


**Pool Canvas**

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**Name** Chapter 1--Objectives and Tools of World Regional Geography

**Description**

**Instructions**

[Modify](#)

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 1 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Which is not one of National Geographic's six essential elements of geography?

- Answer**
- Environment and society
  - Human systems
  - GIS, remote sensing, and cartography
  - Physical systems
  - The world in spatial terms

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 2 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Spatial relationships can best be defined as:

- Answer**
- The relationship between things in one specific area
  - The relationship between things that are far apart
  - Recurring patterns of things in connection with other things
  - Associations of technology and exploration on geography

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 3 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** The term "spatial" in geography best refers to:

- Answer**
- A place in relation to other places
  - The distribution of various phenomena over the Earth's surface
  - The absolute location of an object
  - Astronomical phenomena
  - The transfer of geographic data from a globe to a flat map

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 4 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Large-scale maps:

- Answer**
- Show relatively small areas in more detail
  - Are more likely to be hung on a wall than found in an atlas
  - Have representative fractions of 1:10,000,000 or more
  - Are useful for showing the entire world
  - Need to be shown on the Mercator projection

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 5 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Relative location defines a place according to its \_\_\_\_\_, while absolute location defines a place according to its \_\_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- coordinate system; scale
  - relationship to other places; mathematical location
  - projection; representative fraction
  - latitude; longitude

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 6 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

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**Question** Lines of latitude:

- Answer**
- Are measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds
  - Are based upon the Prime Meridian
  - Span 180 degrees globally
  - Both a and b
  - Both a and c

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 7 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Meridians:

- Answer**
- Are lines of latitude
  - Include the Equator
  - Are about 111 miles apart
  - Are also called parallels
  - Converge at the poles

[Add Question Here](#)

Question 8 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** The Prime Meridian:

- Answer**
- Is the dividing line for north and south
  - Is opposite from the International Date Line
  - Is more important than the Equator
  - Has a value of 180°
  - Divides the world into equal halves

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 9 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** All map projections:

- Answer**
- Are equally accurate worldwide
  - Show distances accurately but distort shapes
  - Show Greenland larger than South America
  - Distort one or more properties of the map
  - Try to show longitude lines as straight as possible

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 10 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** A map projection that shows shapes accurately over small areas is called a:

- Answer**
- Equal-area projection
  - Compromise projection
  - Conformal projection
  - Mercator projection
  - Homolosine projection

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 11 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Which of the following properties are always distorted during a projection?

- Answer**
- Distance
  - Shape
  - Area
  - Direction
  - Depends on the projection

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 12 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** All conformal map projections retain accurate \_\_\_\_ for \_\_\_\_.

- Answer**
- directions; straight lines
  - area; small scales
  - distances; absolute locations
  - straight lines; longitude and latitude
  - shapes; small scales

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 13 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Showing different kinds of phenomena on maps is called:

- Answer**
- Representation
  - Cartology
  - Distribution
  - Symbolization

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 14 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Which of the following is not a line of latitude?

- Answer**
- Arctic and Antarctic Circles
  - Equator
  - Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn
  - International Date Line
  - 5° N

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 15 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The region (as defined in this book) with the largest population is:

- Answer**
- Latin America
  - Africa South of the Sahara
  - Russia and the Near Abroad
  - Europe
  - Monsoon Asia

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 16 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** A map which defines size and shape in proportional relationship to a given phenomenon is called a:

- Answer**
- Choropleth map
  - Graduated symbol map
  - Projected map
  - ✓ Cartogram
  - Quantitative map

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

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Question 17 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** A map that uses colors or shadings to represent a derived value in a political unit is called a:

- Answer**
- ✓ Choropleth map
  - Isarithmic map
  - Projected map
  - Cartogram
  - Graduated symbol map

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

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Question 18 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** A good example of a choropleth map would be:

- Answer**
- Showing the distribution of population across a country
  - Showing rainfall amounts across a continent
  - Showing the directions from one city to another
  - ✓ Showing the percentage of college graduates in each state
  - None of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

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Question 19 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** A collection of personal geographic information is called:

- Answer**
- Environmental perception
  - Cultural landscape
  - Personal space
  - Vernacular region
  - ✓ Mental map

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

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Question 20 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** A region:

- Answer**
- is generally defined so as to incorporate as much internal variety as possible
  - is generally defined so as to resemble adjoining areas as much as possible
  - ✓ may be contained within one country or extend into more than one country
  - is always defined fundamentally on the basis of physical features
  - is always defined on the basis of a single characteristic

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

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Question 21 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** \_\_\_\_ regions are characterized by a focus on some activity, while \_\_\_\_ regions are defined by the entire population sharing a certain trait.

- Answer**
- Functional; vernacular
  - Vernacular; functional
  - Vernacular; formal
  - Formal; functional
  - ✓ Functional; formal

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 22 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The regions in this book were designed around:

- Answer**
- Economic similarities
  - Homogeneous populations
  - Physical geography
  - People's perceptions of the world
  - ✓ None of these

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

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Question 23 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Regions are:

- Answer**
- Facts on the ground
  - Well-defined by boundaries
  - ✓ A generalization
  - Useless for most people
  - Only for textbooks

◀ [Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 24 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The center of the "land hemisphere" lies closest to:

- Answer**
- Europe
  - North America
  - Asia
  - Australia
  - Africa

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 25 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Which of the following comparisons between New Zealand and Great Britain is false?

- Answer**
- They are both island nations.
  - They have similar climates.
  - They are both peripherally located nations.
  - They occupy similar positions in the mid-latitudes.
  - Both c and d

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 26 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The "water hemisphere" contains about \_\_\_ percent of the world's population.

- Answer**
- 2
  - 9
  - 18
  - 20
  - 33

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 27 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** "Geography" literally means:

- Answer**
- Study of Landscapes
  - Description of the Earth
  - Mapping the Earth
  - All of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 28 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** Geography as a whole is most concerned with:

- Answer**
- The location of places upon the Earth's surface
  - The different cultures of the world
  - The natural environment
  - The relationship between people and the natural environment
  - The effect of the environment upon people

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 29 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The cultural landscape:

- Answer**
- Comprises all landscape features that can be mapped
  - Is the part of the total landscape that is attributable to humans
  - Is the opposite of the agricultural landscape
  - Comprises all features that are musical, artistic, or educational

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 30 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The geographer credited with founding the landscape perspective in American geography is:

- Answer**
- Alexander von Humboldt
  - George Perkins Marsh
  - Ellsworth Huntington
  - Carl Sauer
  - David Lowenthal

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

Question 31 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** The landscape perspective:

- Answer**
- Was discredited with the rise of environmental possibilism
  - Stated that people are more important than the natural environment
  - Emphasized the relationship between cultural development and the physical location of that culture
  - Is a cornerstone of modern American geography
  - Led to the rise of geographic information systems

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

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Question 32 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

**Question** This question number was omitted in the printed copy of the test bank. To maintain the integrity of the numbering system between the printed copy and ExamView, this question has been marked "do not use on test" in ExamView's question information dialog.

**Answer**  not available  
 not available  
 not available  
 not available  
 all of the above

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 33 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** This question number was omitted in the printed copy of the test bank. To maintain the integrity of the numbering system between the printed copy and ExamView, this question has been marked "do not use on test" in ExamView's question information dialog.

**Answer**  not available  
 not available  
 not available  
 not available  
 all of the above

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 34 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Modern geography has a \_\_\_\_-oriented perspective on the \_\_\_\_.

**Answer**  people; environment  
 culture; landscape  
 perception; cultural landscape  
 natural landscape; cultural landscape  
 landscape; people

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 35 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** The main advantage of GIS is:

**Answer**  The capability to show maps on a computer screen.  
 It is an improvement over cartography and remote sensing.  
 There are more jobs available for it than other areas of geography.  
 It has multiple layers of spatial data for analysis.  
 It helps better define world regions.

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 36 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Most U.S. geographers emphasize \_\_\_\_ specialties over \_\_\_\_ specialties.

**Answer**  environmental; spatial  
 cultural; physical  
 regional; natural  
 systematic; regional  
 cartographic; landscape

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 37 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Isarithmic maps:

**Answer**  Use dots to indicate values  
 Show phenomena as a proportion to each other  
 Use lines to join points of equal value  
 Do not use symbolization  
 None of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 38 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Robinson projections:

**Answer**  Are conformal  
 Are ideal for showing the entire world  
 Show extreme distortions at the poles  
 Are interrupted over the oceans to better preserve the shapes of land areas  
 Are second-best to a globe in showing areas

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 39 **Multiple Choice** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** Which are some major sub-fields within geography?

**Answer**  Historical geography  
 Cultural geography  
 Physical geography  
 Economic geography  
 All of these

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 40 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) [Remove](#)

**Question** The Antarctic Circle lies at 67.5° S.

**Answer**  
 True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 41 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** A map with a scale of 1:1,000 is a larger-scale map than one with a scale of 1:100,000.

**Answer**  
 True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 42 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** The Mercator projection is an example of a conformal projection.

**Answer**  
 True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 43 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** There are five oceans: the Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Southern.

**Answer**  
 True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 44 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** The northern midlatitudes officially begin at the Tropic of Cancer and end at the Arctic Circle.

**Answer**  
 True  
 False

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Question 45 **True/False** **0 points**

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**Answer**  
 True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 46 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** GPS and GIS are different acronyms for the same thing.

**Answer**  
 True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 47 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** A vernacular region is also called a nodal region.

**Answer**  
 True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 48 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** If it is Sunday to the east of the International Date Line, it is Monday to the west of it.

**Answer**  
 True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

Question 49 **True/False** **0 points**

[Modify](#) | [Remove](#)

**Question** An equal-area projection is a map projection that maintains constant area (size) relationships over the entire map.

**Answer**  
 True  
 False

[◀ Add Question Here](#)

OK