

Test Bank (Multiple Choice)

Chapter 2: People, Places, and Patterns

Note to instructors:

- Test questions are divided by chapter subheadings (boldface here, as in the textbook).
- Use care when using this test bank to create tests! Some of the questions may provide partial or complete answers to other, subsequent questions.
- Correct answers are in boldface.

What Is Geography?

1. The chapter states that there are two *main* areas of study in geography. They are
 - a) human geography and economic geography.
 - b) physical geography and political geography.
 - c) physical geography and human geography.**
 - d) resource geography and human geography.

Development of Geography

1. When the Roman Empire fell, much knowledge was lost, including geographical scholarship, but some was preserved. Who did the book say preserved it?
 - a) The Greeks
 - b) The Arabs**
 - c) The Chinese
 - d) The Europeans
2. What are the three main components of a geographical way of thinking?
 - a) Era, place, and level of development
 - b) Sea, space, and land
 - c) City, state, and region
 - d) Space, region, and environment**

Components of Geography

Space

1. Which of the following is a type of location used by geographers?
 - a) Absolute location

- b) Nominal location
 - c) Relative location
 - d) All of these are correct.**
2. What do we call the type of geographical analysis that determines a location's exact coordinates according to latitude and longitude?
- a) Mathematical location
 - b) Real location
 - c) Absolute location**
 - d) None of these is correct.
3. The study of flows—the movement of people, resources, and ideas—is called
- a) spatial interaction.**
 - b) spatial patterns.
 - c) spatial organization.
 - d) spatial recognition.

Region

4. A regional analysis of the financial activity focused on Zurich is an example of
- a) a formal region.
 - b) a functional region.**
 - c) a uniform region.
 - d) a spatial region.
5. To better understand the nature of the issues facing Iraq, a geographer might point out that there are separate and distinct communities of people within the country. Speaking of the Iraqi people as a whole, therefore, is not as accurate as speaking of the Shi'a Arabs in the South, the Sunni Kurds in the North, and the Sunni Arabs in the center of the country. This type of clarification is called
- a) a spatial analysis
 - b) a regional analysis.**
 - c) a functional analysis.
 - d) None of these is correct
6. Which of the following is NOT an example of a transition zone discussed in the book?
- a) Turkey, between the Middle East and Europe
 - b) the Atlantic Ocean, between Europe and the Americas**
 - c) California, New Mexico, and Texas, between North and Latin Americas
 - d) Pakistan and India, between Asia and the Middle East

Environment

7. *Resource* refers to
 - a) any raw material found in a region.
 - b) the functions an object or substance may perform.**
 - c) materials that have value independent of culture or technology.
 - d) a geographical concept of environment.
8. Which of the following is/are short-term renewable resources?
 - a) Tidal power
 - b) Timber**
 - c) Solar power
 - d) All of these are correct.
9. Which of the following is/are nonrenewable resources?
 - a) Fossil fuels
 - b) Plastic
 - c) Aluminum
 - d) All of these are correct.**
10. When examining the correlation between human agency and the environment, geographers currently think the best description of this relationship is that
 - a) people and their environment are mutually interactive, each influencing the other.**
 - b) people control the environment they live in; they do this by creating dams, controlling crop rotations, and building cities.
 - c) an environment exerts a controlling influence over the people who live within it and determines how they live.
 - d) None of these is correct.

Maps: Tools for International Studies

1. A map can be
 - a) a tool of mathematical precision.
 - b) a form of communication.
 - c) a picture that offers us insight into the relationship between locations.
 - d) All of these are correct.**

2. Maps interpret the size and location of land and ocean masses differently, which can cause distortion in distance, direction, shape, or area. Two maps that differ in any of these ways are said to have different
- a) optics.
 - b) projections.**
 - c) scales.
 - d) None of these is correct.

Lying with Maps

3. In what ways have maps been used to manipulate opinion or stir emotions among a group of people?
- a) Propaganda efforts
 - b) Distortion of factual geography
 - c) Colorful displays of alliances and foes
 - d) All of these are correct.**