MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1) The historic diffusion of HIV/AIDS in the United States is an example of which type of diffusion?  
   A) hierarchical  
   B) relocation  
   C) geospatial  
   D) contagious  
   E) stimulus

2) Scale is  
   A) the system used by geographers to transfer locations from a globe to a map.  
   B) the relationship between the length of an object on a map and that feature on the landscape.  
   C) the spread of a phenomenon over a given area.  
   D) the difference in elevation between two points in an area.  
   E) the ratio of the largest to smallest areas on a map.

3) A geographer would be primarily interested in determining or locating a suitable ________ if he were wishing to study a remote, rural valley in western Africa where diamonds are mined.  
   A) situation  
   B) jurisdiction  
   C) toponym  
   D) geocache  
   E) site

4) The concept that the physical environment sets broad limits on human actions, but that people have the ability to adjust to a wide variety of physical environments is  
   A) environmental determinism.  
   B) possibilism.  
   C) spatial association.  
   D) climate.  
   E) cultural relativism.

5) Which of the following best describes the idea of a cultural landscape?  
   A) A landscape that has been completely modified, like a city center.  
   B) A landscape set aside for historical preservation, like a Civil War battlefield.  
   C) A landscape untouched by human activity, featuring mountains, rivers, and plants.  
   D) A landscape where human activity has modified the natural environment in some way.  
   E) Land that has been developed with museums, concert halls, and schools.

6) The frequency of something within a given unit of area is  
   A) density.  
   B) concentration.  
   C) distribution.  
   D) dispersion.  
   E) pattern.
A geographer might use a GPS to
A) find the best route to a store or log the locations where photographs were taken.
B) record toponyms and terracentric calculations.
C) make a map but not to drive a car.
D) make a map or find a route to a favorite store, but not to log the locations where photographs were taken over the course of a research project.
E) log the locations where photographs were taken, but not to find the best route to a store.

To geographers, the spread of McDonald’s around the world represents
A) the relocation diffusion of restaurants.
B) economic globalization but not cultural globalization.
C) a unique taste in nearly every location.
D) economic and cultural globalization.
E) economic proliferation.

The International Date Line is measured approximately from
A) 90 degrees latitude.
B) 0 degrees latitude.
C) 90 degrees longitude.
D) 180 degrees longitude.
E) 0 degrees longitude.

A ________ is the spread of something over a given study area.
A) density
B) distribution
C) diffusion
D) pattern
E) concentration

Global Positioning Systems reference ________ location.
A) situational
B) toponymic
C) mathematical
D) relative
E) exact

According to environmental determinism,
A) people cannot adjust to different physical environments because of cultural traditions.
B) people determine their physical environment.
C) people can choose a course of action from many alternatives offered by the physical environment, and they can also engage in cultural behaviors that seem contradictory to the environment.
D) the physical environment sets loose limits on cultural and social actions.
E) the physical environment causes different types of social and cultural development.

Globalization of the economy has
A) decreased regional specialization of production.
B) heightened economic differences among places.
C) leveled economic differences between places.
D) decreased investment in less developed countries.
E) drained resources from more developed countries.
14) The concept that the distribution of one phenomenon is related to the location of other phenomena is
   A) regional association.
   B) geographic analysis.
   C) spatial analysis.
   D) spatial distribution.
   E) spatial association.

15) An area distinguished by one or more unique characteristics is a(n)
   A) uniform unit.
   B) landscape.
   C) ecosystem.
   D) biome.
   E) region.

16) Which of the following types of maps would have the largest scale?
   A) world
   B) country
   C) state
   D) city
   E) continent

17) New York City’s ________ is approximately 100 miles northeast of Philadelphia and 100 miles southwest of Boston.
   A) toponym
   B) situation
   C) site
   D) location
   E) jurisdiction

18) A computer system that stores, organizes, retrieves, analyzes, and displays geographic data is
   A) USGS.
   B) GPS.
   C) GIS.
   D) topographic analysis.
   E) remote sensing.

19) Greenwich Mean Time is measured from
   A) 0 degrees latitude.
   B) 0 degrees longitude.
   C) 90 degrees longitude.
   D) 90 degrees latitude.
   E) 180 degrees longitude.

20) The state of Texas is best considered a formal region because
   A) the same state laws apply everywhere in the region.
   B) it is a part of the United States.
   C) the climate is the same everywhere in the region.
   D) transportation systems converge in the major highways of the region.
   E) only one language is spoken in most of the cities of the region.
21) The art and science of making maps is
   A) cartography.
   B) geography.
   C) topography.
   D) geomorphology.
   E) cardemography.

22) A hearth is
   A) an area defined by one or more distinctive features or trends.
   B) a region from which a phenomenon originates.
   C) the perimeter or boundary marked by a regional feature.
   D) the process by which a feature or trend spreads.
   E) the modification of a culture as a result of contact with a more powerful one.

23) The name of a location on Earth's surface is a
   A) toponym.
   B) scale name.
   C) situation.
   D) geonym.
   E) site.

24) The South is established as a vernacular region of the United States by
   A) climate, low high school graduation rates, and the Roman Catholic and Baptist churches.
   B) low high school graduation rates, climate, cotton and corn (maize) production, and abuses of the rights of voters and minorities.
   C) climate, low educational attainment, cotton production, and the prevalence of talk radio stations.
   D) climate, low educational attainment, cotton production, and the prevalence of Baptist churches.
   E) high cotton production, high church attendance, the prevalence of right-wing talk radio stations, and limits placed on the civil rights of ethnic and racial minorities.

25) Which of the following could be a vernacular region?
   A) the area of dominance of a television station
   B) the area served by a pizza delivery person
   C) the market area of a supermarket
   D) a sports “conference” or area within which sports teams compete with one another
   E) the area of dominance of a certain worldview or philosophy

26) The arrangement of a phenomenon across Earth's surface is
   A) spatial analysis.
   B) dispersal.
   C) spatial association.
   D) regional dissociation.
   E) distribution.
27) A mathematical process for transferring locations from a globe to a flat map is a(n)
   A) projection.
   B) interruption.
   C) distribution.
   D) scale.
   E) rendition

28) The acquisition of data about Earth's surface from a satellite, spacecraft, or specially equipped high-altitude balloon is
   A) remote sensing.
   B) USGS.
   C) aerial photography.
   D) GPS.
   E) GIS.

29) Distortion is especially severe and apparent on
   A) globes.
   B) all maps.
   C) small-scale maps.
   D) large-scale maps.
   E) topographic maps.

30) According to the surviving evidence, the first person to write the word geography was
   A) Thucydides.
   B) Aristotle.
   C) Eratosthenes.
   D) Thales of Miletus.
   E) Strabo.
Answer Key
Testname: CHAPTER 1

1) B
2) B
3) E
4) B
5) D
6) A
7) A
8) D
9) D
10) E
11) C
12) E
13) B
14) E
15) E
16) D
17) B
18) C
19) B
20) A
21) A
22) B
23) A
24) D
25) E
26) E
27) A
28) A
29) C
30) C