

CHAPTER 1: STUDY GUIDE

Critical Thinking Questions

1. Why did US youth scored next to last on knowledge of Geography in the geographic awareness study? How well would you have done? What good is Geography?
2. What are the text's four main objectives? Do they help you answer questions about the world?
3. Several different definitions of Geography are offered in the text. Why so many? If Geography has so many different definitions can it truly be a scientific discipline?
4. What do your authors mean when they call Geography a holistic and integrative science?
5. Is there a difference between space and place? What about locale, area, landscape and region?
6. What is the difference between core and peripheral locations? What factors make someplace a core location? Can you think of any peripheral locations that became core locations or core locations that became peripheral? What caused them to change?
7. What is the relationship between solar noon and a meridian?
8. Why is absolute location measured in degrees, minutes and seconds?
9. What are the strengths and weaknesses of the concept of environmental determinism?
10. What are the advantages of GIS (Geographic Information Systems) over traditional paper and ink cartography? What are some applications of GIS?

Practice Questions

Matching

Match the core features of the discipline of geography with their descriptions:

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|-----------------------------------|---|
| ___ 1. The World in Spatial Terms | A) Knowledge of Geography enables people to develop an understanding of the relationships between people, places, and environments over time—the Earth as it was, is, and might be. |
| ___ 2. Places and Regions | B) The physical environment is influenced by the ways in which human societies value and use Earth's physical features and processes. |
| ___ 3. Physical Systems | C) Geography studies the relationships between people, places, and environments by mapping information about them into a spatial context. |
| ___ 4. Human Systems | D) Physical processes shape Earth's surface and interact with plant and animal life to create, sustain, and modify ecosystems. |
| ___ 5. Environment and Society | E) The identities and lives of individuals and peoples are rooted in particular places and in those human constructs called regions. |
| ___ 6. Uses of Geography | F) People are central to Geography; human activities, settlements, and structures help shape Earth's surface, and humans compete for control of Earth's surface. |

True Or False

- ___ 7. Regions are human constructs.
- ___ 8. All meridians run parallel to the equator.
- ___ 9. Globalization refers to the universal grid pattern coordinate system.
- ___ 10. All flat maps must distort distance, direction, shape or area.
- ___ 11. Scale is the relationship of distance in the world to distance on a map.
- ___ 12. A Robinson map projection gives a truer representation of the world even though it distorts direction, distance, shape and area.
- ___ 13. Italy is an eastern hemisphere country.

Multiple Choice

- ___ 14. Two maps are the same size. The large-scale map has a representative fraction (RF) of 1:10,000. The small-scale map has an RF of 1:10,000,000. The large-scale map shows A) more area B) less area C) the same area D) does not show area
- ___ 15. A straight line drawn on a Mercator map always shows true A) distance B) direction C) shape D) area
- ___ 16. The choropleth symbolization distorts which of the following to represent information?
A) distance B) direction C) shape D) area

Fill In

- 17. From Table 1.1 Human Development Index, on page 9 of the text, which political unit has the highest rate of population increase? _____
- 18. From Table 1.1 which political unit has the highest population density? _____
- 19. The geographer who said the way in which people perceive the environment influences their use of environment and ultimately the condition of the environment was _____.
- 20. Geography's leading area of growth and employment is _____.