Contemporary Human Geography, 2e **(Rubenstein)**
Chapter 1 Thinking Geographically

1) What elements of study do human and physical geography have in common?
A) They are sometimes found as part of the same department in major universities.
B) They are concerned with where things occur and why they occur where they do.
C) They are trying to solve the problem of how to manage the natural environment.
D) They are trying to solve the problem of how to manage the growing human population.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography.
Learning Outcome: 1.1.1: Define human and physical geography.

2) The first person to use the word *geography* was
A) Aristotle.
B) Eratosthenes.
C) Strabo.
D) Thales of Miletus.
E) Thucydides.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Section: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Learning Outcome: 1.2.1: Summarize the development of geography in the ancient world and the Middle Ages.

3) The beach at Ipanema, Brazil, can be studied using tools
A) only from physical geography.
B) only from human geography.
C) from both human and physical geography.
D) only from oceanography.
E) from both metric and English systems of measure.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Section: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography.
Learning Outcome: 1.6.1: Identify geographical characteristics of places, including location, place name, situation, and site.

4) Scholars of the Ancient World
A) had a remarkable knowledge of planetary dimensions.
B) were all convinced that Earth was flat.
C) all lived along the eastern Mediterranean.
D) made maps, but not as accurate as those made in the years 100-500 A.D.
E) practiced philosophy but were not concerned with geography as we know it today.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Learning Outcome: 1.2.1: Summarize the development of geography in the ancient world and the Middle Ages.

5) In making a map, cartographers must strike a balance between
A) functional and formal regions.
B) vernacular and distributional concepts.
C) the amount of land and the level of detail displayed.
D) cylindrical and conic projections.
E) regions and locations.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: 1.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 4-Analysis
Geo Standard: 2. How to use mental maps to organize information about people, places, and environments in a spatial context.
Learning Outcome: 1.3.2: Describe the role of map scale and projections in making maps.

6) The science of making maps is
A) demography.
B) cartography.
C) topography.
D) geomorphology.
E) meteorology.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 1.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Learning Outcome: 1.3.1: Explain what maps are and what purpose they serve.

7) Scale is
A) the system used by geographers to transfer locations from a globe to a map.
B) the extent of spread of a phenomenon over a given area.
C) the difference in elevation between two points in an area.
D) the relationship between the length of an object on a map and that feature on the landscape.
E) the ratio of the largest to smallest areas on a map.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Section: 1.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.3.2: Describe the role of map scale and projections in making maps.

8) 1:24,000 is an example of what kind of scale?
A) bar line
B) metric scale
C) graphic scale
D) written scale
E) fractional scale
Answer: E
Diff: 2
Section: 1.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.3.2: Describe the role of map scale and projections in making maps.

9) If the scale of a map is 1:100,000, then 1 centimeter on the map represents _____ on Earth's surface.
A) 1 kilometer
B) 10 kilometers
C) 10,000 kilometers
D) 100,000 kilometers
E) It depends on the size of the map.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 1.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 1.3.2: Describe the role of map scale and projections in making maps.

10) Greenwich Mean Time is measured from
A) 0 degrees latitude.
B) 0 degrees longitude.
C) 90 degrees latitude.
D) 180 degrees longitude.
E) 90 degrees longitude.
Answer: B
Diff: 1
Section: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.4.1: Describe the geographic grid.

11) The International Date Line mostly follows
A) 0 degrees latitude.
B) 0 degrees longitude.
C) 90 degrees latitude.
D) 180 degrees longitude.
E) 90 degrees longitude.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.4.3: Identify time zones.

12) Multiple "layers" of spatial information are stored in a(n)
A) GPS.
B) API.
C) remote sensing.
D) GIS.
E) map.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Section: 1.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.5.1: Identify geography's analytic tools, including remote sensing, GPS, and GIS.

13) A computer system that stores, organizes, retrieves, analyzes, and displays geographic data is
A) GIS.
B) GPS.
C) remote sensing.
D) USGS.
E) topographic analysis.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Section: 1.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.5.1: Identify geography's analytic tools, including remote sensing, GPS, and GIS.

14) The acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite orbiting the planet or from another long-distance method is
A) GIS.
B) GPS.
C) remote sensing.
D) aerial photography.
E) USGS.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Section: 1.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.5.1: Identify geography's analytic tools, including remote sensing, GPS, and GIS.

15) Which statement best describes the relationship between remote sensing and GIS?
A) A GIS is used to create remotely sensed images.
B) Remotely sensed images can be used in a GIS.
C) Remote sensing is another term for GIS.
D) There is no relationship.
E) The letters in GIS stand for "remote sensing" in French.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Section: 1.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 1.5.1: Identify geography's analytic tools, including remote sensing, GPS, and GIS.

16) The name given to a portion of Earth's surface is known as
A) location.
B) site.
C) situation.
D) toponym.
E) jargon.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 1.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 4. The physical and human characteristics of places.
Learning Outcome: 1.6.1: Identify geographical characteristics of places, including location, place name, situation, and site.

17) Site identifies a place by its
A) location relative to other objects.
B) mathematical location on Earth's surface.
C) nominal location.
D) unique physical characteristics.
E) primary dimensions.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 1.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.6.1: Identify geographical characteristics of places, including location, place name, situation, and site.

18) Situation identifies a place by its
A) location relative to other objects.
B) mathematical location on Earth's surface.
C) nominal location.
D) unique physical characteristics.
E) primary dimensions.
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Section: 1.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.6.1: Identify geographical characteristics of places, including location, place name, situation, and site.

19) An area distinguished by a unique combination of features is a(n)
A) biome.
B) landscape.
C) region.
D) uniform unit.
E) ecosystem.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

20) The South can be defined as a vernacular region of the United States by
A) climate.
B) the Baptist Church.
C) low high school graduation rates.
D) "Right to Work" laws.
E) the combination of all characteristics listed here.
Answer: E
Diff: 1
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

21) Which is not an example of a functional region?
A) the circulation area of a newspaper
B) the area of dominance of a television station
C) the market area of a supermarket
D) the area dominated by a particular crop
E) the area served by a sports franchise
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 3-Application
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

22) Moving toward the Southern border of the United States, English becomes less common and Spanish is more often spoken. What type of region does this gradual change of language reflect?
A) formal
B) functional
C) vernacular
D) bilingual
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 3-Application
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

23) The state of Texas is best considered a formal region because
A) only one language is spoken everywhere in the region.
B) the same state laws apply everywhere in the region.
C) the climate is the same everywhere in the region.
D) it is a part of the United States.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

24) To geographers, the spread of McDonald's around the world represents
A) a popular fad.
B) a unique taste in nearly every location.
C) the relocation diffusion of restaurants.
D) economic and cultural globalization.
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 1.8
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.8.1: Give examples of changes in economy and culture occuring at global and local scales.

25) The arrangement of a feature across Earth's surface is its
A) regional analysis.
B) spatial analysis.
C) spatial association.
D) distribution.
E) regional dissociation.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Section: 1.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.9.1: Define density, concentration, and pattern as properties of distribution across space.

26) The frequency of something within a given unit of area is
A) concentration.
B) density.
C) distribution.
D) pattern.
E) dispersion.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Section: 1.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.9.1: Define density, concentration, and pattern as properties of distribution across space.

27) The spread of something over a given study area is
A) concentration.
B) density.
C) distribution.
D) pattern.
E) diffusion.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Section: 1.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.9.1: Define density, concentration, and pattern as properties of distribution across space.

28) Which is a form of expansion diffusion?
A) contagious
B) hierarchical
C) stimulus
D) All of these are forms of expansion diffusion.
Answer: D
Diff: 3
Section: 1.10
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.10.1: Describe how characteristics can spread across space over time through diffusion.

29) The concept of space-time compression means
A) as an object moves faster through space, time slows for that object.
B) people no longer have time to read books.
C) today it is harder than ever to keep track of what is happening in distant places.
D) distant places in the world are becoming effectively closer together.
E) there is more space in smaller places than ever.
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Section: 1.10
Bloom's Taxonomy: 3-Application
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.10.1: Describe how characteristics can spread across space over time through diffusion.

30) Of the four major Earth systems, which one is composed of living organisms?
A) atmosphere
B) hydrosphere
C) lithosphere
D) biosphere
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Section: 1.11
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.11.1: Name the four spheres of the Earth system.

31) According to environmental determinism,
A) the physical environment causes social development.
B) the physical environment sets limits on human actions.
C) people can adjust to the physical environment.
D) people can choose a course of action from many alternatives offered by the physical environment.
E) people determine their physical environment.
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Section: 1.12
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 15. How physical systems affect human systems.
Learning Outcome: 1.12.1: Compare and contrast environmental determinism and possibilism.

32) The concept that the physical environment limits human actions, but that people have the ability to adjust to the physical environment is
A) climate.
B) environmental determinism.
C) possibilism.
D) spatial association.
E) cultural relativism.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Section: 1.12
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 15. How physical systems affect human systems.
Learning Outcome: 1.12.1: Compare and contrast environmental determinism and possibilism.

33) The study of how humans and the environment interact is called
A) environmental determinism.
B) cultural ecology.
C) cultural diffusion.
D) natural science.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Section: 1.12
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 15. How physical systems affect human systems.
Learning Outcome: 1.11.2: Explain how the ecosystems that make up the biosphere interact with Earth's abiotic systems.

34) The emergency response to Hurricane Katrina may have been incompetent and slow because
A) no one was aware of the scale of the disaster until months later.
B) other disasters occurred at the same time.
C) the victims lacked political and economic power.
D) the Netherlands was not prepared for the level of devastation created by the hurricane.
E) hurricanes had never created damage before.
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Section: 1.12
Bloom's Taxonomy: 4-Analysis
Geo Standard: 15. How physical systems affect human systems.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography.
Learning Outcome: 1.12.2: Describe environmental modification in the Netherlands and southern Louisiana.

35) Geographers are first and foremost concerned with the memorization of named places.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 18. How to apply geography to interpret the present and plan for the future.
Learning Outcome: 1.1.2: List the main themes of geographic study.

36) Geography is <u>not</u> concerned with the study of physical processes.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.1
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 7. The physical processes that shape the patterns of Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography.
Learning Outcome: 1.1.2: List the main themes of geographic study.

37) Chinese scholars were active in geographic thinking from ancient times.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.2
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Learning Outcome: 1.2.1: Summarize the development of geography in the ancient world and the Middle Ages.

38) A bar line showing the distance on a map is a form of graphic scale.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.3.2: Describe the role of map scale and projections in making maps.

39) Every map projection distorts the surface of Earth in some way.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Section: 1.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.3.2: Describe the role of map scale and projections in making maps.

40) Parallels converge at the North and South Poles.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.4.1: Describe the geographic grid.

41) For each 15° change in longitude, time changes by one hour.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.4.3: Identify time zones.

42) Remote sensing is another word for GIS.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Section: 1.5
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Learning Outcome: 1.5.1: Identify geography's analytic tools, including remote sensing, GPS, and GIS.

43) Site and situation are both ways to describe a location.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.6
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.6.1: Identify geographical characteristics of places, including location, place name, situation, and site.

44) Formal regions cannot overlap.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

45) Regions are found only where physical and economic characteristics are strongly related.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

46) Formal regions are organized around a node.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

47) For many people, the globalization of culture represents a threat to local diversity.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.8
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.
Learning Outcome: 1.8.1: Give examples of changes in economy and culture occuring at global and local scales.

48) The communication revolution that promotes globalization of culture also permits the preservation of cultural diversity.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3
Section: 1.8
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 10. The characteristics, distribution, and complexity of Earth's cultural mosaics.
Learning Outcome: 1.8.1: Give examples of changes in economy and culture occuring at global and local scales.

49) Distribution refers to the arrangement of observable phenomena across Earth.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.9.1: Define density, concentration, and pattern as properties of distribution across space.

50) A high degree of dispersion within an area indicates high density.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Section: 1.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.9.1: Define density, concentration, and pattern as properties of distribution across space.

51) The frequency of a feature in a given area is known as density.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.9.1: Define density, concentration, and pattern as properties of distribution across space.

52) Concentration is another word for density.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.9.1: Define density, concentration, and pattern as properties of distribution across space.

53) According to distance-decay, a more distant group is less likely to be influential than a nearer group.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.10
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.10.1: Describe how characteristics can spread across space over time through diffusion.

54) The spread of an idea through the movement of people is known as stimulus diffusion.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 3
Section: 1.10
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.10.1: Describe how characteristics can spread across space over time through diffusion.

55) The biosphere overlaps with each of the other three Earth systems.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.11
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 8. The characteristics and spatial distribution of ecosystems and biomes of Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography.
Learning Outcome: 1.11.2: Explain how the ecosystems that make up the biosphere interact with Earth's abiotic systems.

56) Geographers generally reject environmental determinism in favor of possibilism.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 3
Section: 1.12
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 15. How physical systems affect human systems.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography.
Learning Outcome: 1.12.1: Compare and contrast environmental determinism and possibilism.

57) The idea that the physical environment limits human actions but that people have the ability to adjust to that environment is called possibilism.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Section: 1.12
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 15. How physical systems affect human systems.
Glob Sci Outcome: 7. Demonstrate the ability to make connections across geography.
Learning Outcome: 1.12.1: Compare and contrast environmental determinism and possibilism.

58) Local _____ is in opposition to the force of globalization.
Answer: diversity
Diff: 3
Section: 1.8
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.8.1: Give examples of changes in economy and culture occuring at global and local scales.

59) Geographers draw two types of lines (or arc) on maps to indicate location. The lines (or arcs) drawn between the North and South Poles are known as _____. The circles drawn parallel to the Equator are known as _____.
Answer: meridians (or lines of longitude); parallels (or lines of latitude)
Diff: 3
Section: 1.4
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Glob Sci Outcome: 3. Read and interpret graphs and data.
Learning Outcome: 1.4.1: Describe the geographic grid.

60) The frequency of a phenomenon over a given study area is defined as _____.
Answer: density
Diff: 1
Section: 1.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 4. Demonstrate the quantitative skills needed to succeed in Introductory Geography.
Learning Outcome: 1.9.1: Define density, concentration, and pattern as properties of distribution across space.

61) The extent of a feature's spread over space is defined as _____.
Answer: concentration
Diff: 1
Section: 1.9
Bloom's Taxonomy: 1-Knowledge
Geo Standard: 3. How to analyze the spatial organization of people, places, and environments on Earth's surface.
Learning Outcome: 1.9.1: Define density, concentration, and pattern as properties of distribution across space.

62) If there were no maps, could geography exist as a discipline? Why or why not?
Answer: Varies
Diff: 3
Section: 1.3
Bloom's Taxonomy: 6-Evaluation
Geo Standard: 1. How to use maps and other geographic representations, geospatial technologies, and spatial thinking to understand and communicate information.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 1.3.1: Explain what maps are and what purpose they serve.

63) Discuss the concept of a region in geography.
Answer: Varies
Diff: 3
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Glob Sci Outcome: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

64) Why should we be cautious in describing some formal regions?
Answer: Varies
Diff: 3
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 6-Evaluation
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

65) List each type of region described in the textbook and give an example of each.
Answer: Formal, functional and vernacular. Examples will vary.
Diff: 3
Section: 1.7
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 5. That people create regions to interpret Earth's complexity.
Glob Sci Outcome: 2. Demonstrate the ability to think critically and employ critical thinking skills.
Learning Outcome: 1.7.1: Classify regions as functional, formal, or vernacular.

66) To whom might globalization represent a threat? Name a group and explain why.
Answer: Varies
Diff: 3
Section: 1.8
Bloom's Taxonomy: 2-Comprehension
Geo Standard: 11. The patterns and networks of economic interdependence on Earth's surface.
Glob Sci Outcome: 8. Communicate effectively in writing.
Learning Outcome: 1.8.1: Give examples of changes in economy and culture occuring at global and local scales.

67) What are the main differences between the environmental determinist and possibilist approaches to cultural ecology?
Answer: Varies
Diff: 2
Section: 1.12
Bloom's Taxonomy: 4-Analysis
Geo Standard: 15. How physical systems affect human systems.
Learning Outcome: 1.12.1: Compare and contrast environmental determinism and possibilism.