

Student name: _____

Spatial interaction is affected by

mobility, economics, and anticipation.

the physical environment, the cultural landscape, and the interchange potential of places.

distance, accessibility, and connectivity.

absolute location, spatial parameters, and network design.

Since humans are the active agents in human-environmental interactions, people in general

have no contact with the physical landscape.

are frequently unmindful of the dangers of inappropriate environmental exploitation.

are immune from adverse natural events.

alter the physical environment so that any potential dangers it holds are made harmless or removed totally.

Which of the following is not true of the natural landscape?

It provides the setting for human action.

It is perceived, interpreted, and used in different ways by different cultures.

It determines how people live in a particular place.

It is shaped by human action into a cultural landscape.

A street address is an example of

relative position.

conformality.

absolute location.

situation.

Geography as a discipline

originated in ancient Greek interest in the nature of the universe and the varying character of the known parts of the earth.

developed as an outgrowth of the "Age of Discovery," beginning in the 15th century.

emerged in the 20th Century with the development of geographic information systems (GIS).

was developed in response to a national need to map and describe the American West.

As geographers use the term, *scale* tells us

the weight of a given commodity.

the intrinsic character of the object or area studied.

the relationship between earth distance and map distance.

the length of a degree of longitude along different parallels.

An example of a formal region is

the hub and spoke network for a particular airline.

100,000 square kilometers.

Dixie.

the area of France where the Breton language is spoken.

The attributes of a place

represent the current state of continuing processes of change and development.

are determined by natural processes and remain unchanged over time.

are not influenced by relationships with other places.

are primarily cultural, with little influence of the physical landscape.

Absolute location

is an abstract concept unrelated to real-world circumstances.

is a temporary and changing characteristic of place.

cannot be defined with precision in a world of conflicting cultural perspectives.

is a precise position on the surface of the globe.

The word geography is derived from Greek words meaning

human society and the earth.

the cultural landscape of the earth.

the description of the earth.

the measurement of the earth.

When real estate agents say that "location matters," they are referring to

an absolute location.

a relative location.

the impact of distance decay.

site conditions alone.

The term "geography" was reportedly coined by which Greek scientist?

Pythagoras

Strabo

Aristotle

Eratosthenes

The relationship between the size of an area on a map and its actual size on the earth's surface is called the

map scale.

map key.

map projection.

relative location.

Geography differs from disciplines such as geology, meteorology, and cultural anthropology in that it

involves greater accuracy of measurement of phenomena studied.

is more precisely defined in terms of the phenomena studied.

is concerned with more abstract concepts.

uses data from related disciplines to study spatial relationships.

The location of Chicago at $41^{\circ} 49'$ N latitude and $87^{\circ} 37'$ W longitude is an example of
intensive location.

absolute location.

relative location.

remote location.

Geography is BEST described as

the location of countries, state and national capitals, major rivers, and continents.

the study of the origin and behavior of humans and the development of societies and cultures.

the study of how and why human and physical attributes vary from place to place on the surface of the earth.

the study of the choices made by individuals and societies with regard to the alternative uses of scarce resources.

Which one of the following best identifies the cultural landscape?

the natural resources of the earth

the natural landscape as modified by human occupancy

the landscape as modified by recent catastrophic events such as hurricanes, volcanic eruptions, and earthquakes

places where intense human activities have obliterated any trace of the natural landscape

Which of the following distance measures refers to absolute distance?

a 10-minute drive

a \$10 taxi ride

a one-mile walk

a scary trip through a dangerous neighborhood at night

Human systems in geography include

Population, political, cultural

Human impact on the environment, service activities, geographic techniques and skills

Human interaction, weather and climate, human impact on the environment

Primary activities, political, landforms

Physical systems in geography include

Landforms, primary activities

Weather and climate, landforms

Human interaction, urban

Natural resources, population

Geography may be described as the study of spatial variation.

true

false

Because geographers deal with patterns of spatial interaction that remain constant, scale is not important.

true

false

Absolute location is determined by reference to an agreed-upon system of coordinates.

true

false

The only true formal geographic regions are recognized political entities such as states, provinces, and countries.

true

false

Geography means "measurement of the earth."

true

false

A place may be described by its physical or its cultural characteristics, but not by both.

true

false

Scale implies the degree of generalization permissible or supportable.

true

false

The term cultural landscape suggests the visible imprint of human activity upon the natural environment.

true

false

To a geographer, site and situation are interchangeable concepts.

true

false

Globalization refers to the increasing spatial interconnection of the world's social, cultural, and economic activities.

true

false

Between the Middle Ages and the revival of geography in the 17th century, Muslim scholars were engaged in describing and analyzing their known world and its physical, cultural, and regional variation.

true

false

What do geographers call an area that throughout its extent possesses similar characteristics?

What are the two ways in which geographical location is described? Use them to describe the location of your campus.

Explain the concept of "friction of distance" and give an example of the friction of distance from everyday life.

Discuss the ways that changes in communications or transportation technology can change the friction of distance and thus change processes of spatial interaction.

Explain how perceptual (also known as vernacular or popular) regions are different from functional and formal regions.

In describing the processes and patterns of spatial interaction, geographers employ the ideas of distance, absolute location, and size.

distance, location, accessibility, and connectivity.

distance decay, absolute location and scale.

relative location, connectivity, and cultural landscape.

By combining the words 'geo' and 'graphein', the name "geography" was reputedly coined over 2,200 years ago by the Greek scientist

Herodotus.

Strabo.

Eratosthenes.

Plato.

Which of the following is not a dominating interest characterizing all of geography's subdivisions?

The spatial variation of physical and human phenomena

Study of place names

Regional analysis

Spatial systems that link the physical environment and human activities

Which of the following would not identify an absolute location?

Township 7 North, Range 2 West

38° North, 79° East

Lower East Side of New York

1600 Pennsylvania Avenue

Which of the following statements regarding the physical characteristics of a place is not correct?

They can simultaneously present advantages and disadvantages with which humans must deal

They dictate exactly the manner in which people will live in an area

They may be changed by human intervention

They may refer to a locality's climate and soil

The term "formal region" implies

a dynamic organizational unit.

a hierarchy of territories.

a system where individual parts are interdependent.

a uniformity of the attributes within an area.

The visible imprint of human activity is known as

spatial interaction.

the attributes of the setting.

the cultural landscape.

the natural landscape.

As opposed to absolute location, the concept of relative location

expresses spatial interconnection and interdependence.

is defined by an established measurement system.

is the same as mathematical location.

provides a legal description.

Diffusion rates of ideas or things are least affected by

distance.

weather.

population density.

means of communication.

The term "location matters" refers to

absolute location.

connectivity.

distance decay.

relative location.

Distance can be measured

as linear, time, cost, or psychological distances.

only as bridging spaces.

only as a distance decay principle.

only by established units of measurement.

According to Strabo, the purpose of geography was to

caution civilizations against the assumption that the nature and actions of humans were determined by the physical environment.

create a global grid system.

describe known parts of the world and to assess the differences among countries.

explore the apparent latitudinal variations in climate.

The term scale implies

the degree of generalization represented.

the degree to which places develop and change.

the size of the map.

the size of the place.

The cultural landscape

cannot be affected by the physical environment.

exists at different scales and levels of visibility.

is always detrimental to the physical landscape.

is static and unchanging.

Earth areas that display significant elements of uniformity are called

absolute locations.

formal regions.

the cultural landscape.

traditions.

An example of a functional region is

a tropical rain forest.

the Corn Belt.

French-speaking Canada.

the trade area of a city.

Which of the following is not true with respect to "places?"

They are unable to interact with other places

They have location

They may be large or small

They may have both physical and cultural characteristics

Absolute location

expresses spatial interaction and interdependence.

is the basis for the expression "location matters."

makes the distinction between physical and cultural characteristics.

records a precise position on the surface of the earth.

Geographers believe that the essential starting point for understanding how people live on and shape the earth's surface is recognizing

absolute locations.

spatial patterns.

relative locations.

human interactions.

Regional boundaries are marked by

arbitrary decisions based upon the scale of the map.

significant changes in the region's unifying characteristics.

spatial reality.

the boundaries of a city or incorporated political unit.

"Site" refers to the

external features of a place.

situational location of a place.

proximity to other places.

the physical and cultural characteristics of a place.

What term refers to how easy or difficult it is to overcome the friction of distance?

Accessibility

Connectivity

Distance decay

Spatial interaction

Modern geography had its origins in the surge of European scholarly inquiry that began in which century?

20th century

19th century

18th century

17th century

Which of the following is not considered a feature of the natural landscape?

Canal

Lake

River

Brook

What term refers to the increasing interconnection of all societies in all parts of the world?

Spatial diffusion

Networking

Globalization

Spatial interaction

With regard to spatial interaction, telephone lines, road systems, and pipelines are all examples of

accessibility.

spatial diffusion.

movement.

connectivity.

Which of the following is not true about perceptual regions?

They reflect feelings and images rather than objective data

They are less rigorously structured than formal or functional regions

They are based on the mental maps of ordinary people

They are only expressed at a local scale

Which of the following is not considered a feature of the cultural landscape?

Cornfield

Soil

Farmhouse

Hydroelectric Dam

"Out West" and "down South" are examples of

absolute direction.

relative location.

relative direction.

absolute location.

Which of the following is not one of the three good reasons identified in the textbook as to why people study geography?

Geography as a discipline is a natural science that has at its core, a focus on flora and fauna

Geography is the only discipline concerned with differing physical and cultural phenomena on the surface of the earth

A grasp of geography is vital to understanding the national and international problems highlighted in news reports

Geographic training opens the way to careers in a wide array of fields

The concept that, in a spatial sense, everything is related to everything else but relationships are stronger when things are near one another is known as

Ptolemy's Fundamental Edict.

The Original Decree of Geography.

The Golden Rule of Geography.

Tobler's First Law of Geography.

The distinctive and distinguishing physical and human characteristics of locales are associated with which of the five fundamental themes of geography?

Location

Place

Movement

Regions

Which of the following correctly lists the five fundamental themes of geography?

Global, national, regional, local, micro

Skills and techniques, physical, cultural, environmental, location

Movement, regions, relationships within places, location, place

Area, space, trends, patterns, time

The discipline of geography traces its roots back to the early

Egyptians.

Babylonians.

Mesopotamians.

Greeks.

Many buildings collapsed when the country of Nepal was rocked by a powerful earthquake in 2015 due to the fact that

there was no reason to expect an earthquake in that region.

Nepal is among the world's least developed countries and builders could not afford the cost of earthquake safety measures.

scientists do not monitor earthquake hazards in Nepal.

Nepal has no earthquake safety regulations for buildings.

By leading ambitious scientific expeditions and synthesizing vast amounts of geographic data, a key figure during the period of early modern geographic research was

Carl O. Sauer.

Nicholas Spykman.

Alexander von Humboldt.

John Harrison.

Geographers who focus their studies on one or a few related aspects of the physical environment or of human populations and societies are known as

systematic geographers.

regional geographers.

physical geographers.

human geographers.

Which of the following is not one of the three everyday ways of assessing the space around us and identifying our position in relation to other things?

Location

Distance

Direction

Perception

Which map would have the largest scale?

A regional map of the United States

A state map of Oregon

A county map of Multnomah County, Oregon

A city map of Portland, Oregon

The dispersion of an idea or thing from a center of origin to more distant points is known as spatial diffusion.

static movement.

centrifugal force.

spatial creep.

What geographic unit is based on the recognition and mapping of spatial distributions – the spatial arrangement of environmental, human, or organizational features?

Areal extents

Regions

Dynamic districts

Locales

Answer Key

Test name: CH1 Introduction to Geography E16

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