World Regional Geography 7th edition Hobbs Test Bank

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Chapter 01 - Objectives and Tools of World Regional Geography

1. Geography literally means “description of Earth” and has roots in Greek and Roman civilizations and the Scientific Revolution.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

2. Alexander von Humboldt is credited with founding the landscape perspective in American geography.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

3. Geopolitics is the struggle for space and power played out in a geographical setting.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

4. Place is an objective term referring to the exact location on Earth.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Remember

5. Space refers to the imprecise, but important, physical and cultural contexts of a location.

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a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

6. A small-scale map portrays a large area in more generalized terms.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

7. The latitude of meridians is equal at all locations.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

8. The International Date Line has a longitude of zero and serves as a reference line from which longitude east and west are measured.
a. True
b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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9. Compromise projections neither preserve any one metric nor try to distort all properties about equally for aesthetic purposes.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

10. The relationship between the direction on a map and the corresponding compass directions in reality is termed symbolization.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

11. The Mercator projection is frequently used in classrooms because its straight lines accurately depict the areas of continents and countries.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

12. The two basic types of maps are reference maps and thematic maps.

a. True

b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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13. The polar regions may also be classified as low-latitude regions.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

14. Locations may be classified as either relative or absolute.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

15. Places located between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn are classified as low latitudes.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

16. The distance between lines of longitude is equal across the globe.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial

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information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

17. A hemisphere spans 180 degrees on Earth.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

18. The Northern Hemisphere is sometimes described as the water hemisphere.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

19. The terms *space* and *place* refer to the same concept
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

20. Latitude and longitude lines are a common coordinate system and measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds.
    a. True
    b. False

ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: True / False

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

21. Alexander von Humboldt ushered in geography's modern era with studies of human-environmental interactions.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

22. GIS stands for Geospatial Intelligence Systems.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.3 The Geospatial Revolution
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.05 - Define "geospatial revolution," geographic information systems (GIS), and remote sensing.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

23. Carl Sauer challenged geographers to consider the transformation through time from a cultural landscape to a natural landscape.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

24. Climate change and hunger are examples of human-environment interactions.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

25. Job growth in the geographic sciences has stagnated in the past 15 years.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.5 Jobs and Careers in Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.06 - List two or three professions that use geographic knowledge.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

26. Remote sensing is the science of acquiring information about Earth's surface without being in direct contact with it.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.3 The Geospatial Revolution
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.05 - Define "geospatial revolution," geographic information systems (GIS), and remote sensing.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

27. Geography majors are very likely to be unemployed after graduation because it is not a transferable skill.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.5 Jobs and Careers in Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.06 - List two or three professions that use geographic knowledge.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

28. It is possible for military intelligence to track the development of other countries' military programs using remote sensing and GIS.
    a. True
    b. False
ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.3 The Geospatial Revolution
QUESTION TYPE: True / False

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.05 - Define “geospatial revolution,” geographic information systems (GIS), and remote sensing.
KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Understand

29. The study of geography primarily involves the memorization of locations and features.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: False
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.5 Jobs and Careers in Geography
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.06 - List two or three professions that use geographic knowledge.
KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Understand

30. Geographic information systems create and use layers of spatial data.
a. True
b. False
ANSWER: True
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.3 The Geospatial Revolution
QUESTION TYPE: True / False
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.05 - Define “geospatial revolution,” geographic information systems (GIS), and remote sensing.
KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Understand

31. The Rust Belt is an example of which type of region?
a. vernacular
b. formal
c. nodal
d. functional
e. uniform
ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom’s: Understand

32. Which of the following terms would refer to data related to the geographic location and characteristics of natural or constructed features and boundaries on, above, or below the earth’s surface?
a. space
b. symbolization
c. geospatial

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d. perceptual
e. landscape

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

33. What type of region would the countries of Europe be classified as?
a. vernacular
b. formal
c. functional
d. nodal
e. perceptual

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

34. How would a map with a scale of 1:100 be classified?
a. large-scale
b. medium-scale
c. small-scale
d. localized reference
e. generalized reference

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

35. Which type of scale would most likely be utilized to draw a map of the United States?
a. large-scale
b. medium-scale
c. small-scale
d. localized reference
e. generalized reference

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ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

36. "North of the park" is an example of what type of location?
a. mathematical
b. relative
c. absolute
d. geocoded
e. coordinate

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

37. What part of the map shows the amount of reduction required to place an area on a chart, piece of paper, or computer screen?
a. symbolization frame
b. projection box
c. coordinate frame
d. key
e. scale

ANSWER: e
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

38. What type of map projection would you use if you wanted to preserve shapes?
a. equidistant
b. equal area
c. compromise
d. conformal
e. orientation

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Moderate

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REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

39. What type of map projection would be used if you wanted to depict area accurately?
a. equidistant
b. equal area
c. compromise
d. conformal
e. orientation

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

40. What type of map projection would be used if you wanted to preserve the distance from a specific point to all other points?
a. equidistant
b. equal area
c. compromise
d. conformal
e. orientation

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

41. Which type of map would a topographic map be classified as?
a. choropleth
b. isarithmic
c. graduated symbol
d. dot density
e. flow

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice

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LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

42. Which type of map would a map of Europe with each country depicted in different colors be classified as?
a. choropleth
b. isarithmic
c. graduated symbol
d. dot density
e. flow
ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

43. Which type of map would a map showing the movement of Syrian refugees be classified as?
a. choropleth
b. isarithmic
c. graduated symbol
d. dot density
e. flow
ANSWER: e
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

44. At what angular distance is the International Date Line from the Prime Meridian?
a. 0 degrees
b. 45 degrees
c. 90 degrees
d. 180 degrees
e. 360 degrees
ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.

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KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

45. What is the collection of physical and human geographic features on Earth's surface called?
    a. a model
    b. a map
    c. a region
    d. a landscape
    e. a projection

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

46. A system of values, beliefs, and attitudes that shape and influence behavior is called a(n) _____.
    a. model
    b. vernacular
    c. place
    d. location
    e. culture

ANSWER: e
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

47. Why is the concept of regions in geography useable?
    a. All regions are countries.
    b. All regions are very large.
    c. It allows for an exact study of a specific area for a specific purpose.
    d. It is the only way computers can be used with geographic data and follow political lines.
    e. Regions are another name for the seven continents.

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Challenging
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

48. The coordinate 47° 39' 56'' N, 81° 3' 28" E would be located in the _____.

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a. Northern hemisphere mid-latitudes
b. Northern hemisphere low latitudes
c. Northern hemisphere high latitudes
d. Southern hemisphere mid-latitudes
e. Southern hemisphere low latitudes

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Challenging
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

49. Geography knowledge enables people to understand the relationships among people, places, and environments over time. This statement best describes which of the following six essential elements of geography as outlined by the National Geographic Society?

a. The World in Spatial Terms
b. Human Systems
c. Environment and Society
d. Physical Systems
e. Uses of Geography

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.4 Organizing Principles of Geography
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

50. The physical environment is influenced by the ways in which human societies value and use Earth's physical features and processes. This statement best describes which of the following six essential elements of geography as outlined by the National Geographic Society?

a. The World in Spatial Terms
b. Human Systems
c. Environment and Society
d. Physical Systems
e. Place and Regions

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.4 Organizing Principles of Geography
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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51. The most common type of thematic map, this map displays data by filling in political units with differing colors.
    a. Choropleth
    b. Dot density
    c. Isarithmic
    d. Flow
    e. Graduated Symbol

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

52. This type of map uses dots to represent a stated amount of some phenomenon within a political unit.
    a. Choropleth
    b. Dot density
    c. Isarithmic
    d. Flow
    e. Graduated Symbol

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

53. This map does not use political units; it uses lines or colors to join points of equal value across the mapped area.
    a. Choropleth
    b. Dot density
    c. Isarithmic
    d. Flow
    e. Graduated Symbol

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

54. This map uses simple symbols such as circle or bar graphs, scaled proportionally to the quantity of the attribute being

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mapped.

a. Choropleth
b. Dot density
c. Isarithmic
d. Flow
e. Graduated Symbol

ANSWER: e
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

55. This map uses arrows of various widths to indicate the movement of people or goods from one area to another.

a. Choropleth
b. Dot density
c. Isarithmic
d. Flow
e. Graduated Symbol

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

56. The latitude 65.56 degrees south is known as the _____.

a. Arctic Circle
b. Tropic of Cancer
c. Equator
d. Tropic of Capricorn
e. Antarctic Circle

ANSWER: e
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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57. The latitude zero degrees is known as the _____.

a. Arctic Circle
b. Tropic of Cancer
c. Equator
d. Tropic of Capricorn
e. Antarctic Circle

ANSWER: c
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

58. The latitude 23.44 degrees south is known as the _____.

a. Arctic Circle
b. Tropic of Cancer
c. Equator
d. Tropic of Capricorn
e. Antarctic Circle

ANSWER: d
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

59. The latitude 9.65.56 degrees north is known as the _____.

a. Arctic Circle
b. Tropic of Cancer
c. Equator
d. Tropic of Capricorn
e. Antarctic Circle

ANSWER: a
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

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60. The latitude 23.44 degrees north is known as the _____.

a. Arctic Circle
b. Tropic of Cancer
c. Equator
d. Tropic of Capricorn
e. Antarctic Circle

ANSWER: b
DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Multiple Choice
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

61. The world regional approach to geography organizes the entire field by identifying three types of regions. Name and describe each type of region. Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: A formal region (also called a uniform or homogeneous region) is one in which all the population shares a defining trait or set of traits.
A functional region (also called a nodal region) is a spatial unit characterized by a central focus on some kind activity (often an economic activity). At the center of a functional region, the activity is most intense, whereas toward the edges of the region the defining activity becomes less important.
A vernacular region (or perceptual region) is a region that popularly exists in people's minds but has no definitive boundaries. This region may play an important role in cultural identity but does not necessarily have official or clear-cut borders.
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

62. Use the Five Themes of Geography – location, place, human-environment interaction, movement, and region – to describe your school building. Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: Answers will vary but should be similar to the Try It exercise below. Geographic Characteristics of Ground Zero
Location: Lower Manhattan, New York City (with an exact location of latitude: 40 degrees, 42 minutes, 43 seconds; and longitude: –74 degrees, 00 minutes, 49 seconds.
Place: Formerly, office buildings and firms at the heart of one of the world's great financial centers (a reason it was targeted for destruction); now, a place of historical significance and collective grief for people of the United States.
Human–Environment Interaction: Lower Manhattan occupies low-lying ground that once was marshy swampland. Construction of the twin towers of the World Trade Center, as well as the buildings erected after the 9/11 attacks, required special foundations to keep the Hudson River's water from pouring in.
Movement: Before 9/11, the daily comings and goings of office workers in the World Trade Center; on 9/11, the diversion of airplanes to target the buildings; after 9/11, the flow of tourists and construction crews to the site.

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Region: Situated in a region of the United States known as the Northeast, in a humid subtropical climate region.
You can use the five themes to appreciate any place geographically, from the Great Pyramids of Egypt to where you are now. Try it.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.4 Organizing Principles of Geography
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

63. Explain what Carl Sauer meant when he urged geographers to use the landscape perspective. Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: Sauer is credited with founding the landscape perspective in American geography, based on the method of studying the transformation through time of a natural landscape to a cultural landscape. Essentially, Sauer challenged us to think of what the world would look like without people and then understand what people have done to reshape the world through time.

DIFFICULTY: Easy
REFERENCES: 1.1 Welcome to World Regional Geography
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.01 - Describe the scope of geography as an academic discipline.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

64. What does Tobler's First Law of Geography state? Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: Relative location is at the heart of a geographic axiom known as Tobler's First Law of Geography: "Everything is related to everything else, but near things are more related than distant things."

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

65. The two basic types of maps are reference maps and thematic maps. Explain what each type of map is, and list the two types of thematic maps. Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: Reference maps are concerned mainly with depicting the locations of various features, both natural and human-made, on Earth's surface. Thematic maps show the spatial distribution of one or more attributes across a given area. Thematic maps can be divided into two categories: quantitative and qualitative.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial

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information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

66. Explain the differences between relative and absolute locations. Give one example of each. Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: Relative location defines a place in relationship to other places. You can derive this kind of information from many maps. Relative location is one of the most basic reference tools of everyday life; you might say you live south of the city, just west of the shopping mall, or next door to a good friend.
Absolute location refers to a point on Earth's surface. Also known as mathematical location, absolute location is essential in reference maps, but not always in thematic maps. Coordinate systems are used to determine absolute location.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate

REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps

QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

67. All maps must "lie" to some degree to inform their readers. Explain what this statement means. How can a map lie, and yet still contain truth? Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: Any map created on a flat surface will inevitably have some distortion. All flat maps have varying amounts of distortion among the four basic properties of a globe: area, shape, distance, and direction. These flat projections all contain accurate information, but each projection sacrifices something to make other aspects of the accurate.

DIFFICULTY: Challenging

REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps

QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.04 - Identify the roles of scale, projections, and symbolization on maps.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

68. List the three sections of latitude on Earth and explain the location of each. Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: High latitudes - polar areas
Middle latitudes - areas midway between a pole and the equator
Low latitudes - areas near the equator

DIFFICULTY: Easy

REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps

QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer

LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.03 - Describe two or three key concepts in geography, including the different types of regions, how maps display various kinds of spatial information, and how geography is both a physical and a social science.

KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Remember

69. What are at least five types of jobs geography majors are qualified to hold? Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: Answers may include, but are not limited to, nature conservancy preservation manager, natural science teacher, geospatial engineer, U.S. Geological Survey water specialist, chief

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executive officer of an insurance company in the West Indies, vice president of market research in real estate, geography professor

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.5 Jobs and Careers in Geography
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.06 - List two or three professions that use geographic knowledge.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

70. List three advantages GIS can provide for emergency responders and preparedness officials. Answer in 4-5 sentences.
ANSWER: Possible answers include but are not limited to: Disperse emergency response teams during floods and hurricanes to save lives and property. GIS provides tools to help locate shelters, distribute food and medicine, and evacuate those in need.
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.3 The Geospatial Revolution
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.05 - Define "geospatial revolution," geographic information systems (GIS), and remote sensing.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

71. Discuss how a knowledge of geography would be relevant to careers other than being a geographer. Answer in 4-5 sentences.
ANSWER: Answers will vary, but students may discuss such transferable skills such as critical thinking, problem solving, numeracy, teamwork through regular field trips, analytical skills in the lab, technical savvy, having a broad world view, and having cultural sensitivity.
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.5 Jobs and Careers in Geography
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.06 - List two or three professions that use geographic knowledge.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

72. Define the terms *space* and *place* and describe the differences between the two concepts. Answer in 4-5 sentences.
ANSWER: Space is the exact placement of locations on the face of the earth, and place is the mix of physical and human features that characterize and give meaning to a particular location. Unlike space, place is subjective because it is defined by the meaning or "character" of a particular location.
DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

73. Discuss some of the benefits GIS has over traditional paper maps. Answer in 4-5 sentences.
ANSWER: A paper map can show the user where a road is and maybe a few other details; in GIS, that same road can have dozens of attributes associated with it, such as its name, its length and

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width, when it was last repaved, its speed limit, whether it is owned by the city, county, or state, the amount of traffic it receives in a certain time frame, how many lanes it has, and more. The user can then choose which attributes they want to see. The ability to add and remove layers of data is another benefit of GIS over paper maps.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.3 The Geospatial Revolution
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.05 - Define "geospatial revolution," geographic information systems (GIS), and remote sensing.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Analyze

74. Describe some of the uses of GIS and remote sensing as they apply to intelligence and military applications. Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: Students' answers will vary, but many students may mention the use of remote sensing to monitor the development of North Korea's nuclear program, the ability to take clear images of individuals from space, or other applications for monitoring military activity or conducting espionage.

DIFFICULTY: Challenging
REFERENCES: 1.3 The Geospatial Revolution
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.05 - Define "geospatial revolution," geographic information systems (GIS), and remote sensing.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Apply

75. What is a mental map, and why are they important? Answer in 4-5 sentences.

ANSWER: A mental map is a collection of personal geographic information that each of us uses to organize spatially the images and facts we have about places, both local and distant. We constantly draw upon that geographic information to make our way through daily life and are always revising and updating that information. Sometimes we use that mental information to make a map. These maps are not necessarily accurate, precise, or scientific, but they convey useful information and tell us much about the individuals and cultures that create them.

DIFFICULTY: Moderate
REFERENCES: 1.2 The Language of Maps
QUESTION TYPE: Subjective Short Answer
LEARNING OBJECTIVES: WRGE.HOBB.22.01.02 - Define these key terms in geography: map, region, landscape, culture, space, place, geospatial.
KEYWORDS: Bloom's: Understand

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