

Test Bank
to accompany
World Regional Geography: A Short Introduction
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Chapter 1: A World of Difference

1. What was the biggest influence on early cartographers in medieval Europe?

- a. The King of England
- b. Christianity
- c. Explorers' journals
- d. Astronomy

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the perspectives of early maps are a reflection of human understanding.

2. What do we know about Gangnido?

- a. It is a map created by Korean cartographers.
- b. The map depicts China and Korea as the center of the world.
- c. It was drawn with information from Islamic geographers.
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the perspectives of early maps are a reflection of human understanding.

3. What is/are the central feature(s) of the T-O map?

- a. It is an object of faith.
- b. River channels
- c. Biblical names
- d. Continents

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.1 Describe how the perspectives of early maps are a reflection of human understanding.

4. All of the following are common distortions in contemporary maps *except*

- a. the size of countries in relation to others.
- b. country placement.
- c. map maker bias which conveys country dominance.
- d. the colors of each country.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the biases and distortions found in maps, with emphasis on modern versions of mapping.

5. How can the projection of the latitude/longitude grid on a map change the perception of what we interpret about the world?

- a. It can distort the size of the oceans.
- b. Countries near 0 degrees longitude will dominate the map.
- c. It can emphasize the centrality or periphery of a country.
- d. It shows the challenges of putting a sphere on a flat surface.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the biases and distortions found in maps, with emphasis on modern versions of mapping.

6. Why did one prominent cartographer note, “Not only is it easy to lie with maps, it’s essential”?

- a. They were being politically paid off.
- b. It is a way to illustrate the bias of a particular world view.
- c. A map is a scientific document that only communicates real data.
- d. It is likened to manipulating statistics to make a point.

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.2 Discuss the biases and distortions found in maps, with emphasis on modern versions of mapping.

7. Why do we call South America “Latin America”?

- a. They are very good at salsa dancing.
- b. These countries speak Latin.
- c. It is a holdover from European conquest of this continent.
- d. It acknowledges the indigenous people who live there.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.3. Recognize the inherent, changing biases in the terminology used to name regions, places, and peoples.

8. How did we come to describe Asia as the “middle” and “far” east?

- a. It was these regions’ relative location to European cities.
- b. They were station names on the Silk Road.
- c. In early maps these countries were on the right part of the document.
- d. They describe their distance toward the east.

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.3. Recognize the inherent, changing biases in the terminology used to name regions, places, and peoples.

9. Why does the term “West” have social connotations based on the politics of conflict?

- a. To some it means a region/state/country with individual freedoms and voting rights.
- b. To some it means moral decadence and power exploitation.
- c. To some it means being located in the Western Hemisphere where capitalism is prevalent.
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.3. Recognize the inherent, changing biases in the terminology used to name regions, places, and peoples.

10. We divide the world into broad categories that describe a country's economic status. Which terms are used to distinguish these groupings?

- a. First, second, and third world
- b. Developing and underdeveloped nations
- c. Global north and global south
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.4. Recall the standard terms that have been used to divide the world and name its regions.

11. Why do we call one region of the world "Russia and its neighbors"?

- a. To show how friendly Russia is to other countries
- b. To avoid calling Russia, North Asia
- c. To reflect that these countries were once part of the United Socialist Soviet Republic
- d. Because of its large land mass

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.4. Recall the standard terms that have been used to divide the world and name its regions.

12. How does the World Bank classify countries?

- a. By region and income
- b. By acronyms of country clusters, such as CARBS, CIVETS, and MINTS
- c. By dominant political party
- d. By size of population

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.4. Recall the standard terms that have been used to divide the world and name its regions.

13. Which is a major flaw of using national economic data to divide up the world?

- a. Data is inaccurate due to collection methods.
- b. Data can use different dimensions of measure to influence interpretation.
- c. Non-wage activities are not easily represented in national data.
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the inherent flaws of data and scale in categorizing regions of the world.

14. What are the issues in using a country's average earnings to determine classification on a world scale?

- a. The informal and illegal economies of the people in a country cannot be measured accurately.
- b. Incomes can vary greatly within regions.
- c. Men and women do not earn equal wages for equal work.
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the inherent flaws of data and scale in categorizing regions of the world.

15. Why is it hard to get a realistic understanding of which countries are rich and which are poor?

- a. Measures of wealth differ by culture.
- b. People falsify taxes reported to the state.
- c. Illegal immigrants work in rich neighborhoods.
- d. Poor people live in rich countries and rich people live in poor countries.

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.5 Summarize the inherent flaws of data and scale in categorizing regions of the world.

16. Historically, geographers wrote and made maps about what they saw and experienced in their travels from what kind of perspective?

- a. Artistic
- b. Mathematical
- c. Ethnocentric
- d. Economic

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Discuss the long tradition of writing about the world and the “othering” that is evident in this tradition.

17. Geography means “the earth” (*geos*) and “to write” (*graphy*). How does Short divide the large regions of the world?

- a. Eleven regions by geographic proximity
- b. Seven continents
- c. Direction (North, South, East, West) and country name
- d. Trade networks

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.6 Discuss the long tradition of writing about the world and the “othering” that is evident in this tradition.

18. What was the major factor when determining how to standardize how the world measures time by the Prime Meridian?

- a. Where a country’s capital was located
- b. Train schedules
- c. Agreements made at the Rome conference for International Geographers in 1875 and International Meridian conference in Washington, D.C. in 1884
- d. Great Britain paid a large sum of money.

Answer: c

Learning Objective: 1.6 Discuss the long tradition of writing about the world and the “othering” that is evident in this tradition.

19. When describing a country, such as the USA, what makes it difficult to define a specific set of characteristics?

- a. Diversity of people
- b. Political party affiliation

- c. Environmental practices
- d. Religious beliefs

Answer: a

Learning Objective: 1.7 Describe how places have multiple identities and how spaces are composed of ongoing flows.

20. What does the term “ongoing flow” mean in regard to regional geography?

- a. Internet connectivity
- b. Migration
- c. Trade
- d. All of the above

Answer: d

Learning Objective: 1.7 Describe how places have multiple identities and how spaces are composed of ongoing flows.

21. Spatial connection between places has been made shorter because

- a. cruises have become popular.
- b. ideas, information, people, goods, and capital can circulate around the world quickly.
- c. population increases.
- d. None of the above

Answer: b

Learning Objective: 1.7 Describe how places have multiple identities and how spaces are composed of ongoing flows.