

**Practice Test**

1. Which of the following is a true statement regarding the time-space convergence?
  - a. Places seem to all look the same
  - b. Places seem to be getting closer together
  - c. Places are increasingly concentrated on maintaining their histories
  - d. Places are making a greater effort to converge activities to save time
  - e. Places are getting closer together in space but not in time
2. UNLIKE administrative regions, perceptual (or cognitive) regions
  - a. Have vague boundaries
  - b. Come in many different sizes
  - c. Are never hierarchically organized
  - d. Do not have location
  - e. Do not have boundaries
3. Many recent college graduates and young professionals move to large, vibrant cities—such as New York, Chicago, and Los Angeles—with nightlife, cultural amenities, and job opportunities. These attractions are examples of
  - a. Suburban amenities
  - b. Push factors
  - c. Pull factors
  - d. Mobility opportunities
  - e. Centripetal forces
4. A cognitive map (mental map) is
  - a. A map of exact differences between landmarks
  - b. Made up of beliefs of what is in the environment and where it is
  - c. Any map without projection
  - d. A map someone sketches to give another person directions
  - e. A map showing where people prefer to live
5. How does the amount of generalization typically change when map scale decreases (i.e., changes from a larger scale to a smaller scale map)?
  - a. That depends on whether it's a reference map or not
  - b. It decreases
  - c. It increases
  - d. It depends on map scale
  - e. It does not change
6. Given a topographic contour (isoline) map, which pattern of contour lines would show the steepest slope?
  - a. Open areas with no contour lines
  - b. Widely-spaced contour lines
  - c. Evenly-spaced contour lines
  - d. Closely-spaced contour lines
  - e. You can't tell slopes from contour lines, only elevations

7. Which is a good example of a functional region?
  - a. The Bible Belt states
  - b. The area served by a local bus line
  - c. The state of California
  - d. An individual's perception of his/her daily activity space
  - e. An area where one dominant language prevails
8. A thematic map that shows quantities of some variable by shrinking or expanding the sizes of regions is called
  - a. An image map
  - b. A choropleth map
  - c. A projected map
  - d. An isoline map
  - e. A cartogram
9. On a Mercator projection map, where will you find the landmasses most exaggerated in relative size
  - a. Near the poles
  - b. Actually, landmasses aren't exaggerated on a Mercator map
  - c. Near the prime meridian
  - d. Near the equator
  - e. Near the major oceans
10. To map the surface of the earth, geographers use different projections because
  - a. No projection can show the entire earth on a single map
  - b. No projection is ideal for the purpose of every map
  - c. The appearance of the earth's surface changes with the seasons
  - d. Some parts of the earth haven't been surveyed accurately
  - e. They don't anymore; all maps are now produced using the same projection
11. Charlie believes Suzanne's laziness and consequent unemployment results from the fact that she grew up in an oppressive climate (very hot and humid). Charlie is most likely an
  - a. Environmental possibilist
  - b. Environmental determinist
  - c. Environmental conservationist
  - d. Environmental preservationist
  - e. Environmental ecologist
12. A thematic map that shows quantities of some variable by shading or coloring regions such as counties is called
  - a. A cartogram
  - b. An image map
  - c. A chlorogram
  - d. An isoline map
  - e. A choropleth map

13. According to the gravity model, technological improvements in transportation and communications technology should
- Not effect the probability of interaction between places
  - Increase the population of the two places
  - Decrease the amount of interaction between two places
  - Decrease the population in the two places
  - Decrease the friction of distance
14. \_\_\_\_\_ argued that cultural landscapes should form the basic unit of geographic inquiry
- Ptolemy
  - George Perkins Marsh
  - Eratosthenes
  - Carl Sauer
  - W.D. Pattison
15. Which of the following is compromised of an integrated system of satellites?
- The Global Positioning System
  - Remote Sensing
  - Geographical Informational System
  - Thematic Map
  - Haptic Navigation systems
16. Which of the following is NOT one of the four traditions of geography according to W.D. Pattison's definition?
- Area-analysis tradition
  - Field studies tradition
  - Culture environment relations
  - Earth science tradition
  - Locational tradition
17. Which of the following is true concerning regions
- They are strict functional units
  - They are usually defined by a standard mathematic formula
  - They are figments of the imagination
  - They are conceptual units
  - They all have well defined boundaries
18. If a geographer performs a study on people's perception of the Deep South using interviews as his primary data source, his method is
- Quantitative
  - Systematic
  - Anthropogenic
  - Qualitative
  - Idiographic

19. A perceptual region's boundaries are
- Determined by a set of uniform physical or cultural characteristics across a particular area
  - Drawn around the functions that occur between a particular place and the surrounding area
  - Determined by the portion of a particular area that has been modified by human activities
  - Fuzzy because they allow for individual interpretation
  - Designated by the inclusion of a particular cultural characteristic
20. The ratio between distance on a map and distance on the earth's surface is called the
- Projection
  - Resolution
  - Scale
  - Azimuth
  - Aggregation
21. Cartography is the science of
- Demographics
  - Map-making
  - Spatial orientation
  - Cognitive imagery
  - Making visualizations
22. Map projections attempt to correct for errors in
- Transferability
  - Area, distance, scale, and proportion
  - Area, distance, shape, and direction
  - Distance, proximity, and topology
  - Distance, shape, and lines of latitude and longitude
23. Topographic maps must use which of the following symbols
- Tonal shadings
  - Isoline
  - Proportional symbols
  - Location charts
  - Cartograms
24. Seattle is located on Puget Sound in northwestern Washington. It has a moist, marine climate, a large university, and a famous downtown market. Seattle's primary economic activities include ship and aircraft construction and high-technology enterprises. This information gives us a description of Seattle's
- Situation
  - Cognitive image
  - Site
  - Landscape
  - Relative distance

25. Even though some cities are far apart in terms of absolute distance, they are actually quite connected economically and socially. This is representative of
- Topographic space
  - Cognitive space
  - Topological space
  - Relative location
  - Situation
26. Tobler's first law of geography states that, "Everything is related to everything else, but
- Distant things are generally unrelated"
  - Near things are more closely related than you might think."
  - Distance is always a factor"
  - Near things are more related than distant things."
  - Distance is relative."
27. Rap music first appeared in New York in the 1970s. Later it spread to large cities with vibrant African-American populations—such as Los Angeles, Oakland, Chicago, and Detroit—without being absorbed by the smaller cities and rural areas in between. This type of spatial diffusion is called
- Relocation potential
  - Hierarchical diffusion
  - Contagious diffusion
  - Cultural diffusion
  - Cascade diffusion
28. Stores and restaurants in Oregon that find it cheaper to buy fresh vegetables grown in California than those grown in Florida are taking advantage of
- Expansion diffusion
  - Distance decay
  - Economies of scale
  - Intervening opportunities
  - Retail gravitation
29. Which of the following is NOT a good example of a barrier to spatial diffusion
- A mountain range
  - A different language
  - A different dietary preference
  - A highway system
  - A strict religious system
30. The concept where physical geographic factors such as soils, climate and resources shape a specific culture group's behavior and practices is known as
- Transhumance
  - Cultural imperialism
  - Convergence zones
  - Environmental determinism
  - Tobler's law

31. The concept of "place" in human geography can best defined
- A location on the Earth's surface with a distinctive characteristic
  - A point formed by the intersection of two or more transportation lines
  - A point where a natural resource is located
  - A sub-unit of a region composed of villages or small towns
  - A location where people live and work
32. The concept of scale, in terms of geographical analysis of population, would be divided upon levels such as
- Private, business, government
  - 1:24,00, 1:1,000,000, 1:6,000,000
  - Census tract, city, county
  - Male, female, dependents
  - Gender, age, ethnicity
33. The Prime Meridian is
- Located in Greenwich, Connecticut
  - 0 degree longitude
  - A meridian that cannot be divided by a whole number
  - 23 30' degrees N latitude
  - 180 degrees longitude
34. The effect of Internet connectivity on global communication and business is that
- Increases the absolute distance between places
  - Decreases the absolute distance between places
  - Increase the friction of distance between places
  - Decreases the relative distance between places
  - Decrease the Euclidean distance between places
35. The theory of environmental determinism generalizes a region's culture as being shaped by
- The combined influences of the physical geography of the region
  - Access to waterways for transport
  - The population's choice of a staple food crop
  - The dominant religion of the region
  - People's ability to live sustainability and prevent population pressure
36. Which of the following examples would best represent the concept of map scale?
- Private land, commercial land, government land
  - 1:24,000, 1:1,000,000, 1:6,000,000
  - Census tract, city limits, county boundaries
  - Washington, New York, Springfield
  - Line coloration from blue to green and then to red
37. The concept of "space" in human geography can be defined as
- Areas of the earth's surface bounded by objects, real and imagined
  - A point on the earth's surface with a meaningful characteristic
  - Areas outside of planetary atmospheres
  - The amount of human population that can be supported by the resources in the area
  - An area with common homogeneous characteristic

Unit 1 Practice Test:

1. B
2. A
3. C
4. B
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. E
9. A
10. B
11. B
12. E
13. E
14. D
15. A
16. B
17. D
18. D
19. D
20. C
21. B
22. C
23. B
24. C
25. C
26. D
27. B
28. D
29. D
30. D
31. A
32. C
33. B
34. D
35. A
36. B
37. A