**CHAPTER 1:  
GEOGRAPHY: AN EXPLORATION OF CONNECTIONS**

**INTRODUCTION**

*Multiple-Choice*

1. Central to the study of geography are the questions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) who; when

b)why; how

c) where; why\*[Pg. 2]

d)how many; when

2. Which of the following is NOT an aspect of geographical analysis?

a) spatial analysis

b) multiple scales of analysis

c) cartography

d) lithography\*[Pg. 2]

3. Which of the following is NOT an example of a geographic inquiry?

a) How did a group of people come to occupy a particular place?

b) How have people modified the physical aspects of a place to suit their needs?

c) How have people contributed to a particular environmental problem?

d) All of the above are examples of geographical inquiry.\*[Pg.3]

4. Geography as a discipline links the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.

a) city; state

b) physical sciences; social sciences\* [Pg. 3]

c) study of biology; study of sociology

d) people; government

5. Lines of longitude are also known as:

a) meridians.\* [Pg. 4]

b) parallels.

c) poles.

d) positional lines.

6. Which of the following refers to the relationship between the distances shown on the map and the actual distances on Earth’s surface?

a) scale\* [Pg.4]

b) spatial analysis

c) cartography

d) regional geography

7. Which of the following terms refers to the study of how people, objects, or ideas are, or are not, related to one another across space?

a) regional geography

b) physical geography

c) cartography

d) spatial analysis\* [Pg. 2]

8. Which of the following terms refers to the making of maps?

a) scale

b) spatial analysis

c) cartography\* [Pg. 2]

d) regional geography

9. The prime meridian runs from the North Pole to the South Pole through:

a) New York City, USA.

b) Berlin, Germany.

c) London, England.

d) Greenwich, England.\* [Pg. 4]

10. Through which ocean does the longitude line at 180° run?

a) Atlantic

b) Pacific\* [Pg. 5]

c) Indian

d) Arctic

11. The globe is divided into the Northern and Southern Hemispheres at the:

a) International Date Line.

b) equator.\* [Pg. 5]

c) Tropic of Cancer.

d) Tropic of Capricorn.

12. Cartographers solve the problem of showing the spherical Earth on a flat piece of paper by using:

a) lines of latitude.

b) projections.\* [Pg. 5]

c) globes instead of flat maps.

d) degrees, minutes, and seconds.

13. To fit the spherical Earth onto a flat map, a Mercator projection:

a) flattens the Earth like an orange peel.

b) shows lines of longitude curving up toward the poles.

c) stretches out the poles, depicting them with lines equal to the length of the equator.\* [Pg. 5]

d) perfectly represents the shapes of landmasses.

14. All of the following describe GISc EXCEPT:

a) GISc is so highly specialized it’s often criticized for having limited applicability to other disciplines.\*[Pg. 5]

b) GISc has been adopted as a tool by both corporations and government entities.

c) GISc refers to the body of science that supports spatial analysis technologies and tools such as GIS (geographic information systems).

15. Which of the following terms refers to the unit of Earth’s surface that contains distinct patterns of physical features or of human activities?

a) place

b) space

c) region\* [Pg. 9]

d) scale

16. In defining a region, geographers might take into account all of the following factors EXCEPT:

a) political boundaries.

b) physical characteristics.

c) cultural characteristics.

d) literary history.\* [Pg. 11]

*Short-Answer*

17. The study of how people, objects, or ideas are related to one another across space is called:

Answer: spatial analysis. [Pg. 2]

18. The making of maps is called:

Answer: cartography. [Pg. 2]

19. The calendar day officially begins when midnight falls at the:

Answer: International Date Line. [Pg. 5]

20. The different ways of modeling the spherical shape of the Earth on flat paper are called:

Answer: map projections. [Pg. 5]

21. What concept is used to identify an area of Earth’s surface that contains distinct patterns of human or physical activity or features?

Answer: region [Pg. 9]

*True-False*

22. Lines of longitude on a map run from pole to pole.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 4]

23. Lines of longitude are also known as meridians.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 4]

24. Lines of longitude are also known as parallels.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 4]

25. Spatial analysis is the art and science of making maps.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 2]

26. Lines of longitude (also called meridians) run from pole to pole; lines of latitude (also called parallels) run parallel to the equator.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 4]

27. All projections entail some distortion.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 5]

28. Lines of latitude run around Earth parallel to the equator.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 4]

29. Lines of latitude are also known as meridians.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 4]

30. Lines of latitude are also known as parallels.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 4]

31. In a Robinson projection, the shapes of landmasses are slightly distorted.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 5]

32. A map is by definition an unbiased view of the world.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 5]

33. Most regions, as defined by geographers, have well-defined boundaries.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 9]

34. In the textbook, the argument is made that the boundaries between regions are rarely, if ever, distinct and certain.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 9]

35. Geographers like to use “region” as a conceptual model because it offers a reasonable way to divide the world into manageable parts.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 11]

36. When using the phrase “scale of analysis,” geographers are always referring to the relative size of an area.

Answer: TRUE [Pg. 12]

37. Most world regions are defined by the same set of indicators.

Answer: FALSE [Pg. 9]

*Matching*

38. GISc [a] [Pg.5]

39. physical geography [d] [Pg. 3]

40. human geography [c] [Pg.3]

41. cartography [b] [Pg.2]

a) spatial analysis technologies

b) maps

c) human impacts on the physical environment

d) Earth’s physical processes

42. the space where an individual lives or works [c] [Pg. 11]

43. the entire world as a single unified area [e] [Pg. 11]

44. unit containing distinct patterns of physical features or human development [b] [Pg. 9]

45. encompassing the regions of the world [d] [Pg. 11]

46. arrangement of phenomena across Earth’s surface [a] [Pg. 3]

a) spatial distribution

b) region

c) local scale

d) world regional scale

e) global scale

*Essay*

47. Briefly define *region* and discuss one problem posed by the use of the concept. [Pg. 9]

Answer:

The region is a unit of Earth’s surface defined by a distinct pattern of physical features or human development. One problem with the use of this concept is that different regions are defined by different sets of characteristics, making it difficult to compare any region with another. Furthermore, it is conceivable that parts of one region may be parts of others. This leads to a second problem. Boundaries between regions are quite fuzzy and always debatable. One does not experience the difference between two regions by simply crossing a conceived boundary. It is a difference that likely occurs gradually over space, making regions appear as if they overlap or that there are gaps between them.

**POPULATION**

*Multiple-Choice*

48. The study of the growth and decline of the numbers of people on Earth, their distribution across Earth’s surface, age and sex distributions, and migration patterns is the study of:

a) population.\* [Pg. 12]

b) demographics.

c) statistics.

d) world regional geography.

49. Between 1945 and 2009, Earth’s population:

a) roughly doubled.

b) roughly tripled.\* [Pg. 12]

c) remained mostly constant.

d) decreased dramatically.

50. Death rates remained high for most of human history for all of the following reasons EXCEPT:

a) hygienic waste and sewage systems.\* [Pg. 12]

b) fluctuating food availability.

c) disease.

d) natural disasters and hazards.

51. In 2009, Earth’s population was approximately:

a) 1.7 billion.

b) 5.5 billion.

c) 7 billion.\* [Pg. 12]

d) 7.8 billion.