Chapter 01 Test Bank: Introduction Key

1. Spatial interaction is affected by

A. mobility, economics, and anticipation.  
B. the physical environment, the cultural landscape, and the interchange potential of places.  
**C.** distance, accessibility, and connectivity.  
D. absolute location, spatial parameters, and network design.

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2. Since humans are the active agents in human-environmental interactions, people in general

A. have no contact with the physical landscape.  
**B.** are frequently unmindful of the dangers of inappropriate environmental exploitation.  
C. are immune from adverse natural events.  
D. alter the physical environment so that any potential dangers it holds are made harmless or removed totally.

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3. Which of the following is not true of the natural landscape?

A. It provides the setting for human action.  
B. It is perceived, interpreted, and used in different ways by different cultures.  
**C.** It determines how people live in a particular place.  
D. It is shaped by human action into a cultural landscape.

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4. A street address is an example of

A. relative position.  
B. conformality.  
**C.** absolute location.  
D. situation.

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5. Geography as a discipline

**A.** originated in ancient Greek interest in the nature of the universe and the varying character of the known parts of the earth.  
B. developed as an outgrowth of the "Age of Discovery," beginning in the 15th century.  
C. emerged in the 20th Century with the development of geographic information systems (GIS).  
D. was developed in response to a national need to map and describe the American West.

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6. As geographers use the term, *scale* tells us

A. the weight of a given commodity.  
B. the intrinsic character of the object or area studied.  
**C.** the relationship between earth distance and map distance.  
D. the length of a degree of longitude along different parallels.

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7. An example of a formal region is

A. the hub and spoke network for a particular airline.  
B. 100,000 square kilometers.  
C. Dixie.  
**D.** the area of France where the Breton language is spoken.

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8. The attributes of a place

**A.** represent the current state of continuing processes of change and development.  
B. are determined by natural processes and remain unchanged over time.  
C. are not influenced by relationships with other places.  
D. are primarily cultural, with little influence of the physical landscape.

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9. Absolute location

A. is an abstract concept unrelated to real-world circumstances.  
B. is a temporary and changing characteristic of place.  
C. cannot be defined with precision in a world of conflicting cultural perspectives.  
**D.** is a precise position on the surface of the globe.

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10. The word geography is derived from Greek words meaning

A. human society and the earth.  
B. the cultural landscape of the earth.  
**C.** the description of the earth.  
D. the measurement of the earth.

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11. When real estate agents say that "location matters," they are referring to

A. an absolute location.  
**B.** a relative location.  
C. the impact of distance decay.  
D. site conditions alone.

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Bloom's Level: 2. Understand  
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12. The term "geography" was reportedly coined by which Greek scientist?

A. Pythagoras  
B. Strabo  
C. Aristotle  
**D.** Eratosthenes

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13. The relationship between the size of an area on a map and its actual size on the earth's surface is called the

**A.** map scale.  
B. map key.  
C. map projection.  
D. relative location.

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14. Geography differs from disciplines such as geology, meteorology, and cultural anthropology in that it

A. involves greater accuracy of measurement of phenomena studied.  
B. is more precisely defined in terms of the phenomena studied.  
C. is concerned with more abstract concepts.  
**D.** uses data from related disciplines to study spatial relationships.

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15. The location of Chicago at 41° 49' N latitude and 87° 37' W longitude is an example of

A. intensive location.  
**B.** absolute location.  
C. relative location.  
D. remote location.

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16. Geography is BEST described as

A. the location of countries, state and national capitals, major rivers, and continents.  
B. the study of the origin and behavior of humans and the development of societies and cultures.  
**C.** the study of how and why human and physical attributes vary from place to place on the surface of the earth.  
D. the study of the choices made by individuals and societies with regard to the alternative uses of scarce resources.

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17. Which one of the following best identifies the cultural landscape?

A. the natural resources of the earth  
**B.** the natural landscape as modified by human occupancy  
C. the landscape as modified by recent catastrophic events such as hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes  
D. places where intense human activities have obliterated any trace of the natural landscape

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18. Which of the following distance measures refers to absolute distance?

A. a 10-minute drive  
B. a $10 taxi ride  
**C.** a one-mile walk  
D. a scary trip through a dangerous neighborhood at night

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19. Human systems in geography include

**A.** Population, political, cultural  
B. Human impact on the environment, service activities, geographic techniques and skills  
C. Human interaction, weather and climate, human impact on the environment  
D. Primary activities, political, landforms

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Topic: Themes and Standards*

20. Physical systems in geography include

A. Landforms, primary activities  
**B.** Weather and climate, landforms  
C. Human interaction, urban  
D. Natural resources, population

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21. Geography may be described as the study of spatial variation.

**TRUE**

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22. Because geographers deal with patterns of spatial interaction that remain constant, scale is not important.

**FALSE**

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23. Absolute location is determined by reference to an agreed-upon system of coordinates.

**TRUE**

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24. The only true formal geographic regions are recognized political entities such as states, provinces, and countries.

**FALSE**

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Gradable: automatic  
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Topic: Types of Regions*

25. Geography means "measurement of the earth."

**FALSE**

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26. A place may be described by its physical or its cultural characteristics, but not by both.

**FALSE**

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27. Scale implies the degree of generalization permissible or supportable.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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Gradable: automatic  
Section: 01.03 Core Geographic Concepts  
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28. The term cultural landscape suggests the visible imprint of human activity upon the natural environment.

**TRUE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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29. To a geographer, site and situation are interchangeable concepts.

**FALSE**

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
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Gradable: automatic  
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30. Globalization refers to the increasing spatial interconnection of the world's social, cultural, and economic activities.

**TRUE**

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Gradable: automatic  
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Topic: Interrelation between Places and Spatial Distribution*

31. Between the Middle Ages and the revival of geography in the 17th century, Muslim scholars were engaged in describing and analyzing their known world and its physical, cultural, and regional variation.

**TRUE**

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32. What do geographers call an area that throughout its extent possesses similar characteristics?

Region

*Bloom's Level: 2. Understand  
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33. What are the two ways in which geographical location is described? Use them to describe the location of your campus.

Absolute location and relative location; answer varies to second part.

*Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze  
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34. Explain the concept of "friction of distance" and give an example of the friction of distance from everyday life.

The barrier of time and space separating places which must be overcome; answer varies to second part, possible answers might be the number of trips they take versus the distance, the frequency of interaction with relatives versus distance, etc.

*Bloom's Level: 3. Apply  
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35. Discuss the ways that changes in communications or transportation technology can change the friction of distance and thus change processes of spatial interaction.

Answer varies. Possible answers for technologies that reduce the friction of distance might include new highway construction, container ships, fiber optic cables, communications satellites, and the internet.

*Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze  
Gradable: manual  
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36. Explain how perceptual (also known as vernacular or popular) regions are different from functional and formal regions.

Perceptual regions persist in people's mind as they are the mental maps as perceived by their inhabitants. Formal and functional regions are constructs of geographers and researchers. The characteristics used in delimitating formal regions are uniform everywhere throughout the territory. Functional regions are defined on the basis of interactions and interdependence.

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37. In describing the processes and patterns of spatial interaction, geographers employ the ideas of

A. distance, absolute location, and size.  
**B.** distance, location, accessibility, and connectivity.  
C. distance decay, absolute location and scale.  
D. relative location, connectivity, and cultural landscape.

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38. By combining the words 'geo' and 'graphein', the name "geography" was reputedly coined over 2,200 years ago by the Greek scientist

A. Herodotus.  
B. Strabo.  
**C.** Eratosthenes.  
D. Plato.

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39. Which of the following is not a dominating interest characterizing all of geography's subdivisions?

A. The spatial variation of physical and human phenomena  
**B.** Study of place names  
C. Regional analysis  
D. Spatial systems that link the physical environment and human activities

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40. Which of the following would not identify an absolute location?

A. Township 7 North, Range 2 West  
B. 38° North, 79° East  
**C.** Lower East Side of New York  
D. 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

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41. Which of the following statements regarding the physical characteristics of a place is not correct?

A. They can simultaneously present advantages and disadvantages with which humans must deal  
**B.** They dictate exactly the manner in which people will live in an area  
C. They may be changed by human intervention  
D. They may refer to a locality's climate and soil

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42. The term "formal region" implies

A. a dynamic organizational unit.  
B. a hierarchy of territories.  
C. a system where individual parts are interdependent.  
**D.** a uniformity of the attributes within an area.

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43. The visible imprint of human activity is known as

A. spatial interaction.  
B. the attributes of the setting.  
**C.** the cultural landscape.  
D. the natural landscape.

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Gradable: automatic  
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44. As opposed to absolute location, the concept of relative location

**A.** expresses spatial interconnection and interdependence.  
B. is defined by an established measurement system.  
C. is the same as mathematical location.  
D. provides a legal description.

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45. Diffusion rates of ideas or things are least affected by

A. distance.  
**B.** weather.  
C. population density.  
D. means of communication.

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Gradable: automatic  
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46. The term "location matters" refers to

A. absolute location.  
B. connectivity.  
C. distance decay.  
**D.** relative location.

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Gradable: automatic  
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47. Distance can be measured

**A.** as linear, time, cost, or psychological distances.  
B. only as bridging spaces.  
C. only as a distance decay principle.  
D. only by established units of measurement.

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48. According to Strabo, the purpose of geography was to

A. caution civilizations against the assumption that the nature and actions of humans were determined by the physical environment.  
B. create a global grid system.  
**C.** describe known parts of the world and to assess the differences among countries.  
D. explore the apparent latitudinal variations in climate.

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49. The term scale implies

**A.** the degree of generalization represented.  
B. the degree to which places develop and change.  
C. the size of the map.  
D. the size of the place.

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50. The cultural landscape

A. cannot be affected by the physical environment.  
**B.** exists at different scales and levels of visibility.  
C. is always detrimental to the physical landscape.  
D. is static and unchanging.

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51. Earth areas that display significant elements of uniformity are called

A. absolute locations.  
**B.** formal regions.  
C. the cultural landscape.  
D. traditions.

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Topic: Types of Regions*

52. An example of a functional region is

A. a tropical rain forest.  
B. the Corn Belt.  
C. French-speaking Canada.  
**D.** the trade area of a city.

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53. Which of the following is not true with respect to "places?"

**A.** They are unable to interact with other places  
B. They have location  
C. They may be large or small  
D. They may have both physical and cultural characteristics

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54. Absolute location

A. expresses spatial interaction and interdependence.  
B. is the basis for the expression "location matters."  
C. makes the distinction between physical and cultural characteristics.  
**D.** records a precise position on the surface of the earth.

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55. Geographers believe that the essential starting point for understanding how people live on and shape the earth's surface is recognizing

A. absolute locations.  
**B.** spatial patterns.  
C. relative locations.  
D. human interactions.

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56. Regional boundaries are marked by

A. arbitrary decisions based upon the scale of the map.  
**B.** significant changes in the region's unifying characteristics.  
C. spatial reality.  
D. the boundaries of a city or incorporated political unit.

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57. "Site" refers to the

A. external features of a place.  
B. situational location of a place.  
C. proximity to other places.  
**D.** the physical and cultural characteristics of a place.

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58. What term refers to how easy or difficult it is to overcome the friction of distance?

**A.** Accessibility  
B. Connectivity  
C. Distance decay  
D. Spatial interaction

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59. Modern geography had its origins in the surge of European scholarly inquiry that began in which century?

A. 20th century  
B. 19th century  
C. 18th century  
**D.** 17th century

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60. Which of the following is not considered a feature of the natural landscape?

**A.** Canal  
B. Lake  
C. River  
D. Brook

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61. What term refers to the increasing interconnection of all societies in all parts of the world?

A. Spatial diffusion  
B. Networking  
**C.** Globalization  
D. Spatial interaction

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62. With regard to spatial interaction, telephone lines, road systems, and pipelines are all examples of

A. accessibility.  
B. spatial diffusion.  
C. movement.  
**D.** connectivity.

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63. Which of the following is not true about perceptual regions?

A. They reflect feelings and images rather than objective data  
B. They are less rigorously structured than formal or functional regions  
C. They are based on the mental maps of ordinary people  
**D.** They are only expressed at a local scale

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64. Which of the following is not considered a feature of the cultural landscape?

A. Cornfield  
**B.** Soil  
C. Farmhouse  
D. Hydroelectric Dam

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65. "Out West" and "down South" are examples of

A. absolute direction.  
B. relative location.  
**C.** relative direction.  
D. absolute location.

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66. Which of the following is not one of the three good reasons identified in the textbook as to why people study geography?

**A.** Geography as a discipline is a natural science that has at its core, a focus on flora and fauna  
B. Geography is the only discipline concerned with differing physical and cultural phenomena on the surface of the earth  
C. A grasp of geography is vital to understanding the national and international problems highlighted in news reports  
D. Geographic training opens the way to careers in a wide array of fields

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67. The concept that, in a spatial sense, everything is related to everything else but relationships are stronger when things are near one another is known as

A. Ptolemy's Fundamental Edict.  
B. The Original Decree of Geography.  
C. The Golden Rule of Geography.  
**D.** Tobler's First Law of Geography.

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68. The distinctive and distinguishing physical and human characteristics of locales are associated with which of the five fundamental themes of geography?

A. Location  
**B.** Place  
C. Movement  
D. Regions

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Topic: Themes and Standards*

69. Which of the following correctly lists the five fundamental themes of geography?

A. Global, national, regional, local, micro  
B. Skills and techniques, physical, cultural, environmental, location  
**C.** Movement, regions, relationships within places, location, place  
D. Area, space, trends, patterns, time

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70. The discipline of geography traces its roots back to the early

A. Egyptians.  
B. Babylonians.  
C. Mesopotamians.  
**D.** Greeks.

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71. Many buildings collapsed when the country of Nepal was rocked by a powerful earthquake in 2015 due to the fact that

**A.** there was no reason to expect an earthquake in that region.  
B. Nepal is among the world’s least developed countries and builders could not afford the cost of earthquake safety measures.  
C. scientists do not monitor earthquake hazards in Nepal.  
D. Nepal has no earthquake safety regulations for buildings.

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72. By leading ambitious scientific expeditions and synthesizing vast amounts of geographic data, a key figure during the period of early modern geographic research was

A. Carl O. Sauer.  
B. Nicholas Spykman.  
**C.** Alexander von Humboldt.  
D. John Harrison.

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73. Geographers who focus their studies on one or a few related aspects of the physical environment or of human populations and societies are known as

**A.** systematic geographers.  
B. regional geographers.  
C. physical geographers.  
D. human geographers.

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74. Which of the following is not one of the three everyday ways of assessing the space around us and identifying our position in relation to other things?

A. Location  
B. Distance  
C. Direction  
**D.** Perception

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Gradable: automatic  
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Topic: Location, Direction, and Distance*

75. Which map would have the largest scale?

A. A regional map of the United States  
B. A state map of Oregon  
C. A county map of Multnomah County, Oregon  
**D.** A city map of Portland, Oregon

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's Level: 3. Apply  
Gradable: automatic  
Section: 01.03 Core Geographic Concepts  
Topic: Location, Direction, and Distance*

76. The dispersion of an idea or thing from a center of origin to more distant points is known as

**A.** spatial diffusion.  
B. static movement.  
C. centrifugal force.  
D. spatial creep.

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's Level: 1. Remember  
Gradable: automatic  
Section: 01.03 Core Geographic Concepts  
Topic: Interrelation between Places and Spatial Distribution*

77. What geographic unit is based on the recognition and mapping of spatial distributions – the spatial arrangement of environmental, human, or organizational features?

A. Areal extents  
**B.** Regions  
C. Dynamic districts  
D. Locales

*Accessibility: Keyboard Navigation  
Bloom's Level: 2. Understand  
Gradable: automatic  
Section: 01.03 Core Geographic Concepts  
Topic: Types of Regions*

Chapter 01 Test Bank: Introduction Summary

*Category-# of Questions*

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Bloom's Level: 1. Remember-54

Bloom's Level: 2. Understand-14

Bloom's Level: 3. Apply-7

Bloom's Level: 4. Analyze-2

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