# *Exploring Physical Geography 3rd edition Reynolds Test Bank*

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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

ANSWERS ARE LOCATED IN THE SECOND PART OF THIS DOCUMENT

**MULTIPLE CHOICE - Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

**1)** Which of the following was mentioned in the opening two-page spread of Chapter 1 (The Nature of Physical Geography)?

1) _____

A) Volcanoes
B) Earthquakes
C) Climate
D) Water
E) All of these choices are correct

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : What is Physical Geography
Section : 01.00 Introduction

**2)** One of the main topics discussed in the opening two-page spread of Chapter 1 (The Nature of Physical Geography) was

2) _____

A) the relevance of geography in our modern world.
B) that volcanoes have dramatically changed the atmosphere over time.
C) a huge meteorite impact caused the dinosaurs to become extinct.
D) All of these choices are correct.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : What is Physical Geography
Section : 01.00 Introduction



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**3)** What type of geographers concentrate on studying landforms and processes on Earth's surface and in the oceans and atmosphere, and how they affect life?

3) _____

A) Human geographers
B) Physical geographers
C) Religious geographers
D) Historical geographers

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : What is Physical Geography

**4)** Which of the following is not a feature of what physical geographers study?

4) _____

A) They do not study the impacts of spatial distributions of the natural environment on people.
B) They do not study the processes that created and changed the spatial distributions of natural features.
C) They do not study the interconnections between different aspects of the natural environment.
D) Physical geographers study all these.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : What is Physical Geography



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**5)** Which of the following topics of study would best incorporate the holistic perspective?

5) _____

A) The impact of political policies on soil erosion
B) The examination of soil grains under a microscope to identify the amount of pore space between grains
C) The degree to which soil particles expand when they are wet and contract when they dry out
D) The identification of the soil type from a sample collected in the field

**Question Details**
Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : What is Physical Geography

**6)** Geography is

6) _____

A) a naturalscience.
B) a social science.
C) both a natural and a social science.
D) neither a naturalnor a social science.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : What is Physical Geography



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**7)** The spatial perspective that distinguishes geography from other fields of study means

7) _____

A) geographers usecomputers only after they examine maps.
B) geographers examine how the spatial features affect and are affected by non-spatial issues.
C) geographers use field work to report results.
D) geographers do notneed to follow the scientific method when they solve research problems.

**Question Details**
Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : What is Physical Geography

**8)** In looking only at the steepness of a slope, which of the following would a geographer be able to determine about that area?

8) _____

A) The ethnicity of the human settlement which may have lived on the slope
B) The type of rock that might be present to form the soil
C) How far the location is from the equator
D) The strength of the wind at the location

**Question Details**
Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : What is Physical Geography

**9)** The relationship between mountains and precipitation can be generalized by saying



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9) _____

A) mountaintops tendto have more precipitation in summer but less precipitation in winter than thesurrounding lowlands.

B) mountaintops tendto have more precipitation in winter but less precipitation in summer than thesurrounding lowlands.

C) mountaintopsgenerally experience more precipitation than the surrounding lowlands.

D) mountaintopsgenerally experience less precipitation that the surrounding lowlands.

**Question Details**
Section : 01.01 What Is Physical Geography?
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : What is Physical Geography

**10)** The conceptual basis of geographic questions involves the notion that

10) _____

A) the location of an object affects other features in the natural environment, but not the human environment.

B) the location of an object is affected by other features in the natural environment, but not the human environment.

C) the location of an object affects, and is affected by, other features in both the natural and human environment.

D) the location of anobject is unique and largely unaffected by other features in both the naturaland human environment.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions



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**11)** Which of the following is an example of qualitative data?

11) _____

A) A physical geographer measuring the time required for a plume of air pollution to reach a town

B) A physical geographer taking a census of the number of pine trees infested with a certain disease

C) A physical geographer monitoring the water temperature in a stream

D) A physical geographer noting the color of a soil

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

**12)** Which of the following is an example of quantitative data?

12) _____

A) A physical geographer sketching the general appearance of a landscape

B) A physical geographer describing the shape of rock fragments

C) A physical geographer measuring the total rainfall from a storm

D) A physical geographer observing that the clouds are flat and blanket-like

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

**13)** A hypothesis is

13) _____



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A) a conclusion based on results of an investigation.
B) a proposed explanation developed before formal investigation.
C) a question developed that leads to an observation.
D) a strategy for solving a scientific problem.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

**14)** Once a hypothesis is rejected

14) _____

A) an observationcannot be made.
B) the experimentfails.
C) it can berevisited in future studies.
D) the scientificmethod has been violated.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

**15)** Which of the following shows the correct order for a scientific explanation?

15) _____



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A) observation → question → hypotheses → predictions → results of investigation → conclusions

B) hypotheses → question → observation → predictions → results of investigation → conclusions

C) predictions → hypotheses → results of investigation → question → observation → conclusions

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.02 How Do We Investigate Geographic Questions?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Investigating Geographic Questions

**16)** The "sphere" that intersects with all the other spheres is the

16) _____

A) atmosphere.
B) biosphere.
C) hydrosphere.
D) lithosphere.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Natural Systems

**17)** The lithosphere refers to the

17) _____



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A) plastic-like interior of Earth that moves in response to heating from the interior.
B) molten lava that is ejected from volcanoes.
C) land part only of Earth.
D) solid upper part of Earth, including the crust and uppermost mantle.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Natural Systems

**18)** Of Earth's four overlapping spheres, which of the following does NOT involve material above Earth's surface?

18) _____

A) Atmosphere
B) Lithosphere
C) Biosphere
D) Hydrosphere

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Natural Systems

**19)** Of Earth's four overlapping spheres, which of the following is (are) mostly between the lithosphere and atmosphere?

19) _____



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A) Atmosphere
B) Lithosphere
C) Biosphere
D) Hydrosphere
E) Both the biosphere and hydrosphere

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Natural Systems

**20)** The difference between open and closed systems is that

20) _____

A) open systems arenot predictable but closed systems are.
B) open systems canacquire matter and energy, but closed systems cannot.
C) open systems aremuch simpler in terms of the number of interactions between objects in thesystem.
D) open systems occuron land and closed systems occur in the ocean.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Natural Systems

**21)** When you shake fish food into in an aquarium, you are contributing to a(n)

21) _____



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A) open system.
B) negative feedbacksystem.
C) positive feedbacksystem.
D) closed system.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Natural Systems

**22)** A dynamic system refers to a system in which

22) _____

A) motion causes thematter within the system to contain less energy than it would have containedwhen sitting still.
B) water moleculesare constantly increasing in speed over time.
C) the first law ofthermodynamics does not apply.
D) matter, energy, or both, are constantly changing their positions, amounts, or forms.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Natural Systems

**23)** A snowball that rolls down a hill, gradually gaining more and more mass and rolling faster and faster as it continues, is an example of a(n)

23) _____



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A) positive feedbacksystem.
B) negative feedbacksystem.
C) open system.
D) closed system.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.03 How Do Natural Systems Operate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Natural Systems

**24)** Which of the following statements is true about the transfer of energy, matter, or momentum in the atmosphere?

24) _____

A) Momentum isusually transferred from the surface upward.
B) Energy transferoccurs when water changes state between solid, liquid, or gas.
C) Matter istransferred so effectively that the spatial distribution of matter in theatmosphere is uniform.
D) No transfer ofenergy, matter, or momentum can occur in the polar part of the atmosphere.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Earth Cycles

**25)** Name the cycle that describes water processes that occur on land, in the atmosphere, and in the oceans.

25) _____



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A) hydrologic
B) rock
C) spin
D) life

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles

**26)** The hydrologic cycle includes all the following processes except

26) _____

A) evaporation.
B) precipitation.
C) runoff.
D) uplift.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles

**27)** The most likely and direct consequence of a reduced rate of "burial" of sediment in the rock cycle would be

27) _____



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A) the delayed rateof formation of rock.
B) slower rates ofuplift of rocks back to the surface.
C) more rapiddeposition of more sediment.
D) increased rates ofrock deformation.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles

**28)** In the rock cycle, sediment is stripped away and transported by the process of _____ *after* the process of _____ has taken place.

28) _____

A) erosion; weathering
B) weathering; erosion
C) uplift; solidification
D) solidification; uplift

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles



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**29)** Which of the following locations would have weathering of bedrock or loose sediment?




29) _____

A) Location 1
B) Location 2
C) Location 3
D) Location 4
E) Locations 1 and 2

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Earth Cycles



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**30)** Which of the following best indicates a location where sediment is transported?




30) _____

A) Location 1
B) Location 2
C) Location 3
D) Location 4

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles



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**31)** Which of the following best indicates a location where sediment is deposited but not eroded?




31) _____

A) Location 1
B) Location 2
C) Location 3
D) Location 4

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles



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**32)** Which of the following settings would result in the formation of igneous rocks?




32) _____

A) Location 1
B) Location 2
C) Location 3
D) Location 4

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : The Rock Cycle

**33)** Which of the following does NOT list processes in an order consistent with a logical progression through the rock cycle?

33) _____

A) weathering → erosion → deposition
B) solidification → melting → burial
C) erosion → deposition → burial
D) uplift → weathering → erosion
E) burial → metamorphism → melting



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**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles

**34)** According to the rock cycle, sediment that is being transported by a river could become a metamorphic rock after

34) _____

A) uplift and weathering.
B) melting and solidification.
C) deposition and burial.
D) solidification and uplift.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles

**35)** Uplift can occur during the rock cycle

35) _____

A) only after deformation and metamorphism.
B) only after melting and solidification.
C) only after metamorphism or solidification.
D) at any point after burial.



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles

**36)** The cycling of chemical substances throughout the biosphere is accomplished through

36) _____

A) vertical transferof momentum.
B) the first law ofthermodynamics.
C) the rockcycle.
D) the work of livingthings and physical and chemical processes.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Earth Cycles

**37)** One of the main roles of plants in biogeochemical cycles is to

37) _____

A) reduce the rateof weathering.
B) decrease theamount of time that water remains in contact with rocks and soils.
C) extract carbondioxide from the atmosphere.
D) harden thesoils.



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**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Earth Cycles

**38)** The uppermost part of the oceans, as expressed by normal ocean waves, are in constant motion due to the effects of the

38) _____

A) wind.
B) ultraviolet radiation.
C) gravity.
D) tides.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles

**39)** The most important agent for sculpting Earth is

39) _____

A) blowing wind.
B) flowing water.
C) gravity.
D) wave action.
E) ultraviolet radiation.



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**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.04 What Are Some Important Earth Cycles?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Cycles

**40)** The most direct example of an atmosphere-lithosphere exchange is

40) _____

A) a forest beingplanted.
B) an active coralreef colony.
C) a volcaniceruption.
D) a wave breakingon a shoreline.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.05 How Do Earths Four Spheres Interact?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Earth Systems

**41)** In this diagram, the most likely place where sediment will be deposited on the streambed is at



Steven J Reynolds

41) _____



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A) A.
B) B.
C) C.
D) D.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.05 How Do Earths Four Spheres Interact?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Earth Systems

**42)** When the lithosphere and biosphere interact,

42) _____

A) plants removenutrients from the soil but return few if any nutrients to the soil.
B) plants returnnutrients to the soil but remove few if any nutrients from the soil.
C) plants removenutrients from the soil and return nutrients to the soil.
D) plants acquiretheir nutrients directly from the air so that they do not disturb the nutrientstructure in the soil.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.05 How Do Earths Four Spheres Interact?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Earth Systems

**43)** All the following are likely effects of deforestation except

43) _____



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A) increased runoffinto rivers and streams.
B) increased rate ofsoil erosion.
C) increased rate atwhich carbon dioxide is extracted out of the atmosphere.
D) increased rate ofdestruction of plant and animal habitats.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.05 How Do Earths Four Spheres Interact?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Earth Systems

**44)** All the following are typical effects of dam construction except

44) _____

A) interruption ofthe normal seasonal variation in flows of water.
B) increased amountof sediment carried downstream of the dam.
C) disruption ofnatural ecosystems.
D) protecting townsfrom flooding.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.05 How Do Earths Four Spheres Interact?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Earth Systems

**45)** Geographic factors are important when considering environmental issues or when evaluating potential sites for a new agricultural area or business because

45) _____



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A) location andspatial distributions often affect environmental, social, or economicbehavior.

B) the most important environmental issues and the advantages of sites for new agricultural areas or businesses are often the same across space.

C) environmental policies and zoning regulations seldom reference geographic factors.

D) it is seldomimportant to investigate environmental issues or evaluate potential sites froma holistic approach.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.05 How Do Earths Four Spheres Interact?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Earth Systems

**46)** What type of map is shown here?






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46) _____

A) Shaded-relief map
B) Topographic map with contours
C) Satellite image
D) Geologic map

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**47)** What type of map is used primarily to show the shape of the land by simulating light and dark shading on the hills and valleys?

47) _____

A) Shaded relief map
B) Satellite image
C) Geology map
D) Topograph map

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**48)** Shaded relief maps are most directly helpful in

48) _____

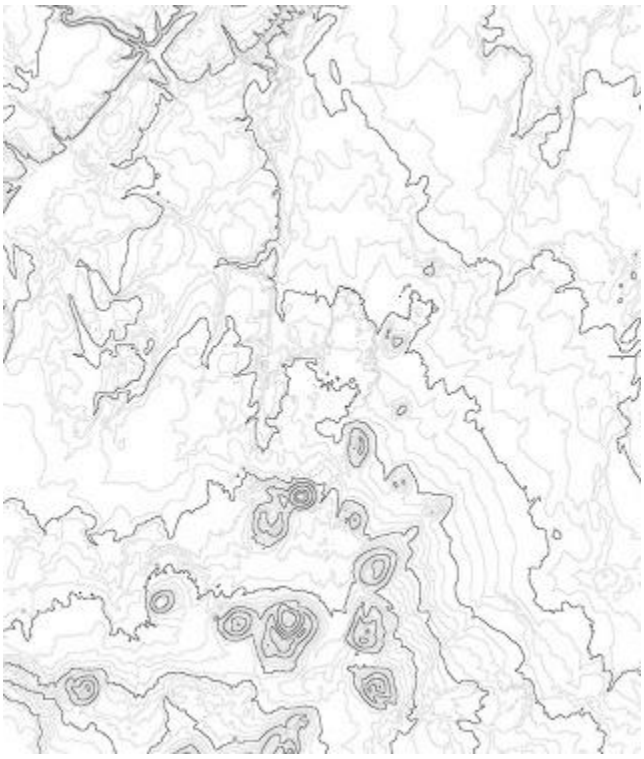


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A) determining the average annual climatic features across Earth's surface.
B) identifying the shape of features of Earth.
C) representing the types of features on the surface of Earth.
D) "seeing through" the surface of Earth to the subsurface.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**49)** What type of map is shown here?



49) _____



Exploring Physical Geography 3rd edition Reynolds Test Bank

A) Shaded-relief map
B) Topographic map with contours
C) Satellite image
D) Geologic map

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**50)** Which type of map or diagram would best indicate elevation of the land surface?

50) _____

A) Shaded-relief map
B) Satellite image
C) Topograph map
D) Stratigraphic section

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**51)** What type of map depicts the shape of the land surface by showing the elevation of the land surface with a series of lines called contours?

51) _____



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A) Topographic mpa
B) Satellite image
C) Shaded relief map
D) Geologic map

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**52)** Topographic maps often have some contour lines that are darker than other contour lines. These darker lines are called

52) _____

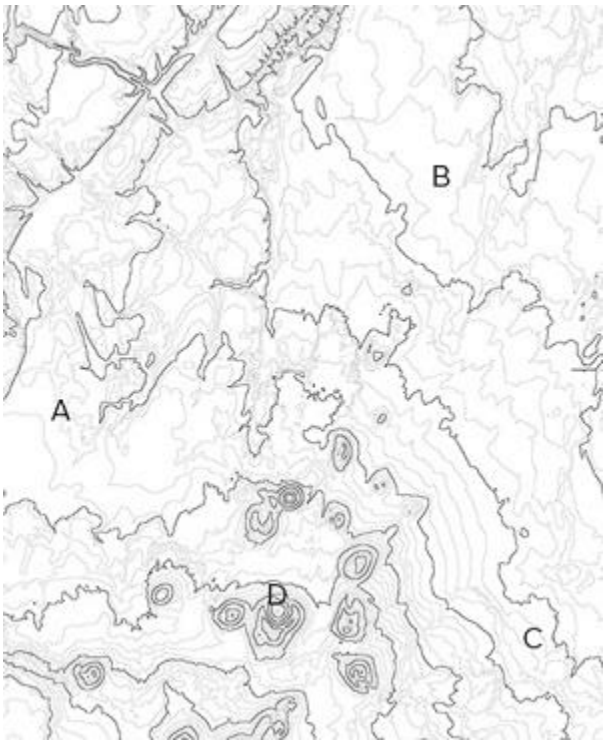
A) index controus.
B) contour intervals.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface



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**53)** In this topographic map, the place with the greatest relief among the four choices is at




53) _____

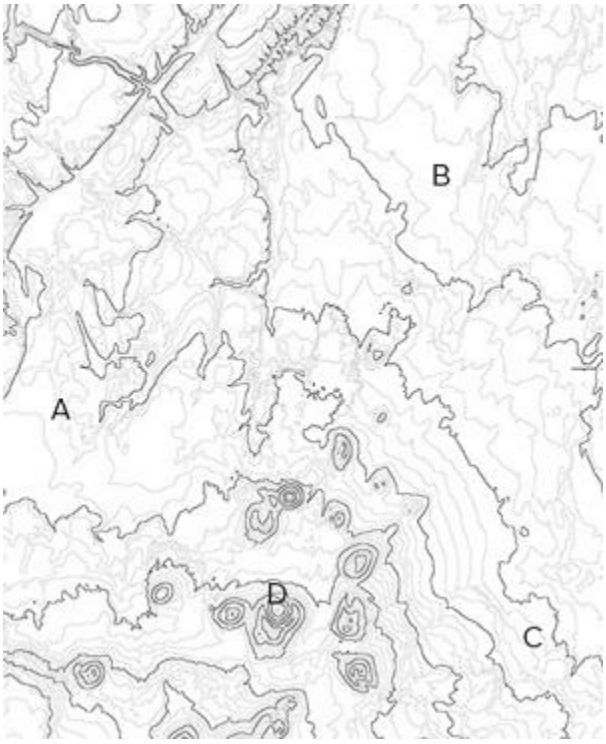
A) A.
B) B.
C) C.
D) D.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface



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**54)** The most logical place to build a soccer or football field on the following map would be at




54) _____

A) A.
B) B.
C) C.
D) D.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**55)** Imagine three points on a topographic map that are located on the same side of a specific contour. These three locations all will have



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55) _____

A) rocks of the same mineral composition, unless there is no index contour on the map.
B) elevations that are either all above or all below the elevation that the contour represents.
C) rivers and streams that run parallel to the contour line, while locations on the other side of that contour have rivers and streams that do not run parallel to the contour line.
D) a more similar climate than locations on the other side of that contour line.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**56)** A steep slope implies a

56) _____

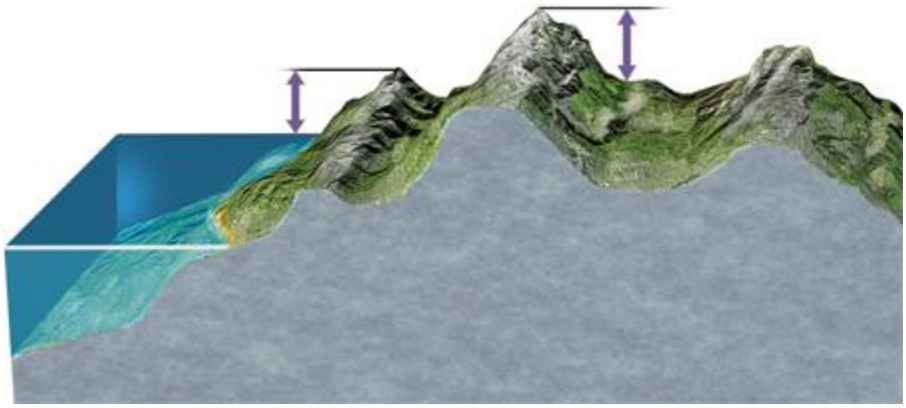
A) weak gradient and closely-spaced contours.
B) steep gradient and closely-spaced contours.
C) weak gradient and widely-spaced contours.
D) steep gradient and widely-spaced contours.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface



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**57)** In this diagram, the left arrow represents



57) _____

A) elevation and theright arrow represents relief.
B) relief and theright arrow represents slope.
C) elevation and theright arrow represents depth.
D) relief and theright arrow represents elevation.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**58)** Slopes that drop or rise sharply in elevation are

58) _____

A) steep.
B) plains.
C) contours.



Exploring Physical Geography 3rd edition Reynolds Test Bank

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**59)** A gradient of .037 implies that

59) _____

A) the slope will drop by 37 meters (or feet or inches) for every 1000 meters (or feet or inches) of horizontal distance.
B) there are .037 times as many index contours as there are other contours on the map.
C) the slope is steeper than another location with a gradient of .040.
D) neither a topographic nor a shaded-relief map can be constructed for the area because the gradient is too small.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**60)** The meanings of elevation and relief imply that

60) _____

A) elevation and relief are the same when the location is far inland.
B) elevation cannot be smaller than relief except when comparing areas below sea level.
C) relief must always exceed elevation in coastal areas but elevation must always exceed relief in mountainous areas.
D) the units of measurement of elevation must be different from the units of measurement of relief.



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.06 How Do We Depict Earths Surface?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Depicting Earth's Surface

**61)** Which of the following is true of parallels?

61) _____

A) Parallels run from north to south.
B) The highest degree label for meridians is 180°.
C) All points on a parallel are the same distance from the pole.
D) Parallels always follow great circles.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Latitude and Longitude

**62)** Which of the following is true of meridians?

62) _____

A) Meridians runfrom east to west.
B) The highestdegree label for meridians is 90°.
C) Meridians arealways parallel to each other.
D) Meridians alwaysfollow great circles.



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**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Latitude and Longitude

**63)** The significance of any great circle is that it always

63) _____

A) connects twopoints on the surface of a sphere with the shortest distance.
B) follows the sameline of latitude.
C) passes throughthe point where the equator intersects with the Prime Meridian.
D) passes throughthe North or South Pole.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Latitude and Longitude

**64)** Which of the following is an example of a small circle?

64) _____

A) PrimeMeridian
B) Tropic ofCancer
C) Equator
D) InternationalDate Line



Exploring Physical Geography 3rd edition Reynolds Test Bank

# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Latitude and Longitude

**65)** If two places have the same latitude but different longitudes,

65) _____

A) the two placesare directly east or west of each other.
B) the two placesare directly north or south of each other.
C) the places willbe directly east or west of each other on some map projections but notothers.
D) the places willbe directly north or south of each other on some map projections but notothers.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Latitude and Longitude

**66)** 0° of latitude is found at the _____, and 90° of latitude is found at the _____.

66) _____

A) South Pole; North Pole
B) South Pole;Equator
C) Equator; North and South Poles
D) North Pole; Prime Meridian



Exploring Physical Geography 3rd edition Reynolds Test Bank

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Latitude and Longitude

**67)** The Prime Meridian separates

67) _____

A) great circlesfrom small circles.
B) the NorthernHemisphere from the Southern Hemisphere.
C) the EasternHemisphere from the Western Hemisphere.
D) placesexperiencing one day on the calendar from places experiencing another day onthe calendar.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Latitude and Longitude

**68)** The number of degrees of longitude that a place has is derived from the angle formed by the place′s location on Earth surface,

68) _____

A) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the North Pole (if in the Northern Hemisphere) or South Pole (if in the Southern Hemisphere).
B) the center of Earth, and the equator.
C) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the Prime Meridian at the same latitude.
D) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the International Date Line at the same latitude.



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Latitude and Longitude

**69)** The number of degrees of latitude that a place has is derived from the angle formed by the place's location on Earth surface,

69) _____

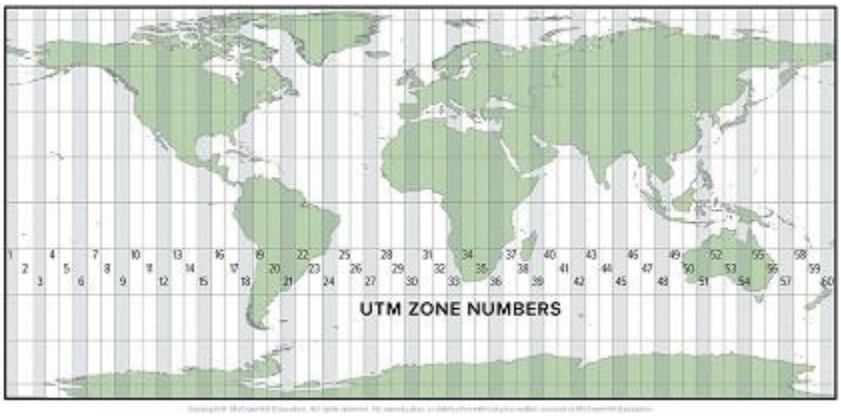
A) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the North Pole (if in the Northern Hemisphere) or South Pole (if in the Southern Hemisphere).
B) the center of Earth, and the equator.
C) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the Prime Meridian at the same latitude.
D) the center of Earth at the same latitude, and the International Date Line at the same latitude.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.07 What Do Latitude and Longitude Indicate?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Latitude and Longitude



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**70)** This map is showing zone numbers associated with which coordinate system?




70) _____

A) UniversalTransverse Mercator
B) State PlaneCoordinate System
C) Public LandSurvey System

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Coordinate Systems

**71)** Which of the following coordinate systems is used outside of the United States?

71) _____

A) UniversalTransverse Mercator
B) State PlaneCoordinate System
C) Public LandSurvey System
D) All these are used outside of the United States.



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Coordinate Systems

**72)** In the State Plane Coordinate System, the rationale for dividing states into long, narrow zones is to

72) _____

A) keep majorhighways in the same zone.
B) put as many aspossible of the state's cities in the same zone while keeping rural areas indifferent zones.
C) ensure that each zone falls into just one time zone.
D) minimize thedistortion in drawing maps of the area.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Coordinate Systems

**73)** The Public Land Survey System (PLSS) is not employed in states where

73) _____

A) large rivers orlakes interrupt the rectangular pattern of townships.
B) settlement by the French resulted in different survey systems that pre-dated the PLSS.
C) mountains andother rugged terrain made it too difficult to survey the land.
D) there is little publicly-owned land.



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**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Coordinate Systems

**74)** In the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), beginning at the Principal Meridian, the land is subdivided into six-mile-wide, north-south strips of land called _____; beginning at the Base Line, the land is subdivided into six-mile-wide, east-west strips of land called _____.

74) _____

A) northings;eastings
B) eastings;northings
C) townships;ranges
D) ranges;townships

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Coordinate Systems

**75)** In the Public Land Survey System (PLSS), a township labeled T3N, R1W indicates that it is

75) _____



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A) a one-mile by one-mile tract of land that is 3 townships north of the nearest base line and 1 range west of the nearest principal meridian.

B) a one-mile by one-mile tract of land that is 3 townships north of the nearest principal meridian and 1 range west of the nearest base line.

C) a six-mile by six-mile tract of land that is 3 townships north of the nearest base line and 1 range west of the nearest principal meridian.

D) a six-mile by six-mile tract of land that is 3 townships north of the nearest principal meridian and 1 range west of the nearest base line.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.08 What Are Some Other Coordinate Systems?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Coordinate Systems

**76)** All map projections introduce at least some distortion because

76) _____

A) it is impossibleto represent a three-dimensional surface on a two-dimensional planeperfectly.

B) the bestmathematical algorithms used in map projections have not been discoveredyet.

C) Earth is not a perfect sphere.

D) Earth’s orbit around the Sun is not perfectly circular.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?
Topic : Map Projections
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand

**77)** What do we call someone who makes maps?

77) _____



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A) Geographer
B) Surveyor
C) Cartographer
D) Engineer

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?
Topic : Map Projections
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

**78)** An important strategy in choosing the correct map projection should always be to

78) _____

A) decide whether itis more important to show area of features or shape of features accurately.
B) minimizedistortion in the part of the map that is most important for the application athand.
C) determine whetherdistortion needs to be minimized at a single point on the map or along a lineararea of the map.
D) All these are important strategies in choosing the correct map projection.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?
Topic : Map Projections
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand

**79)** A conformal map projection is one that

79) _____

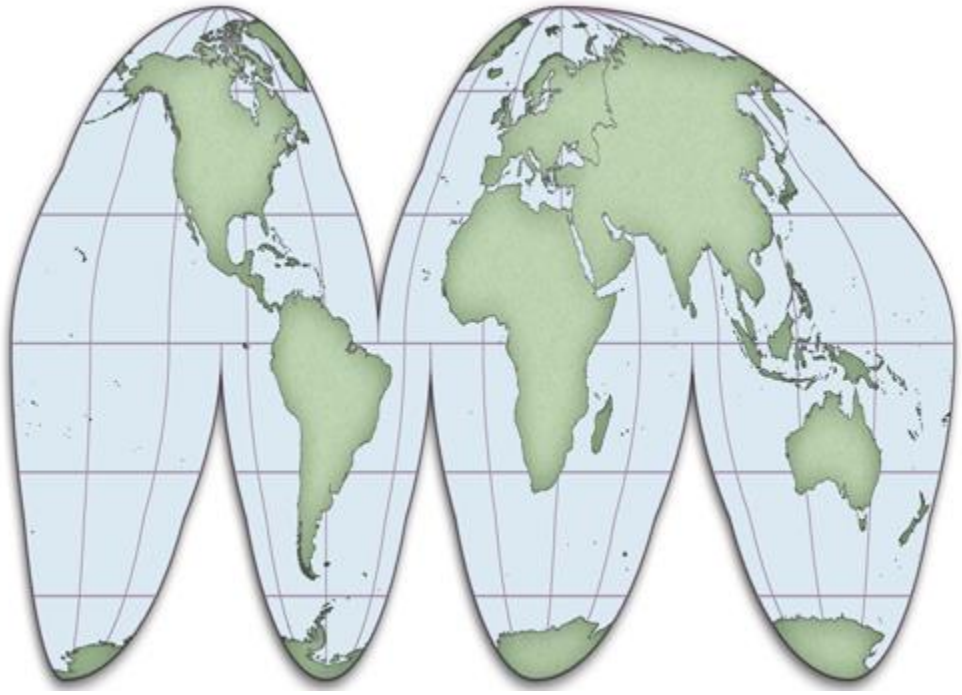


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A) is based on theidea of projecting the image on all or part of the globe onto a cone.
B) preserves (i.e., does not distort) the shapes of features such as countries or continents.
C) preserves (i.e., does not distort) the area of features such as countries or continents.
D) allows only one hemisphere or less of Earth's surface to be shown on a map.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?
Topic : Map Projections
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

**80)** This map uses what type of map projection?



80) _____



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A) Cylindrical
B) Sinusoidal
C) Conical
D) Planar

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?
Topic : Map Projections
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

**81)** Sinusoidal projections operate based on the premise that

81) _____

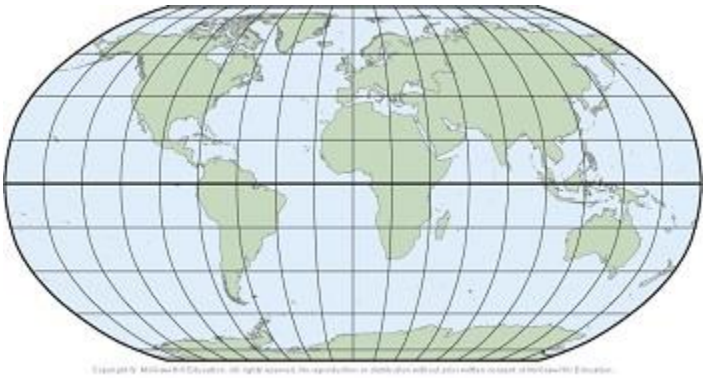
A) distortion shouldbe minimized in polar areas and maximized in equatorial areas.
B) the map can be interrupted in areas that are not important to show on a particular map, and distortion can be minimized in areas that are more important to show accurately.
C) parallels oflatitude and meridians of longitude should intersect at right angles.
D) the globe isprojected onto a cone, with minimized distortion along the arc or arcs wherethe cone intersects with the globe.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?
Topic : Map Projections
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand



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**82)** What type of map is the Mercator projection?



82) _____

A) Cylindrical
B) Sinusoidal
C) Conical
D) Planar

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?
Topic : Map Projections
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

**83)** If you need to show the entire Earth on a map, which of the following projections would you use?

83) _____

A) Mercator
B) Sinusoidal
C) Polar stereographic
D) Robinson



Exploring Physical Geography 3rd edition Reynolds Test Bank

# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?
Topic : Map Projections
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand

**84)** Which of these types of map projections has only a single point at which no distortion is introduced?

84) _____

A) Cylindrical
B) Sinusoidal
C) Conical
D) Planar

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.09 How Do Map Projections Influence the Portrayal of Spatial Data?
Topic : Map Projections
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation

**85)** The detailed roads of a very small area, such as your neighborhood, would need to be shown on a map at what scale?

85) _____

A) Large
B) Small



Exploring Physical Geography 3rd edition Reynolds Test Bank

# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Using Maps and Photos

**86)** You are reading a map and see the following: SCALE 1:24,000. What does that mean?

86) _____

A) There is 1 error for every 24,000 data points on the map.
B) The map covers 24,000 meters across.
C) 1 inch on the map equals 24,000 inches on the surface.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Using Maps and Photos

**87)** The use of stereo pairs is important in creating maps because they

87) _____

A) allow the scaleto become smaller.
B) remove thedistortions introduced by the map projection.
C) reveal thethree-dimensional features of a landscape.
D) penetrate throughthe clouds that may have been present on the day when the aerial photograph wastaken.



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Using Maps and Photos

**88)** Base maps are useful because they

88) _____

A) contain nodistortions introduced by the map projection.
B) do not require stereo pairs for their construction.
C) avoid usingGoode's projection.
D) allow for thereporting of primary data on them.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Using Maps and Photos

**89)** Maps are secondary data sources when

89) _____

A) they are used toprovide an interpretation for addressing some other question.
B) they haveundergone two or more revisions in order to enhance their accuracy.
C) they expresscoordinates not only in latitude-longitude but also in at least one othersurvey system.
D) they areavailable in both paper and online formats.

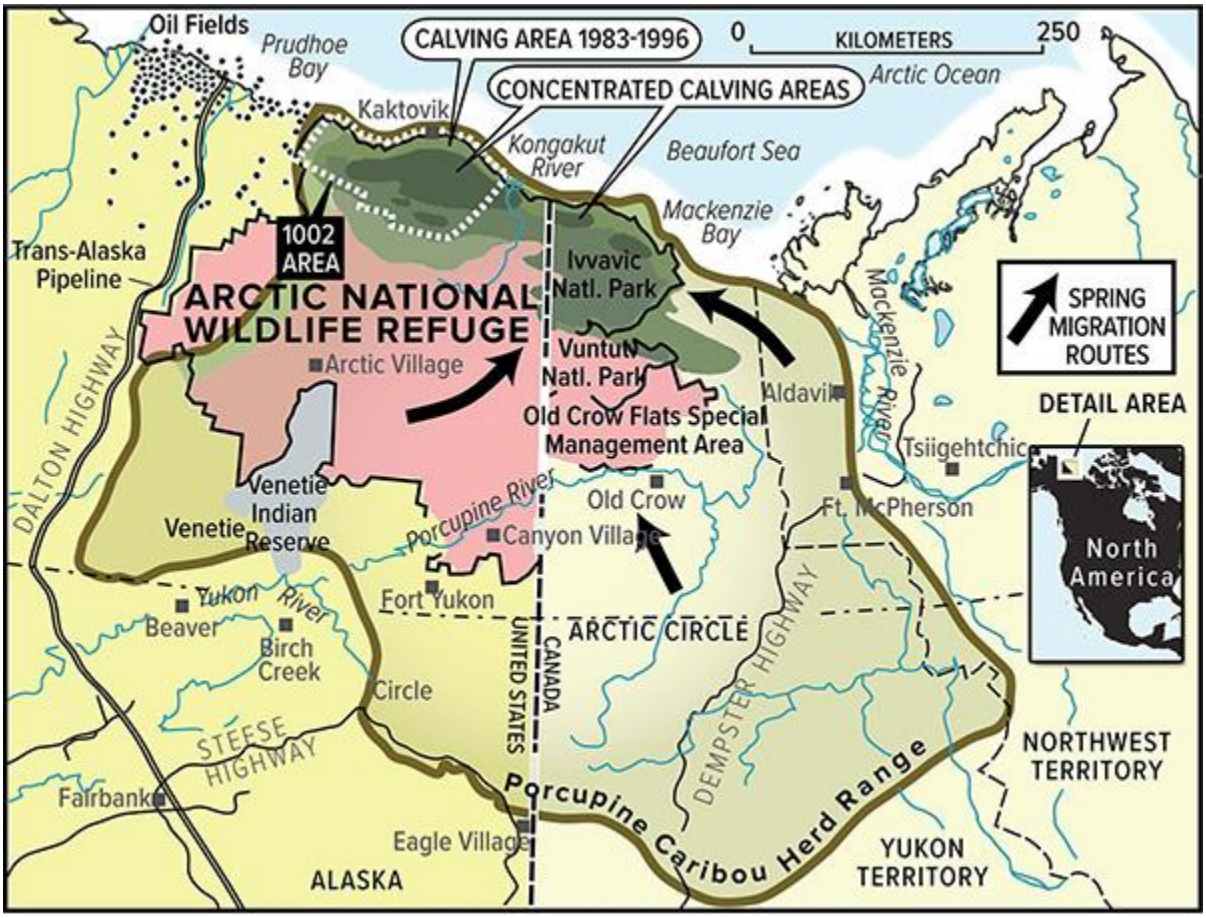


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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Using Maps and Photos

**90)** On this map, all the following would be considered "interpretations" except




90) _____

A) spring migrationroutes.
B) Ivvavic NationalPark.
C) concentratedcalving areas.
D) porcupine caribouherd range.



Exploring Physical Geography 3rd edition Reynolds Test Bank

# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.10 How Do We Use Maps and Photographs?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Using Maps and Photos

**91)** Global positioning systems (GPS) can determine location by

91) _____

A) measuring thetime required for radio signals from four or more satellites to reach thereceiver.
B) relating changesin detected radiation to changes in the position of the Sun.
C) continuallymeasuring changes in angle to a stationary reference point, such as astreetlight, in the area of the receiver.
D) relating slightchanges in magnetism and gravity to changes in the distance and direction ofmovement from the point at which the location of the receiver was lastcalibrated.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.11 How Do We Use Global Positioning Systems and Remote Sensing?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : GPS and Remote Sensing

**92)** Differential GPS is more useful than a handheld GPS when

92) _____

A) portability andmobility is important.
B) the system isused in an isolated location far from a cellular telephone signal.
C) extremely precisemeasurements are needed.
D) two or moremeasurements are being taken simultaneously.



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.11 How Do We Use Global Positioning Systems and Remote Sensing?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : GPS and Remote Sensing

**93)** The difference between active and passive remote sensing systems is that

93) _____

A) active systemsinvolve the latest generation of satellites while passive systems use signalsfrom older satellites.
B) active systemsinclude aerial photography while passive systems rely on satellite imagery.
C) active systemscan operate throughout cloud or fog cover while passive systems require clearsky conditions.
D) active systemsemit their own energy while passive systems simply detect existing energysignals.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.11 How Do We Use Global Positioning Systems and Remote Sensing?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : GPS and Remote Sensing

**94)** "Multispectral remote sensing" refers to

94) _____

A) returning to thesame site many times to analyze changes in the environment over time.
B) the use of manydifferent types of satellites to detect environmental features at a place.
C) detecting energyat many wavelength bands of energy simultaneously.
D) the detection offeatures across a large part of Earth's surface at the same time.



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.11 How Do We Use Global Positioning Systems and Remote Sensing?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : GPS and Remote Sensing

**95)** If a researcher wanted to identify and map healthy vegetation using remote sensing, she would be most likely to use data that detects what type of energy?

95) _____

A) Microwave
B) Near-infrared
C) Sonar
D) Thermal infrared

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.11 How Do We Use Global Positioning Systems and Remote Sensing?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : GPS and Remote Sensing

**96)** The concept of overlay in geographic information systems (GIS) refers to the

96) _____

A) incorporation of multiple types of digital spatial data (maps) in answering research questions.
B) constant, automatic updating of digital spatial data (maps) of the same type with newer data.
C) use of digital spatial data (maps) to identify what lies deep beneath Earth's surface.
D) inclusion of a grid (such as latitude-longitude or universal Transverse Mercator) on a digital spatial dataset (map).



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.12 How Do We Use GIS to Explore Spatial Issues?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : GIS

**97)** The spatial interpolation features of a geographic information system (GIS) would be most useful when a researcher needs to

97) _____

A) detect energy ata wavelength that is not detected directly by an existing satellite.
B) estimate data ata particular point where it has not been measured.
C) use a large-scalemap but only a small-scale map of the area of interest is available.
D) identify theoptimal route through an area.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.12 How Do We Use GIS to Explore Spatial Issues?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : GIS

**98)** Which of the following is not a type of spatial distribution that can be assessed using geographic information systems (GIS)?

98) _____

A) Clustered
B) Random
C) Regular
D) Irregular



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.12 How Do We Use GIS to Explore Spatial Issues?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : GIS

**99)** If a geographer wanted to use a geographic information system (GIS) to study soil contamination and determined that only the areas within 1.5 kilometers of a toxic waste dump needed to be considered and mapped, he/she would be most likely to choose which type of GIS function?

99) _____

A) Buffering
B) Kriging
C) Area calculation
D) Point-pattern analysis

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.12 How Do We Use GIS to Explore Spatial Issues?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : GIS

**100)** Greenwich mean time (GMT) is a system of

100) _____

A) coordinating the global rules for what time should appear on a clock.
B) determining whatyears should be considered leap years and which should not.
C) identifying thephase of the lunar cycle.
D) determining whendaylight savings time should go into effect.



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds CH01

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Time in Geography

**101)** The International Date Line (IDL) is located

101) _____

A) at the equator.
B) in different places depending on the season.
C) at 180° longitude.
D) along the Prime Meridian.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Time in Geography

**102)** If it is 9:00 a.m. in your time zone, two time zones west of you the clock will say

102) _____

A) 7:00 a.m.
B) 11:00 a.m.

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Time in Geography



Exploring Physical Geography 3rd edition Reynolds Test Bank

**103)** The purpose of Daylight Savings Time is to

103) _____

A) allow an extrahour per day for crops to grow during the growing season, at the expense of anhour per day when crops are not in the ground.

B) provide an extra hour of daylight in the evening hours at the expense of an hour of daylight in the morning hours.

C) adjust forvariations in the speed of Earth's orbit around the Sun at different times ofthe year.

D) allow theGreenwich Mean Time system to represent the actual position of the Sun in thesky more accurately.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Time in Geography

**104)** Rates in Earth system processes

104) _____

A) span the rangefrom very rapid to very slow.
B) are nearly alwaysvery slow.
C) are nearly alwaysvery fast.
D) can never becalculated accurately.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Time in Geography



Exploring Physical Geography 3rd edition Reynolds Test Bank

**105)** The formula to determine an object's average rate of movement is

105) _____

A) distance/time.
B) time/distance.
C) time/speed.
D) speed/time.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Time in Geography

**106)** How much something changed, divided by the time required for the change to occur is, _____.

106) _____

A) density
B) mass
C) volume
D) rate

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Time in Geography



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**107)** If a stream flow measures 12 meters in 60 seconds, what is the stream's average rate of flow?

107) _____

A) 2 m/s
B) 0.2 m/s
C) 0.5 m/s
D) 5 m/s

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Bloom's : 3. Apply
Section : 01.13 What Is the Role of Time in Geography?
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Topic : Time in Geography

**108)** Which of these is the least important when deciding to create a concept sketch of a landscape?

108) _____

A) The types of vegetation present
B) The topography
C) The types of rocks and sediments present
D) The distance to the nearest human structure

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Topic : Concept Sketches
Section : 01.14 How Do Concept Sketches Help Us Portray and Understand Features and Processes?

**109)** Which order is correct for the creation of a concept sketch?

109) _____



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A) Make a list of what to discuss → decide what to sketch → annotate your sketch
B) Annotate your sketch → decide what to sketch → make a list of what to discuss
C) Decide what to sketch → annotate your sketch → make a list of what to discuss
D) Annotate your sketch → make a list of what to discus → decide what to sketch

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color
Topic : Concept Sketches

**110)** How much detail should you include in a concept sketch?

110) _____

A) As much detail as you can squeeze into the space you have available
B) Just the basics, so other looking at it can fill in the rest for themselves
C) As much detail as you need to depict the features and explain the processes

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color
Topic : Concept Sketches

**111)** The 416 Fire of 2018 near Durango, Colorado likely started due to

111) _____



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A) lightning.
B) an unattended campfire.
C) a lava eruption.
D) embers from a coal-burning train.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color
Topic : Time in Geography

**112)** Officials and scientists used GIS during the 416 Fire of 2018 near Durango, Colorado to monitor the fire's

112) _____

A) size.
B) direction of movement.
C) proximity to infrastructure.
D) size, direction of movement, and proximity to infrastructure.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color
Topic : Time in Geography

**113)** The monsoon that followed the 416 Fire of 2018 near Durango, Colorado, led to

113) _____



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A) debris flows.
B) floods.
C) more fires.
D) tornadoes.

**Question Details**
Bloom's : 1. Remember
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color
Topic : Time in Geography

**114)** What was the underlying cause for the large-scale damage associated with the 416 Fire of 2018 near Durango, Colorado?

114) _____

A) Debris flows
B) Deforestation
C) Long-term drought
D) High elevations

**Question Details**
Gradable : automatic
Accessibility : Keyboard Navigation
Bloom's : 2. Understand
Section : 01.15 Connections: How Did Drought Lead to Wildfires and Debris Flows in Southwestern Color
Topic : Time in Geography



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# Exploring Physical Geography 3rd Edition by Reynolds
# CH01
# Answer Key

Test name: CH01

1) E
2) A
3) B
4) D
5) A
6) C
7) B
8) B
9) C
10) C
11) D
12) C
13) B
14) C
15) A
16) B
17) D
18) B
19) E
20) B
21) A
22) D
23) A
24) B
25) A



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26) D
27) A
28) A
29) E
30) B
31) C
32) D
33) B
34) C
35) D
36) D
37) C
38) A
39) B
40) C
41) D
42) C
43) C
44) B
45) A
46) A
47) A
48) B
49) B
50) C
51) A
52) A
53) D
54) B
55) B



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56) B
57) A
58) A
59) A
60) B
61) C
62) D
63) A
64) B
65) A
66) C
67) C
68) C
69) B
70) A
71) A
72) D
73) D
74) D
75) C
76) A
77) C
78) D
79) B
80) B
81) B
82) A
83) C
84) D
85) A



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86) C
87) C
88) D
89) A
90) B
91) A
92) C
93) D
94) C
95) B
96) A
97) B
98) D
99) A
100) A
101) C
102) A
103) B
104) A
105) A
106) D
107) B
108) D
109) A
110) A
111) D
112) D
113) A
114) C



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