

Chapter 1

Objectives and Tools of World Regional Geography

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which is not one of National Geographic's six essential elements of geography?
 - a. Environment and society
 - b. Human systems
 - c. GIS, remote sensing, and cartography
 - d. Physical systems
2. Spatial relationships can best be defined as:
 - a. The relationship between things in one specific area
 - b. The relationship between things that are far apart
 - c. Recurring patterns of things in connection with other things
3. The term "spatial" in geography best refers to:
 - a. A place in relation to other places
 - b. The distribution of various phenomena over the Earth's surface
 - c. The absolute location of an object
 - d. Astronomical phenomena
4. Large-scale maps:
 - a. Show relatively small areas in more detail
 - b. Are more likely to be hung on a wall than found in an atlas
 - c. Have representative fractions of 1:10,000,000 or more
 - d. Are useful for showing the entire world
5. Relative location defines a place according to its _____, while absolute location defines a place according to its _____.
 - a. Coordinate system; scale
 - b. Relationship to other places; mathematical location
 - c. Projection; representative fraction
6. Lines of latitude:
 - a. Are measured in degrees, minutes, and seconds
 - b. Are based upon the Prime Meridian
 - c. Span 180 degrees globally
 - d. Both a and c
7. Meridians:
 - a. Converge at the poles
 - b. Include the Equator
 - c. Are about 111 miles apart
 - d. Are also called parallels
8. The Prime Meridian:
 - a. Is the dividing line for north and south
 - b. Is opposite from the International Date Line
 - c. Is more important than the Equator
 - d. Has a value of 180°

9. All map projections:
 - a. Are equally accurate worldwide
 - b. Show distances accurately but distort shapes
 - c. Show Greenland larger than South America
 - d. Distort one or more properties of the map
10. A region:
 - a. is generally defined so as to incorporate as much internal variety as possible
 - b. is generally defined so as to resemble adjoining areas as much as possible
 - c. may be contained within one country or extend into more than one country
 - d. is always defined fundamentally on the basis of physical features

True-False Questions

11. The Antarctic Circle lies at 67.5° S.
12. A map with a scale of 1:1,000 is a larger-scale map than one with a scale of 1:100,000.
13. There are five oceans: the Arctic, Atlantic, Pacific, Indian, and Southern.
14. If it is Sunday to the east of the International Date Line, it is Monday to the west of it.

1 C, 2 C, 3 B, 4 A, 5 B, 6 D, 7 A, 8 B, 9 D, 10 C, 11 F, 12 T, 13 T, 14 T