projection

Chapter 1 Practice Test

25. The three major ways the round Earth is presented on a flat map include _____ projections.
    a. geometric, longitudinal, and latitudinal
    b. directional, spatial, and spherical
    c. planar, conic, and cylindrical
    d. regional, topographic, relief

26. Geographers can help economists make decisions by providing information on
    a. how climate and availability of natural resources make an area suitable for development.
    b. how human behavior affects business in an internationally competitive environment.
    c. how global warming is caused by both natural processes and human action.
    d. how national pride and education are closely related.

27. What does human geography examine?
    a. the relationships between climate, land, water, plants, and animals
    b. the relationships between physical environments and people
    c. the relationships between living and inanimate things on Earth
    d. the relationships between the people in the past, present and future

28. Which is an advantage of using Goode's Interrupted Equal Area Protection Map?
    a. It shows accurate distances between land features.
    b. It distorts only the less-inhabited areas near the North and South Poles.
    c. It shows the true size and shape of landmasses.
    d. It clearly shows latitude and longitude lines.

29. A map that highlights differences in height between mountains and lower regions is called
    a. a political map.
    b. a mental map.
    c. a physical map.
    d. a thematic map.

30. To properly understand places, geographers must
    a. focus strictly on things like longitude and latitude, elevation, and resource distribution.
    b. focus broadly on culture, politics, history, and economics.
    c. focus primarily on the objective data provided by geographic technology such as surveying equipment.
    d. focus specifically on the land and water without getting distracted by plants and animals.

31. Which is the best comparison to the geographic term "situation"?
    a. a socially-important location
    b. a specific site in a certain time period
    c. a latitude and longitude location where something happens
    d. a position relative to other places or features

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32. Knowledge of physical geography would be useful to a weather forecaster in the south who wanted to
    a. develop hurricane prevention methods.
    b. predict precipitation patterns.
    c. develop economic projections.
    d. help people reduce acid rain.

33. When geographers acquire geographic information by direct observation, they
    a. conduct interviews and surveys.
    b. look for evidence on the Internet.
    c. visit a place or use information from remote sensing devices.
    d. look at various maps created by cartographers over different time periods.

34. A Mercator Projection Map has the benefit of showing
    a. true direction, which is useful for ocean navigation.
    b. accurate representation from its center, so it is used to map the Poles.
    c. relatively accurate shapes, so great circle maps appear as straight lines.
    d. distortions only where it is sliced into an irregular shape like an orange peel.

35. In addition to direct observation, geographers gather information through
    a. interviewing, analyzing statistics, and participating in ecotourism.
    b. attending cultural events, mapping, and interviewing.
    c. mapping, analyzing statistics, and participating in ecotourism.
    d. using technology, analyzing statistics, and mapping.

36. Longitude lines indicate
    a. distance north and south of the Equator.
    b. distance north and south of the Prime Meridian.
    c. distances east and west of the Equator.
    d. distances east and west of the Prime Meridian.

37. What is map scale?
    a. distance between objects or places on a map
    b. distance between landmasses and water on a map
    c. distance between latitude and longitude lines on a map
    d. distance on a map in relation to actual distance on Earth

38. Different maps can accurately show the same place with different
    a. scales.
    b. elevations.
    c. absolute locations.
    d. coordinates.

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39. Geographers who focus on human or cultural geography consider
    a. economic and social issues, but not how they relate to water systems.
    b. politics and languages, but not how landforms impact trade.
    c. urban development and consumption, but not how islands are formed.
    d. religion and race, but not how climate is connected to population growth.

40. Imaginary lines that follow Earth's curvature to identify the shortest distance between two points are called
    a. conical projections.
    b. geometric meridians.
    c. great circle routes.
    d. longitudinal circle lines.

    a. perceptual region b. functional region
    c. map projection d. spatial perspective
    e. relief f. planar projection
    g. formal region h. absolute location
    i. relative location j. great circle route

41. the shortest path between places on a globe
42. a mathematical means to present the curved surface of Earth on a flat surface
43. an identification of one place by referring to another known place
44. a map that provides the shortest distances from its center to any point
45. an exact position
46. a way of looking at human and physical patterns and their relationships
47. a map that shows physical elevations
48. an area characterized by a certain unifying quality or characteristic
49. an area that includes a central place and the related places around it
50. an area connected by feelings or impressions, but not by factual data or specific qualities

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a. perceptual region b. functional region
c. formal region d. spatial perspective
e. relief f. cylinder projection
g. map projection h. absolute location
i. relative location j. great circle route

51. the position of one place in reference to the positions of other places
52. how places, people, or objects are related to one another across the surface of Earth
53. a place defined by associated values and traditions
54. a line describing the shortest route between points following Earth's curvature
55. an indicator of variation above or below sea level
56. a mathematically-derived portrayal of the round globe on a flat surface
57. a central point or location and the surrounding areas that are somehow connected to it
58. a specific spot or position on Earth's surface
59. a portrayal of Earth that accurately represents true direction but distorts shapes and distances away from the Equator
60. a place associated with a specific trait or product